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AFRICA SDG INDEX AND 2018 DASHBOARDS REPORT







July 2018

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Foreword

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal agenda, calling on all nations to pursue economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability, on the basis of good governance. This report creates, for the first time, a measurement of progress on the SDGs tailored specifically to African countries.

However, the Africa SDG Index is more than a report – it is a tool for local and national governments, academia, and civil society to take ownership over African development trajectories and for revitalizing partnerships to achieve sustainable development. The Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report can support national governments in tracking progress and narrating their own development priorities, but important gaps remain. Investing in the improvement of statistical systems contributes to better informed policies, faster response times to pressing issues, increased civic engagement, and of course, markedly improved transparency and accountability. Recognizing this reality is an important part of this report, and we hope to see African governments move towards enhancing national statistical monitoring systems.

The report is also a call to action for governments to focus efforts on the SDGs with new information on where they stand. The Dashboards should help each African country identify priorities for action, understand key implementation challenges, and identify the gaps that must be closed in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030. We hope this report supports African discussions about priorities in achieving the SDGs and that it is operationalized into a tool for national and regional discussion and planning. Our vision is for an official day on which African countries will convene stakeholders in their respective countries around the SDGs, with this report presented as a useful tool for analysis and action. The "Africa SDG Day" would allow all actors to discuss appropriate SDG strategies given their national contexts and the findings of this and related reports. Additionally, we hope that the results of this report are disseminated in creative ways into local communities to spark collective and inclusive engagement on ways they can contextualize the SDGs and spur on progress.

Thank you for reading this first edition of the Africa SDG Index. We hope to continue this discussion throughout further annual publications of the Index, and support collaboration for the achievement of the SDGs in Africa.



Belay Begashaw Director General The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa



Jeffrey D. Sachs
Director
Sustainable Development
Solutions Network



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



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.



Background and Purpose

Following their adoption in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have become the world's shared goals, but their operationalization and ultimate achievement at the country level requires clear baselines, public discussions about implementation priorities, the design of goal-based strategies, and effective follow-through mechanisms. This in turn depends on timely and comprehensive data being available to inform public discussions and policy design processes.

Under the leadership of the United Nations, 232 official SDG Indicators have been agreed upon. While progress is being made in collecting data for these indicators, data are lacking for the vast majority of official metrics in most countries, particularly across Africa. According to a recent analysis of the data availability for the SDGs, only 37.8% of official SDG indicators have data for African countries (UNECA 2017).

Moreover, the official indicator process provides no guidance on how goal achievement can be assessed for targets that lack quantitative indicators. As a result, it is difficult for countries to set baselines, estimate distance to target, and benchmark their performance with peers.

To help fill these gaps, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), together with the Bertelsmann Stiftung, has been publishing an annual global SDG Index and Dashboards report since 2016. The Index provides an aggregate measure of progress across all 17 SDGs using available data, including official SDG indicators as well as alternative metrics from trusted official and other verifiable sources. The Dashboards provide a goal-level snapshot that is color-coded from red to green, which signifies goal achievement.

Many African countries have thus far used the global version of the SDG Index and Dashboards to guide discussions around the SDGs, but a regional version is necessary to address several issues. First, African countries' SDG performance are low by international standards, resulting in African countries appearing mostly "red" in the global Dashboards. This hides important variations in performance across African countries that can only be uncovered through a higher-resolution analysis for the region.

Second, the global SDG Index and Dashboards do not include measures for some key regional priorities nor do they reflect subregional development trajectories. Examples of such priorities include extractive industries, particular gender equality issues, endemic vector-borne diseases, and measures of government capacity.

Third, the heterogeneity of countries' development experiences around the world makes it difficult to address issues relating to the "leave no one behind" agenda in the global SDG Index and Dashboards. A focus on Africa alone provides greater opportunities for methodological innovations in tracking measures of inequality and exclusion in relation to SDG achievement.

Finally, the global SDG Index lacks the resolution to report on government efforts towards achieving the SDGs and trends that can be used to gauge whether countries are on track towards achieving the SDGs. Shining a greater light on trends and government efforts is particularly important in Africa, where some countries' development trajectories have moved in opposite directions, because SDG assessments based on achievement levels alone will fail to account for the diverse development experiences in Africa.

To address these challenges, the SDG Center for Africa (SDGC/A) and the SDSN are jointly publishing this first annual Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report that builds on and expands the global one. The report collects and synthesizes the most detailed, recent, available data on the SDGs from official and other verifiable sources to support national and regional discussions on where each country stands with regards to achieving the SDGs and on which metrics might be useful to track progress.

This Africa SDG Index unlocks the power of that data to inform governments, businesses, multilateral organizations, and—most importantly—citizens about their country's achievement in and commitment to the SDGs, to ensure accountability, and to incubate commitment to change. It includes a common core set of indicators from the global SDG Index and Dashboards report, supplemented with a set of indicators that are pertinent to the African context. The additional variables provide a richer assessment of the specific SDG-related challenges faced by African countries and how successful those countries are in overcoming them.

Furthermore, elements of the Agenda 2063 have been incorporated—in particular measures of continental integration, a core component of this African agenda, were added into the metrics in Goal 17. Thanks to this African focus, the Africa SDG Index better allows each country to understand its situation and compare itself within the region and with peers at similar levels of overall social and economic development. Finally, according to the UN Population Division, more than half of global population growth from now to 2050 is projected to occur in Africa. This Africa-focused report can assist countries in identifying investment areas to help manage the corresponding increase in demand and use of resources, infrastructure, and public facilities.

This report is comprised of five parts. The first part of this report will give a snapshot of the SDGs in the African context, including an analysis of the co-existing development agendas, an overview of statistical capacity in Africa, and a preliminary assessment of a selection of African countries' implementation efforts. This final section also includes three case studies on good practices, policies, and programs to integrate and implement the SDGs in national development agendas. We hope they will serve as a resource and inspiration for the creation, use, and further sharing of effective solutions.

The second part will present the results of the Index and Dashboards, with an analysis by subregion. The third part gives a detailed overview of the methodology. Finally, in part four and five, we present individual detailed country and indicator profiles.

Part 1 The SDGs in the African Context

1. The SDGs, Agenda 2063, and the High 5s

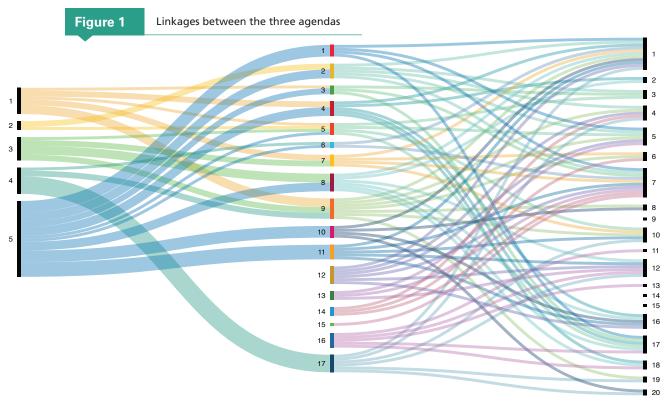
In 2013, African Union (AU) member states crafted an African-driven vision "Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want" that outlined how the African continent should look in 50 years based on the pillars of wealth generation, regional integration, and attainment of a peaceful society, all driven by Africans. In 2015, UN member states unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda, which balances the dimensions of economic, social and environmental development, underpinned by good governance.

Both agendas include specific sets of goals. The Agenda 2063 (A2063) has 20 goals with 174 targets, while the SDGs include 17 goals and 169 corresponding targets. These goals broadly converge on social and human capital development, inclusive economic growth, peaceful societies, accountable institutions, and environmental sustainability dimensions. However, there are topics of divergence as well. Crucially, these agendas are operating in very different time frames: only 15 years for the SDGs against 50 for the A2063. As such, comparison of the varying quantitative targets is not straightforward. Themes such as inequality (between and within nations), sustainable management of land ecosystems (desertification, biodiversity, and land degradation), responsible consumption and production and urgent climate action are central to the SDGs but are not as fully developed in A2063.

Conversely, A2063 has a strong identity component, emphasizing that the structural transformation needs to be endogenous, integrating the continent and raising the profile of African culture, values, and heritage. It also fosters domestic resource mobilization and has flagship projects focusing on transport, information and communication technologies (ICT), and energy infrastructure. Additionally, the two agendas diverge on Official Development Assistance (ODA)—it is regarded as a needed partnership component in the SDGs but is framed as detrimental for fiscal strength and independence in A2063. This divergence makes sense given the varying timelines: African countries will partially rely on aid to achieve the SDGs by 2030 but should aim to be more independent in the longer-term future. Another key difference is that the SDGs are focused on national ownership and there are no institutional governance milestones, such as governmental body creation (ex: African Charter on Democracy). A2063 includes regional and continental targets in addition to national ones.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) High Fives (Hi5s) exist alongside these two sustainable development agendas. These five priority areas are part of the AfDB 10-year strategy (2013-2022) and are: Light Up and Power Africa, Feed Africa, Industrialize Africa, Integrate Africa, and Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa.

The goal and priority alignment in Figure 1 demonstrates the strong linkages between the Hi5s, the SDGs, and A2063. At the goal level, the global and continental agendas are aligned by 85% with 17 of the 20 A2063 goals overlapping with the SDGs. The three goals in A2063 that do not fully overlap with any of the SDGs are: G9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional; G14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa; and G15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture. As Figure 1 shows, at least 15 A2063 goals overlap with at least two SDGs, evidencing a deeper and stronger synergy between the agendas.



Hi5 Priorities

- 1 Light up and power Africa
- 2 Feed Africa
- 3 Industrialize Africa
- 4 Integrate Africa
- 5 Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa

Sustainable Development Goals

- 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages
- Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- 6 Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all
- **7** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- **10** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 11 Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- **12** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **15** Protect, restore & promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, & halt and reverse land degradation & halt biodiversity loss
- 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Agenda 2063 Goals

- 1 A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all
- Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology & innovation
- 3 Healthy and well-nourished citizens
- **4** Transformed economies and job creation
- 5 Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production
- **6** Blue ocean economy for accelerated economic growth
- 7 Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities
- 8 United Africa (Federal or Confederate)
- 10 World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa
- 11 Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice & the rule of law entrenched
- **12** Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels
- 13 Peace, security and stability are preserved
- **16** African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent
- 17 Full gender equality in all spheres of life
- **18** Engaged and empowered youth and children
- **19** Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence
- **20** Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development



There is a similar level of alignment at the target-level. Of the 174 A2063 targets, only 36 do not overlap with any A2030 targets (21%), 66 overlap with one SDG target (38%) and the remaining 72 overlap with two or more SDG targets (41%); evidencing an alignment of 79% at a target level between the global and continental agenda.

Table 1	Target alignment
	3 3

A2063 targets	No. of target	%
Overlapping with 2 or more SDG targets	72	41.4
Overlapping with one SDG target	66	37.9
No overlapping	36	20.7
Total	174	100

Source: ECA, 2017b.

Finally, at the indicator level, 44 A2063 indicators fully converge with SDG indicators, and only seven have no match to SDG indicators. The remaining 12 are Africa-specific. Therefore, at this level, the agendas are 86% aligned. In fact, this alignment is formalized in the Ten-Year Implementation Plan (TYIP) for the A2063. The AU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) have agreed on a shared monitoring and evaluation framework for both agendas and a common reporting system in order to generate unified and systematic reporting and to facilitate implementation and tracking for countries. For this, 63 core indicators were selected and categorized (see Figure 2).

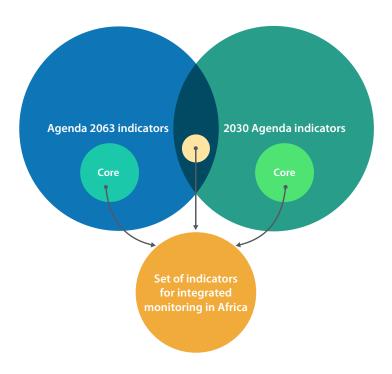
 Table 2
 Core indicators by category

No. of indicators	%
44	70
12	19
7	11
63	100
	44 12 7

Source: AU, 2015.

Figure 2

Integrated monitoring framework



Source: UNECA, 2017b

This shared reporting system is also completed by an agreed institutional framework, meant to ensure a harmonized integration of both agendas into member states' national plans. The AU-UN Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was signed in January 2018, ensuring that both institutions "will undertake joint activities and programs for the effective implementation, tracking and monitoring of and reporting on the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063" (AU-UN, 2018).

The SDGs and A2063 are not two standalone development projects; they are highly aligned at goal, target, and indicator levels. Working towards one agenda means working towards the other. This is fully understood by their lead institutions, and that is why they have put together a synchronized framework. Thanks to this coordination, countries are not burdened by two unrelated agendas, but instead can benefit from their synergies and complementarities.



2. Statistical Capacity in Africa

Many countries in Africa lack the capacity to collect, manage, and report on demographic, social, economic, and environmental data. This is especially alarming in an increasingly digital, knowledge- and information-based world. This information is critical for governments to be able to develop better policies and interventions and respond more effectively to their national development challenges. Additionally, governments need data to document and report on progress made in their countries.

According to the World Bank, in 2017 Africa had the lowest average statistical capacity (Table 3). While there are wide disparities in statistical capacity throughout the continent, there are common challenges across institutions, relating to technical capacity, data collection and processing, and the adoption and application of international statistical standards and new technologies. National Statistical Offices (NSO) in Africa also face the challenge of high turnover rates making it difficult to develop in-house expertise, to apply international statistical standards, and to employ new technologies to collect and disseminate statistics and information.

Adequate resourcing of national statistical systems is crucial. The need is clear and investments in national statistics systems and data production have increased. According to the AfDB African Statistical Yearbook, from 2006 to 2014, the total amount of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity increased by 388%. Official Development Assistance (ODA) focused on data and statistics formed part of these resources: ODA to statistics globally was 0.30% in 2015, which is a slight improvement on the last decade's average of 0.27%. African countries received 56% of this statistical support on average for the years 2013-2015 (PARIS21, 2017).

Table 3

Average Statistical Capacity Scores

Region	Statistical Capacity Score
Africa	60
Middle East	61
East Asia and the Pacific	62
South Asia	70
Latin America and the Caribbean	70
Europe and the Central Asia	75

Source: World Bank, 2017

The building blocks of strong national statistical systems include data on vital statistics, economics, health, education, safety, and the environment. These building blocks are all essential components to tracking the SDGs and, unfortunately, they are particularly weak across Africa, as summarized in Table 4.

Table 4

Data building blocks in Africa

Building blocks	Instruments	Status						
Vital statistics (births and	Civil registries, censuses,	Only 6 countries have +90% coverage of death registration from data sources newer than 2005 ¹						
deaths)	household surveys	Only 4 countries have +90% coverage of live birth registration from data sources newer than 2005						
		Out of the 36 Tier I economic SDG indicators, only one-third of those indicators are adequately informed in African countries ²						
		87% of countries conducted a census between 2005 and 2014 ³						
Economic statistics: growth	National accounts populated by firm surveys; household surveys;	31 countries have weak to zero capacity to produce detailed and timely data on employment						
and poverty, taxes and trade	censuses; administrative data	41 countries have weak to zero capacity to produce detailed and timely data on poverty ⁴						
		Since 2005, only 13 countries in Africa have completed or updated a report on the Observance of Standards and Codes as part of the IMF Data Quality Assessment Framework ⁵						
Cidmon		Between 2005 and 2014, 51 countries recorded data in the database of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Homicide Statistics ⁶						
Sickness, schooling, and safety	Administrative data	Between 2005 and 2017, 80% of African countries reported publishing a household survey that included an education component ⁷						
		Between 2005 and 2017, 72% of African countries reported publishing a household survey that included an education component						
		In 2010, 57% of tropical African countries were rated "limited" or "low" with respect to forest area change monitoring capacity ⁸						
	In 2010, 22% of tropical African countries were rated "limited" ("low" with respect to carbon pool reporting capacity							
Land and the environment	data; new testing (water) and remote sensing technologies (air quality, forest)	In 2015, 15 African countries reported using aerial/remote sensing to monitor forest inventory9						
		Only 5 African countries have adopted national geospatial information policy or initiated the process; and 2 others have begun the formulation of national geospatial information policies ¹⁰						

^{1.} http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/CRVS/CR_coverage.htm; 2. ECA/ACS (May 2018); 3. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/censusdates;

^{7.} http://catalog.ihsn.org/index.php/catalog; **8.** Romijn et al (2012); **9.** FAO FRA (2015); **10.** ECA (2017).



^{4.} Gl All (2018); 5. http://dsbb.imf.org/pages/dqrs/ROSCDataModule.aspx; 6. http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=UNODC&f=tableCode%3A1;

Investments in statistical systems have contributed to improved data availability in and knowledge about Africa. However, this still falls short of the current needs—PARIS21 estimates a funding gap of USD 200 million annually to meet the needs for SDG data. In particular, funds allocated to developing national statistical capacity are insufficient; therefore, the quality, quantity, and substance of data have been and continue to be driven by donors and less by the nation's priorities and needs (Kiregyera, 2015). Many African countries still rely on data collected with the help of international organizations, in particular household surveys and censuses. For instance, the UN Statistics Division produced country progress snapshots for the MDGs, but the data, methodology, knowledge, and resources were not made readily available to the countries—they are driven by international organizations and donors, not by governments.

With the adoption of the SDGs and the 232 indicators, it is vital to ensure that national governments are more involved and have greater ownership of their data in order to track progress and narrate their own development. To achieve this, more investment–informed by the needs of Africans themselves, rather than donors–is needed to develop robust, independent, and autonomous national statistical systems in Africa.

3. African SDG Implementation Efforts

Achieving the SDGs will require major transformations and unprecedented mobilization from all stakeholders. In particular, Heads of State committed to the SDGs in 2015 at the UN, therefore national governments should be at the forefront in implementing the SDGs.

This section assesses government commitments to achieve the SDGs and provides information on 11 African countries in five key aspects: (1) national strategy and baseline assessments in the executive, (2) coordinating units in the executive, (3) budgeting practices in the executive, (4) legislative actions, and (5) main challenges for implementation. It draws attention to regulatory measures that have been put in place to create the necessary enabling environment for mainstreaming the SDGs into national policies and strategic plans along with coherent coordination. Ultimately, the aim of this section is to provide useful analysis on how seriously the goals have been adopted and to compare these results with the Index outcomes over time.

Method

Fifteen countries, three countries from each subregion (Central, East, North, South, and West Africa), were selected. To gather comparative information, a short survey comprised of 15 questions was prepared. Preliminary data were collected through desk research. Each positive response was accompanied with official statements, documents or web portals to ensure that the survey responses reflect verifiable facts and not opinions. The survey focused on initiatives introduced between January 1, 2016 and April 2018. As a result, some of the information and initiatives published in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) 2018 may not be fully reflected in this year's assessment. To ensure the highest standards in terms of data quality and comparability, preliminary results were validated through consultations with national government institutions. Of the 15 countries selected, 11 countries verified the results. These results are presented and analyzed here. It is important to note the limitations of the collected data, which are descriptive in nature and may not gauge the effectiveness of the strategies and mechanisms in place. They are also incomplete since they only focus on the national level and do not cover initiatives at subnational levels.

Findings

While African countries lag behind the rest of the world in terms of achieving the SDGs, our survey results show strong institutionalization of the goals. The countries surveyed are a small but representative cross-section which demonstrate how Africa is committed to integrating the SDGs into their national development plans. While governments are not inclined to create standalone institutions or structures, solely dedicated to the SDGs, the executive branches have embedded the SDGs into their national development strategies.

According to the survey results from 11 countries, a high-ranking official from each country has made an official statement endorsing the SDGs. Additionally, all surveyed countries have identified key national indicators and priorities to monitor the implementation of the SDGs. Ninety percent verified having aligned national strategies with the SDGs and 70% have an action plan to implement the SDGs. These strong results are unsurprising given African countries' familiarity with goal-based development planning thanks to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Table 5	National strateg	ies in the executive			
Country by Region	Official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing implementation of the SDGs	Alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs	Action plan to implement the SDGs	Identified key national priorities regarding the implementation of the SDGs	Online repository for the SDGs hosted on the website of the Center of Government portal
Northern Africa					
Morocco	√	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Africa					
Benin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ghana	\checkmark	✓	_	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓	_	\checkmark	✓
Eastern Africa					
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rwanda	√	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central Africa					
Cameroon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gabon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern Africa					
Namibia	\checkmark	_	_	\checkmark	\checkmark
South Africa	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Zambia	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark

Legend: check marks denote a positive response. Dashes indicate a negative one. Source: Authors' analysis



Figure 3

Assessments and monitoring

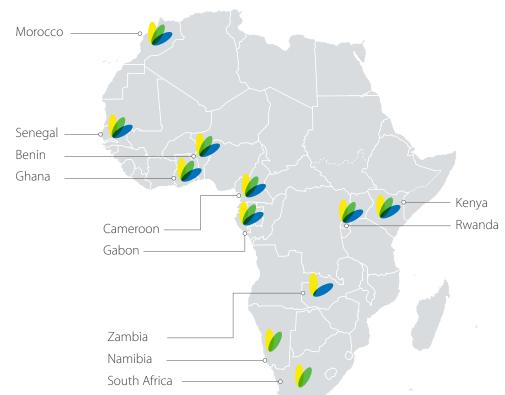






Comprehensive government assessment of the distance from achieving the SDGs

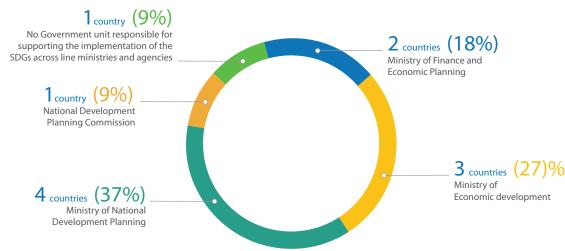
Quantitative assessment of incremental financing needs for the SDGs



This map is for illustrative purposes only. The boundaries and names shown do not imply official endorsement or acceptance. Source: Authors' analysis

In terms of institutional arrangements, the survey found that 37% of countries made the Ministry of National Development Planning the main government unit responsible for implementing the SDGs, whereas 27% of countries made the Ministry of Economic Development the main unit. The majority of respondents reported insufficient engagement from the legislative branch—only 36% had organized parliamentary sessions on the SDGs (Figure 6).

Figure 4 Coordinating unit in the executive



Source: Authors' analysis

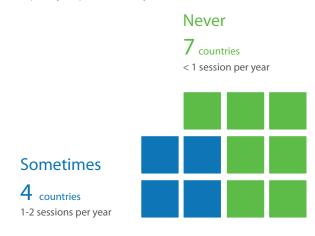
Finally, regarding budgeting and financing for the SDGs, no country has conducted a quantitative assessment of incremental financing needs for the SDGs, and only 18% of countries have a budget that reflects incremental budgeting for all the SDGs (Figure 5). Budgeting and financing should be an urgent priority for all countries, as assessing financing needs and sourcing adequate financing underpins the success of the entire framework.



Figure 6

Legislative actions

Frequency of parliamentary sessions

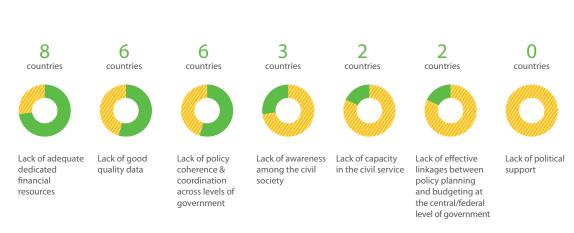


Source: Authors' analysis

The lack of action on financing appears in sharp contrast to the final survey question on the key challenges in implementing the SDGs: 72% of respondents cited the lack of adequate dedicated financial resources as the first major challenge (Figure 7). The other major challenge cited was the lack of good quality data and lack of policy coherence and coordination..



Key challenges in implementing the SDGs



Implementation Case Studies

Ghana: A Truly Inclusive Approach

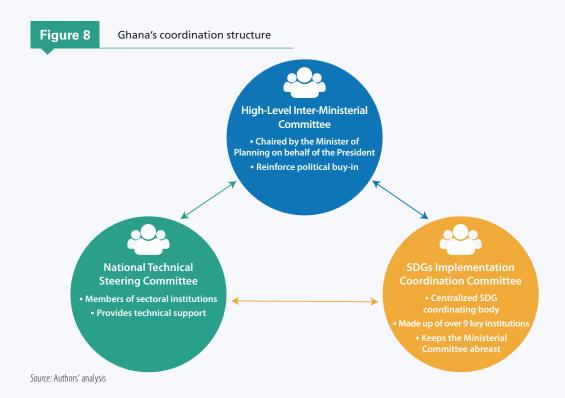
The government of Ghana is making deliberate efforts to ensure that no one is left out in the implementation of the SDGs. The intention to collaborate and the presence of strong institutional buy-in began during the MDGs and goes from the Presidential office all the way down through government institutions and civil society organizations. Ghana's key coordination structure is a triad of three institutions: the SDG Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC), the High-Level Inter-Ministerial Committee, and the National Technical Steering Committee.

This structure ensures that all SDG-related activities are coordinated and integrated, and that all relevant actors are collaborating and aware of their roles and responsibilities. For instance, as a member of the ICC, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has access to all the bodies responsible for SDG data collection and can directly request data from them. Moreover, the GSS has reviewed all data templates from each ministerial department to ensure that they are aligned with the SDGs, and it provides capacity support to other

government institutions to strengthen their understanding of data collection, reporting, and usage.

As a result, the GSS has successfully identified 62 SDG indicators that were already being produced, 63 indicators that could be produced with improvements to existing data, and 30 indicators that had no data. They also learned that 57% of their data came from administrative sources and 33% came from census and surveys. This mapping exercise has equipped the government of Ghana to be better positioned to report and monitor their progress toward achieving the SDGs.

The government of Ghana has complemented this centralized coordination with broad public awareness campaigns on the SDGs. Harmonized messages and activities were organized across the nation to inform local governments, civil society organizations, NGOs, and citizens about the role of the SDGs in the national development plan and the importance of implementing and aligning local development plans and strategies accordingly.



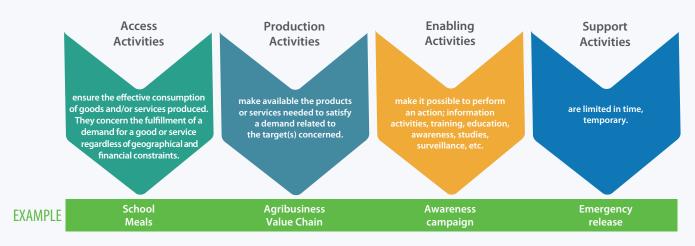
Benin: Measuring the Impact of Ministerial Programs on the SDGs

Since the inception of the SDGs, the government of Benin has shown tremendous political will and a desire to innovate. The government has developed a unique tool to capture and quantify the impact of each ministry on the SDGs. This tool analyzes the extent and depth to which the SDGs are included in the Annual Working Plans (AWP) of each ministry in order to allocate budget to those interventions that have the highest SDG impact.

To quantify each ministry's contribution to the achievement of one or more of the SDGs, approximately 6,000 activities were mapped and analyzed per ministry. Three criteria were assessed based on the type of activity and its likelihood to impact the SDGs: 1) nature of activity, 2) adaptability of the respective SDG indicator, 3) localization of the activity. Given the SDG priority of leaving no one behind, activities which increased access to various goods and services were categorized as highest impact. A score was assigned depending on how directly the activity related to its SDG indicator. Finally, the geographical scope was assessed.

The tool showed that overall, the ministries' AWPs are 54% correlated with the SDGs. This means that among all the ministerial activities in Benin, more than half impact their prioritized SDG targets. Most of the activities are enabling (52%) and support (43%) activities, while access and production activities are still highly underrepresented (Figure 8). Therefore, one of the main findings of the tool is the need for the ministries to focus more on these other categories of activities, which have a more direct impact on the population's wellbeing. This recommendation has already been transmitted to the ad hoc committee of the Presidency so that each ministerial plan will be aligned to reflect this need in the 2019 plans. Overall, Benin's new tool allows its government to make more informed policy and budgetary decisions by mapping the relation between its current activities and prioritized SDG targets, thereby allowing for the restructuring of activities to ensure a continued and positive impact on the achievement of the SDGs.





Rwanda: Imihigo to Support SDG Implementation

Imihigo are a new form of performance contracts, originally introduced in 2006 as a way to ensure accountability in the implementation of development programs at the local government level. *Imihigo* have become effective tools for both driving results and merging sustainable development priorities from the international to the local level.

This homegrown solution has changed the way Rwanda implements national plans, as performance contracts are results-driven. Targets and indicators are derived from various national plans, including the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS), sector and district specific priorities, and Vision 2020, which are themselves aligned with the SDGs.

Overall coordination is led by the Steering Committee and National Partnership Group, which is chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The Committee also focuses on the full incorporation of all relevant SDG indicators into national planning. So far, it has evaluated 160 of the 232 SDG indicators—of those, only 89 indicators were found to be relevant to the Rwandan context.

At the local level, each government entity bases its performance contracts on the District Development Plans, into which SDG indicators are domesticated, and key issues identified from consultative meetings with citizens. Therefore, *Imihigo* are a combination of topdown SDG priorities and bottom-up citizen priorities, creating a balanced development agenda.

Moreover, any progress made by this innovative structure is evaluated and documented for replication, and the improvement of the *Imihigo*. A technical team comprising of members from key ministries and institutions evaluates performance on a biannual basis and documents lessons learned. Starting in 2018, the National Institute of Statistics will take over this role to ensure quality data analysis and incorporation.

The continuous evaluation and evolution of *Imihigo* promotes policy innovation at the national and local government levels. Importantly, it does this with an emphasis on the effective and efficient execution of both national and international sustainable development priorities.

Figure 10

Imihigo scoring system in administrative entities



Less than 50% of progress from the baseline, or there is an absence of reporting. The target is unlikely to be achieved even with concerted action.



Part 2 Results and Analysis

1. Africa SDG Index

The 2018 Africa SDG Index, shown in Table 6, ranks 51 African states according to 97 indicators across all 17 SDGs. The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and best (100) outcomes. Morocco leads the continent with a score of 66.1, meaning that Morocco is about 66.1% of the way to achieving the SDGs, according to the measures used in this Index.

The top-ranking countries are a combination of North African countries and small island states, but these top performers are still only about two-thirds of the way on average to achieving the SDGs. The two countries at the bottom of the ranking are both heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) mired in internecine conflict, Somalia and the Central African Republic, with scores of 36.2 and 35.8 respectively. The overall average score for the continent is 52.2, just barely over halfway to reaching the goals with less than 12 years to go. This result is not surprising, but it must be an urgent call to action for all countries - and in particular, a mobilization of global support for those countries facing major challenges to achieving this bold development agenda.

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 data coverage were omitted. Likewise, a number of additional indicators were included that reflect Africa-specific priorities. As a result of these changes, the results in the Africa report are not comparable to the findings in the global SDG Index and Dashboards report.

Table 6

Africa SDG Index

k	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
	Morocco	66.1	27	Mauritania	51.2
	Tunisia	65.9	28	Togo	51.2
	Mauritius	64.0	29	Mozambique	51.1
	Algeria	64.0	30	Lesotho	51.0
	Cabo Verde	63.0	31	Benin	50.9
	Ghana	62.0	32	Burundi	50.9
	Egypt	60.9	33	Guinea	50.3
	Gabon	59.0	34	Gambia	50.2
)	South Africa	59.0	35	Sierra Leone	50.1
0	São Tomé and	59.0	36	Comoros	49.0
	Príncipe	33.0	37	Congo	48.6
1	Rwanda	57.9	38	Niger	48.4
2	Botswana	57.0	39	Nigeria	48.0
3	Uganda	56.8	40	Djibouti	47.9
4	Senegal	56.4	41	Angola	47.6
5	Côte d'Ivoire	56.3	42	Madagascar	46.7
6	Kenya	56.2	43	Liberia	46.4
7	Namibia	56.1	44	Eritrea	45.0
8	Zimbabwe	55.0	45	Sudan	44.8
19	Tanzania	54.7	46	Guinea-Bissau	43.0
20	Cameroon	53.3	47	Democratic	42.8
21	Zambia	52.8		Republic of Congo	
2	Malawi	52.7	48	Equatorial Guinea	41.6
.3	Ethiopia	51.9	49	Chad	40.5
24	eSwatini (fmr. Swaziland)	51.7	50	Somalia Central African	36.2
25	Burkina Faso	51.5	51	Republic	35.8
6	Mali	51.2			



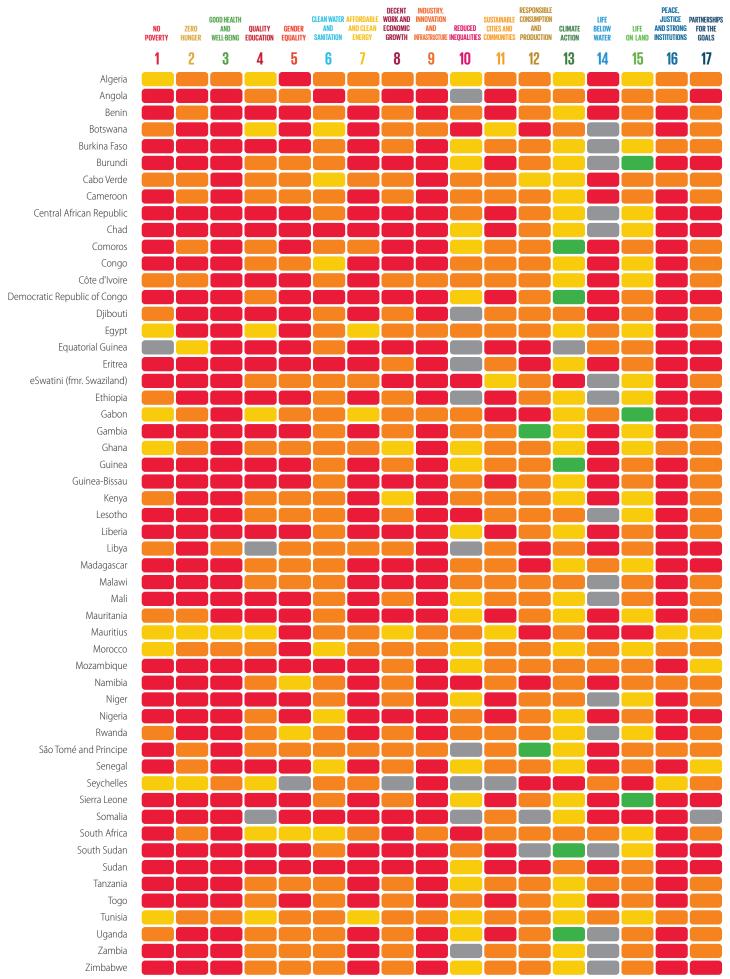
2. Africa and Subregional Dashboards

More than any other region in the world, Africa faces substantial challenges in achieving the SDGs. The 2018 Africa SDG Dashboards (Figure 11) present an analysis of African countries' current situation towards achieving the SDGs. Overall, according to this Dashboard, the goal areas facing the steepest challenges are health (SDG 3), infrastructure (SDG 9), and peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16) with more than 80% of countries scoring red. Food security and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), energy access (SDG 7), and marine ecosystems (SDG 14) are also big challenges that need to be prioritized as around 70% of the countries scored red in these areas. For 14 of the 17 goals, not a single African country has achieved green status, according to the Dashboard's system of color-coding. For the remaining three goals, there are only a handful of green countries—climate action (SDG 13) has five greens, and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) and sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12) have three and two greens, respectively.

The Trends Dashboard (Figure 12) reveals the very limited progress African countries have been making towards the goals. On average, overall trends are stagnant for 13 out of the 15 goals for which we have trends. Trends are regressing for the cities goal (SDG 11), which is worrying given Africa's fast increasingly urban population. Progress must be also accelerated for education (SDG 4), energy (SDG 7), and marine ecosystems (SDG 14) which are nearly regressing. The most promising trend is for climate action (SDG 13), with gender equality (SDG 5), infrastructure (SDG 9), and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) also showing modest progress.

Nearly all countries have overall flat trends on average, which confirms the urgent need for progress to be accelerated across all goal areas. The following seven countries are the best performers over time: Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, and the Seychelles. However their moderate increases are still not sufficient to put them on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

However, it is important to note that the continent, composed of 54 countries, is also very heterogeneous. The subregional dashboards, organized based on the AfDB regional classification, allow for a more detailed level of analysis across countries that share similar geographies, cultures, and economies. These subregional dashboards and a brief analysis for each are presented below.



Green denotes SDG achievement, followed by yellow to orange which indicate an increasing distance from SDG achievement. Red highlights major challenges. Source: Authors' analysis

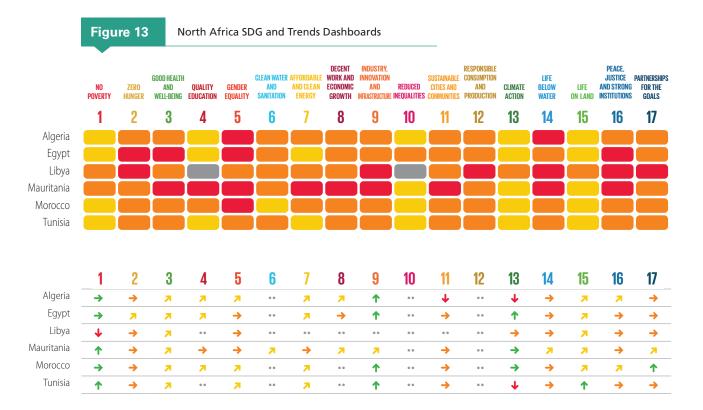
	NO Poverty	ZERO Hunger	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	QUALITY Education	GENDER Eouality	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	ECONOMIC	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	REDUCED Inequalities	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE Below Water	LIFE On Land	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERSHIPS For the Goals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Algeria	→	→	7	7	7		7	7	1	• •	+		+	→	7	7	→
Angola	→	7	→	• •	→	→	→	→	7			0 0	→	→	7	→	→
Benin	→	7	→	7	→	→	+	7	→	• •	→		→	→	→	→	7
Botswana	7	7	7	7	7	→	7	7	↑	• •	7		+	••	7	7	→
Burkina Faso	+	7	7	→	→	→	→	7	7	• •	→		→	••	→	→	↑
Burundi	→	7	7	••	↑	→	→	7	→	• •	• •	• •	→	• •	↑	+	7
Cabo Verde	7	→	7	→	↑	7	7	• •	↑	• •	• •		→	7	7	7	4
Cameroon	7	→	7	7	↑	→	7	→	→	• •	+	• •	→	→	→	+	→
Central African Republic	+	→	→	• •	→	→	→		→	• •	+	0 0	→	••	→	→	→
Chad	→	→	7	••	7	→	→	→	→	• •	→	• •	→	••	→	→	7
Comoros	→	7	7	••	→	+	→	••	→	• •			→	+	+	7	4
Congo	+	→	7		→	0 0	7	7	→		+	0 0	→	7	→	→	→
Côte d'Ivoire	↑	7	7	7	7	0.0	→	• •	↑		→	• •	→	→	7	↑	+
Democratic Republic of Congo	→	7	7	••	→	→	→	→	→	• •	→		→	+	→	→	↑
Djibouti	↑	→	7	→	7	→	+	• •	→	• •	• •	• •	→	+	+	→	7
Egypt	→	7	7	7	→		7	→	↑	• •	→		↑	→	7	→	→
Equatorial Guinea	••	• •	→	+	7	+	→	• •	→	• •	• •		7	→	7	••	→
Eritrea	→	→	7	→	→	→	7	• •	→	• •	• •		••	→	7	→	••
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	+	→	7	→	7	→	7	0 0	7	0.0	0.0	• •	→	• •	7	7	→
Ethiopia	^	7	7	7	↑	0 0	→		→		0 0	0 0	→	• •	→	→	4
Gabon	1	7	7	••	→	→	↑	7	↑		→	0 0	+	→	→	→	→
Gambia	—	1	7	7	→	+	→	••	7	• •	• •	• •	→	→	7	→	↑
Ghana	→	7	→	7	7	0.0	→	7	↑	• •	+	0 0	→	7	7	7	↑
Guinea	+	7	→	7	• •	→	→	7	→	• •	→	0 0	→	→	→	→	+
Guinea-Bissau	→	7	7	••	7	→	7	••	→	••	• •	• •	→	→	→	→	7
Kenya	7	→	→	••	↑	→	7	7	7	• •	→	0 0	→	→	+	→	→
Lesotho	→	→	→	→	7	7	→	••	↑	••	7	• •	→	••	7	→	↑
Liberia	→	7	→	→	→	→	→	• •	→	• •	→	0 0	→	→	→	→	↑
Libya	+	→	7	••	→	0 0			••		0 0	0 0	→	→	7	→	→
Madagascar	+	7	→	••	↑	→	→	7	→	• •	+	0 0	→	→	+	→	↓
Malawi	→	→	→	••	7	→	→	→	7	• •	→	• •	→	••	7	→	↑
Mali	1	7	7	+	7	7	→	→	7	• •	7	• •	→	••	7	→	7
Mauritania	1	→	7	→	→	7	→	7	7	• •	→	• •	→	7	7	→	7
Mauritius	→	7	7	→	7	7	7	7	↑	• •	7	• •	+	→	+	7	7
Morocco	→	→	7	7	7	0.0	7		↑	• •	→	• •	→	→	7	7	↑
Mozambique	→	7	7	7	7	→	→	••	7	••	→		→	→	→	→	<u> </u>
Namibia	7	7	7	••	↑	→	→	••	↑	• •	• •	• •	→	7	→	7	→
Niger	→	→	7	→	→	• •	→	→	→	• •	→	• •	→	••	7	→	↑
Nigeria	→	→	→	••	→		→	• •	7	• •	—	• •	→	→	7	→	7
Rwanda	7	7	7	••	↑	→	7	↑	7	••	7	• •	→	••	→	7	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	7	7	7	→	→	7	→	••	7	• •	• •		→	7	7	7	7
Senegal	→	7	7	→	↑	0.0	→	7	7	• •	→	• •	→	→	7	7	↑
Seychelles	→	→	7	••	••	↑	7	••	7	• •	• •	• •	↑	7	+	7	→
Sierra Leone	1	7	7	• •	7	→	+	→	→	• •	T	• •	→	→	→	→	7
Somalia	→	→	→	••	7		→	••	→	• •	• •	• •	→	→	7	→	• •
South Africa	→	7	7	••	→	7		→	1	••		• •	→	→	→	7	→
South Sudan	+	• •	7	••	7	• •	• •	••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	7	••	••
Sudan	_		7	••	7	7	→	→	7	• •	• •		→	7	7	+	→
Tanzania	7	7	7	+	7	→	→	<u> </u>		• •	→		<u>·</u>	7	→	→	7
Togo	<u>^</u>	7	7	7	7	<u>·</u>	• →	<u> </u>	<u>·</u>	• •	<u>·</u>		<u>·</u>	<i></i>	7	<u>,</u>	<u>^</u>
Tunisia	<u> </u>	→	7	••	7	••		•••	<u> </u>	• •	<u>·</u>		+	→	<u> </u>	→	<u>→</u>
Uganda	7	7	7	••	7		→	1	7	• •			→	••	<u>·</u>	<u>·</u>	<u>·</u>
Zambia	→	7	7	••	7	→	→	7	7	••	+	• •	<u>·</u>	••	→	7	7
Zimbabwe	7	→	7	••	↑	+	→	→	↑	• •	→	0.0	→	••	7	7	↑

Note: Time series data are not available for the indicators under SDGs 10 and 12. For arrows key, see page 35. *Source:* Authors' analysis

North Africa

Northern African countries top the Index rankings and have the highest average index score of 61.6, despite being the only region with not a single green goal. Relative to Sub-Saharan Africa, these states perform better on poverty (SDG 1) and energy access (SDG 7). In these countries, gender equality (SDG 5) is still a critical issue with a majority of reds. Other challenges are marine ecosystems (SDG 14) and peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16) each with 50% red, followed by economic growth (SDG 8), sustainable cities (SDG 11), responsible consumption (SDG 12) and partnerships and regional integration (SDG 17) with 83% orange. Climate action (SDG 13) and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) are the best performing goals, with 83% yellow, followed by inequality (SDG 10) with 80% yellow. The top dashboard performer is Tunisia, the only country in the continent with no red, followed by Morocco with one red.

In terms of trends, North Africa is the only region on track to achieve the poverty goal (SDG 1), except for Libya which is regressing. On average, there is also moderate progress across several goals: health (SDG 3), infrastructure (SDG 9), climate action (SDG 13) and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15). Trends for sustainable cities (SDG 11) are off track and the eight other goals are stagnant.



Note: The country groupings are based on the African Development Bank regional definitions. In addition to geography, these groupings take into consideration language, culture, trade ties, and topography. The regions are listed in the order they are presented by the AfDB.

Source: Authors' analysis



West Africa

Despite having a considerable number of countries with red scores, this region has the middle average index score of 52. Health (SDG 3) and marine ecosystems (SDG 14) are imperative challenges with all countries scoring red, followed by infrastructure (SDG 9) with 93% red, and gender equality (SDG 5) and energy (SDG 7) with 87% red. Climate action (SDG 13) is the best performing goal with 87% yellow, followed by inequalities (SDG 10) and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) with no reds. Ghana has the best performance, followed Cabo Verde. Nigeria, the most populous country on the continent and home of more than 15% of Africa's population, has 65% of its goals in red.

West Africa is the only region that is maintaining achievement of a goal for all countries, climate action (SDG 13). The region is also making moderate progress towards sustainable terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) and partnerships (SDG 17), with some exceptions to the average. All other goal areas are stagnant on average, except sustainable cities (SDG 11) which is regressing.

Figure 14 West Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards DECENT INDUSTRY RESPONSIBLE PEACE. WORK AND ECONOMIC GOOD HEALTH **CLEAN WATER AFFORDABLE** JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS ZERO QUALITY AND CLEAN REDUCED CLIMATE LIFE AND BELOW AND STRONG WELL-BEING EDUCATION POVERTY GROWTH RE INFOLIALITIES WATER ON LAND GOALS 3 5 8 9 1 4 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 Benin Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo 1 2 3 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 4 Benin -**---**Я --7 ----Burkina Faso 4 7 7 **→ →** 7 **→ → →** 1 Cabo Verde ተ 1 **-**4 Côte d'Ivoire 1 ተ 1 4 -7 Gambia 1 Ħ Ħ **→** Ghana --7 1 -ተ Guinea **→ -**-**→ -**A Guinea-Bissau **→** 7 7 . . 7 **→** . . **→** . . **-→ → →** 7 Liberia **→** .. **→** ተ **→ -→** --Mali 1 **→** Niger **→ → →** .. **→ → → → →** .. **→** 1 7 Nigeria -**-**4 -> 4 Ħ Senegal 1 **→** 1 Sierra Leone 1 .. **→ → →** .. **→ → → →** Ħ

Source: Authors' analysis

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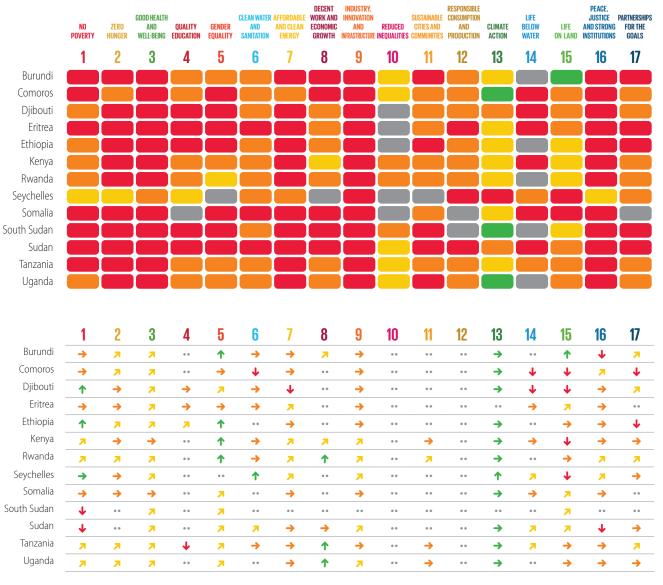
East Africa

Despite having the highest economic growth and the largest number of green per region, East Africa has the second lowest average index score of 50.1 and the second largest number of red goals per country, with an average of 8.3. Infrastructure (SGD 9) is the main challenge with all countries scoring red, followed by health (SDG 3) and peace and justice (SDG 16) with 92% red. Hunger (SDG 2) and energy (SDG 7) are goals that also need to be prioritized with 85% red. As in other regions, the best performing goal is climate action (SDG 13), followed by inequality (SDG 10). For this group, Kenya and Rwanda are the top performers, while Somalia has the highest number of reds (85%), followed by Sudan (82%).

In terms of trends, East Africa, like the other regions in Sub-Saharan Africa, is on track to achieve SDG 13 on climate action and is also making modest progress towards gender equality (SDG 5) and economic growth (SDG 8). The 12 other goal areas all have stagnant trends on average.

other goal areas all have stagnant trends on average.

Figure 15 East Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards





Central Africa

This region has the lowest average index score of 46 and has the largest number of red goals per country, averaging 9.1. Health (SDG 3) and peace and justice (SDG 16) are the main challenges as all countries scored red; followed by energy (SDG 7) and infrastructure (SDG 9) with 88% of countries scoring red. Poverty (SDG 1) and economic growth (SDG 8) are goals that also need to be prioritized, as 86% and 75% of the countries obtained red in each of these, respectively. Central Africa occupies a pivotal position in the continent as it shares boundaries with all the other regions, and thus is a keystone in term of regional integration. Nonetheless, of all five regions, this one scores lowest in partnership and regional integration (SDG 17). Climate action (SDG 13) obtained the highest score with 86% yellow and 14% green; followed by life on land (SDG 15) and inequalities (SDG 10) where no country scored red. Gabon and Cameroon are the best performers with a majority of oranges and yellows.

Central Africa is on track to achieve SDG 13 on climate action, except for Gabon which is off track. The region is making moderate progress towards SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems and only Madagascar is off track. However the region is the most off-track on the continent overall, with three goals regressing: water and sanitation (SDG 6), cities (SDG 11), and peace and justice (SDG 16). Progress towards all other goals is stagnant on average.

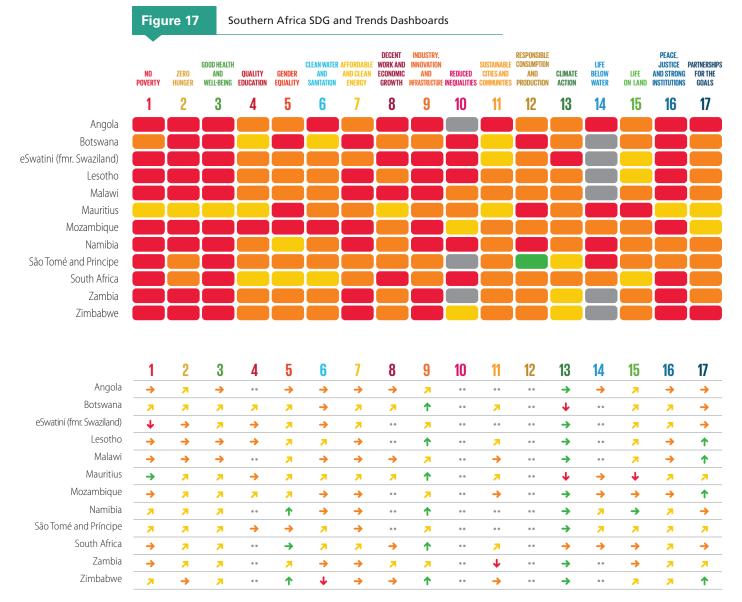
Figure 16 Central Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards



Southern Africa

Southern Africa is a diverse region, comprising a mix of upper-middle-income and low-income-countries. This heterogeneity is clear in the overall results: this region has the second highest average index score at 54.8 with the second least number of reds and conversely only one green (São Tomé and Principe in SDG 12). The main challenge of the region is health (SDG 3) with 92% red, followed by poverty (SDG 1) with 83% red, and infrastructure (SDG 9) and peace and justice (SDG 16) with 75% red. The goals with the best results are education (SDG 4), sustainable cities (SDG 11), climate action (SDG 13), and terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15). Mauritius has the best performance with majority yellow (67%) and orange (42%) scores. Southern Africa surpasses all other regions on regional integration (SDG 17) thanks to high performers Mauritius and Mozambique.

This region is on track for SDG 13 on climate change, except for Botswana and Mauritius which are off track. Southern Africa is making moderate progress towards gender equality (SDG 5) and infrastructure (SDG 9). All other goal areas show stagnant trends on average.





Part 3 Methodology of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards

The 2018 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards uses the most recent available data that have been aligned as closely as possible with official SDG indicators. Where substantive gaps remained, we have filled them with SDG-related data from reputable sources. To ensure pertinence to Africa, several methodological changes have been made to this report, relative to the global SDG Index and Dashboards:

- Additional indicators fill gaps and capture issues particular to the African 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 creates the upper bound for normalization.

Table 7 provides a synthesis of the major changes between the global SDG Index Report and the Africa Index Report. As a result of these changes, it is not possible to directly compare the results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards with results in the global SDG Index and Dashboards report.

Table 7

Summary of changes

SDG	Indicator	Change
1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	New addition
1	Population covered by Social Protection (%)*	New addition
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	New addition
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	Excluded
3	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	New addition
3	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	New addition
3	Malaria mortality rate	New addition
3	Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	New addition
5	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	New addition
5	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	New addition
5	Women in ministerial positions (%)*	New addition
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)*	Updated phrasing
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)*	Updated phrasing
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	Updated phrasing
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	New addition
7	Consumer affordability of electricity	New addition

SDG	Indicator	Change
7	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion/electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	Excluded
8	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	New addition
8	Employment-to-population ratio	New addition
8	Starting a Business score	New addition
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	Excluded
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	Excluded
9	Infrastructure score (0-100)	New addition
9	QS University Ranking, average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	Excluded
9	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	Excluded
9	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	Excluded
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums	New addition
12	Natural resource value realization score	New addition
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	Excluded
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	Excluded
14	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	New addition
14	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	Excluded
15	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	New data source
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	New addition
16	Property Rights (0-100)	New data source
16	Access to justice (0-100)	New addition
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	New data source
16	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	Excluded
16	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	Excluded
17	Level of customs duties on imports	New addition
17	Visa requirement score	New addition
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	New addition
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	Excluded
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	Excluded

Note: asterisk denotes indicator that was changed following the public consultation. For more information, see page 36.



1. Data Selection

A. Data criteria

For each SDG, we identified technically-sound quantitative indicators that met five criteria to determine inclusion in the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards:

- 1. Relevance and applicability to a broad range of African countries: Indicators were relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. They had to allow for direct comparison of performance across countries and for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement. To ensure pertinence for Africa, indicators in the global index that were not a useful metric for African countries were omitted. Likewise, a number of additional indicators were included that touch on specifically African issues, such as malaria.
- 2. Statistical adequacy: Data were collected and processed in a statistically reliable and robust way.
- **3. Timeliness:** Data series had to be published on a reasonably prompt schedule and be available for most recent years.
- **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 considered each of the 232 SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs, 2016) proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, and included those that met the five criteria above. Some official SDG indicators met the five criteria 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, 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 peer-reviewed literature, as well as major databases and reports



on development and environmental indicators. Owing to limited data availability and a lack of metrics for key SDG priorities, particularly education and inequality, this report is still an incomplete picture. As data availability improves and new estimation techniques become available, subsequent editions of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboard may include additional variables.

For this first edition, we were able to include 97 indicators from a broad range of data sources, 28 of which are Africa-specific, including indicators from the A2063 ten-year implementation plan. 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 51 of the 54 African member states of the UN.

C. Missing Data

The purpose of the 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 impute or model any missing data. We made exceptions for the following variables that would otherwise not have been included because of excess missing data:

- Research and development (R&D) expenditure (% of GDP): We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.
- Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C): Survey data is available for the 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 this is not a cultural practice. We left the value missing for countries without data and where FGM/C may be practiced.
- 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.
- Conflict-related deaths per 100,000: We assumed zero conflict deaths for countries without data for this variable and where desk research indicated no conflicts are ongoing.

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 80% of the indicators used. In this report, only three African UN member states could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability: Libya, the Seychelles, and South Sudan. 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.



2. Method for Constructing the SDG Index

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 (Booysen, 2002; OECD and JRC, 2016).

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 the 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.

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, namely Mauritius, Tunisia, and Cabo Verde. 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 OECD (OECD and JRC, 2016) recommends censoring the data at the bottom 2.5th percentile as the minimum value for the normalization. We applied this approach to the lower bound and censored data at this level.

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]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)}$$

where x is raw data value; max/min denote 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 minimize the bias of missing data on the aggregate index score, when countries do not have any indicator values under a goal, the regional goal average is used for the purpose of calculating their index score. For example, many landlocked countries have missing data for SDG 14, but this does not mean landlocked countries have no effect on marine life. To have at least an approximate measure, the 16 landlocked countries were assigned the average African performance for the calculation of the composite score.



3. Method for Constructing the Dashboards

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 to 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 remains 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. Table 8 summarizes all the threshold changes between the Global and Africa reports.

Additional thresholds, both red and green, 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 into country contexts, 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 SDGC/A and SDSN network. 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 8

Threshold changes

Goal	Indicator	Green threshold	Global red threshold	Africa red threshold
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2.00	12.70	20.00
1	Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.00	3.00	3.60
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.50	15.00	18.00
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.50	15.00	22.00
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.00	10.00	12.00
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.00	25.00	30.00
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.50	1.50	1.20
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70.00	140.00	168.00
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.00	90.00	72.00
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.00	18.00	21.60
3	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.00	50.00	60.00
3	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.20	1.00	1.20
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	10.00	75.00	100.00
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.00	25.00	30.00
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	8.40	16.80	25.00
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	25.00	50.00	60.00
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.00	60.00	48.00
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18.07	150.92	181.11
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.00	80.00	64.00
3	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.00	60.00	48.00
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.00	5.00	4.00
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.00	80.00	64.00
4	Mean years of schooling	12.00	10.00	6.00
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	95.00	85.00	68.00
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40.00	20.00	16.00
5	Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.00	41.34	60.00
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	98.00	75.00	60.00
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	70.00	50.00	40.00
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.00	80.00	50.00
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.00	75.00	40.00
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25.00	75.00	90.00
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.00	20.00	24.00
7	Access to electricity (% population)	98.00	80.00	64.00
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	85.00	50.00	40.00
8	Slavery score (0-100)	80.00	50.00	40.00
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80.00	50.00	40.00
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.00	2.00	1.60
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.50	1.00	0.50
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.50	0.10	0.08



Goal	Indicator	Green threshold	Global red threshold	Africa red threshold
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75.00	40.00	32.00
9	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	80.00	50.00	25.00
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30.00	40.00	62.40
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.00	75.00	60.00
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.20	43.43	34.75
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM _{2.5}) in urban areas (μ g/m ³)	10.00	25.00	30.00
12	Municipal solid waste generated (kg/year/capita)	1.00	2.00	2.40
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.00	10.00	12.00
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.00	30.00	36.00
12	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.00	15.00	12.00
12	Net imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.00	15.00	18.00
13	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor, range of 0 (best) to 1 (worst)	0.10	0.20	0.24
13	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.00	4.00	4.80
13	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.50	1.00	1.20
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	100.00	8000.00	9600.00
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	70.00	60.00	48.00
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	90.00	80.00	64.00
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	70.00	60.00	45.00
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.00	10.00	8.00
14	Percentage of fish stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25.00	50.00	60.00
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.32	60.00	73.00
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.00	10.00	8.00
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.90	0.80	0.64
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	5.00	15.50	18.60
16	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.50	3.00	3.60
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80.00	50.00	40.00
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.00	10.00	20.00
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	60.00	40.00	32.00
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98.00	75.00	60.00
17	Government health and education spending (% GDP)	16.00	8.00	6.40

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 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 indicator under a particular goal, for example SDG 10, 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.

4. Trends

Using historic 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. The time series methodology provides an indication of the pace at which countries are closing the gap to goal achievement. Achievement at the indicator level is defined by the green threshold. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the current country score is interpreted as the gap for meeting the goal on each indicator. Therefore, to provide an indication on trends at the indicator level, we calculated linear annual growth rates needed to achieve the targets by 2030 (i.e. 2010-2030) which we compared to the annual growth rate over the most recent period (usually 2010-2015). This linear extrapolation method was retained because it is technically sound, as well as intuitive to understand. Figure 8 below provides a graphic representation of the trends methodology.

At the goal level, we assign a score to each indicator arrow from 0 ("decrease") to 4 ("on track"). We then average across the trend indicators under each goal. An average score between 0 and 1 will yield a "decrease" arrow, between 1 and 2 a "flat" arrow, between 2 and 3 a "moderately increasing" arrow, and between 3 and 4 an "on track" arrow. If all indicators were maintaining achievement, a maintaining achievement arrow was assigned to the goal. Goal arrows were not generated if a country had missing data for more than 25% of indicators used under a goal. The arrows generated for the indicators are explained in Figure 9 below.



Figure 18

Trends methodology

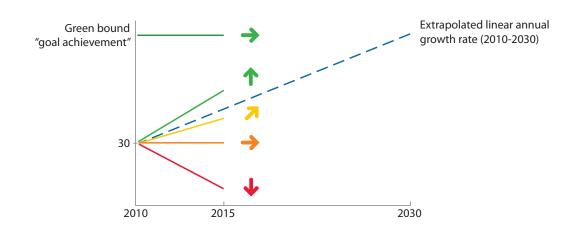


Figure 19

Arrows key



Decreasing

Decreasing score, i.e. country is moving in the wrong direction



Stagnating

Score remains stagnant or is increasing at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



Moderately Increasing

Score is increasing at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



On track

Score is increasing at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030



Maintaining SDG achievement

Score is level and trend remains at or above SDG achievement In order to be indicative of countries' distance to meeting SDG goals, this methodology focuses on medium and poor indicator trends and does not account for improvements or worsening of performance within the green thresholds. Therefore, a country that scores extremely well on all indicators under a goal – above the green threshold – automatically obtains a maintaining achievement arrow. As with the dashboard, we believe that the objective of the report is to shed light on areas that call for further action.

Table 9 provides the list of indicators used to compute trends' indications. These indicators were selected based on the availability of time series data. All indicators for which we could generate time series were retained. For goals where several indicators were used to generate goal scores, the same timespan was used across indicators for consistency. When the value for a specific year was not available, we used the closest available value with a maximum one-year difference.

Several other calculation methods were considered and not retained. For instance, we tested the sensitivity of the results when using technical optimums as "goal achievement" and calculated distance to technical optimums. This approach yielded harsher results and is not consistent with our conceptual assumption that the green thresholds correspond to goal achievement. We also tried using compound annual growth rates (CAGR) instead of linear growth rates. The two approaches yield similar results and we could not identify a strong argument for using the CAGR method.

Public Consultation

From March 13 to 30, 2018, the SDGC/A and the SDSN held an open public consultation on the draft framework for this report. The purpose of the online consultation was to receive expert input on the proposed indicators for the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards in order to improve the draft proposals, validate thresholds, fill gaps, and consider alternative data sources. Over the course of the consultation period, nearly 70 sets of detailed comments were received from over 30 countries. We are very grateful for the comments received from experts from government, academia, NGOs, representatives of national statistical offices, and international organizations.

Thanks to these responses, two new indicators were added, the sources for two other indicators were changed to reflect the latest data available, and several thresholds were adjusted. These changes are signaled with an asterisk in Table 7. The full sets of comments are also available on the report website at www.AfricaSDGIndex.org



Table 9

Time series indicators

CDC	L. P. C.	Control
SDG	Indicator	Series
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	2008 – 2018
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2008 – 2016
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2008 – 2016
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2010 – 2015
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2008 – 2015
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2008 – 2016
3	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2008 – 2016
3	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2010, 2016, 2017
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	2008 – 2016
3	Malaria mortality rate	2010 – 2016
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	2010, 2015
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	2010, 2015
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2008 – 2015
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	2010, 2016
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2008 – 2016
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2008 – 2017
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	2008 – 2015
4	Mean years of schooling	2008 – 2015
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2008 – 2017
5	Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	2008 – 2018
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	2008 – 2017
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2008 – 2015
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2008 – 2015
7	Access to electricity (% population)	2008 – 2014
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2008 – 2014
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	1990-2014
8	Employment-to-population ratio	2010 – 2017
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	2011, 2014, 2017
8	Starting a Business score	2010-2018
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2008 – 2016
9	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	2008 – 2016
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	2008 – 2015
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2008 – 2017
13	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2008 – 2014
14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Clean Waters (0-100)	2012 – 2017
14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Biodiversity (0-100)	2012 – 2017
14	Ocean Health Index Goal – Fisheries (0-100)	2012 – 2017
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2008 – 2017
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	2008 – 2017
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	2000 – 2016
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2008 – 2017
16	Property Rights (0-100)	2000-2016
16	Access to justice (0-100)	2000-2016
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	2012 – 2017
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	2000-2016
17	Government health and education spending (% GDP)	2008 – 2014
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	2010 – 2017



Part 4. 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 (out of 54 countries) and score (0-100), as well as the average SDG Index score of countries in the same subregion, according 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.

Comparison with other African indices

A table comparing the country's performance on the Africa SDG Index to other Africa-specific metrics: the Africa Infrastructure Development Index, Africa Gender Equality Index, Africa Regional Integration Index, and the Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Dashboards

The 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. The Trends Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030. The arrows key is on page 35.

Performance by Indicator

A full-page indicator table lists the country's raw indicator value and color rating. Missing data are recorded in grey. The last column indicates the trend for each indicator for which time series data are available. The arrows key is presented in the methodology section, on page 35.

ALGERIA

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

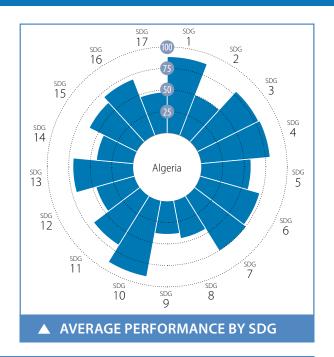
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

4 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	21 (of 52)	57.6 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	8 (of 54)	55.79 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	32 (of 52)	0.47 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	22 (of 54)	53.6 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS









3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING







5 GENDER EQUALITY

















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

















ALGERIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value 1	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value f	Ratin	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.3		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.4	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.3		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	38.8	•	→
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA NA		• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	50.0 42.8		1
	INA			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.0		•
5DG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.6	•	• •	Starting a Business score	77.5	•	\rightarrow
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years		•	1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)			•	Infrastructure score (0-100)	62.6	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	•	1	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6	•	• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)			+	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	0.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)		•	→	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	•	• •
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	23.4	•	7	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.1 65.7		1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)		_	礻
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	140.0		→				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	24.5		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	31.5	•	• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.2		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0 76.0	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA	•	
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%) ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	70.0			Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	81.9	•	1
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	•	1
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	14/1			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	35.6	•	1
Malaria mortality rate	0.0	•	→	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA		• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.0	•	1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.2	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.9	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)	22.7			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	40.3	•	• •
Fraffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		•	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Jniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	10.4 64.2		→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.1	•	• •
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	72.1			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	91.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	• •
vaccines (%)				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	•	1
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.6	•	→	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1		• •
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3300.9	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education	07.6		_	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.6 7.8	•	7	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	58.1	•	• •
Mean years of schooling (years) .iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.8		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	42.8	•	<u> </u>
	73.0			Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	90.2	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.8 32.9		•
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	2.5	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	65.2		
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0			Fish caught by trawling (%)		•	1
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	•	••				•
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Nomen in ministerial positions (%)	13.3	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8	•	→
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	13.8	•	→	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.0		•• →
or in union, ages 15-49)				Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.9		••
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	77.6		• •		0.7		
and above (%) Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	22.6	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
' '	22.0			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.4	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.2	•	T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.5		7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	58.0	•	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	•	• •	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.0		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	88.0		• •	Property Rights (0-100)	45.5	•	→
mported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.5	•	-	Access to justice (0-100)	59.6	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	33	•	→
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	•	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	55.7	•	7
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.6	•	• •
	0.1	•	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption			0.0	Justine 3 in the doding			
	100.0			Tay revenue (% GDP)	190		
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	100.0	•		Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	18.0 8.6	•	→
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	100.0			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6	•	
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	100.0					•	• •



ANGOLA Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

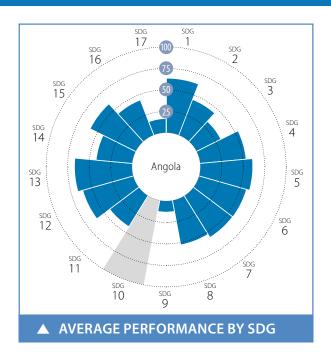
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

41 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	25 (of 52)	53.2 / 100	······································
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	29 (of 54)	19.04 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	50 (of 52)	0.32 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	45 (of 54)	39.4 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



2 ZERO HUNGER











6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION









10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ...

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION .

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





ANGOLA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	g Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	30.5		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.3	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)		•	• •	Employment-to-population ratio	64.4 50.0	•	→
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	36.6 NA	•	• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	29.3	•	+
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score	80.1	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	14.0 29.2	•	•• →	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)	27.2		•	Infrastructure score (0-100)	24.5	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.2 8.2	•	↑	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	•	• •
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	•	7	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	8.1	•	4	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	14.0 13.0	•	⊼ →
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	477.0	•	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	47.3	•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	82.5 0.8	•	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	22.0	•	• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	55.5	•	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	370.0	•	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	54.9	•	7
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	28.3	•	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	32.0 36.4	•	T
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	30.4	•	Ψ
Malaria mortality rate	41.5	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%) Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2 24.9	•	1		٥٢		
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	24.9	•	•	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita) E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5 3.0		• •
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	50.2		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.4	•	4	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	154.5	•	→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.0		7	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	•	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	171.2	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	49.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	
vaccines (%)			·	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.4	•	↑	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.4	•	• •
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8	•	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10066.3	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.5	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	70.7	•	• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.0 77.4	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	62.0	•	1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	//.4			Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	87.1 26.2		→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9		••
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	30.3	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	10.9	•	
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		•	7
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.2	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4		→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.2	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.5	•	• •
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	71.0	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	NA		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	1.1	•	• •
and above (%)				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	94.0	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.7	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.1	•	7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.0	•	\rightarrow	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	46.0	•	\rightarrow
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.4	•	\rightarrow	city or area where they live (%)	22.4		• •
•	0.7	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	23.4 33.0		1
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources			• •	Access to justice (0-100)	50.7	•	÷
•	2.1			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	19	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1						
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population)	32.0	•	4	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	28.8	•	7
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	32.0 47.6	•	7			•	7
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	32.0 47.6 50.8	•	7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	28.8	•	
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	32.0 47.6	•	7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	28.8	•	
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	32.0 47.6 50.8	•	7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	28.8 25	•	
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	32.0 47.6 50.8	•	7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports	28.8 25 8.9 6.9 NA	•	•••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	32.0 47.6 50.8	•	7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	28.8 25 8.9 6.9 NA 157.0	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	32.0 47.6 50.8	•	7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports	28.8 25 8.9 6.9 NA	•	+

BENIN West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

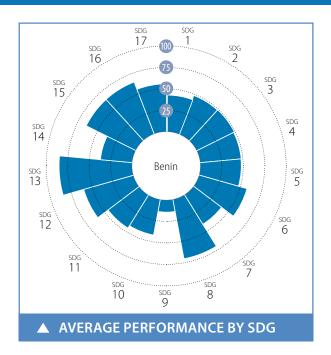
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

31 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	29 (of 52)	52.0 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	33 (of 54)	16.23 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	8 (of 52)	0.58 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	14 (of 54)	59.0 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



.



2 ZERO HUNGER





















7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY









BENIN Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value Ra	-		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population) Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	47.0 29.2		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%) Employment-to-population ratio	2.0 70.6		• •
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	36.2		• •	Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		-
Population covered by Social Protection (%)			• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.5	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	90.6	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years			↑	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	34.4		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	•	1	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)			•	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
Cereal yield (t/ha)			7	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	• •
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	11.3	• •	→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0 8.1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	12.0	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	405.0		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	77.2 31.4		→	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.1	•	0 (
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.6		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	61.5		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		_	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.6		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0		1
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	23.9	•		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	35.2	•	1
Malaria mortality rate	33.2	• -	→	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		_	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	22.2	• '	Ψ	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score	0.9 NA		
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.7	• .	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	88.1		7	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	•
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.7		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	0
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	198.7	• '	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	74.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	
vaccines (%)	60.0			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	•	-
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)			⊼	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2	•	• •
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.4	•	1	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	82.8	•	0 (
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	• •	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	28.9	•	-3
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.5	• (• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	88.2	•	-
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	40.7	•	-
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	25.9	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	30.6 NA		•
before age 18	0.2	• (• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.5	_	4
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	9.2	• '	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.2	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.4		_
/omen in ministerial positions (%)	14.3	• '	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-2.2	•	
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	61.9	• -	→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	-
latio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	65.1		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.6	•	•
and above (%)	02.0			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
atio of female to male labour force participation rate	93.9	• •	→	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.0	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	-
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)			>	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.0	•	4
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	13.9		→	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	52.5	•	
resnwater witndrawai as % total renewable water resources mported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.7 7.1		• •	Property Rights (0-100)	53.7		4
	7.1			Access to justice (0-100)	97.5	•	_
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	3/11		_	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39 70.7		1
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	5		→ →	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		_	•
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	48.6		Į.		51.0		
onsumer affordability of electricity	74.5	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	150		J
				Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.8 8.9		•
					0.7	_	
				Level of customs duties on imports	6.6		0 (
					6.6 105.0	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •



BOTSWANA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

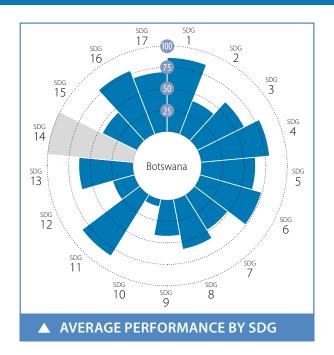
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

12 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	7 (of 52)	69.4 / 100	······································
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	10 (of 54)	36.79 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	12 (of 52)	0.56 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	3 (of 54)	72.7 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

.

1 NO POVERTY



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING









5 GENDER EQUALITY



15 LIFE ON LAND















BOTSWANA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Rating	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	16.8		7	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.0	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.2		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	63.4		7
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	19.3		• •	Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		• •
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	91.6	•	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	51.0	•	T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	76.2	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.0	•	• •		70.2		•
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	31.4	•	1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)				Infrastructure score (0-100)	64.3	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	•	1	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0	•	• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population) Cereal yield (t/ha)	18.9 0.5	•	*	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5		
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	58.6		→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.1	•	
	50.0			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.6	•	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	39.4	•	个
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129.0	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)			• •	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	63.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.5	•	₹		05.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	40.6 4.0	•	T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	83.0		• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA		• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	326.0		4	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.4	•	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA		• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		•	1
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)	17.5	•	4
Malaria mortality rate	0.4	•	→	· •			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	26.4	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.6	•	7	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)		•	• •
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.3	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	21.0		7	Natural Resource Value Realization Score Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	40.4 15.4		• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.7		1	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.0		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.0	•	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	80.1	•	• •				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	95.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	• •
vaccines (%) Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.7	•	1	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.2 4.3		+
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5		→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	67.4		• •
SDG4 – Quality Education					07.11		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.0	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.2		→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA NA		• •
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.0		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	•	• •
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	NA	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	•	• •
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		• •
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.5	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1		4
Women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.9	•	• •
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	19.4		1	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	→
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	96.8			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	6.8	•	
and above (%)	50.0						
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	83.7	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	10.5		
	70.2			Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	34.0		J.
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.2 60.0		→	city or area where they live (%)	J-1.U		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1		• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	9.0	•	• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	8.2	-	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	85.0	•	→
				Access to justice (0-100)	97.9	•	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	565		_	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	61	•	7
Access to electricity (% population)	56.5		7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	90.1		→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	62.5 29.2		7 →	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	83.2	-	3 6
Consumer affordability of electricity	29.2 NA	_	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
consumer anonaubility of electricity	1 47 \			Tax revenue (% GDP)	33.5	•	7
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.0	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	108.0		٠٠
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	50.0		•

BURKINA FASO

West Africa

▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

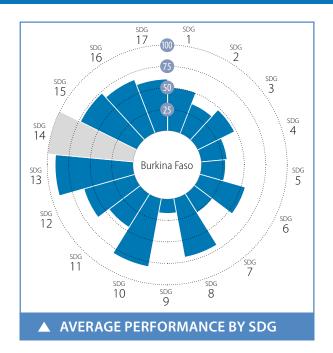
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

25 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	22 (of 52)	56.6 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	32 (of 54)	17.05 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	19 (of 52)	0.53 /1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	21 (of 54)	53.7 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

.





3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING























BURKINA FASO Performance by Indicator

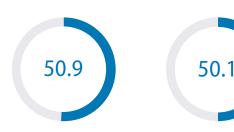
SDG1 – End Poverty		lating Tre		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	30.4	•	•	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.2		• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	10.7 40.1	• •		Employment-to-population ratio	80.8 50.0	•	→
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)		•		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	43.2		→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score	88.2	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	20.2	• •	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)	55.1	•		Infrastructure score (0-100)	24.6	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.4		•	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7	•	• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• -	-	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	0.2		• •
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2 16.3	• -		Research and development expenditure (% GDP) Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.2		••
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	16.3	• /	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.6	•	7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	274.0			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	14.0	•	\rightarrow
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	57 110	• ;	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	65.9 25.6	-	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.3	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	84.6		•				
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)		•		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	65.0		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	60.0	• •		Proportion of urban population living in slums	65.8		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		• -	-	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.8 35.0	_	7
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	49.2	•	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	40.0		Ţ
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Malaria mortality rate	114.2	• 1		microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)		Ĭ	•
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		• 1	L I	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70		•		E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	66.5	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		• 1	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	106.5			Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	46.6 212.3			Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212.3			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	88.0	• 4	L	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	
vaccines (%)				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		• 1		Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education	7.0	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	75.2	• 7	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	NIA		• •
Mean years of schooling (years)		• -		Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA NA	•	••
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)		•		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA		• •
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	51.6			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		• •
before age 18	31.0			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		• •
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	75.8	• •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		• •
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		_		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.0		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	•	→
Women in ministerial positions (%) Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	13.0 52.5	•	7	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-1.1	•	• •
or in union, ages 15-49)	32.3		7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	50.0	• •	•	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.7	•	• •
and above (%)	77.4			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	77.4	• -	7	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.7	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.9	• =		Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	55.0		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.5	• -	•	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	39.2	•	• •
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.5 7.1	• •	•	Property Rights (0-100)	53.1		1
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.1			Access to justice (0-100)	71.7	•	个
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42	•	→
Access to electricity (% population)		• -		Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	77.5	•	1
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	, .0	• -		Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	76.9		• •
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		• -		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer affordability of electricity	0.0	•		Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.6	•	1
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.6	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	5.9	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	94.0	•	••
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	73.3	•	1

BURUNDI

East Africa

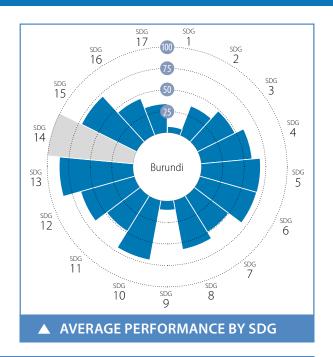
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Regional average score Index score



Africa Index Rank

32 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	11 (of 52)	64.4 / 100	······································
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	38 (of 54)	15.11 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	30 (of 52)	0.48 / 1	······································
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	44 (of 54)	39.9 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS





2 ZERO HUNGER









5 GENDER EQUALITY











10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ...















BURUNDI Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty		Rating 1		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value F	Rating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	74.3		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	-1.3	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	84.4		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	82.0 50.0	•	→
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	64.6 NA		• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	7.1		T
	INA			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	7.1		•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	91.9	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		• •	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	57.5	•	→	Infrastructure score (0-100)	32.4		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	•	7	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0		• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.4		→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	•	7	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	•	• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	8.3	•	→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.8	•	\rightarrow
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	712.0	•	7	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	5.2	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.3		• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.2		7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.2	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	71.7	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums	57.9		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.9		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	118.0		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.0	•	• •
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	25.4		• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	45.5	•	+
Malaria mortality rate	47.5	•	→	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.8		• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.6	•	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	32.7		\Psi	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	27.4		↑	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	43.6 181.4		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	•	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101.4			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	93.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	• •
vaccines (%)	50.6		_	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.6 2.9		₹	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	• •
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2.9		W	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.9	_	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA		• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		• •
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	79.6	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA NA		• •
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	20.4	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		• •
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	•	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	•	• •				
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.4	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.7		• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2	•	T
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	40.7	•	1	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9 0.9		··
or in union, ages 15-49)	70.0			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.3		• •
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	72.2	•	• •		0.5		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	103.6	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
' '				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.0	•	•••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.1 43.0		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.9 50.5		→ →	city or area where they live (%)	45.0		-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	50.5 3.1		••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.3	•	• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.2		• •	Property Rights (0-100)	33.1	•	\rightarrow
, , , , ,	J.L			Access to justice (0-100)	22.5	•	Ť
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			_	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22	•	→
Access to electricity (% population)	7.0 2.1		→ →	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	21.5	•	•
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	90.0		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	75.2	•	- 0
Consumer affordability of electricity	100.0	_	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
should be a circuity	. 50.0			Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.7	•	7
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.4	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports Visa Paguiroment score	50.0	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score Governmental Statistical Capacity	147.0 63.3	_	7
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	0.50		,



CABO VERDE

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

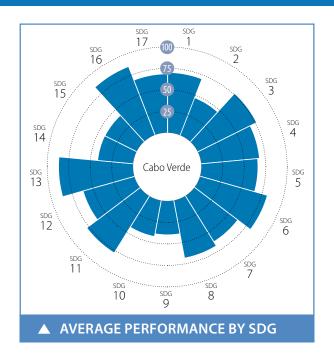
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

5 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	9 (of 52)	66.8 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	9 (of 54)	47.96 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	35 (of 52)	0.43 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	4 (of 54)	72.2 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES







13 CLIMATE ACTION





















SDG TRENDS









































CABO VERDE Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	g Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Rating	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population) Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	16.3 7.1 26.6 33.8	•		5-year average GDP growth per capita (%) Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	0.3 60.9 80.0 NA	•	•• →
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score	85.1	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	13.7 NA	•	^••	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			·
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population) Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA 11.8 0.2	•	→ → →	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high) Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	61.2 NA 0.1	•	••
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	_	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	66.5 50.3		1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	42.0 92.3	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	50.5		Ċ
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.2	•	↑	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.0	•	• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	21.4	•	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Malaria mortality rate	57.0 137.0 NA	•	·· → ·· →	Proportion of urban population living in slums Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	NA 97.5 0.0 39.6	•	†
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	61.4	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.1	•	↑	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita) E-waste generated (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score	0.5 2.0 NA	•	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	21.3 74.7 62.6	•	→ 7 7	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8 19.4 0.7	•	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	84.5	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	92.0 73.3	•	→→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst) Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA 0.9	•	•• →
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	_	••	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.1	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%) Mean years of schooling (years) Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.2 4.8 98.1	•	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	73.7 63.7 97.1	•	·· ↑ →
SDG5 – Gender Equality Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	18.0	•	••	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.6 0.2 26.8 33.7	•	•••
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land	55.7		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Women in ministerial positions (%) Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.6 25.0 18.6	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	7.1 1.2 0.9 4.7	•	→ ↑
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA		• •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.7		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	69.3	•	1	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	8.8	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.5		7	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	0.0 NA	•	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	65.2 9.0 5.5	•	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	6.4 69.8	•	··
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	89.8 55	•	→
Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	90.2 70.9	•	↑	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	92	•	→
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity	26.2 NA	•	+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
consumer anonability of electricity	INA	9		Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports	23.7 9.3 11.2	•	••
				Visa Requirement score Governmental Statistical Capacity	38.0 67.8	•	†

CAMEROON

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

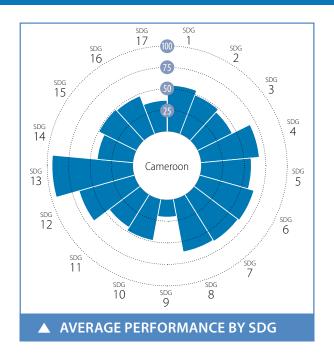
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

20 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	41 (of 52)	46.7 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	28 (of 54)	19.81 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	4 (of 52)	0.66 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	37 (of 54)	46.9 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS

























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

















CAMEROON Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty		Rating '		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1	-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	22.0		7	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.4		• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	12.6		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	72.9	•	\rightarrow
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Slavery score (0-100)	50.0 34.6	•	
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	1.1	•	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.0	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	82.4	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9		• •	_			
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	31.7	•	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	27.5		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	•	1	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	37.5 2.2		• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% adult population)	11.4		1	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		
Cereal yield (t/ha)			*	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	13.6		→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	• •
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	10.5	•	\rightarrow
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.0	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	596.0	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	64.7 23.9		7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.7	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	79.7		^		.,.,		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.8	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	37.0	•	• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	37.8	•	•••
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	203.0	•	7	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	61.5	•	+
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	23.1	•	0 0	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	42.0 66.4	•	→
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	00.4		•
Malaria mortality rate	34.1		1				
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	70.4	_	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	22.4	•	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score	0.9 59.3	•	•••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	28.1	•	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.0		• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	108.8		Á	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.7		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	•	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	163.8	•	• •				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	70.0			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	•• →
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.3	•	7	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3		•
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	257.0	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					257.0		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.3	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	04.4		
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1		→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	81.4		1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	80.6		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	40.8 86.5		Ţ
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	48.7		→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	• •
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	31.0		• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		• •
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	1.4			Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.9	•	1
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.1	•	1		262		7
Women in ministerial positions (%)	17.1	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	36.3 -2.3	•	7
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	39.3	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)			→
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	622		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.3	•	
and above (%)	62.2		••				
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	87.7	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
· ·				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	5.9	•	•••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	<i>(</i>			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.9 44.0		J.
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.3		→	city or area where they live (%)	44.0		~
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	38.8 0.5		••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	47.0	•	• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.1	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	47.1	•	\rightarrow
, , , , , ,	٥.١	-		Access to justice (0-100)	60.0	•	+
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25	•	\rightarrow
Access to electricity (% population)			\rightarrow	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	27.4	•	\rightarrow
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	17.6		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	66.1		• •
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	77.4		→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer affordability of electricity	100.0			Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.5	•	7
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.3	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	NA		• •
				Visa Requirement score	141.0	•	• •
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	70.0	•	4

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

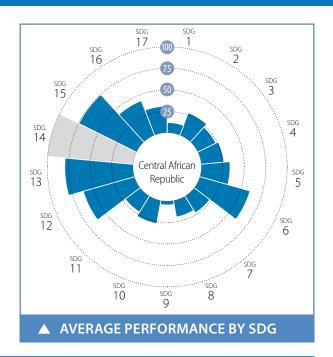
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

51 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	40 (of 52)	46.9 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	45 (of 54)	11.95 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	25 (of 52)	0.5 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	51 (of 54)	30.5 /100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



1 NO POVERTY









5 GENDER EQUALITY













.

















CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		Rating Tre		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population) rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	77.8	,	•	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	-5.0		
rojected poverty neadcount ratio at \$ 1.90/day in 2030 (% population) roportion of population living below the national poverty line	68.6 62.0		•	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	72.0 0.0		
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	NA			Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	13.7		
	1471			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		Ĭ	
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	37.0	•	
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	58.6		•	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	40.7	• -	→	Infrastructure score (0-100)	21.1		
of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	• ;	7	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.5	•	→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	14/1		
ereal yield (t/ha)		•	-	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)				Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.5	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.0	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	882.0		>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		_	•	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	56.2		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	42.3				30.2		
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) IV prevalence (per 1,000)			7 7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			•	Proportion of urban population living in slums	93.3	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		_	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	42.9	•	
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.0		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	46.5	•	
lalaria mortality rate	87.1	• 1	1	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	47.2	•	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.6	• =	>	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	•	
rears (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	105.8			Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	
iversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)		• -		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159.7	•	•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	47.0	• -	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.3	•	
vaccines (%)				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	
lealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.5	• 7	7	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	• 1	r l	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrolment rate (%)	68.1	•		Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA		
lean years of schooling (years)	4.2	• -	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	•	
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	36.4	•	•	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	•	
DCC Condentionality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	67.0			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	67.9	•	•	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
before age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	24.2			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
remale genital mutilation/cutting, by age	27.2			CDC1E Life on Land			
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.6	• 1	L	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen in ministerial positions (%)	17.4	•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.4	•	
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	48.5	• -	→	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.1	_	
or in union, ages 15-49)				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9 0.5	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	49.1	•	•	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.5		
and above (%)	70.2			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
tio of female to male labour force participation rate	79.2	• -		Homicides (per 100,000 people)	13.1	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	54.1	• -	>	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	52.0	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	25.1	• -	>	city or area where they live (%)	20.5		
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	•	•	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.5	•	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.4	• •	•	Property Rights (0-100)	18.0		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26.2 23		
ccess to electricity (% population)	12.3	• -	>	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	53.7	•	
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0		>	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	77.2		→	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	IVA		
onsumer affordability of electricity	0.0	_	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	0.0			Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.3	•	
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.0	•	
				Level of customs duties on imports	8.6	•	
				Visa Requirement score	120.0	•	
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	38.9		

CHAD Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

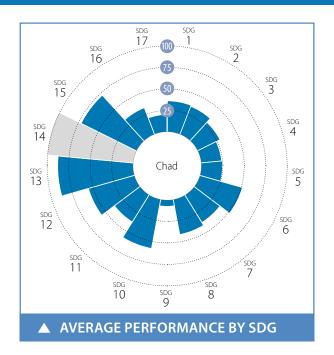
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

49 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	44 (of 52)	42.2 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	51 (of 54)	7.24 /100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	26 (of 52)	0.5 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	47 (of 54)	35.2 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS

























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5 GENDER EQUALITY











CHAD Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	43.6		5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.0	
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	35.8		Employment-to-population ratio	67.4 50.0	•
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	46.7 0.7		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	21.8	
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	0.7		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.0	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	50.3	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	32.5	• •			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	39.9	• →	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	400	
of age (%)	42.0		Infrastructure score (0-100)	19.2	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• → • →	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	
ereal yield (t/ha)	0.8		Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA •	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	9.2	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	5.0	•
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	856.0	7		3.0	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	20.2	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.1	\rightarrow	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.1	•
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	127.3	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
IV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.1	^	Proportion of urban population living in slums	88.2	
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	39.0		Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)		•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	153.0	• 4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0	
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	42.7	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	46.1	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	40.1	
lalaria mortality rate	48.4	* •			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	42.2		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.0	• •	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.0	•
rears (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	39.1	•
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.3	~ •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	•
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	164.5		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•
iversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	37.4		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	191.5	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	46.0	_		0.2	
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	46.0	7	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	_
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.1	7	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6		Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 NA	•
	1.0	•		INA	
DG4 – Quality Education	70.0	• • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrolment rate (%) lean years of schooling (years)	, 0.5	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA	•
			Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	•
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	30.8	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	66.9	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	
pefore age 18			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	•
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	38.4	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	
emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age			SDG15 – Life on Land		
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.8		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.6	•
omen in ministerial positions (%)	14.3	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.5	•
timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	77.3	• →	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	
or in union, ages 15-49)	25.2	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)		
itio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	35.3	• • •		0.2	_
itio of female to male labour force participation rate	83.5	• →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
· ·			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.0	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.1	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	42.5	→	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.0	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.5	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	51.5	•
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.4	••	Property Rights (0-100)	33.0	•
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.1	• •	Access to justice (0-100)	27.7	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20	•
ccess to electricity (% population)	8.0)	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	22.2	•
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.6		Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	12	•
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	89.2	→	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	12	
onsumer affordability of electricity	50.0	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
and a state of the	55.0		Tax revenue (% GDP)	4.5	•
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.3	•
				NIA	-
			Level of customs duties on imports	NA	_
			Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	124.0	•

COMOROS

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

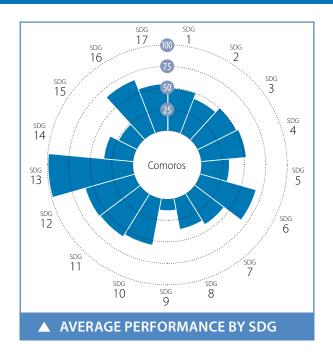
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

36 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	42 (of 52)	44.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	21 (of 54)	23.5 /100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	48 (of 52)	0.34 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	30 (of 54)	50.0 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD









































SDG TRENDS













5 GENDER EQUALITY















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

















COMOROS Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	21.4		5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.0	•
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	17.7		Employment-to-population ratio	46.0 NA	•
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	44.8 0.9		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	21.7	
Spulation covered by social Protection (%)	0.9		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21./	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	72.0	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA •	••			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	32.1	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
of age (%)			Infrastructure score (0-100)	41.0	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.4	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• •	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	0.0	
ereal yield (t/ha)		• •	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA •	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)		
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335.0	7		1.5	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.0	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	73.3		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
V prevalence (per 1,000)		• →		(0.0	
ople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	35.0	• • •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	69.6	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	35.0	• 4	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	07.0	•
pportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	26.7	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5		•
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	17.1	•
alaria mortality rate		• 1			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	15.3	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.7	• →	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.2	•
liabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	•
ears (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	
ffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	28.6	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.2		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	
iversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.3		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	•
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	146.9	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	01.0				
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	91.0	• 1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	NA	-
vaccines (%) ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.5	•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	•
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0		Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		•
DG4 – Quality Education				0.0	
et primary enrolment rate (%)	80.9	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	02.0	
ean years of schooling (years)		→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	82.9 44.4	
reracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	71.6				•
· ·	71.0		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)		•
DG5 – Gender Equality			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	57.1	
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	31.6	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA 24.0	
pefore age 18			Fish caught by trawling (%)		
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	NA •	•••	FISH Caught by trawning (%)	IVA	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age			SDG15 – Life on Land		
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.1	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8	•
omen in ministerial positions (%)	0.0	••	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-1.1	•
rimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	54.3	• →	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•
J. H. GHOTI, 4GPS 1.3-49 J	661	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	NA	•
			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	66.1				
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)		• 1	_	76	
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate		• •	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.6 0.0	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 nd above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	71.6		Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	7.6 0.0 72.0	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 nd above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.6	•	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.0	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 nd above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	71.6 8 3.7 3 4.2	•	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.0	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 nd above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	71.6 8 3.7 3 4.2 1 .2	↓	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	0.0 72.0	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	71.6 8 3.7 3 4.2 1 .2	↓ → ···	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0 72.0 22.0	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	71.6 8 3.7 3 4.2 1 .2	↓ → ··	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation appulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) appulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) ashwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	71.6 8 3.7 3 4.2 1 .2	↓ → → → → → → → → → →	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100)	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8 90.9 27	•
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation appulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) appulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) ashwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy arcses to electricity (% population)	71.6 83.7 34.2 1.2 NA	↓ → → ···	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8 90.9 27	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation	71.6 83.7 34.2 1.2 NA	↓ → → → → → → → → → →	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8 90.9 27 39.4	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic	71.6 83.7 34.2 1.2 NA 73.8 7.0 46.5	↓ → → → → → → → → → →	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8 90.9 27 39.4 87.3	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy access to electricity (% population) access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) and the service of the service o	71.6 83.7 34.2 1.2 NA 73.8 7.0 46.5	→ → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8 90.9 27 39.4 87.3	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic	71.6 83.7 34.2 1.2 NA 73.8 7.0 46.5	→ → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8 90.9 27 39.4 87.3	•
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) Itio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Inpulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) Inpulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Insulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) In	71.6 83.7 34.2 1.2 NA 73.8 7.0 46.5	→ → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	0.0 72.0 22.0 46.8 90.9 27 39.4 87.3	•

CONGO Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

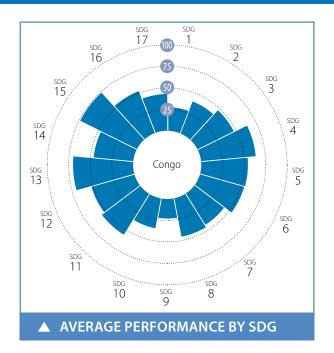
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

37 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	37 (of 52)	49.0 / 100	······································
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	31 (of 54)	17.53 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	20 (of 52)	0.52 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	42 (of 54)	42.8 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





















17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

CONGO Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value 1	_		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1	Rating	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	50.8		4	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.4	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	60.6		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	62.5	•	7
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	•	• •
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	4.9	•	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	26.1	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	64.7	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.2	•	• •				
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	21.2		7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	42.2		
of age (%)	0.2			Infrastructure score (0-100)	42.3	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.2 9.6		→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	•	•••
Cereal yield (t/ha)			→	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	3.1		→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
	5	_		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.4	•	7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	8.1	•	\rightarrow
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1 12.0	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.4		• •	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	52.6		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.5 54.1		7 7	, i i i i	52.0		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) HIV prevalence (per 1,000)		•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		•	• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	46.9	•	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		•	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)		•	\rightarrow
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	25.0	-	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	53.0	•	¥
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	53.0	•	4
Malaria mortality rate	39.0		→				
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.8	•	1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	• •
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	2.5	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.7	•		Natural Resource Value Realization Score	44.6		• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	114.1		→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.9		• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	47.3		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2		• •
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •		0.7		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	80.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	•	• •
vaccines (%)	647			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		•	7	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.4	•	• •
	т.У		/	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4830.5		
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.8	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	76.9	•	• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3 80.9	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.2	•	7
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	00.9			Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	91.2	•	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	41.2 NA		→
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	32.6	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		• •
before age 18	NIA			Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	•	1
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA		• •		0.0		•
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.3	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.9	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.1	•	→
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married		•	→	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.2	•	• •
or in union, ages 15-49)			•	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0 1.2		→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	82.1		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	1.2		
and above (%) Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	93.7		→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
natio of ferriale to friale labour force participation rate	93./			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	10.1	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	1.1	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	•	• •	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	47.0	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.0	•	\rightarrow	city or area where they live (%) Children 5, 14 years old involved in shild labour (%)	22.2		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.0	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	23.3 38.8		→
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	NA	•	• •	Access to justice (0-100)	43.9		7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43.9	•	Ţ.
Access to electricity (% population)	43.2	•	\rightarrow	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	39	•	7
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	17.6		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	95.9	•	• •
	62.4	•	1	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Renewable energy snare in the total final energy consumption	50.0	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	20.1		
	50.0				30.4		→
	30.0			Tax revenue (% GDP) Covernment Health and Education spending (% CDP)			
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity	30.0			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.5	•	• •
	30.0					•	••

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

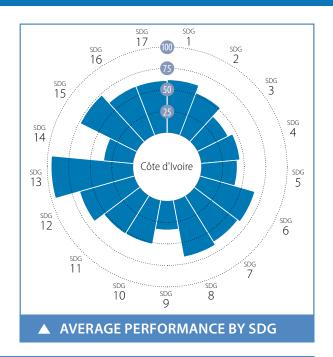
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

15 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	43 (of 52)	43.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	24 (of 54)	21.96 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	5 (of 52)	0.66 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	20 (of 54)	54.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .









5 GENDER EQUALITY





7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY





CÔTE D'IVOIRE Performance by Indicator

Value R	-		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	,	
		•			_	<u>ተ</u>
						•
			Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		_	• •
			Starting a Business score	91.7	•	1
			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
25.0	•	•	Infrastructure score (0-100)	54.2	•	
7.6	•		Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5	•	• •
		•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	NIA		
					_	• •
50.2		r			_	个
			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26.5	•	Ä
			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
	-		·	46.4	•	• •
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	•			560	_	
41.0	•	•			_	••
						う 个
17.5	• •					Ţ
20.5			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)			•
		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
		L		0.5	•	• •
			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	59.8	•	• •
		-	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		• •
				0.6	•	• •
			Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		• •
170.0			SDG13 – Climate Action			
77.0	• -	>	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	• •
52.2			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	•	→
					•	• •
				132.3		
83.9	•	↑		81.6		• •
5.0		1			•	1
53.0	• •	•	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)		•	÷
			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	36.4	•	→
33.2	•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1471	_	• •
33.2				NA		••
			Figh callant by trawling (%)	4.5	_	
36.7	• •	•	Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.3	_	1
	• •	_	SDG15 – Life on Land	4.3	_	个
10.6	• •	>	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.3 77.7	_	↑ →
10.6 20.9	• •	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	77.7 0.0	•	→
10.6	• •	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	77.7 0.0 0.9	•	→
10.6 20.9	• -	> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	77.7 0.0 0.9	•	→
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9	• -	>	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	77.7 0.0 0.9	•	→
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9	• -	>	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2		→ •••
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7	• •	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2		→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7	• •	+	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2		→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9	• -	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2		→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7	• -	+	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0		→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7	• -	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8		→··→···············
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0	• -	→ ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36		→ · → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0	• -	→ ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36 57.4		→ · → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0		→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36		→ · → · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0 61.9 18.5 70.8		→ ↑	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36 57.4		→··→····················
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0 61.9 18.5 70.8		→ → → ↓ ↓	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36 57.4		→··→·································
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0 61.9 18.5 70.8		→ → → ↓ ↓	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36 57.4 65		→··→·· ·· ·· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0 61.9 18.5 70.8		→ → → ↓ ↓	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36 57.4 65		→··→·· ·· ·· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · ·
10.6 20.9 54.1 63.9 72.7 NA 29.9 2.7 8.0 61.9 18.5 70.8		→ → → ↓ ↓	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	77.7 0.0 0.9 0.2 11.8 0.0 50.0 26.4 58.5 70.8 36 57.4 65		→··→·· ·· ·· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	7.9 46.3 39.5 15.4 29.6 7.6 10.3 2.1 50.2 645.0 59.4 36.6 91.8 1.4 41.0 153.0 17.5 29.5 71.7 28.4 24.0 133.4 43.5 170.0 77.0 53.3 5.0 83.9 5.0 53.0	7.9 • 46.3 • 39.5 • 64.3 • 64.3 • 64.3 • 64.5 • 64.	7.9 46.3 39.5 15.4 29.6 7.6 7.1 10.3 2.1 50.2 ↑ 645.0 59.4 36.6 7 91.8 7 1.4 ↑ 41.0 153.0 7 77.7 28.4 24.0 77.0 77.0 77.0 77.0 77.0 77.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0 75.0	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1-low to 5-ligh) Research and development expenditure (% GDP) Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100) SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m²) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita) E-waste generated (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SDG13 – Climate Action Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst) Energy-related CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) SDG14 – Life Below Water Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100) 39.5 Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score 91.7 SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Infrastructure score (0-100) 1.3 Infrastructure score (0-100) Research and development expenditure (% GDP) Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%) SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100) 46.4 SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums Froportion of urban population living in slums Social improved water source, piped (% urban population with access) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 29.5 SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score 59.8 Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score 59.8 Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score 59.8 SDG13 – Climate Action Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst) Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) D. Cogan Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100) Cean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Analysis of the population of the plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100) Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA	Employment-to-population ratio 60.9 46.3 Slavery score (0-100) 39.5 Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) 5tarting a Business score 50.9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Infrastructure score (0-100) 7.6 A Designation of the second of

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

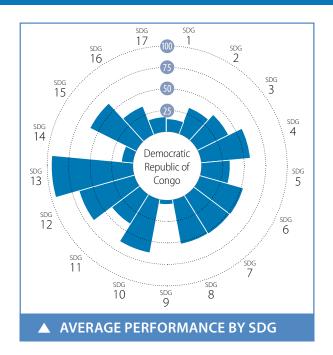
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

47 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	36 (of 52)	49.2 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	50 (of 54)	8.15 /100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	37 (of 52)	0.42 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	48 (of 54)	35.0 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD

































6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION







SDG TRENDS

























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .















DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		Rating T		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1	-	-
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	70.5		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	3.4		
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) roportion of population living below the national poverty line	59.8 63.6		• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	68.9 0.0	•	
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	5.5		• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	25.8	_	
	5.5			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	25.0		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	89.8	•	
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		• •	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.6	•	7	Infrastructure score (0-100)	15.4		
or age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	•	7	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)			→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
ereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	•	Į.	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	3.0	•	→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.2		•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	693.0	•	7	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	6.2		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)			• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.8		7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.1	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	94.3		7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
IIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4		→		740		
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	42.0	•	• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	74.8 62.7		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)			→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0		
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	29.2	•	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	46.3		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	76.0	•	1	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)		Ĭ	
lalaria mortality rate overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	76.8 77.0		••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	20.5			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2		
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	47.9		
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	33.5	• .	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	125.2		→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.9	•	→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	196.5	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	77.0				0.1		
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst) Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1		
lealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	•	1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1		
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3		į	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	•	• •		045		
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1	_	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	84.5 39.7		
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.0		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	74.7		
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	32.9		
DG5 – Gender Equality	27.2			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	37.3		• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	NA	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.9	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.7		
omen in ministerial positions (%)	11.6	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	36.7 -0.7		
timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	54.0	• •	→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	40.4		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.3		
ntio of remaie to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	49.4		-				
tio of female to male labour force participation rate	97.1	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		_	
·				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	13.4		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	41.0			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.4 45.0		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.8	_	→	city or area where they live (%)	40.0		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	19.7 0.1		••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	38.4	•	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)		•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	39.0	•	
•	0.5	-		Access to justice (0-100)	16.9	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	21	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)			→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	25.8	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	5.9		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	24.6	•	
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	92.9	-	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
onsumer affordability of electricity	100.0		• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.9	•	
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	•	
				Level of customs duties on imports	NA		
				Visa Requirement score	147.0	•	
				visa nequirement score			

DJIBOUTI

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

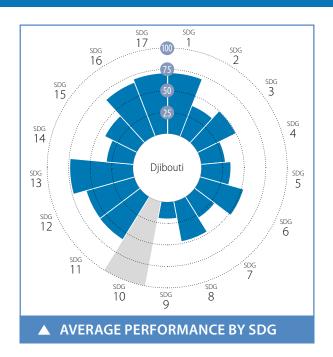
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

40 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	47 (of 52)	41.1 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	20 (of 54)	24.46 / 100	······
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	9 (of 52)	0.57 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	38 (of 54)	46.4 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS









4 QUALITY EDUCATION

















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .















DJIBOUTI Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Ratin	g Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	14.8		1	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	3.0		0 0
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	4.4		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	49.3		7
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	•	•
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	35.7	•	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	12.3	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	83.4	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	12.8 33.5	•	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)	33.3	•		Infrastructure score (0-100)	43.6	•	0 0
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5	•	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.3	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.5	•	4	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	•	\rightarrow	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.2 13.1		7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	229.0	•	7		13.1		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8	•	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		0 0
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64.2	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.7		\rightarrow	Proportion of urban population living in slums	65.6		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	26.0	•	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.0		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	335.0	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	•	•
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	0.9	•	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	51.5	•	1
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Malaria mortality rate	NA	•	• •	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			Ť
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	31.7	•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.4		1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	15.1		•	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	•	
Fraffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.9	•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	•	0.0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	19.4	•	→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	0 (
Jniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.7	•	\rightarrow	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	•	0 0
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	70.1	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	75.0		1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.3		0.0
vaccines (%)	73.0		•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8		→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.5	•	1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6		•
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	•	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	59.1	•	7	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	72.6		• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.1	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	52.4		1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	89.9		j
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	46.7	•	→
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	ΕΛ	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	• •
before age 18	5.4	•	••	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		• •
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	93.1	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		0 0
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.8	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.0		4
Nomen in ministerial positions (%)	5.6	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.0		• •
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	51.8		7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•	1
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	NA		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	1.9	•	• •
and above (%)	INA						
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72.2	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
' '				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.8	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		•	→	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	72.0	_	• •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.4	•	→	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.7	•	• •
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources mported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.9 77.7		• •	Property Rights (0-100)	31.0	•	4
	//./			Access to justice (0-100)	75.2	•	个
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31	•	1
Access to electricity (% population)	46.7	•	1	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	40.9	•	4
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	10.2	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	91.7	•	• •
	34.2	•	\rightarrow	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption				DE C aranciompo for the doub			
	NA		• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)	30.5		_
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	••	Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	30.5 13.3	•	→
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	••	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	30.5 13.3 10.6	•	
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•			13.3	•	→

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

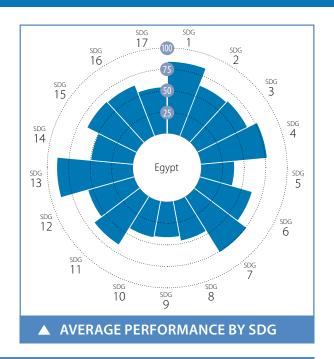
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

7 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	35 (of 52)	49.3 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	2 (of 54)	85.85 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	23 (of 52)	0.51 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	31 (of 54)	49.4 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS





2 ZERO HUNGER



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















EGYPT Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty	Value R	,		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		-
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.7			5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.0		
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)			•	Employment-to-population ratio	44.0 50.0		
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	25.2 60.3		•	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	32.8		
	00.5			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	52.0		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	84.5	•)
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.0		•	SDG0 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	22.3	• 1	1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	62.7		
of age (%)	0.5			Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	63.7 3.1	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)			L	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	•	
ereal yield (t/ha)			* →	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)			,	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.1	•)
	0 15.5			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	47.3	•)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	41.2	•	į.
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	55.0		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		_	•		49.7	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			^	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49./	_	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			Ţ	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
IV prevalence (per 1,000))	Proportion of urban population living in slums	10.6	•	,
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%) scidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		_	↑	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.9	•	,
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	14/1	_		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	104.7	•	
lalaria mortality rate	NA	• •	•	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	10.4	• •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.5	• ;	7	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.4	•)
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.3	•	,
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	44.7	•	,
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)			7	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	•	,
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.0		→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.4	•	,
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.2		7	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.6	•)
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	79.8	•	•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	95.0	• -	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	,
vaccines (%)	75.0			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	•	,
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.9	• -	→	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.2	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.9	• -	>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	144.3	•	,
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrolment rate (%)	97.5	• 1	↑	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	66.7		
lean years of schooling (years)	7.1	• -	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	52.1	•	,
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.0	•		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	89.5		
DCE Condox Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	45.5)
DG5 – Gender Equality	17.4	_		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.0	•	,
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	17.4	•	•	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	27.4	•)
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	87.2	• •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.5	•	,
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	07.12			SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9	• -	→		20.6		
/omen in ministerial positions (%)	11.8	• •	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6		
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	16.5	• -	→	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.0		
or in union, ages 15-49)				Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.9	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	81.0	•	•		0.5		
and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate	30.1	• •	L	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
' '	50.1		*	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.3	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4	-	→	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	76.0	•	1
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14/1		•	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.0	•	
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	159.9	•	•	Property Rights (0-100)	7.0 49.3	•	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.8	•	•	Access to justice (0-100)	21.1		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32		
ccess to electricity (% population)	99.8	• -	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	25.1		,
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0		,	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.4	•	,
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	6.4		→	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	100.0	• •	0	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
onsumer affordability of electricity				Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.2	•	1
onsumer affordability of electricity					0.0	_	٦
onsumer affordability of electricity				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6	•	
onsumer affordability of electricity					8.6 0.1 148.0	•)



EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

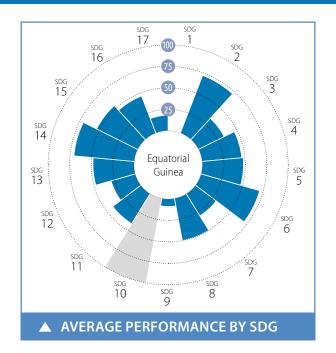
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

48 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	34 (of 52)	49.4 / 100	······································
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	30 (of 54)	18.21 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	43 (of 52)	0.39 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	46 (of 54)	36.8 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD

























SDG TRENDS







EQUATORIAL GUINEA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty			g Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	NA		• •	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	-6.6		•
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	NA 76.8	•	• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	77.5 80.0	•	•
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	NA		• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	NA		
	INA			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	14/1		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	55.0	•	
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		• •	SDG0 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure			
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	26.2		7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	26.5		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	•	→	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	26.5 1.5		,
revalence of wasting in criticien under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.0		→ →	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	۱.۵	•	
Cereal yield (t/ha)			• •	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	(
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
	1471			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.3	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	23.8	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	342.0		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	00.5		• •	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.0		7	diffi coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	INA		
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	90.9 2.7	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HV prevalence (per 1,000) Leople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	43.0	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	66.2	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	181.0		1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	48.1	•	
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	33.2		••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	0.0		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	33.2			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	47.1	•	
falaria mortality rate	65.5	•	→	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	2.6	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.0	•	\rightarrow	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	10.8	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	29.4	•	
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	20.8	•	4	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		•	\rightarrow	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.2		7	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	179.9		• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	19.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	NA		
vaccines (%)	15.0		•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.7		
lealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.2		7	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	•	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrolment rate (%)	43.3		1	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	30.5	•	
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5	•	÷	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	60.8		
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)		•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100)	93.1		
				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	30.4		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	•	
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	29.5		• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.7	•	
before age 18 roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0			Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.2		
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			3 , 3 , 1			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.0	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
/omen in ministerial positions (%)	9.7	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	•	
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	65.1	•	→	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-2.1	•	
or in union, ages 15-49)				Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	54.8	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	NA		
and above (%)	004			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
atio of female to male labour force participation rate	90.1	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.2	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.6	•	\rightarrow	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	74.5	•	4	city or area where they live (%)			
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.8	•	
nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.1	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	34.2	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100)	26.4		
ccess to electricity (% population)	676		\rightarrow	Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	17 21.3		
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	67.6 21.5		→		53.5		
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	6.4		→ →	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	33.3	•	
onsumer affordability of electricity	NA		• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
orisamer anordubility of electricity	INA	_		Tax revenue (% GDP)	6.4	•	
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	•	
				Level of customs duties on imports	NA	•	
				Visa Requirement score	147.0	•	

ERITREA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

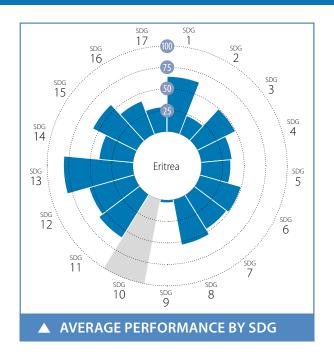
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

44 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	27 (of 52)	52.8 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	49 (of 54)	8.22 /100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	41 (of 52)	0.4 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	52 (of 54)	29.2 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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4 QUALITY EDUCATION

















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

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ERITREA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value 1			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	38.0		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	NA	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		•	• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	77.7 50.0	•	→
Population covered by Social Protection (%)			• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	NA	•	• •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score	50.6	•	71
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	•	• •		50.0		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.3	•	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Infrastructure score (0-100)	6.2		• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3	•	→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1		• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.0	•	→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.4	•	+	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2.2	•	→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0		→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	1.2		→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	501.0	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.1 17.7	•	↑	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		•	†	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA		• •
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		•	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	69.0	•	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	74.0 1.5	•	↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	•	• •
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	۱.۱	•		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	43.5	•	4
Malaria mortality rate	3.4	•	→	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	18.0	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
3	25.4	•	7	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	• •
				E-waste generated (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score	0.3 15.5		• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.9	•	7	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		•	1	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	39.8		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	•	• •
	174.9	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	93.0	•	4	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.3	•	• •
vaccines (%)	647			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	• •
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	64.7 NA	•	1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1		• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	42.4	•	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	76.6	•	• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.9	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	56.5	•	7
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.0	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	87.2		4
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	50.2 0.0		7
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	40.7	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	10.7		• •
	83.0		• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	•	• •
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	05.0			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.0	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.3		→
. , ,	16.7	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.2	•	• •
	69.1	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	NA	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.3	•	• •
and above (%)	06.2	•	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
' '	86.3		7	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.5	•	• •
				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	→
		•	→	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		• •
. ,	11.3 10.1	•	••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)		•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	34.9		+
				Access to justice (0-100)	10.0	•	4
	45.8	•	→	Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	20 24.6		T
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	13.8	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		• •
	80.3	•	→	,			
	48.4	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA		• •
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity	40.4			TAX TEVELLIE (%) (1) P)			
talaria mortality rate overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%) ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population) raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) DG4 — Quality Education et primary enrolment rate (%) lean years of schooling (years) iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%) DG5 — Gender Equality roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) //omen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	40.4			Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	•	• •
	40.4					•	
	40.4			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	5.4 0.8 154.0	•	• •
	40.4			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports	5.4 0.8	•	•



ESWATINI (FORMER SWAZILAND)

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

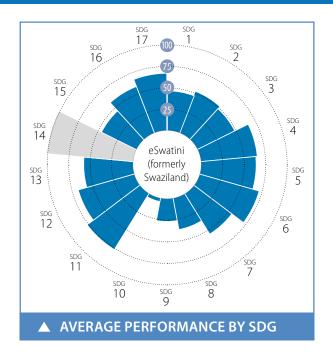
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

24 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	19 (of 52)	58.1 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	17 (of 54)	25.76 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	21 (of 52)	0.52 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	34 (of 54)	48.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD











































SDG TRENDS





















8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .





















ESWATINI (FORMER SWAZILAND) Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ating Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	44.8	•	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.1	•
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	40.3		Employment-to-population ratio		•
oportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	63.0 70.9		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	28.6	
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	70.9		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.0	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	63.4	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.6	• • •			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	25.5	• 7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
of age (%)			Infrastructure score (0-100)	53.0	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		• →	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• 💠	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NIA	
ereal yield (t/ha)		• ↓	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)		•
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA (• ••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0 12.6	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	28.6	-
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	389.0	• 7		20.0	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	• →	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	65.0	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.4	• 🛧	CDC11 Sustainable Cities and Communities		
V prevalence (per 1,000)		• 🛧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	22.7	
cople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	79.0	• • •	Proportion of urban population living in slums		•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	398.0	• 1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	72.7	•
pportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	1.7	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5		•
ppropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	21.6	•
alaria mortality rate	0.0	• →	· ·		
verage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	56.9	• • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.1	• →	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.0	•
ears (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	
ffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		• →	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.3	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	78.5		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7	•
iversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.2		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	•
e-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	121.2	• • •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	00.0			0.4	
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	89.0	• →	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.4	•
vaccines (%) ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.9	• 1	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	•
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		• • •	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.7 0.0	•
				0.0	
DG4 – Quality Education et primary enrolment rate (%)	76.2	• →	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
ean years of schooling (years)		• →	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste		•
eracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.5		Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)		•
eracy rate or 13-24 year ords, both sexes (%)	93.3		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)		•
	5.3	• • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married of in a union			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by FF7 (%)	N I A	-
pefore age 18				NA	•
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	• • •	Fish caught by trawling (%)		•
vefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age		• ••			_
pefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.2	• ••	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land		_
pefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%)	6.2	• • •	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	_
vefore age 18 sportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) somen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	6.2	• • •	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	NA 57.4	•
vefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	6.2 26.3 18.7	• • •	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	57.4 1.4 0.8	•
before age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age at led by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	6.2	• • •	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	NA 57.4 1.4	•
pefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone demale genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atto of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	6.2 26.3 18.7	• • •	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	57.4 1.4 0.8 6.2	•
perfore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age atts held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tito of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tito of female to male labour force participation rate	6.2 26.3 18.7	• • •	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people)	57.4 1.4 0.8 6.2	•
perfore age 18 sportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate	6.2 (26.3 (18.7 (88.9 (63.5 (6	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	57.4 1.4 0.8 6.2	•
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ETHIOPIA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

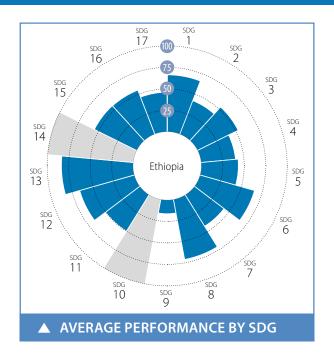
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

23 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	31 (of 52)	51.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	48 (of 54)	9.7 /100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	39 (of 52)	0.41 /1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	36 (of 54)	47.7 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING























ETHIOPIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating 1	Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Rating	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	16.4		1	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	6.7	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)			• •	Employment-to-population ratio	78.6	•	→
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	•	• •
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	16.2	•	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.8	•	• •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	68.4	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.8	•	• •		00.4		•
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	40.4	•	→	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)				Infrastructure score (0-100)	37.5	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7		→ →	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	•	• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population) Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.5 2.5		マ	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6		
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	18.5		1	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
	10.5		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.2	•	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	15.4	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353.0		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	27.7	_	••	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.6 58.4		个		INA		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	59.0		•••	Proportion of urban population living in slums	73.9	•	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	177.0	•	1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.0	•	\rightarrow
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	26.3		• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	41.0	•	<u>ተ</u>
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	35.7	•	Ψ
Malaria mortality rate	4.9		1	· -			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	63.6		• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.3	•	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	•	• •
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.3	•	1	Natural Resource Value Realization Score Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	45.7 0.4		• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)			7	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41.1		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		•	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	96.3	•	• •				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	70.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.3	•	• •
vaccines (%) Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.8	•	Λ.	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1		→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)			• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		• •
SDG4 – Quality Education					0.0		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	0.5.4		A	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean years of schooling (years)	85.4 2.6		↑ →	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA	•	• •
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	55.0		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA NA		• •
	33.0			Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	40.3	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	•	
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	65.2		• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		• •
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	03.2			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.8	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.0		_
Women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	19.8 0.2		• •
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	36.6	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		→
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	12.7			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.2	•	
and above (%)	43.2		••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	87.9	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
· ·				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.6	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	h 1 A	6	0.0	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.1 66.0		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA 7.1	_	•• →	city or area where they live (%)	00.0	_	~
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.1 11.6		••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.4	•	• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.3	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	44.5	•	•
				Access to justice (0-100)	53.9	•	+
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	•	→
Access to electricity (% population)	27.2		→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	66.1	•	7
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0		→ →	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7		0 0
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity	92.7 50.0	_	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer anormalinity of decentleity	0.00			Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.7	•	\rightarrow
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	8.9	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	154.0	•	•••
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	70.0	•	4

GABON Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

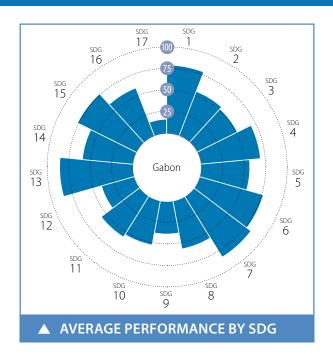
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

8 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	28 (of 52)	52.4 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	11 (of 54)	30.67 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	10 (of 52)	0.57 / 1	······································
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	23 (of 54)	52.2 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS





2 ZERO HUNGER







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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION











10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .







4 QUALITY EDUCATION











GABON Performance by Indicator

Pelipoted powerty backboard stable of \$1.00 (by population) 50 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 – End Poverty	Value 1			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Ratin	,
Proposition for population having below the rational powerty line SDG2 - Zero Nunger Providence of summing to provide the providence of the population of the providence of				•			•	• •
Figuration covered by Social Practication (%) SSGG2 - Zero Humper Providence of undersouthiness (%) equal to children under 5 years of age (%) Figuration of under glow heights for age in children under 5 years of age (%) Figuration of under glow heights for age in children under 5 years of age (%) Figuration of the state of the state of analysis (and the state of a state is an advantage of the state of a state is an advantage of the state of the state of a state is an advantage of the state of a state is an advantage of the state of the state of a state is an advantage of the state of the state of a state is an advantage of the state of the state is an advantage of the state of the state is an advantage of the state of the state of the state is an advantage of the state of the state of the state is an advantage of the state of the state of the state is advantage of the state is advantage of the state of the st						42.4		→
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Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.0 and above (%) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate 72.2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	41.9	•	→		1.0	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Propulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Access to electricity SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Access to institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) SDG1 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government He		Q1 1				3.0	•	0 (
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate 72.2		01.1						
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Propulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Access to justice (0-100) Brith registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 On the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city of area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involv		72.2	•	1	-			
Propulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) Propulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Access to import the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Child	6 Clean Water and Sanitation						•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Access to electricity NA SDG7 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Accity or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Access to justice (0-100) Bist registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Bist registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Bist registrations with civil authority, chi		07 5		7				J
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) 13.4 Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Access to electricity Access to electricity Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to electricity Access to electricity Access to electricity Access to electricity (% population) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports NA						25.0		
Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports NA					· ·	13.4	•	•
Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports NA			-		·	48.6	•	1
Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 81.0 NA SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports NA						76.1		1
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) 89.6 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports NA	·	0				32	•	4
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity 81.0 NA SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports NA				1		38.9		7
Consumer affordability of electricity NA SDGT7 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports NA				1	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	89.6	•	
Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 10.7 6.1 Level of customs duties on imports			_		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Level of customs duties on imports NA	urner anoluability of electricity	INA	-			10.7	•	1
					Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	•	
Visa Requirement score 139.0						NA	•	
						139.0	•	• •
Governmental Statistical Capacity 36.7					Governmental Statistical Capacity	36.7	•	7



GAMBIA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

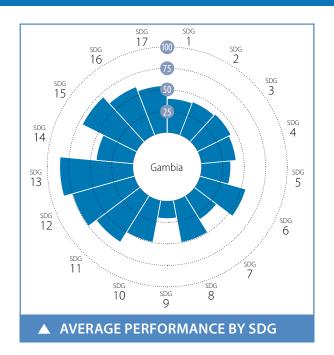
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

34 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	24 (of 52)	54.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	14 (of 54)	28.61 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	34 (of 52)	0.44 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	33 (of 54)	49.2 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS





















8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

82

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ...

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION .

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS





GAMBIA Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	39.5	•	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.4		
ojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) oportion of population living below the national poverty line	29.9 48.4		Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	54.2 50.0		
opolition of population fiving below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	6.1		Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	NA		
	0.1		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)			
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	69.0	•)
evalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.9		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	25.0	→	Infrastructure score (0-100)	50.2	•)
of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	•	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.3	*	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1471		
ereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	Y	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.0	2	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	21.2	•	
	706.0)	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.5	•	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	706.0 5 7.2		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.5		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.3	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	65.3					
V prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	240		
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	30.0	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums	34.8	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	174.0	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	89.1 0.0		
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	6.7	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	60.9		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	20.4	_	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	00.5		
alaria mortality rate	29.4		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	21.7		•	0.5		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	20.4	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita) E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5 1.2		
years (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	30.4)	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81.9		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.9		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	165.8	• •				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	95.0	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	
vaccines (%) ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.1	7	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0		
et primary enrolment rate (%)	77.6	7		02.6		
ean years of schooling (years)	3.3		Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	83.6		
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	60.8		Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	50.3 88.4		
	00.0		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	34.7		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.5	•	
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	30.4	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	•	
before age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	74.9		Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.4	•	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	74.2		SDC15 Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.3	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen in ministerial positions (%)	NA •	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6	-	
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	68.7	→	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.8		
or in union, ages 15-49)	61.0		Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	1.0 0.6		
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	61.9	• •		0.0		
and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate	75.6	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
· ·	, 5.0		Homicides (per 100,000 people)	9.1	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.1		Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA		ĺ
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	41.7	•	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	19.2	•	
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	53.5	_	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	26.6	• •	Access to justice (0-100)	66.6		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30		
ccess to electricity (% population)	47.2	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	26.8	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	4.0	>	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	72	•	
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	48.1	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
onsumer affordability of electricity	NA •	••		10.1		
			Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.1 9.3		
			(30Vernment Health and Education chanding (% (-110)		-	
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports			
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	16.7 78.0	•	

GHANA West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

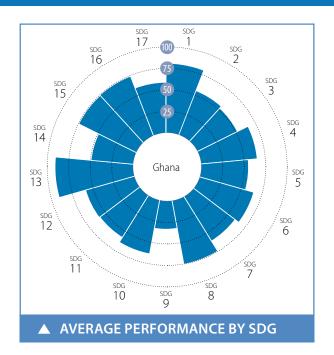
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

6 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	15 (of 52)	62.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	12 (of 54)	28.84 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	17 (of 52)	0.54 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	8 (of 54)	65.0 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS





2 ZERO HUNGER





4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY















.



















GHANA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value F	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	10.0		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	3.2		•
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	2.9		• •	Employment-to-population ratio		•	1
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	24.2 64.0		• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	80.0 57.7	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	040	•	-1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.6	•	• •	Starting a Business score	84.0	_	4
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.7	•	1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Infrastructure score (0-100)	40.1		0
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	•	1	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.9	•	•	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8	•	→	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4	•	•
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	23.8		7	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	۰
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	319.0		→				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.8	-	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	42.2		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.2	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) HIV prevalence (per 1,000)		•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			••	Proportion of urban population living in slums	37.9		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		•	7	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	42.2	•	•
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with		•	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	50.0		•
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	23.0		•
Malaria mortality rate	45.7	•	1	· ·			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	46.0	_	1.	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.1		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	21.3	•	+	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita) E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.1 1.4	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	63.5		
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.1	•	→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.6		→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4	•	
Iniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.8		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.0	•	
rge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	161.0	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	89.0	•	4	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	
vaccines (%)				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	•	-
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)		•	↑	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	•	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5	•	Ψ.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	512.4	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.6	•	A	SDG14 – Life Below Water	04.0		
Mean years of schooling (years)			÷	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	81.0 40.0		_
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.7		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.1		
· ·				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	57.6	•	
5DG5 – Gender Equality	20.7		• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	20.7	•	••	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.0	•	-
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	3.8	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8	•	•
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	10.7		_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) Vomen in ministerial positions (%)	12.7 17.4		••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.0	•	•
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married		•	7	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.6	•	
or in union, ages 15-49)	47.0			Red List Index of species survival (0-1)		•	
tatio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	73.4	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.4		
and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate	94.4	•	-	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	74.4			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.7	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	_	• •	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.0	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.3	•	→	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	21.8	•	
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources mported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.8 2.3		• •	Property Rights (0-100)		•	
	2.3			Access to justice (0-100)	91.8	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	78.3		1	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	56.7	•	
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	70.5		
lenewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	45.2 100.0		+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer affordability of electricity	100.0		23	Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.0	•	
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	•	
				Laval of systems duties on imports	4.8		
				Level of customs duties on imports			
				Visa Requirement score	104.0	•	

GUINEA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

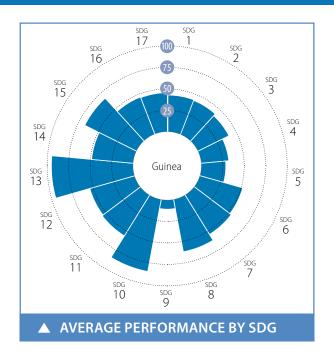
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

33 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	48 (of 52)	39.5 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	39 (of 54)	14.79 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	46 (of 52)	0.35 /1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	39 (of 54)	45.5 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



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2 ZERO HUNGER

























17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



GUINEA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value 1	Rating 1	Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	Rating	j Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	31.3	•	Ψ.	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.3	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	14.3		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	77.1	•	1
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	55.2 2.0		• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	50.0 23.5	•	••
,	2.0			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	23.3		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	17.5	•	• •	Starting a Business score	81.8	•	1
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	17.5		7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)				Infrastructure score (0-100)	24.5	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			7	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0		• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.7 1.2		→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high) Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		• •
Cereal yield (t/ha) Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)			♥	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	• •
	2.7			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	15.3	•	7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	670.0			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	9.8	•	\rightarrow
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	679.0 45.3		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.1	_	1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.7	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.6	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	43.3		
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	35.0		• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	65.5		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	176.0		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	36.0	•	7
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	28.1		• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5		•	1
Malaria mortality rate	72.6	•	1	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	72.8		• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.3	•	4	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA		
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)	20.1			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	53.2	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	28.1 137.4		→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	40.0		フ →	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1 0.7		• •
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	167.6		• •		0.7		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	54.0	•	Ψ	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	• •
vaccines (%) Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.0	•	1	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2		→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9		↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.9	•	↑	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	83.5	•	• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.6	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	49.7	•	1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	46.3	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	82.0	•	\rightarrow
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	19.9	•	\rightarrow
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	51.7	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.1	•	• •
before age 18				Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) Fish caught by trawling (%)	3.5 17.4	-	7
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	96.8	•	• •		17.4		/•
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.9	•	• •	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	23.3		• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.2	•	→
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	75.7	•	→	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	-0.7 0.9	_	•• →
or in union, ages 15-49)	20.5			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.9		••
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	38.5	•	• •		0.1		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	96.3	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	8.5 0.0	•	•• →
	67.1		7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	54.0		Ţ
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.4 22.0		^ →	city or area where they live (%)	54.0		*
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.3		• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.3	•	• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	18.0	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	31.2	•	\rightarrow
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100)	27.3	•	4
Access to electricity (% population)	27.6	•	→	Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	27 34.7		→
Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	5.6		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	57.9	•	••
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	80.0		→				
Consumer affordability of electricity	100.0	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	15.0		.1
				Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.6 8.9		+
				Level of customs duties on imports	13.6	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	102.0	•	• •
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	52.2	•	4



GUINEA-BISSAU

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

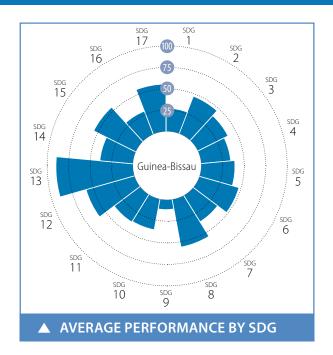
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

46 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	39 (of 52)	47.7 / 100	······································
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	41 (of 54)	13.54 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	27 (of 52)	0.5 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	43 (of 54)	41.3 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD









































SDG TRENDS





























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

















GUINEA-BISSAU Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty		Rating T		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	58.2		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.3		• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	41.4 69.3		• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	68.4 50.0		→
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA	_	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	NA		• •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score	63.8		4
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.3		• •		05.0		•
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	27.6	•	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Infrastructure score (0-100)	36.0		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	•	1	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9		• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.5		÷	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	•	Ψ.	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	•	• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0 6.9	•	•• →
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	3.8	•	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	549.0	• -	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	15.0	_	• •	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.1		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.2 88.1		7	•	JJ.1		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)			.	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	82.3	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	374.0		Ψ.	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	35.6 0.0		••
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	28.0	•	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	33.0		T
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Malaria mortality rate	33.0	• .	→	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			•
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)			• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.8	•	1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)	26.0			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.8 87.2		→ 7	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.8		• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	38.9		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0		• •
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	191.9	•	• •		0.7	_	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	81.0	•	^	SDG13 – Climate Action Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1		
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	01.0		T	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1		→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.9	•	7	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA		• •
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	•	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	70.9	_	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	83.5		• •
Mean years of schooling (years) Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	2.9 60.4		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	58.0		7
·	00.4			Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	79.4 23.6		→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.0		• •
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	24.4	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	54.6	•	
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	44.9	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.2	•	• •
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.7		→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.6	•	→
Women in ministerial positions (%) Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	0.0 56.3		_	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-1.8	•	0.0
or in union, ages 15-49)	30.3			Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	NA	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	NA		• •
and above (%) Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.0	• -	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
· · ·	01.0			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	NA	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	60.3		_	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.0 NA		→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	69.2 21.5		⊼ →	city or area where they live (%)	INA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources			• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	51.1		• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)		_	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	38.3		+
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100)	34.9 17		T
Access to electricity (% population)	17.2	•	7	Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	16.6	•	Ţ
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.0		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	23.7	•	• •
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	87.1		→	,			
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.0		7
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.3		• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	3.3	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	40.0		• •
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	47.8	•	1

KENYA East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

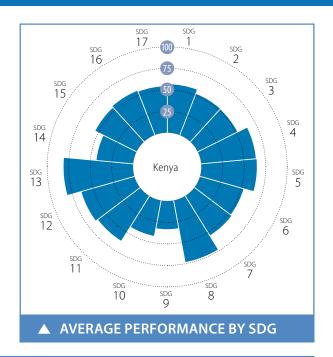
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

16 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	14 (of 52)	63.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	18 (of 54)	25.6 /100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	1 (of 52)	0.76 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	13 (of 54)	59.3 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD









































SDG TRENDS



.







3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING























KENYA Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty	Value R			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Rating	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	29.0		7	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.7	•	• •
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	13.6		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	59.7	•	7
roportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	•	1
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	34.7	•	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	81.6	•	-1
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	83.2	•	7
revalence of undernourishment (% population)			• •				
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	26.0	•	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	F2.4		
of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	•		Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	52.4 3.2		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	1.0		↑ →	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	5.2		
ereal yield (t/ha)			Ţ	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)			Ĭ	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.9	•	2
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	5400		_	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26.0	•	2
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)			7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	61.8 22.6	-	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.1	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.2		<u>^</u>				
IV prevalence (per 1,000)			7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	56.0	•	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	348.0	•	1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	61.4		•
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	27.0		• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	58.0		•
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	16.3	•	•
Malaria mortality rate			→				
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		_	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.8	• •	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	•	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.0	•	
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	30.5	•	Τ .	Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA 1.2		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81.8		→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3 0.5		
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.5		÷	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5		
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •		0.0		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	75.0	•	Ψ	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.3	•	•
vaccines (%)	63.4			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	•
lealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)			↑	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3		•
	7.5			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
DG4 – Quality Education let primary enrolment rate (%)	81.8	•	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	00.7		
Mean years of schooling (years)		_	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	82.7 49.7	•	•
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.5		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	49.7 87.0		
·	00.5			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	40.3		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3		
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	22.9	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	32.4		
before age 18 roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	21.0		• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	•	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	21.0			CDC1E Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.8	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	27.5		
/omen in ministerial positions (%)	22.7	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.5	•	
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	18.9	•	1	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.4	•	Ì
or in union, ages 15-49)	04.4			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.8		
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	81.4	•	• •	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.0		
atio of female to male labour force participation rate	91.2	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
· ·				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	5.8	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel cafe walking along at night in the	0.1 59.0	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.5		→	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	J9.U		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	27.0		••	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	25.9	•	
esnwater witndrawai as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	14.3 13.7	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	57.4	•	
	13./			Access to justice (0-100)	34.9	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	•	•
ccess to electricity (% population)	36.0		7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	39.3	•	
	6.2		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	66.9	•	
		•	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	75.5	1					
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	75.5 100.0	•	• •		197		
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.2 11.0	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption onsumer affordability of electricity		•	• •			•	
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.0	•	•

LESOTHO

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

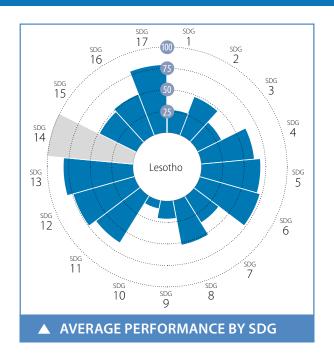
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

30 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	6 (of 52)	70.0 / 100	.
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	35 (of 54)	16.01 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	44 (of 52)	0.39 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	15 (of 54)	58.2 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

















LESOTHO Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value F		_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	53.1		5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.8	•	
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	47.2 6 57.1		Employment-to-population ratio	47.5 50.0	•	
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	7.7		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	45.6		
	7.7		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.0		
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	83.1	•	
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.5		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.2		Infrastructure score (0-100)	39.9	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	• →	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.6	•	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
ereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	• 4	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA •	••	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	35.9 27.4	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	487.0	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	27.4		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.9	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.5	• →	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	62.9	•	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	93.5	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
IV prevalence (per 1,000)	8.0		Proportion of urban population living in slums	50.8	•	
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	53.0		Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	88.8	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	724.0 • NA	^	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	•	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	INA (,	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	24.7	•	
alaria mortality rate	NA •	• • •	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	28.1	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.6	>	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	•	
years (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	26.1	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.3	•	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	89.7		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) pe-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42.6 128.2		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	120.2		SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	90.0	• 1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	
vaccines (%)			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	•	
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.7	•	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrolment rate (%)	80.0		Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA		
ean years of schooling (years)	0	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.6	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•	
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	17.3	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA NA	•	
before age 18			Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	• •		INA		
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.9	• →	SDG15 – Life on Land			
omen in ministerial positions (%)	18.2	••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.3	•	
timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	21.8	1	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.1	•	
or in union, ages 15-49)		•	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	132.1	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	4.4	•	
and above (%) stio of female to male labour force participation rate	79.7	• →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
· ·	19.1		Homicides (per 100,000 people)	38.0	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.6		Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43.0		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.8		City or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.9	•	
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1	••	Property Rights (0-100)	67.7	•	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.1		Access to justice (0-100)		•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	27.8		Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	60.3	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	51.0	• •	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	43.3	•	
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	51.8	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
onsumer affordability of electricity	NA •	•••	Tax revenue (% GDP)	47.9	•	
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	20.2	•	
			Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	•	
			Level of customs duties of imports			
			Visa Requirement score	117.0	•	

LIBERIA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

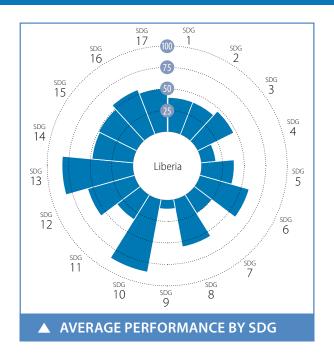
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

43 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	38 (of 52)	48.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	40 (of 54)	14.48 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	47 (of 52)	0.35 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	28 (of 54)	51.4 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



.



2 ZERO HUNGER























17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

LIBERIA Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ating Tre		Value Ra	_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	34.3		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.0	• (
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.7			58.6	•
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	63.8 7.2		State (9 100)	50.0 35.7	
	7.2		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	33.7	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	90.8	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	72.0	•	CDCO Industry Imposedion and Infractive		
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	32.1	• 7		22.7	
of age (%)	ГС	_	Infrastructure score (0-100)	33.7	• '
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• 1		2.0	• '
ereal yield (t/ha)		• -		0.0	•
ereal yield (V11a) ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		N. I. C. H. I. I. I. I. I. A.	0.0	•
	14/ (Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.2	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	7.3	• •
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	725.0	• -	SDG10 Poducod Inoqualities		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	0	•		22.2	<u> </u>
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		• 1		33.2	<u> </u>
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		• 1	3DG I I – Sustamable Cities and Communities		
IV prevalence (per 1,000)		• 7	Proportion of Urban population living in Silims	65.7	• (
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%) ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		• 7	Improved water source piped (% urban population with access)	7.4	•
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	500.0	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	26.0	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	55.7	3.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	7.9	•
lalaria mortality rate	41.2	• 1	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)		
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	84.2	•			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.1	• 1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)		•
years (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	59.1	•
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	35.1	• 1		0.8	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	128.8		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.8		rice imported 502 critissions (iig/ capita)	0.7	•
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	135.8	•	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	79.0	• 1		0.3	•
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	7 5.0	•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.4	• 1			
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		• 1			•
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrolment rate (%)	37.7	• 1		0.4.4	
lean years of schooling (years)	4.4	• -	referringe of madequatery managed plastic waste	84.4	•
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)		•	occurricular mack dour cicum vaters (o 100)		•
	47.1		Ocean Health Index Goal - Blodiversity (0-100)		•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	23.3	•
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	35.9	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	17.6	
before age 18			Fish caught by trawling (%)		•
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	49.8	•	Tish caught by trawning (70)	0.1	
			SDG15 – Life on Land		
	122	• .1	JD G13 Elife G11 Editor		
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.3	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8	•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%)	15.8	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	14.8 -1.5	•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) fomen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)		
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) fomen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married for in union, ages 15-49)	15.8	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	-1.5 0.9	
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) fomen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married for in union, ages 15-49) stio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	15.8 59.7	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	-1.5 0.9	•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) /omen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	15.8 59.7	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	-1.5 0.9 0.6	•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) fomen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate	15.8 59.7 50.0	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people)	-1.5 0.9 0.6	•
the total day women in national parliaments (%) of the many states held by women in national parliaments (%) of the many states are the many states and the many states are the many state	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	-1.5 0.9 0.6	
ats held by women in national parliaments (%) comen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 und above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	-1.5 0.9 0.6	•
ats held by women in national parliaments (%) comen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 und above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5. 14 years and invented in child labour (01)	-1.5 0.9 0.6	•
the state of the s	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1	• 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0	•
the state held by women in national parliaments (%) of the state held by women in national parliaments (%) of the state held by women in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) of the state of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) of the state held by the state of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation oppulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) oppulation using	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1	• 7 • • ÷	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0	•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) fomen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation spulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources hoported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1	• 7 • • ÷	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5—14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31	•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) comen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) sitio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) sitio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources opported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy coess to electricity (% population)	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1 7.6	• 7 • • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31	•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) fomen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) stito of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) stito of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation spulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) spulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) seshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources shorted groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy secess to electricity (% population) coess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1 7.6		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 — Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31 53.9	•
peats held by women in national parliaments (%) /omen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1 7.6 9.1 2.0 89.8		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31 53.9	•
	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1 7.6		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31 53.9 24.6	
peats held by women in national parliaments (%) /omen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1 7.6 9.1 2.0 89.8		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31 53.9 24.6	
peats held by women in national parliaments (%) /omen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1 7.6 9.1 2.0 89.8		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31 53.9 24.6	•
peats held by women in national parliaments (%) /omen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	15.8 59.7 50.0 94.0 69.9 16.9 0.1 7.6 9.1 2.0 89.8		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	-1.5 0.9 0.6 3.2 0.0 40.0 20.8 53.3 67.3 31 53.9 24.6	•

LIBYA North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

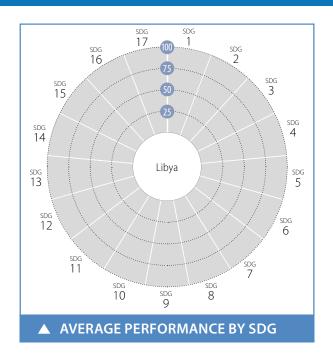
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

na (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	49 (of 52)	37.9 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	3 (of 54)	81.41 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	45 (of 52)	0.39 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	49 (of 54)	33.3 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS





















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















LIBYA Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		-	g Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	Ratin	ng Tre
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	12.5		4	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	NA		
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	9.4		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	44.0		•
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	NA NA		• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	0.0 65.7		•
	INA			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	05.7		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	71.7	•	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		• •	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.0	•	7	Infrastructure score (0-100)	45.8		•
or age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5	•	1	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.0		
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.5		į.	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	Ŭ	
ereal yield (t/ha)	0.7	•	→	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		•
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	10.1	•	4	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.4		۰
Aaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.0	•	→	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	20.3	•	-
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1	•	→	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	•	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	•	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA		
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA		• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		•	\rightarrow	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	_	
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA		• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	79.2		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Aalaria mortality rate	NA	•	• •	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		•	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA		
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			•	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.3	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	26.8	•	
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	25.3		4	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.5	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		•	→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6		
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	64.8	•	\rightarrow	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59.6	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	97.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	•	
vaccines (%)		-		Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.2		
lealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	72.7	•	→	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.4	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	•	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	22.9	•	
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.3		\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	54.7	•	•
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	90.1	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	46.5		
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	NA		• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
before age 18				Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	67.1	•	
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	19.9	_	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	16.0		7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%) /omen in ministerial positions (%)	NA		• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6	•	
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married		•	1	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.0	•	
or in union, ages 15-49)	20.5		•	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	110.0	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	2.1		
and above (%)	22.7			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
atio of female to male labour force participation rate	32.7	•	Ψ.	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.5	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	27.4	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.8	•	\rightarrow	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	50.0	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		• •	city or area where they live (%)	N.I.A		
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1072.0	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	NA 9.3		
nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	9.7	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100)	9.5 27.9		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	98.4	•	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	26.2	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA	•	• •	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	1.8	•	4	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
onsumer affordability of electricity	NA		• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	77.7		
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	22.7 NA		•
				·			
				Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	_	
				Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	159.0	•	

MADAGASCAR

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

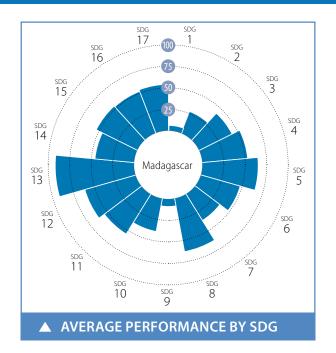
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

42 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	10 (of 52)	65.0 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	46 (of 54)	10.73 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	38 (of 52)	0.42 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	32 (of 54)	49.3 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD































15 LIFE ON LAND







SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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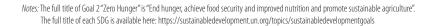














MADAGASCAR Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		iting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value Ra	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	76.6	•	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0	•
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	62.7		Employment-to-population ratio	84.4	
oportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	75.3		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	50.0 17.9	
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	1.0	• •	institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	17.9	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	87.8	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	42.3	• •		07.0	
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	49.2	• →	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
of age (%)			Infrastructure score (0-100)	20.7	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		• →	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.1	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• →	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high) Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	
ereal yield (t/ha)	3.9 3.4		Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	3.4	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.1	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)		•
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353.0	7			
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.3	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.6	• 1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	51.8	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.4	• 1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
IV prevalence (per 1,000)		• →	Proportion of urban population living in slums	77.2	
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	237.0	- /	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.0	
oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	11.3	• • •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	16.1		microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)		
alaria mortality rate		•	· ·		
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		• • •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.7	• →	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.0	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 rears (per 100,000 population)			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	•
offic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	31.4		Natural Resource Value Realization Score	35.5	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	111.7		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•
olescent tertility fate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) iversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)		• → • →	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•
e-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	183.7		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	•
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	103./		SDG13 – Climate Action		
rcentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	58.0	• J	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•
vaccines (%)		•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.5	• 1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	• 🔱	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrolment rate (%)	NA (• • •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	83.8	
ean years of schooling (years)		• →	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	60.3	
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	76.8		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	85.8	
· ·			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	41.2	• • •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)		
pefore age 18			Fish caught by trawling (%)	13.6	-
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	• • •		15.0	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	10.2	7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8	•
omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	17.9		Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.1	•
or in union, ages 15-49)	28.3	• 1	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•
itio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	109.8	• • •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.4	•
and above (%)	.05.0		SDG16 Poace Justice and Strong Institutions		
tio of female to male labour force participation rate	93.5	• →	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.5	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.6	•
			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.6		Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	9.7	• →	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.9	•
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	• • •	Property Rights (0-100)	41.1	•
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	10.3	• •	Access to justice (0-100)		•
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)		•
ccess to electricity (% population)	16.8	• →	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)		•
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		• →	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	83	_
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		į.		- 55	
onsumer affordability of electricity	50.0	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
22. 23.dob.iity of electricity	55.0		Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.7	•
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.2	•
			Level of customs duties on imports	0.2	•
			Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	0.2 54.0	•

MALAWI Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

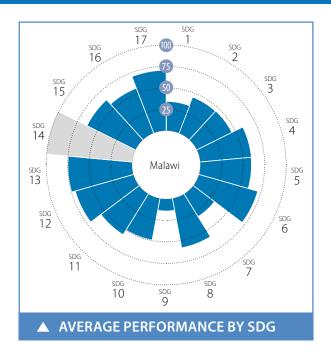
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

22 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	5 (of 52)	72.8 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	25 (of 54)	21.02 / 100	············
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	40 (of 52)	0.41 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	18 (of 54)	57.0 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



MALAWI Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value F	_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	66.6		5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.6	
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	47.9		Employment-to-population ratio	75.6 50.0	
oportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	50.7 4 2.5		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	33.7	_
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	42.3		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	33.7	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	76.4	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.9	• •			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	42.4	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
of age (%)			Infrastructure score (0-100)	38.6	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		• →	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• →	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high) Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	
ereal yield (t/ha)	1.3		Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	30.2	• •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.2	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	9.6	_
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	634.0	• ↓		5.0	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.1	• 1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.5	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.1	• 🛧	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
IV prevalence (per 1,000)	4.1	• 1		667	
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	66.0	• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	66.7 80.6	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	159.0	• 1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	80.6 45.0	
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	39.1	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	45.0 25.7	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	23.7	
lalaria mortality rate	38.7	•	· ·		
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	73.8		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.2	• •	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	
years (per 100,000 population)	242		Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	34.2	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	141.0		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	49.6		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	•
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	153.1	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	81.0	↓	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.4	
vaccines (%)	01.0	•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.3	• 1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.4	• →	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8	•
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrolment rate (%)	96.3	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA	
lean years of schooling (years)	4.4	• →	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	•
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.9	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	•
· ·			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	42.1	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	
before age 18	0.0		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	•
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	• • •		1471	
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7	.	SDG15 – Life on Land		
omen in ministerial positions (%)		••	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	•
timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	22.9		Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.9	
or in union, ages 15-49)	22.3	-1-	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	8.0	
itio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	76.0	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.5	•
and above (%)			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
atio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.4	• →	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.8	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.2	7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	44.0	•
epulation using at least basic annual g water services (%)	43.5		city or area where they live (%)		
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.1		Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	39.3	•
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.3		Property Rights (0-100)	55.5	•
	3.5		Access to justice (0-100)	72.9	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31	
ccess to electricity (% population)	11.9		Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	37.8	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.2		Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	67.2	•
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	00.0	• →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
onsumer affordability of electricity	28.5	• • •		21.2	_
			Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.2 16.2	
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	0.8	•

MALI West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

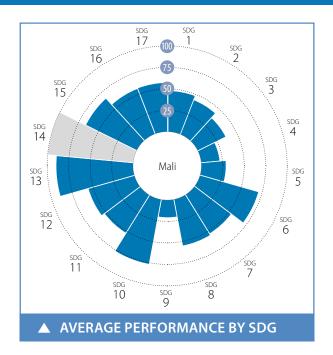
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

26 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	50 (of 52)	33.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	36 (of 54)	15.95 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	18 (of 52)	0.54 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	25 (of 54)	51.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



2 ZERO HUNGER

















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .























MALI Performance by Indicator

Procedure operation of \$1,000 per content of per both of the read potenty from \$2,000 per content of per both of the read potenty from \$2,000 per content of per both of the read potenty from \$2,000 per content of per both of the read potenty from \$2,000 per content of \$2,000 per conten	SDG1 – End Poverty	Value Ratir	ng Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	ating	Trend
Proposition for depulsation living below the national powerly line SDG2 — Zero Hunger Production control for Speak in Section (Speak in			•			•	• •
Adult of Clywor and oddry with an account at a bork on other furnical and account at a bork on other furnical mission or an account at a bork on other furnical and account at a bork on other furnical account and account at a bork on other furnical account and account at a bork on other furnical account and account at a bork on other furnical account and account at a bork on other furnical account account and account at a bork on other furnical account and account at a bork on other furnical account account account at a bork on other furnical account account and account at a bork on other furnical account acco							+
Floridance of undertocal minimate (%) population of white a mobile immary service provide (%) and are						•	1
Peeslence of undernourabment (is population) Peeslence of undernou				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0.4.5		_
Providence of studing look high-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of age (%) Figure of variety in children under 5 years of yea		4.0	• •		84.5	•	7
Providence of dwarding in children under System of angel (s) Freeding of dwarding (bit also and the providence) of casts (bit also and			7	-			
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Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity of electricity SDG7 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Access to justice (0-100) Access t	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					•	+
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity SDG7 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) 55.8 Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) 47.3 47.3 47.3 Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) 47.3 47.3 47.3 48.6 49.7 Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 47.3 48.8 49					58.0	•	4
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population) Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) 87.2 SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	1 3				55.8	•	• •
Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to electricity (% population) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of ag				Property Rights (0-100)		•	+
Access to electricity (% population) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 83.6 100.0 *** *** *** *** *** *** ***		0.5		· ·		•	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) 83.6 100.0 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	_,	777 🛖	_			•	→
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score 102.0						•	••
Consumer affordability of electricity 100.0 **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals* Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score 102.0 **Tax revenue (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 102.0 **Tax revenue (% GDP) 18.1 **Tax revenue (% GDP) 10.6 **Tax revenue (% GDP) 10.7 10.8 10.9 10					07.12		
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 10.6 Level of customs duties on imports 5.4 Visa Requirement score 102.0		100.0	• •		101		,l.
Level of customs duties on imports 5.4 • • • Visa Requirement score 102.0 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						•	••
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						•	• •
Governmental Statistical Capacity 65.6 • 1						•	••
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	65.6	•	T



MAURITANIA

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

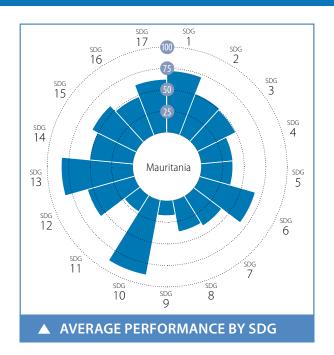
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

27 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	46 (of 52)	41.9 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	34 (of 54)	16.05 / 100	.
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	49 (of 52)	0.33 /1	.
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	41 (of 54)	44.5 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS





















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















MAURITANIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value 1	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1	Rating	j Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	6.2		1	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.2	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)			• •	Employment-to-population ratio	42.7 0.0	•	→
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)			• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	20.9		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	47.5			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		Ĭ	
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.3	•	• •	Starting a Business score	91.8	•	Т
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	22.0	•	→	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)				Infrastructure score (0-100)	36.6	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.6		→	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.5	•	• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population) Cereal yield (t/ha)	12.7 1.2	•	↓	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	• •
	14/1			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	29.3	•	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	602.0			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.0	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	602.0 65.1		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.7	-	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.4	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.4	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	79.9		• •
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	23.0	•	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	63.0		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	102.0	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	31.0	•	Ţ
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	19.7	•	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	85.1	•	Ť
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Malaria mortality rate	27.9	•	→	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			*
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	100.0		• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.5	•	4	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	40.5	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.2		→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)			→ →	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			••	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	123.5			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	70.0	•	7	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.3	•	• •
vaccines (%)	C2 1			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	63.1 4.7	•	1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1		• •
SDG4 – Quality Education			•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	70.9	•	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	07.4		• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.3		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	82.4 62.1		1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	56.1	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.8	•	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	17.1	•	1
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	34.3			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.4	•	• •
before age 18	JT.J			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	15.7	•	• •
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	66.6	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.0	•	1
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	25.2		_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.2 30.8		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	•	\rightarrow
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	64.8		_	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.0	•	• •
or in union, ages 15-49)	00			Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	•	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	61.1	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	2.0	•	• •
and above (%) Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	45.8	•	_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
'	43.0			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	10.2	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		•	7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.0		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.6	•	7	City or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.6	•	• •
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)		_	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	38.4	•	1
	ر.ر			Access to justice (0-100)	32.0	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	•	\rightarrow
Access to electricity (% population)	38.8		→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	52.1	•	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)			→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	65.6	•	• •
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity	32.6 50.0		••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
consumer unordubinty of electricity	50.0	•		Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.6	•	1
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.6	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	7.9	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score Governmental Statistical Capacity	46.0 56.7		→
				dovernmental statistical capacity	50.7		

MAURITIUS

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

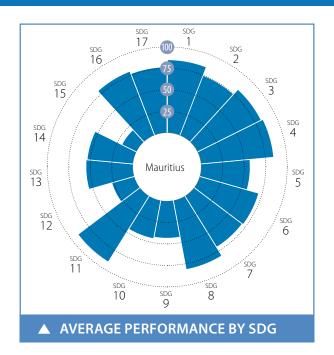
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

3 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	4 (of 52)	73.2 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	5 (of 54)	76.79 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	33 (of 52)	0.47 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	1 (of 54)	81.4 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD

























SDG TRENDS













































MAURITIUS Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty			g Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.2		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	3.4		• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	55.5	•	7
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	NA E40		• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	100.0 89.8		··
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	54.8	•	• •	institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	09.0	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	92.0	•	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.2		• •	CDC0 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure			
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	NA		7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	01.6		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	•	→	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	91.6 NA		••
Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% adult population)	10.8		Ţ	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	INA		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	•	→	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	•	
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	147.3	_	→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.1	•	• •
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	51.6	•	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	53.0			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	52.2	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53.0	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	99.8 8.4		→	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.1	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.7		→ →	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	•	→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA	•	• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA	•	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	22.0	•	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9		→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	NA		• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5		•	1
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	13.0	_	Ψ
Malaria mortality rate	NA		• •				
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA 22.5		• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	2.2		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	22.5	•	7	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.3	•	••
years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score	9.3 NA		••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	12.9	•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	28.1		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.9		*	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.4	•	
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.4	•	7	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	•	
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	19.6	•	• •				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	02.0			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	NA	•	1
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.6	•	→	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4 3.7		•
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2		7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.9	•	1		F1.4		
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.1		7	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	51.4 63.6	•	1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100)	93.3		→
·				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	40.4	•	\rightarrow
SDG5 – Gender Equality		_		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1	•	
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	NA		• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	28.9	•	
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.5	•	• •
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age		_		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.6	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7		4
Women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.1		• •
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	13.9		→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.4	•	1
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	92.6		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	26.1	•	• •
and above (%)	92.0						
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	62.1	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDC6 Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	2.7	•	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.0		_	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.0 66.0	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9 93.1		→ 7	city or area where they live (%)	0.00	_	•
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	26.4	_	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	•	• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	42.4	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	80.9	•	→
, , , , ,				Access to justice (0-100)	85.7	•	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	50	•	4
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2	•	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	64.9	•	7
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.3		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		• •
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity	10.6 NA		••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
consumer anormality of electricity	14/1			Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.5	•	7
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	38.0	•	•••
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	85.6		1

MOROCCO

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

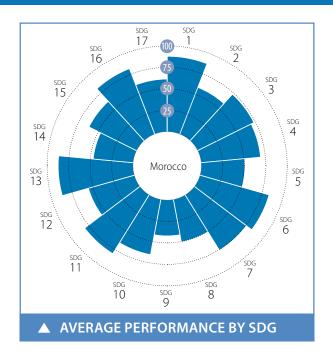
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

1 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	26 (of 52)	52.9 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	7 (of 54)	64.88 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	14 (of 52)	0.55 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	12 (of 54)	60.1 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

.







3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

























MOROCCO Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value R			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.4		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.7 43.9		•
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		•	• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	52.5		• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	28.6		
	32.3			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	92.5	•	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.5		• •	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	14.9		7	•	606		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	•	1	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	68.6 2.5		
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		•	1	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	_	
Cereal yield (t/ha)		•	Ţ	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)		-	→	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.1	•	
	7	-		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	44.8	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	58.3	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	, 5.0	•	••	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.2		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	1		41.2	_	,
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) flV prevalence (per 1,000)	27.1 0.0	•	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
reople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			••	Proportion of urban population living in slums	13.1	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		•	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.1		
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with		•	••	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0		
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	23.0	•	
Aalaria mortality rate	NA		• •	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA		• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.7	•	1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.7	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	56.0	•	
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.2	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.7		7	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	26.0	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	59.0		7	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	36.4	_	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	99.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	
vaccines (%)				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	•	
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	•	→	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	•	↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	(
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrolment rate (%)	94.5	•	1	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	65.9	•	
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.0	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.4		
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.2	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	94.6		
DCE Condox Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	24.4		
DG5 – Gender Equality	150			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.2	•	
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	15.9	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	6.3	•	
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	62.0	•	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5		1		42.5		
/omen in ministerial positions (%)	13.0	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	43.5 -0.1		
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	12.7	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
or in union, ages 15-49)	50.4			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.7		
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	59.4	•	• •		0.7		
and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate	33.7	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
' '	55.7		~	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.1	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)			• •	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	74.0	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)			• •	city or area where they live (%) Children 5, 14 years ald involved in child labour (%)	0.7		
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	12.0	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	8.3 64.2	•	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3.0	•	• •	Access to justice (0-100)	90.2		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	90.2 40	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	91.6	•	1	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	70.5		
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	94		
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.8	•	į.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, ,		
onsumer affordability of electricity	100.0	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
,				Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.5	•	
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.9	•	
				Level of customs duties on imports	0.0		
				Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score Governmental Statistical Capacity	135.0 76.7		

MOZAMBIQUE

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

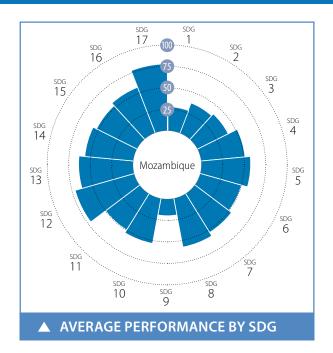
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

29 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	16 (of 52)	61.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	44 (of 54)	12.49 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	31 (of 52)	0.48 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	24 (of 54)	52.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY











MOZAMBIQUE Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value R			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population) Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	66.5 39.9		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	3.4 59.8	•	7
Projected poverty fleadcount ratio at \$ 1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	59.9 54.7		• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		•
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	8.2		• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	41.7	•	• •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	79.9	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	20.0	•	↑	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	262		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	•	1	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	36.2 2.2		•••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.2	•	→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high) Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3		• •
Cereal yield (t/ha)		•	+	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0		• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	4.5		W	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	32.8	•	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	400.0			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	17.5	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	489.0 54.3		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.5	•	• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)		•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	80.3	•	
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		•	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.7	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with		•	+	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0		7
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)	19.5	•	4
Malaria mortality rate Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	12.0	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.1	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	65.7	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		•	+	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	138.9 46.5		7 →	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	•	• •
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			••	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3		• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	100.7			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	80.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	• •
Vaccines (%)	F7.6			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		•	1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1 4095.1	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.6	•	7	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	83.9	•	
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	•	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	55.7	•	\rightarrow
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	67.1	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	89.9	•	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	45.9	•	→
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	48.2	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.2	•	• •
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) Fish caught by trawling (%)	20.0 14.1	•	1
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.6	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5		7
Women in ministerial positions (%)	23.8	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-1.3	_	• •
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	56.8	•	\rightarrow	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		1
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	54.3	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.3	•	
and above (%) Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	110.6	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
· ·	110.0			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.4	•	• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	47.2		-	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.1 51.0	•	→ 7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	.,.5	•	7 →	city or area where they live (%)	31.0		<i></i>
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9		• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.2	•	• •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)			• •	Property Rights (0-100)	46.1	•	+
SDG7 Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100)	68.3	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Access to electricity (% population)	21.2	•	→	Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	25 40.9	•	→ →
	21.2 4.4		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	40.9 47.9	_	••
	т.т	•	→	, , , , ,	т1.3		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	88 9			SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals			
	88.9 100.0	•	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	26.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)	26.8 12.4	•	1
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	••	Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.4	•	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)		•	• •

NAMIBIA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

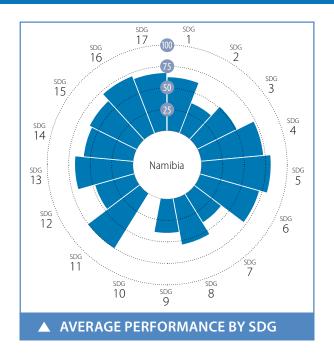
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

17 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	3 (of 52)	73.3 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	13 (of 54)	28.65 / 100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	13 (of 52)	0.56 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	5 (of 54)	71.2 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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2 ZERO HUNGER



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

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13 CLIMATE ACTION



















NAMIBIA Performance by Indicator

Perceit Percei	SDG1 – End Poverty	Value R	ating Tren	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value Rating	g Trend
Proposition of population living below the national powery line (population covered by Social Protection (position Protection Protec						
Procultance covered by Social Procuse charge (%) Procultance of a water multiplement (%) proposed (%) Procultance of a water for a water for a water water for a water water for a water water for a water for a water water for a w				1 / 1 1		•
SDG2 - Zero Hunger Production of horizonal information (Spropolatory) Production of from unique (for height-friends) in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing in children under 5 years of age (%) Production of washing the children under 5 years of age (%) Production of the produ						
Prevalence of number our thinwest (is complication) Prevalence of stumpting the height-forwarp in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of charge (bit is 20% south population) Prevalence of the country of the charge (bit is 20% south population) Prevalence of the charge (bit is 20% south population) Prevalence (bit is 20% south population	•	20.3		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80.0	
Providence of sustring (box hight-for-age) inchident under 5 years of age (6) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (8) Providence of wasting in children years of years		28.8	• ••	Starting a Business score	68.9	\rightarrow
Prevalence of vasting in children under sywar of age (8)				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
Prevalence of cheering, 3MI > 3 (MI shall the population) 12 1						• •
Creat yell of Prish Fernitive consumption (lip per hectave of anable land) 503 - Good Health and Well-Being Moternal mortality yate (per 100,000 line britis) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single die internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the population single internet (%) 150 - Manufact of the populatio					2.8	• •
Fertible crownwightin du gene fecture of acade levold. SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Beith Billist sutremai mortality rate (per 10,000) which this high the strength of the properties of the population (see 10,000) which the strength of the str			•		03	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Material mortally rate (per 10,000) leve births) Material mortality rate (per 10,000) leve births) Mortality rate under 55 (per 10,001) leve births and 10,001 leve and 10,001 l						• •
Maternal mortally of eyer 100,000 (he births) Base Series started by Selection (he selected in the selected started by Selected (he selected in the selected in the selected by Selected (he selected in the selected in		15.0		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.0	1
Birth starchede by sulfied health personnel (%) Mortally rate under-5 (per 1,000) we births) 152 153 150 150 151 151 151 151 151		265.0	• -	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	31.0	7
Neorotal mortality rate (per LOUG) (e-b births) 47.8				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Moratility rate under-5 (per 1000) we brins a 152				Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	66.4	• •
Filty prevention of butther receiving antiretrovinal therapy (%) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 10,000) people Proportion of children under 5 with five we who are treated with appropriate anti-makinal dugs (%) Makhari mortalist and province and				SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities		
People flowing with five receiving afficiency (New Jones of Section 1) People of Section (People of Section Sectio		3.8	• 7		33.2	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) Proportion of fulting muder 5 with lever who are treated with appropriate anti-makinal daugs (%) Alsa mortality of the motherapy for Neglected Tiopical Diseases (%) Alsa mortality of the contribution of particulate matter of less than 2.5 21.4 Alsa mortality of the motherapy for Neglected Tiopical Diseases (%) Alsa mortality of the contribution of particulate matter of less than 2.5 21.4 Alsa mortality of the motherapy for Neglected Tiopical Diseases (%) SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Taffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) Adalescent fertility are (intributed to nouehold als pollutions and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 people) Age-standardised earth are attributed to household als pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 people) Age-standardised earth are attributed be nouehold als pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 people) Age-standardised earth are attributed to household als pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 people) Age-standardised earth are attributed to household als pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 people) Age-standardised earth are attributed to household als pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 people) Age-standardised earth are attributed to household als pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 people) Age-standardised earth are attributed to household also are also as a second and are also as a second and are also as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and are also as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and are also as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and are also as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and are also as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and are also as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and are also as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and are a second as a second are attributed to the worth of the previous and ar						
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 1.5 Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 1.5 Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 1.5 Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 1.5 Age standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cance, debetes, and channer respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cance, as the disease, and channer respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cance, the control of the			-	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		•
Malaria mortality rate Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%) Age standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cance, dabetes, and choinir respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population) Tartific deaths rate due to cardiovascular disease, cance, dabetes, and choinir respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population) Tartific deaths rate due to cardiovascular disease, cance, dabetes, and choinir respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Tartific deaths rate artification in the control of the population of the control of the provision (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Tartific deaths rate artification in the control of the provision of the population (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Tartific deaths rate artification in the control of the provision of the population of the control of the provision of the control of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate of the provision of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate artification of the provision of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate artification of the provision of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate artification of the provision of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate artification of the provision of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate artification of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate artification of the provision of the provision (graphs) Tartific deaths rate (graphs) Tartific deaths rate of the provision of the propulation of the propulatio	•	8.4	• ••	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5		1
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%) Age-standardised death rate due to endorsocaled disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years for 10000 population? Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) Traffi		4.8	• →	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and normic respiratory bears (per 100,000 population) age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population) 5.0 years (per 100,	·		• ••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
years (per 100,000 population) Table (caches take (per 100,000 population) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) 75.0	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.6	• 1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	• •
Taeffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2VHO-recommended Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2VHO-recommended Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2VHO-recommended Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2VHO-recommended Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution and arbitribution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2VHO-recommended Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitribution (per 100,000 population) Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitribution (per 100,000 population) Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitribution (per 100,000 population) Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitribution (per 100,000 population) Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitribution (per 100,000 population) Ago-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitribution (per 100,000 population) Ago-standardised (3 1 7	5.0	
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Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (N-100) 560 Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended Age-standardised death real resultable to household air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended Age-standardised (COy/capita)			•			• •
Age standardsed death rate attributable to household air pollution and mahient air pollution (per 1000) oppopulation) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) Ad						
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended (%) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended (%) Percentage of madequately managed plastic waste Percentage of inadequately					20.7	
Energy-related CO₂ emissions per capita (CO₂/capita) 1.6 → Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) 5.8 ↑ Imported CO₂ emissions per capita (CO₂/capita) 2.7 ↓ Imported CO₂ emissions em						
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) 4.4		85.0	· T	- '		• •
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Level of customs duties on imports 0.0 • • • Visa Requirement score 126.0 • • •						
Visa Requirement score 126.0 • •						
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NIGER West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

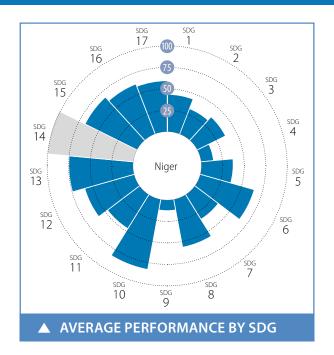
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

38 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

rica Infrastructure Development Index (2016) rica Regional Integration Index (2016)	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	45 (of 52)	42.2 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	52 (of 54)	5.51 /100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	15 (of 52)	0.55 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	29 (of 54)	50.1 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS











4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY













10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















NIGER Performance by Indicator

implement protection from control and 31 study with variable (in production) and several proportion of propulation flower before the entire protection (in the production) and the production and the production (in the production) and the production (in	DG1 – End Poverty	Value Rat	-	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value F		
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Double and covered by Social Protection (%) 155 0.000							1
production of write- amobile-money-existic provider (%) scarring a Significant Control						•	
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revelence of undernounshment (% population) of oge (NA) or of oge (NA	DG2 – Zero Hunger				93.7	•	1
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revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of apr (%) 182		43.0	→	-	22.0		0 (
revellence of oberty, SML > 30 feed and population sets yield (rin) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 file births) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal mortality value (per 10000 per pole) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal well-being file births (per 10000 per pole) SGS - Good Health and Well-Being SGS - Good Health and Well-Being terminal well-being file births (per 10000 per pole) SGS - Good Health and well-being SGS - Good Healt		107		, ,		•	
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Annual meniative year (per 10000 to be birth) 103 - Good Health and Well-Being 104 - County of the probability of the per 104 to be birth of the per 104 t				_	0.0	•	
Abdrama martility rate (per 1000) only be births) 183					0.0	•	0
haternal mentality rate (per 10,000) live birth (s)			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.3	•	=
intho standed by skilled health personnel (%) social mortality and per 1,000 live births) storally rate under 9 (per 1,000 live births) storal provide in the provide under 9 (per 1,000 live births) storal provide under 9 (per 1,000 live births per 1,000 live bir	<u> </u>	553.0	_	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	4.3	•	=
Contact part under Sept 1,000 live births				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
torally rate under-6 (per 1,000) the births) 913 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				-	34.0	•	
My prevalence (per 1,000) Cope challence					3 1.0		
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pipopopiate anti-malarial drugs (%) plastia mortally rate plastia pl			* •				
salard incharding value were good Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Topical Diseases (N) se-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, 18.8 • ** SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production seaso (19.8 • ** Municipal Solid Waste (lag/year/capita)	appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				62./	•	•
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and from rise repitaroly dasse in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population) affid ceaths rate (per 100,000 population) and replication and participation (per 100,000 population) and replication and replication (per 100,000 population) and replication and replication (per 100,000 population) are primary enrolment rate (pilor, per 1,000 women ages 15-19) and per 1,000 women ages 15-19 and per 1,000 women ages 15-10 wom	alaria mortality rate		1				
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dolescent fertility rate (pitrits per 1,000 women ages 15-19) 194.0		20.4				•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) gest-andardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) gest-andardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) gest-andardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) gest-andardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) gest-andardised death rate (per 100,000 population) gest-andardised gest-andardised						•	
spestandardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and marbient air pollution (per 10,000 population) ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) 61.8						•	
SDG13 - Climate Action recreatage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended 46.0 Climate Change Wulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst) Lipiective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) 46 Climate Change Wulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst) Lipiective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) 46 Coze messions memoded in Stife lexports (kg/capita) Lipiective Wellbeing (average) Lipiectiv				Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	
cercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) vaccine		151.7		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Imported CO2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO2/capita)		67.0	•	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.4	•	
DG4 — Quality Education tet primary enrolment rate (%) lean years of schooling (years) 1.7 DG5 — Gender Equality reportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 reportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone fermale gental multilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) strimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in using at least basic drinking water services (%) DG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) DG6 — Affordable and Clean Energy Ccess to clean Health index Goal - Glean Water (here) SDG14 — Life Below Water Percentage of Inandiacquately managed plastic waste Percentage (Soal - Clean Water) Percentage (Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA • Percentage of Fish flocks				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	-
SDG14 - Life Below Water Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste NA Cean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) NA Cean Health Index Goal - Blodrevers (0-100) N				Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	•
let primary enrolment rate (%) dean years of schooling (years) literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%) DGS - Gender Equality roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 reportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age ears held by women in national parliaments (%) Nomen in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) and above (%) and above	ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.6	Ψ.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
All Age any years of schooling (years) All Age any years of schooling (years) All Age and years of schooling (years) Age any years of schooling (years) Age and years that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Age and year that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Age and year that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Age and year that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Age and year that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Age and year that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Age and year that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Age and year that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Age of health Index Goal - Clean Water (10-10) Age and year that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Age of health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) Age are at hat is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Age of health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100) Age of health Index	DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%) DG5 - Gender Equality roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age easts held by women in national parliaments (%) fomen in ministerial positions (%) formen in ministerial positions (%) forment gent and that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) forment gent and that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) formentage for fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) formentage fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) for		63.8		Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA	•	0
DG5 - Gender Equality roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) In the process of the process of the propertion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) In the process of the process of the propertion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) In the process of the properties o	lean years of schooling (years)			Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks	teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	23.5	• •		NA		•
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) NA percentage of Fish Stocks	DG5 – Gender Equality				NA		
before age 18 roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) Nomen in ministerial positions (%) Nomen area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Nomen area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Nomen area that is protected in terrestrial sites important		76.3	• •				
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) // women in ministerial positions (%) stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate // ** **DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation servived (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation servived groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) // ** **DG6 - Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to electricity (% population) onsumer affordability of electricity ** **SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 42.8						_	
Access to electricity (% population of material energy consumer affordability of electricity) Applied by women in national parliaments (%) Access to electricity (% population) Acces		2.0	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		•
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 42.8 Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 42.8 Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.3 SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) cress to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) onsumer affordability of electricity Access to electricity Access to electricity Access to electricity Access to identify a Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Access to involved in child labour (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 52.8 Access to inspect the division for one protected in terrestrial sites information for in portant to biodiversity threats (2010-2015) Access to clear fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clear fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clear fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clear fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clear fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Access to clear fuels the cooking fuel fuel fuel fuel fu				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) -0.1 stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) and above (%) and above (%) around a female to male labour force participation rate 74.4 *** *** *** *** ** ** ** **	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.8	•	
Red List Index of species survival (0-1) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate 74.4 *** *** *** *** *** ** ** **				Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)		•	
Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.3 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.4 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.5 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.6 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.7 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.8 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.9 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.0 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.1 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 4.5 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 3.1 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 4.5 Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) 5.1 Imported biodivers		53.9	· →			•	
SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) 4.5 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to electricity (% population) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports		478	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.3	•	
Homicides (per 100,000 people) 4.5 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 1.3 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Corruption Property Rights (0-100) Access to electricity (% population) 2. Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Corruption Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Sight registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Sight registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) Sight registrations pending (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Homicides (per 100,000 people) 4.5 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 1.3 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Sight registration in the toke (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access t		17.0		SDG16 - Peace Justice and Strong Institutions			
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 1.3 • Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to electricity (% population) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports	atio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.4	→	_	1 E		
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Ccess to electricity (% population) Ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption onsumer affordability of electricity Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 5.1	DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						
city or area where they live (%) city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) cnewable energy share in the total final energy consumption consumer affordability of electricity Consumer affordability of electricity consumer affordability of electricity consumer affordability of electricity city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Signature (0-100) Solution 33.0 • Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Signature (0-100) Signature (0-100) Solution 33.1 • Solution 34.2 • Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Solution 35.1 • Solution 36.9 • Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Solution 36.9 • Solution 37.1 • Solution 38.1 • Solution 39.1 • Solution 30.5 • Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Solution 39.1 • Solution 44.5 • Solution 44.5 • Solution 44.5 • Solution 45.1 • Solution 46.9 • Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to j		45.8	-			•	
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) 20. Services to electricity (% population) 20. Services to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 20. Services to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 20. Services to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 20. Services to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) 20. Services to electricity 20. Services to electricity 20. Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) 20. Access to justice (0-100) 20. Corruption Perception Index (0-100) 20. Corruption Perception Index (0-100) 20. Services to justice (0-100) 20. Corruption Perception Index (0-100) 20. Services to justice (0-100) 20. Services to	•				0,.0		
Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports A3.2 Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				30.5	•	
Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Series to electricity (% population) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Access to justice (0-100) 90.0 90.0 90.0 63.9 Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) 39.1 90.0 Fortugation Perception Index (0-100) 78.1 90.0 Fortugation Perception Index (0-100) Fortugatio			• •			•	
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) 39.1 • Public Sector Accountability & Transpare						•	
scress to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption onsumer affordability of electricity 3.1		1				•	•
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption onsumer affordability of electricity 78.1 44.5 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 5.1						•	•
onsumer affordability of electricity 44.5 SDG17 - Partnersnips for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 5.1				Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	63.9		
Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 13.2 Level of customs duties on imports 5.1				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports 12.5 6 6 7 12.5	onsumer anordability of electricity	44.5	3.0		13.2	•	•
Level of customs duties on imports 5.1 • •							
Visa Requirement score 108.0 ● 4				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.3		- 6
Governmental Statistical Capacity 72.2 • •				the state of the s		•	•

NIGERIA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

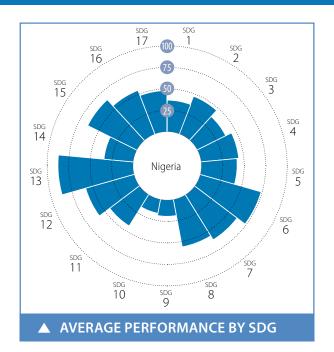
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

39 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	23 (of 52)	54.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	22 (of 54)	22.37 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	28 (of 52)	0.5 /1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	35 (of 54)	48.1 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS





















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















NIGERIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value F			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	42.6		→	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.7 53.5		• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	80.0		→
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	5.2		• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	39.7	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score	80.8	•	• •
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9	•	• •		00.0		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	32.9	•	1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	22.7		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	•	→	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	33.2 2.4		••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% adult population)			→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	•	4	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	•	• •
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	8.3	•	4	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	23.3 25.7	•	7
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	814.0	•	→				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	35.2		• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	FO 9		0.0
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	59.8	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	104.3 1.0	•	₹	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		•	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums	50.2	•	•••
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	219.0	-	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	13.5	•	+
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	27.3	•	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	59.0 38.0		Ţ
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	E 4 1			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	30.0		•
Malaria mortality rate Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	54.1 51.6	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	20.0			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	•	
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	50.1	•	• •
Fraffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		•	7	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	109.3		\rightarrow	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	48.7 150.0		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6		• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	130.0			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	49.0	•	4	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	• •
vaccines (%)	E 4 E		_	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		•	7 →	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water	1011.4		
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	64.1	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	81.0		
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.0	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	36.3		1
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	66.4	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	70.9	•	Ŭ.
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	45.3	•	\rightarrow
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	42.8	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	• •
before age 18				Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.4	•	•• →
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	18.4		• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.5	_	7
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.6	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Nomen in ministerial positions (%)	12.0	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	•	\rightarrow
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married		•	7	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-2.2	•	• •
or in union, ages 15-49)				Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.9	•	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	69.0	•	• •	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.5		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.3	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	9.8 1.3	•	4
	NΙΛ		• •	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	59.0		Ţ
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA 32.6	•	1	city or area where they live (%)	59.0		•
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.7	•	0 0
mported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	1.6	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	47.5	•	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100)	76.1		1
Access to electricity (% population)	57.7	•	7	Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	27 39.4		₩
recess to electricity (70 population)	2.3	•	Ţ.	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	29.8	_	• •
		•	→				
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	87.3			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	87.3 100.0	•	• •		2.0		.1
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)	3.0 NA	•	+
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	••	Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	•	••
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)		•	



RWANDA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

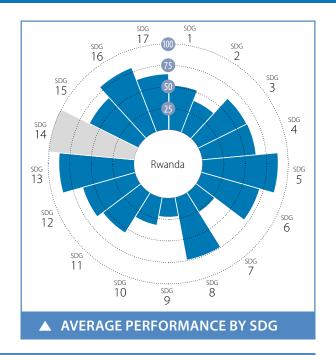
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

11 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	2 (of 52)	74.3 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	26 (of 54)	20.77 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	16 (of 52)	0.55 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	9 (of 54)	63.9 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD

































6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION







SDG TRENDS























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

















RWANDA Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ating Tren		Value R	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	45.5	•	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	т.Э	
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	16.2		Employment-to-population ratio		•
oportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	44.9 35.3	• ••	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		_
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	33.3		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	30.0	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	87.7	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	41.1	• • •			
evalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	44.3	• 7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
of age (%)		_	Infrastructure score (0-100)	45.3	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0	• >	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• →	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	0.0	
ereal yield (t/ha)		• 🔸	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	19.7	• 1	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0 28.9	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)		
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	290.0	• 1		20.0	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.7		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.5	• 1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.3	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.5	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
V prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	• 🛉		52.2	
ople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	80.0	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	50.0	• 1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	, 2.0	•
pportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	12.0	• ••	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	60.0 49.7	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	49./	•
alaria mortality rate	33.6	• 7			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	84.4	• ••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.4	• →	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	•
rears (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		• 💠	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		• 🛧	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	•
iversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.4	• →	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	•
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	142.1	• • •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	05.0			0.0	
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	• →	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	_
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.1	• 1	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		• ↓	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	
DG4 – Quality Education		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	_
et primary enrolment rate (%)	95.9			NIA	
ean years of schooling (years)		• →	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)		•
eracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	82.3		Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	•
	02.5		Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)		•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	6.8	• • •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	
pefore age 18			Fish caught by trawling (%)		•
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	• ••	Tish caught by trawning (70)	INA	
emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age	61.2		SDG15 – Life on Land		
ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	61.3	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.7	•
omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	47.4	•	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	1.4	•
or in union, ages 15-49)	24.6	• 1	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•
tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	75.0	• ••	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	1.2	•
and above (%)			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
itio of female to male labour force participation rate	99.7	• →	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	4.5	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.7	• →	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	87.0	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	62.3		city or area where they live (%)		
shwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4		Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.5	•
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)		• ••	Property Rights (0-100)		•
			Access to justice (0-100)	02.0	•
			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	55	
=-	19.8		Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	05.5	
ccess to electricity (% population)		• >	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	56	•
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0				
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	88.4	• →	SDG17 – Partnershins for the Goals		
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tay revenue (% GDP)	10.2	_
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	88.4	-	Tax revenue (% GDP)		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption onsumer affordability of electricity	88.4	-	Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.7	•
ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	88.4	-	Tax revenue (% GDP)		

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

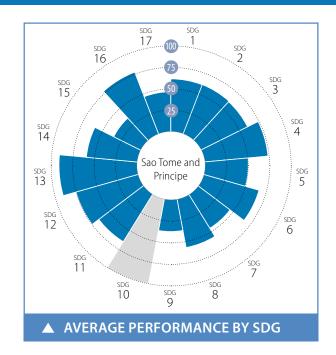
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

10 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	32 (of 52)	50.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	15 (of 54)	27.14 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	52 (of 52)	0.24 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	11 (of 54)	61.0 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD































5 GENDER EQUALITY









SDG TRENDS



























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population) rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	23.7		7	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.2 52.1		
rojected poverty neadcount ratio at \$ 1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	6.6 61.7		• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	52.1 NA		
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	NA		• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	NA		
	INA			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	14/1		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	77.3	•	
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.5		• •	SDG0 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure			
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	17.2		1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	45.0		
of age (%)	4.0			Infrastructure score (0-100)	45.0		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	•	1	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population) Cereal yield (t/ha)	12.4 2.1		*	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	•	, ,
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA			Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0		
	INA			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	87.7		1
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	28.0	•)
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	156.0		\rightarrow	CDC10 Padusad Inaqualities			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	,	•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	↑	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA)
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
IIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		→	Proportion of urban population living in slums	86.6	•	1
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA		• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	95.9		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	99.0	•	4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	0.0)
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	8.0	•	• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	13.9	•	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%) Aalaria mortality rate	0.0	•	1	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	14.6	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.0		1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	٥٢		
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	10.0		•		0.5 1.2		
years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita) Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	33.1	•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	96.3		*	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.5		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	_	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •		0.7		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	93.0	•	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	NA	•	
vaccines (%)				Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	•	
lealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	67.5	•	\rightarrow	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	•	
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrolment rate (%)	96.1	•	4	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	81.1	•	
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.3		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	65.0	•	
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.7		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	96.0	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	28.0	•	
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	35.4			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.6	•	
before age 18	33.4			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.5	•	
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.1	•	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.2		\rightarrow		F 4 4		
/omen in ministerial positions (%)	18.2		• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	54.4		
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	42.8		7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.0		
or in union, ages 15-49)				Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	8.2		
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	78.3		• •	imported biodiversity tiffeats (tiffeats/capita)	0.2		
and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate	54.8	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
atio of ferriale to male labour force participation rate	34.0			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.4	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.7	•	7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	NA		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.1	•	\rightarrow	city or area where they live (%)			
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.0		
nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	NA	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	54.1		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100)	83.8		
·	60.6		-	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	46		
ccess to electricity (% population)	68.6		7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	72.2		
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	30.4	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	95.2	•	
lenewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	41.6		+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA			Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.2	•	
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.1		
				Level of customs duties on imports	NA		
				Visa Requirement score	132.0		

SENEGAL

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

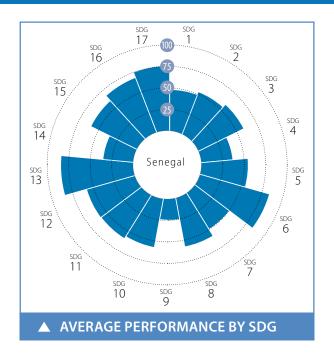
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

14 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	30 (of 52)	51.9 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	16 (of 54)	25.97 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	7 (of 52)	0.62 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	10 (of 54)	61.6 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD









































SDG TRENDS





2 ZERO HUNGER

















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















SENEGAL Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	łating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	30.9		\rightarrow	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.0	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	14.0 46.7		• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)		•	→
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	9.3		••	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%) Starting a Business score	89.7	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.3	•	• •		89.7		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	19.4	•	1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	44.1		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.7	•	1	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	44.1 2.2		•••
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.8	•	→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		
Cereal yield (t/ha)		•	→	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	•	• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	16.3	•	7	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	0.0
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants) Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	26.0 25.7	•	↑
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	315.0	•	7		23.7		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	33.2	•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	↑	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.4	•	• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	47.1 0.2	•	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	52.0			Proportion of urban population living in slums		•	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	140.0	•	1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	05.0	•	\Psi
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	6.7	•	• •	Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	42.0 37.6		1
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	22.4			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	37.0		•
Malaria mortality rate Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	32.4 61.9	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70	17.5		•	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	•	0.0
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	•	
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	28.0	•	\rightarrow	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.2	•	0 0
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	74.9		7	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	•	0 (
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	45.3 88.4	•	→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	•	0 0
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	00.4			SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	93.0	•	4	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	• •
vaccines (%)	667			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	66.7 4.7		↑	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2 4.2		• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	72.3	•	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	82.0		
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.8	•	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)		•	7
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	55.9	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	76.7	•	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	39.9	•	7
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	31.0	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.8	•	• •
before age 18				Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) Fish caught by trawling (%)	25.6 15.2		7
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	23.5	•	• •		13.2		,
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.8	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	41.2		7
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	53.0	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	-1.0 0.9		4
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	58.3		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.5	•	•
and above (%)	20.3						
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	65.2	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people)	7.3		• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.2	•	7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	46.0	•	¥
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		• •	city or area where they live (%)	22.5		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.2	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	23.0 67.5	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	5.6	•	• •	Access to justice (0-100)	85.0	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45	•	1
Access to electricity (% population)	61.0	•	7	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	80.9	•	1
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	35.8	•	+	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	68.3	•	0 (
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	43.3	•	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer affordability of electricity	50.0	•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.0	•	1
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	12.1	•	0.0
				Level of customs duties on imports	1.1	•	0 0
				Visa Requirement score	55.0	•	••
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	76.7	•	1

SEYCHELLES

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

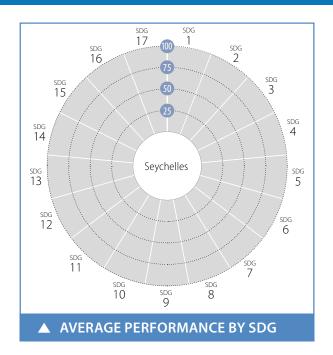
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

na (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	na (of 52)	na /100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	1 (of 54)	94.32 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	24 (of 52)	0.51 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	2 (of 54)	73.4 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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SEYCHELLES Performance by Indicator

implicated propulsion from page such the another propulsion of possibility and provided in production of provided by a propulsion of possibility and provided production (%) and provided provid	Projection of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%) SDG2 - Zero Hunger Prevalence of the demouralment (% population) Prevalence of the demouralment (% population) 12	NA NA NA 78.7 85.5 NA 0.3 0.1 22.6 56.5 NA NA NA NA 0.0 13.2	•	
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institution or with a mobile money-eyect provider (%) control of more of undersouthment (%) opposition) 78	Institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	78.7 85.5 NA 0.3 0.1 22.6 56.5 NA NA 0.0 13.2	•	
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SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 21.9 (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 21.9 (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) 0.0 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.7 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.1 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.1 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.1 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.1 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.1 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.1 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) 0.1 (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) (0-1) (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) (0-1) (%) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) (%) Red List Index Of species undex of species undex of species undex of species u	female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) 21.2 SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
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Tax revenue (% GDP) 36.5 Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) 7.0 Level of customs duties on imports 9.8 Visa Requirement score 0.0	onsumer affordability of electricity NA SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals			
Level of customs duties on imports 9.8 • Visa Requirement score 0.0 •			•	
Visa Requirement score 0.0 ●		/ (1		
	Governmental Statistical Capacity	9.8		

SIERRA LEONE

West Africa

▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

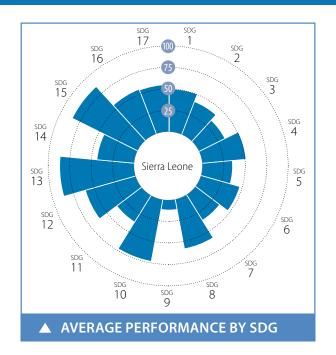
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

35 (OF 51)



▼ COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	20 (of 52)	57.6 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	47 (of 54)	9.94 /100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	42 (of 52)	0.4 /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	26 (of 54)	51.7 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

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7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY





17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SIERRA LEONE Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value 1			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value F	_	
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	41.6		1	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.9 65.0		0 0
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)		•	7
Population covered by Social Protection (%)		-	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.8	•	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	87.0	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	30.9 37.9	•	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	22.4		0.0
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	•	7	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	22.4 2.1		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.7	•	→	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high) Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		• •
Cereal yield (t/ha) Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.9 NA	•	7	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0		
	INA			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	20.4	•	7
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1360.0	•	7	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	11.8	•	→
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.7	•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.2		7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.4	•	0 0
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	113.5	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.5	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	75.6	•	0 0
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)		•	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	43.4	•	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	304.0 48.3		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.0	•	j
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	46.5	•		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	19.3	•	1
falaria mortality rate	94.6	•	1	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	88.9	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	30.3	•	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•	0 (
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.4	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population) affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	28.5	•	J.	Natural Resource Value Realization Score	62.3	•	•
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	115.6		*	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.8		
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.6		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •		0.7		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62.0			SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	٥٥
vaccines (%) ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	50.1	•	7	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita) Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 0.1	•	7
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	•	1	CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	••
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrolment rate (%)	98.3	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	83.8	•	• •
lean years of schooling (years)	3.3		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	45.6	•	1
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	57.0	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	76.2	•	7
DG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	52.8	•	1
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	38.9	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6 2.1	•	• •
before age 18	00.6			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.1 29.6	•	1
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age	89.6		• •		29.0		•
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.4	•	4	SDG15 – Life on Land	00.0		
omen in ministerial positions (%)	13.8	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	80.3	•	7
timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	60.6	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	4.4 0.9	•	4
or in union, ages 15-49) atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	61.9	•	••	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.9	•	•
and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate	97.3	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	97.3			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	1.9	•	0 (
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	7
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.1	•	7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.0	•	7
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	17.5		→	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.4	•	0 (
esnwater witndrawai as % total renewable water resources oported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)		•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	45.7	•	4
	17.5			Access to justice (0-100)	57.3	•	7
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	•	1
ccess to electricity (% population)	13.1		→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	41.5	•	4
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	76.7	•	•
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption onsumer affordability of electricity	73.1 50.0		+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
on surface anonaumity of electricity	50.0			Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.8	•	7
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.8	•	0 0
				Level of customs duties on imports	0.8	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	115.0	•	•
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	58.9	•	1

SOMALIA

East Africa

▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

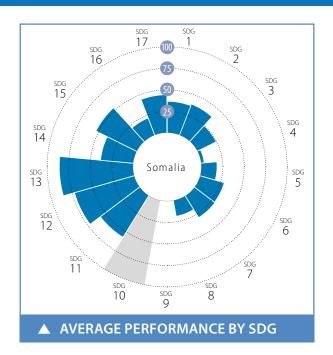
Index score Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

50 (OF 51)



▼ COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	52 (of 52)	15.8 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	54 (of 54)	3.36 /100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	na (of 52)	na /1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	54 (of 54)	11.6 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD































15 LIFE ON LAND







▼ SDG TRENDS



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SOMALIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value R	-		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	52.6			5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	NA 51.2	•	•
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	50.3		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	51.2	•	-
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	•	•
Oppulation covered by Social Protection (%)	NA		• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.7	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	45.8	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)			• •	_			
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	25.3	• -	→	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12.4		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	150		T	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	13.4 1.6	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)			♥ →	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.0	•	
Cereal yield (t/ha)			Í	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)			• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	•
				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.0	•	-
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	1.9	•	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	732.0		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2.7	_	• •	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			→ 7		INA		
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) HV prevalence (per 1,000)			^	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			• •	Proportion of urban population living in slums	73.6	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		_	→	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	62.0	•	
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with				Satisfaction with public transport (%)		•	•
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	19.8	•	•
Malaria mortality rate	NA	•	• •	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	9.7	_	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.2	•	₩	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA		-
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA		
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		
raffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)			>	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	102.2		7	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	27.2		→	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6		
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	140.3	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	42.0	• •	T	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	
vaccines (%)			•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.0	•	7	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	•	
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	•	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	84.8	•	
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.1	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)		•	
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	79.8	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	44.8	•	
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	45.3			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	•	
before age 18	45.5			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25.4	•	
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	97.9	•		Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.4	•	
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	• ;	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		
omen in ministerial positions (%)	0.7	_	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.7		
stimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	50.3	•	7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7		
or in union, ages 15-49)	NIA			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.1	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA		•				
atio of female to male labour force participation rate	25.1	• -	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
DC6 Clean Water and Canitation				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	5.6	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	40.0		•	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	17.4 85.0		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	10.0	-	→	city or area where they live (%)	0.00		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1473		• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	49.0	•	
esnwater witndrawai as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	30.3 32.4	_	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	1.9	•	
	JZ. 4	_		Access to justice (0-100)	10.8	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	9	•	
ccess to electricity (% population)	19.1	• -	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	8.9	•	
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	9.1		→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	3	•	
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	93.9	_	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
onsumer affordability of electricity	0.0	•	• •	Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA		
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		
				Level of customs duties on imports	NA		
				Visa Requirement score	54.0		

SOUTH AFRICA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

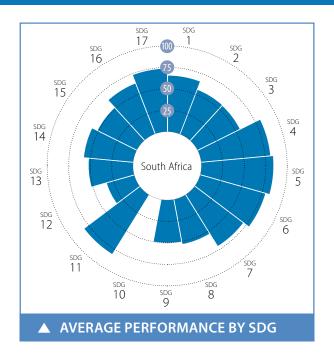
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

9 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	1 (of 52)	74.5 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	4 (of 54)	78.53 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	2 (of 52)	0.74 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	6 (of 54)	70.1 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS





















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















SOUTH AFRICA Performance by Indicator

DG1 – End Poverty		ting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	24.6 22.2		5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	0.2 39.0	
ojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) oportion of population living below the national poverty line	53.8		Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)		
opolition of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	86.6		Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		
	00.0		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	07.2	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	4.6		Starting a Business score	74.0	•
evalence of undernourishment (% population) evalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	4.6 23.9		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
of age (%)	23.5		Infrastructure score (0-100)	63.4	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	• •	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	3.8	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.3	•	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		
ereal yield (t/ha)	3.8		Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	•
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	58.5	• →	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.2 56.3	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	54.0	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	138.0	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.3		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.4		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	67.1	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.3	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
V prevalence (per 1,000)		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums	23.0	•
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	56.0		Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.6	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) oportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	781.0 (-	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	•
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	14/1		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	29.6	•
alaria mortality rate	0.2	• →	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)		
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	57.3	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	26.5	• →	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.0	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.6	•
years (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	49.9	•
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	21.3	/ •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	57.2	•
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	44.4	•	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	52.5	•
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100) e-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	53.6 67.2		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-22.2	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	07.2		SDG13 – Climate Action		
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	66.0	•	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•
vaccines (%)			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.0	•
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	•	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	-0.1	•
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3404.7	•
DG4 – Quality Education			SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrolment rate (%)	80.0		Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	54.0	•
ean years of schooling (years)	10.3	•	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.1	•
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	30.0	•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	00.5	•
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	5.6	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	02.5	•
pefore age 18			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.8	•
oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	NA (••	Fish caught by trawling (%)	26.6	_
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	420		SDG15 – Life on Land		
omen in ministerial positions (%)	42.0 41.7		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	•
timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	14.6	ے ا	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.0	•
or in union, ages 15-49)	. 1.0	7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	•
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	97.1	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	1.9	•
and above (%)	77.2		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
atio of female to male labour force participation rate	77.2	• →	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	34.3	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.7		Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	31.0	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	, 5.1	N O	city or area where they live (%)	N I A	
shwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	42.9		Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	NA 85.4	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	3.3	• •	Access to justice (0-100)	86.3	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43	•
cess to electricity (% population)	86.0	N A	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)		•
ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	81.8		Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		•
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	16.6	• •	,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
=	100.0	••	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	24.5	
onsumer affordability of electricity			Tax revenue (% GDP)	31.5	
onsumer affordability of electricity				1// 0	
onsumer affordability of electricity			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	•
onsumer affordability of electricity				14.8 0.0 120.0	•

SOUTH SUDAN

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

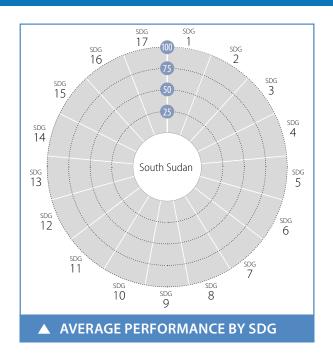
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

na (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	na (of 52)	na /100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	53 (of 54)	4.6 /100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	na (of 52)	na /1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	53 (of 54)	20.2 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS





12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION .



14 LIFE BELOW WATER . .



15 LIFE ON LAND





8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH • •

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES .

13 CLIMATE ACTION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS .

SOUTH SUDAN Performance by Indicator

5DG1 – End Poverty	Value Ra			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value 1		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	85.0		4	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	-9.5 NA		•
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line			• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	•	•
Population covered by Social Protection (%)		-	• •	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	8.6		
	5.4			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	0.0		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA			Starting a Business score	55.7	•	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years		•	T	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)	31.1		•	Infrastructure score (0-100)	15.5	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	•	7	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA		• •	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)			
Cereal yield (t/ha)		•	• •	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		• •	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	NA		
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	789.0	•	\rightarrow				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		•	• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.4	•	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)		•	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums	95.6	•	-
eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%) ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		•		Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	12.1	•	•
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	18.0	•	
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	,			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	32.4	•	
Aalaria mortality rate	49.1	•	7	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.3	•	7	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA		
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA		
years (per 100,000 population)	29.3	•		Natural Resource Value Realization Score	42.4	•	
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	65.2		*	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	•	
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)		•	→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •		INA		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	20.0	•	7	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	NA		
vaccines (%)	F7.3		_	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	
lealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		•	7	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 NA		
	2.0				IVA		
EDG4 – Quality Education let primary enrolment rate (%)	32.1		• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	NIA	_	
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8	•	→	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA NA	•	
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	36.7	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Glean Waters (0-100)	NA	•	
· ·				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality	F1 F			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	51.5	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	NA		• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)		•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	•	
omen in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	•	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.0	•	
or in union, ages 15-49)	82.4	•	\rightarrow	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	
atio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	75.5	•	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.1	•	
	, 5.5			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
and above (%)	95.8	•	→	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	13.7		
				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	5.6		
atio of female to male labour force participation rate				Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	42.0	•	
atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		•	• •		42.0		
utio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.4	•	••	city or area where they live (%)	42.0		
tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.4			city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	•	
atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	50.4 10.4 1.3		• •	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	NA 24.7	•	
pulation of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources prorted groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	50.4 10.4 1.3	•	••	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100)	NA 24.7 16.5	•	
atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	50.4 10.4 1.3 NA	•	••	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	NA 24.7 16.5 12	•	
pation of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) peshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources proported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population)	50.4 10.4 1.3 NA	•	••	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	NA 24.7 16.5 12 9.9	•	
pation of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) peshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources proported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	50.4 10.4 1.3 NA 4.5	•	••	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA 24.7 16.5 12	•	
and above (%) atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources inported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption onsumer affordability of electricity	50.4 10.4 1.3 NA	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA 24.7 16.5 12 9.9	•	
atio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources inported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	50.4 10.4 1.3 NA 4.5 3.1 29.8	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA 24.7 16.5 12 9.9 35.4	•	
pulation of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources nported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy ccess to electricity (% population) ccess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	50.4 10.4 1.3 NA 4.5 3.1 29.8	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA 24.7 16.5 12 9.9 35.4 NA 4.5	•	
properties and sanitation oppulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) oppulation using at least basic sanitation oppulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) oppulation (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy occess to electricity (% population) occess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) openewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	50.4 10.4 1.3 NA 4.5 3.1 29.8	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA 24.7 16.5 12 9.9 35.4	•	

SUDAN

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

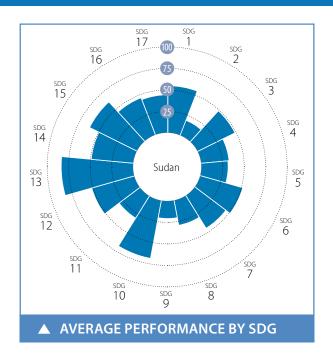
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

45 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	51 (of 52)	31.9 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	37 (of 54)	15.4 /100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	51 (of 52)	0.28 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	50 (of 54)	32.5 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS



























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ...

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION .

15 LIFE ON LAND

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

SUDAN Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value F			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value f		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	17.8		1	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	3.9		• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	13.6 46.5		• •	Employment-to-population ratio	41.4 0.0		-
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)			• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	15.3	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	65.3	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	25.6 38.2	_	→	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	27.7		
of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	•	7	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	37.7 2.2		•
Prevalence of washing in Children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population) Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	•	••	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high) Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	•	• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)		_	1	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	1.0		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.8	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	311.0	•	7	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	28.0	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7		• •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		•	→	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.7	•	• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	65.1	•	7	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1		→	Proportion of urban population living in slums	91.6	•	
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	10.0	_	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	67.1	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with		•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.0	•	• •
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	54.0	•		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	50.0		4
Malaria mortality rate	NA		• •	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	13.4	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.7		→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	•	• •
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)	246			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	26.4	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.6 67.2	•	†	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	•	• •
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)			→	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	•	• •
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •		0.0		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	86.0	•	Ψ	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	• •
vaccines (%) Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	•	1	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	•	1	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 168.4	•	••
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	55.4		• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	79.6	•	• •
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	53.5	•	1
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	65.8		• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	84.1	•	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	39.1	•	→
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	34.2	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5	•	• •
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	86.6	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%) Fish caught by trawling (%)	39.2 2.0	_	1
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	20.5		_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%) Women in ministerial positions (%)	30.5 11.4		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0	•	7
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	64.1		_	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	-0.5	•	0.0
or in union, ages 15-49)	04.1		7	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	•	→
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	73.2		• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.0	•	• •
and above (%)	22.0		_	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	33.8		7	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	6.5	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	3.2	•	+
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)			7	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	71.0	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6		→	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.9	•	
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	93.7	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	31.6	•	→
mported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.7			Access to justice (0-100)	26.4	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16	•	4
Access to electricity (% population)			→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	14.5	•	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	22.0	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	67.3	•	0 0
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	62.4	•	+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer affordability of electricity	50.0	•		Tax revenue (% GDP)	6.9	•	7
				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.3	•	• •
				Level of customs duties on imports	0.3	•	• •
				Visa Requirement score	155.0	•	• •
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	66.7	•	7



TANZANIA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

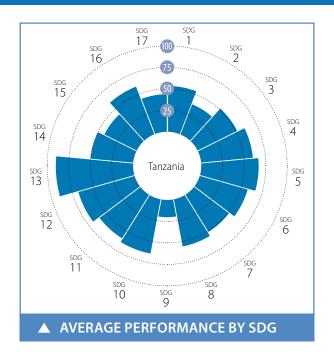
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

19 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	12 (of 52)	64.2 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	43 (of 54)	12.54 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	36 (of 52)	0.43 /1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	17 (of 54)	57.5 / 100

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS







2 ZERO HUNGER















6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION









10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .

















TANZANIA Performance by Indicator

Projection of popular fine gloeby the recipitor of popular fine gloeby the popular fine gloeby the popular fine gloeby the glo	SDG1 – End Poverty		Rating T		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value	_	
Proportion of population from periods the radional poverty line (2014) SDG2 - Zero Hunger Precisions of authority for again children under 5 years of a general property of again the property of against the proper	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)				5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)		•	• •
Adults of Spean and odder) with an account set a bunk or or other finicular instanction or with propulation of a produce of undergood through the production of the production							•	\rightarrow
Security of understanding opposition on with a mother emergy-encourage growth of the production of the								小
Saming a bowness score 44 Previous of structure of surrounding provided by suggistion foliation under 5 years 1922 - 1 Section and surrounding surroun	ropulation covered by Social Protection (%)	9.0	•	• •		40.0		
Prevalence of under give height for again to indicate under 5 years of age (%) of age (%) Prevalence of undergo under 5 years of age (%) of age (%) Prevalence of undergo under 5 years of age (%) Occord yield (MnA) Prevalence of prevalence of the prevalence of covering 28 to 30 years of age (%) Occord yield (MnA) Prevalence of prevalence of the prevalen	SDG2 – Zero Hunger					48.4	•	1
Foresize of the Service of Control (1976) Freedoction of working in children under 5 years of ope 100 Freedoctine of ordering (80% of 50% adult population) All of Presidence of cheering (80% of 50% adult population) Fortilles consumption (80% of 50% of								
Prevalence of watting in children under System of an epith (1974) Frequence of watting (1974) Frequen		34.8	•	7	-	26.1		
Prevalence of obesity, BML 3 DIS shalls population 15		6.6			, ,			• •
Careal yield (Phale Fertillace consumption flag per hecture of airbid land) SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Material monthly rate (per 100,000) he ports M	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			•		2.0	_	
Fertilizer corosumption (log or hecture of abable lond) SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being Maerial mortality are (per 100,000 like birth) SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being Maerial mortality are (per 100,000 like birth) SDG3 — Reduced image (per 1,000) Mortality state, under 6 (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth) SDG3 — Reduced in regulation (sing the image (per 1,000) like birth (per				-	_	0.5	•	
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Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 leve borths) 838.0					Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.9	•	\rightarrow
Billist starteded by stilled health personnel (%) Acceptable manager (appear) Appear (app		2000			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	13.0	•	\rightarrow
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SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancet, dabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations ago 30–70 years (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancet, dabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations ago 30–70 years (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambent air pollution (per 100,000 population) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambent air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Leading the Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (we range ladder score, 0-10) SDG3 - Quality Education Net primary emolment rate (%) Net primary emolment						23.3		•
Age-standardised death are due to cardiovascular disease, cancer. 17.9								
dabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (ser 100,000 population) Taffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population) Taffic death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitration for the company of the population (per 100,000 population) Tambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Terretratoge of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) The subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10) Taffic death rate attributable to household air pollution and arbitration for the company of the	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					0.0		
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Adolescent fertility rate [pitths per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Percentage of surviving infinits who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) 61.8 1.3 SDG3 - Climate Action Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst) Energy-related CO2 emissions (gr/capita) 5.2 SDG4 - Quality Education Net primary enolment rate (%) Near years of schooling (years) Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Proportion of years in a strong and plastic wase (%) Proportion of years in a strong and plastic wase (%) SDG5 - Gender Equality Proportion of years in a strong and plastic wase (%) SDG6 - Gender Equality Proportion of years in a strong and plastic wase (%) SDG6 - Gender Equality Proportion of years who have undergone female gental mutilation/ cutting, by age (seas theld by women in national paliaments (%) Women in ministerial positions (%) Satis of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic canitation services (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic canitation services (%) Population using at least		33.4	•	.				• •
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Consumer affordability of electricity 100.0 **SDGT7 — Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score 64.0	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	•	→		26.4	•	• •
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Visa Requirement score 64.0 • 64.0					the state of the s		•	• •
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TOGO West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

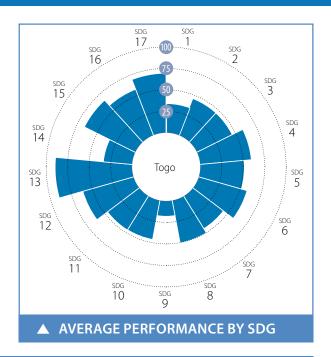
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

28 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	33 (of 52)	49.5 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	42 (of 54)	12.97 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	6 (of 52)	0.66 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	27 (of 54)	51.7 / 100	

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS





2 ZERO HUNGER



















10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



















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

TOGO Performance by Indicator

Projection of populatin fing leads the residual potent films of the projection of populatin films globed the residual potent films of the projection of population films of the projection of population films of the projection of the population of the population of the projection of	SDG1 – End Poverty		Rating Tre		Value R		
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Adult 11 Sysars and oblesy with reaccount at bank or action front all 43.3 and a processor of control or action of the many of the production of the processor							•
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indigace (10) Precisions of histority (10) Pr	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)			CDCO Industry Innevention and Infrastructure			
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infresidence of cheering, MM > 30 (MA -		6.7	•			•	
Carda yield Mhal Fertillates crossingsion (8) gen hectare of anabe land) SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being SDG3 – SDG5 – Reduced Inequalities First autwender by SDG5 – SDG5 – Reduced Inequalities First autwender by SDG5 – SDG5 – Reduced Inequalities First autwender by SDG5 – SDG5 – SDG5 – SUG5 – S			•		2.2		
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Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, dabetes, and choice sease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population) and dabetes, and choice sease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population) age 15–19 years (per 100,000 people) and provided from the production and date of the per 100,000 people) and provided from the production and date of the production per 100,000 population and date of the production per 100,000 population (per 100,000 population) and date of the production and date	•		•				
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Consumer affordability of electricity 50.0 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score 39.0			_		78.1		
Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score 19.9 10.1 ••• 19.9 ••• 39.0				SDG17 – Partnershins for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score 10.1 ••• ••• 39.0	Consumer affordability of electricity	50.0	•		19.9	•	ተ
Level of customs duties on imports 5.1 • • • Visa Requirement score 39.0 • •						•	
				. 3	5.1	•	• •
Governmental Statistical Capacity 70.0 • 🔨				Visa Requirement score		_	••
				Governmental Statistical Capacity	70.0	•	1



TUNISIA

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

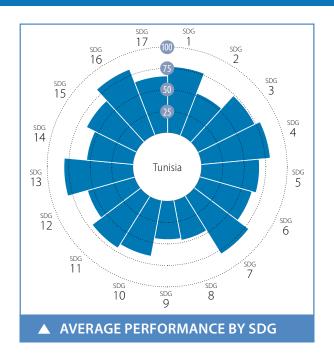
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

2 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	17 (of 52)	60.4 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	6 (of 54)	68.98 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	22 (of 52)	0.52 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	7 (of 54)	65.5 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS





























10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING









7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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

DG1 – End Poverty	Value Ra	-		SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	0.6		1	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.2		
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)			• •	Employment-to-population ratio	40.6 50.0		
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	15.5 19.8		• •	Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	36.9		
	15.0			institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	30.9		
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	82.5	•	
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.0		• •				
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	10.1	• 1	1	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	63.0		
of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	20	_	→	Infrastructure score (0-100) Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	63.0		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)			Ĭ	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	_	,
ereal yield (t/ha)			Ť	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	•	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)			Ĭ	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.5	•	,
	52.0	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	62.7	•	,
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	49.6	•	
faternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	02.0		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	, 5.0	_	• •	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.3		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			>	Gini Coenicient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.3	_	,
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			→	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
IV prevalence (per 1,000) eople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)			→	Proportion of urban population living in slums	8.0	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		_	T	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.2	•)
roportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with			•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0)
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	44.8	•)
lalaria mortality rate	NA	•	• •	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA	•	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.8	• ;	7	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	•	•
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.0	•	,
years (per 100,000 population)				Natural Resource Value Realization Score	50.3	•)
affic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)			→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.2	•)
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.6		>	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.6	•)
niversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.5		7	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-6.7	•	•
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45.5	•	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action			
ercentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	96.0	• -	→	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	,
vaccines (%)			•	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	•	
ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.3	• -	→	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	•)
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	• -	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	451.3	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrolment rate (%)	98.6	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	59.5	•	
lean years of schooling (years)	7.1	• -	→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	50.8		
teracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.2	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	93.0		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	35.5	•)
	16			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.3	•	,
roportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	1.6	•	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	5.8	•	,
roportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	0.0	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.1	•)
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age				SDG15 – Life on Land			
eats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.3	• ;	7		40.9		
omen in ministerial positions (%)	23.1	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	0.3		
timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	12.5	• -	→	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		
or in union, ages 15-49)	05.0			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	1.6		,
itio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	85.9	•	• •		1.0		
stio of female to male labour force participation rate	34.4	• ,	T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
·				Homicides (per 100,000 people)	3.1	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	•	•
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		_	• •	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	63.0	•	,
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	, .		• •	city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.1	•	
eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	94.0	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	67.3	•	
ported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	7.0	•	• •	Access to justice (0-100)	100.0		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	42		,
ccess to electricity (% population)	99.8	• -	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	74.6		,
cess to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)			→	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.2		
enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	12.9		Ļ	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
onsumer affordability of electricity	100.0	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		-	
				Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.6		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
, ,				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.4	_	,
,				Government Health and Education spending (% GDP) Level of customs duties on imports Visa Requirement score	0.4 87.0	•	,

UGANDA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

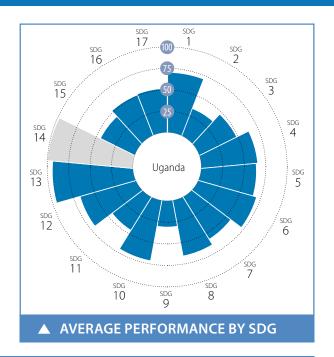
Regional average score Index score





Africa Index Rank

13 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	13 (of 52)	63.4 / 100	
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	27 (of 54)	20.62 / 100	
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	3 (of 52)	0.67 / 1	
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	19 (of 54)	56.5 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD





































SDG TRENDS









4 QUALITY EDUCATION













10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES .











5 GENDER EQUALITY





7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY





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

UGANDA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value R			SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value F		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	32.0		7	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.0 83.2	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	13.2 19.5		• •	Employment-to-population ratio Slavery score (0-100)		•	→
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	75.7		••	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	59.2		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Starting a Business score	55.2	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population) Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	55.0	•	7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)	4.0			Infrastructure score (0-100)	35.4	•	• •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3	•	↑	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7 0.5	•	••
Cereal yield (t/ha)			↓	Research and development expenditure (% GDP) Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0		• •
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2.4	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.7	•	7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	242.0		_	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	21.9	•	→
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	5 15.0	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.4	-	7	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.0	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.0		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	2.2	•	†	Proportion of urban population living in slums	53.6		• •
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	67.0	•	• •	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.0		1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)			→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0		7
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	64.5		• •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5			1
Appropriate anti-malanar drugs (%) Valaria mortality rate	29.1	•	1	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			Ť
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)		•	••	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.6	•	→	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70				E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)	27.2			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	42.2	•	• •
Fraffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)			→	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Jniversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	110.5 44.3		7 →	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 0.2	•	••
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and			• •	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	78.0	•	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	•	• •
vaccines (%)	62.2			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	•	\rightarrow
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)			↑	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2		• •
SDG4 – Quality Education				SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.9	•	• •	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA		
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.7		→	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	•	• •
iteracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	83.7	•	• •	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA		• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA		• •
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	39.7	•	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		• •
before age 18				Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	•	• •
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	1.4	•	• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.3		7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Nomen in ministerial positions (%)			• •	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	•	\rightarrow
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	45.4	•	7	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	-3.4 0.8	•	1
or in union, ages 15-49)	66.2			Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.8		••
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	66.2	•	• •		0.4		
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.9	•	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people)	11.0		• •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	11.8 0.0		→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		• •	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	59.0		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.2	_	→	city or area where they live (%)			
reshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3	•	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	16.3	•	• •
mported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	2.4	•	• •	Property Rights (0-100)	54.3	•	+
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	75.2 26	•	T
Access to electricity (% population)	20.4	•	→	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	38.1		Ţ
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0		غ	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	29.9	_	• •
Access to clean ruers & fechilolody for cooking (50 population)	89.2		→				
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
	100.0	•		Tay rayanua (04 CDR)	1.4.1		
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	100.0	•		Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.1 9.4	•	→
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	100.0	•		Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4	•	→
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	100.0	•				•	

ZAMBIA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

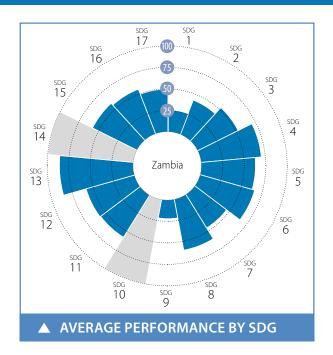
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

21 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	18 (of 52)	58.3 / 100	······
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	23 (of 54)	22.29 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	11 (of 52)	0.57 /1	······································
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	16 (of 54)	57.7 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD







































SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES











5 GENDER EQUALITY



15 LIFE ON LAND













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





ZAMBIA Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value Rat	ing Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	lating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	53.6		5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	1.7	•	• •
Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	47.0		Employment-to-population ratio		•	1
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Population covered by Social Protection (%)	60.5		Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial	50.0 45.9		··
•	1.2	•	institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	43.9		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	45.9	• •	Starting a Business score	78.3	•	1
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	40.0		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
of age (%)			Infrastructure score (0-100)	39.3	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	•	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.3		• •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.1		infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	0.3		• •
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.4	•	Research and development expenditure (% GDP) Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	0.0		••
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	55.9	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	31.1		7
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)		•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	224.0	7				
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.3		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.9		Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.4		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
HIV prevalence (per 1,000) People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	4.1 • 65.0 •	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums	54.0	•	• •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	376.0		Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	66.3	•	+
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	39.9		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	•	4
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5	26.7		4
Malaria mortality rate	42.2	•	microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m³)			
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	84.6	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.3	1	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.2	•	
diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	•	• •
years (per 100,000 population)	247		Natural Resource Value Realization Score	57.7	•	• •
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	24.7	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	33.5	•	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19) Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	86.0 • 45.9 •		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	•	• •
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	116.9		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-31.8	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	110.5		SDG13 – Climate Action			
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	91.0	1	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	•	• •
vaccines (%)			Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	•	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	61.8		Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	•	• •
	3.9	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.9	•	• •
SDG4 – Quality Education	062	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrolment rate (%) Mean years of schooling (years)	86.3 6 .9		Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA	•	• •
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.7		Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA NA	•	•••
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00.7		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100) Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA		• •
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	•	
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union	31.4	• •	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		
before age 18 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	NA •		Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		• •
female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	101		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.0	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2		_
Women in ministerial positions (%)	33.3	• •	Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	48.3 -1.1		••
Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	26.3	1	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		→
or in union, ages 15-49) Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	86.5	• •	Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	0.8	•	• •
and above (%)	86.5					
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.0	→	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Homicides (per 100,000 people)	5.9	•	••
	(1.2		Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	0.0 48.0		→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.2 • 31.1 •		city or area where they live (%)	40.0		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1	• •	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	40.6	•	
Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	0.3		Property Rights (0-100)	60.5	•	→
	5.5		Access to justice (0-100)	75.6	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37	•	\rightarrow
Access to electricity (% population)	27.9		Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	67.9	•	1
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	16.1		Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3		• •
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Consumer affordability of electricity	88.1 • 50.0 •	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Consumer anormability of effectively	50.0		Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.7	•	1
			Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.0	•	• •
			Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	•	• •
			Visa Requirement score	99.0	•	• •
			Governmental Statistical Capacity	52.2		→



ZIMBABWE

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

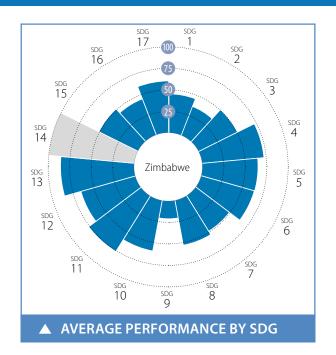
Regional average score





Africa Index Rank

18 (OF 51)



COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE	
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	8 (of 52)	69.1 / 100	······
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2016)	19 (of 54)	24.52 / 100	······································
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	29 (of 52)	0.49 / 1	······································
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2017)	40 (of 54)	45.4 / 100	

CURRENT ASSESSMENT - SDG DASHBOARD







































9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SDG TRENDS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

.









3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





13 CLIMATE ACTION



5 GENDER EQUALITY















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

DG1 – End Poverty		nting Trend	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Value R	
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)	34.3	•	5-year average GDP growth per capita (%)	2.6	
rojected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	15.1		Employment-to-population ratio		•
roportion of population living below the national poverty line opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	72.3 (37.5 (Slavery score (0-100) Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial		
opulation covered by Social Protection (%)	37.3		institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	ر.رر	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Starting a Business score	38.3	•
revalence of undernourishment (% population)	44.7	• •			
revalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years	27.6	• 7	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		
of age (%)			Infrastructure score (0-100)	36.0	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		• →	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		• 💠	infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	0.0	
ereal yield (t/ha)		• 🔱	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	
ertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	22.9	• 🗼	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	41.6 23.1	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	443.0	• →		23.1	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		• • •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.9	• 1	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.1	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	56.4	• 🛉	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
V prevalence (per 1,000)	4.2	• 🛧		25.1	
ople living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	75.0	• • •	Proportion of urban population living in slums		•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	208.0	• 1	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)		•
pportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with	3.0		Satisfaction with public transport (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5		•
appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)			microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m³)	22.9	•
alaria mortality rate	. 0.5	• 💠	· -		
overage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	72.6	• •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.4	7	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	•
liabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70			E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.3	•
ears (per 100,000 population)			Natural Resource Value Realization Score	37.2	•
ffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		• 💠	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.5	•
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	105.8		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.4	•
iversal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.7		Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	-2.2	•
ge-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and	95.0	• •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	00.0			0.0	
rcentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended	90.0	• 4	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	-
vaccines (%) ealthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.7	• 1	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	•
ubjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)			Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.3 4.9	•
	5.0	•	1 13 1 1	4.7	
DG4 – Quality Education et primary enrolment rate (%)	84.8	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
ean years of schooling (years)		• →	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	NA	•
eracy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	90.4		Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	•
eracy rate or 13-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	90.4		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	NA	•
	32.4		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union				A I A	-
pefore age 18			Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	•
oportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone	NA (• •	Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA NA	•
vefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA •	• ••			_
pefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%)	NA •	• ••	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land		_
pefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%)	NA 32.6 16.1	• ••	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	_
pefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married	NA •	• ••	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land	NA 85.9	•
Defore age 18 Deportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) Demen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA 32.6 (16.1 (13.2 (• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)	NA 85.9 -4.0	•
perfore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age at led by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25	NA 32.6 16.1	• ••	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	85.9 -4.0 0.8	•
perfore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone demale genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) atto of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA 32.6 (16.1 (13.2 (89.0 (• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1	•
perfore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate	NA 32.6 (16.1 (13.2 (89.0 (• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1	•
perfore age 18 sportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate	NA 32.6 16.1 13.2 89.0 88.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1	•
Defore age 18 Deportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) cimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 nd above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA (132.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.1 (1	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1	•
defore age 18 sportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 nd above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA 32.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.1 (18.	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0	•
defore age 18 deportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone genital mutilation/cutting, by age at held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA (32.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.6 (18	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1	•
defore age 18 deportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone genital mutilation/cutting, by age at held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tio of female to male labour force participation rate DGG - Clean Water and Sanitation pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) shwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA 32.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.1 (18.	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5	•
poperior age 18 poportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age atts held by women in national parliaments (%) pomen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tito of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tito of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 — Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) upulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)	NA (32.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.6 (18	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0	•
pefore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age eats held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) attio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) attio of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation equilation using at least basic drinking water services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy	NA (132.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.1 (1	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5 48.7	•
perfore age 18 poportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) performen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tito of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tito of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation upulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources aported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy excess to electricity (% population)	NA (132.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.1 (1	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related death sper 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5 48.7 22 25	•
perfore age 18 oportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age atas held by women in national parliaments (%) omen in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) tito of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) tito of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation equilation using at least basic drinking water services (%) eshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy are serviced to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA (132.6 (16.1 (13.2 (16.1 (1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5 48.7 22 25	•
propertion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone demale genital mutilation/cutting, by age that held by women in national parliaments (%) owner in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) that of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) that of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation equilation using at least basic drinking water services (%) eashwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy excess to electricity (% population) cress to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	NA (132.6 (16.1 (13.2 (18.1 (1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5 48.7 22 25	•
profere age 18 poportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone emale genital mutilation/cutting, by age ats held by women in national parliaments (%) pomen in ministerial positions (%) population age 15-49 (%) position of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) (%) position of female to male labour force participation rate position using at least basic drinking water services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) position using at least basic sanitation services (%) population using at least basic sanitation services (%) pulation using at least basic sanitation services (NA (132.6 (16.1 (1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5 48.7 22 25 43.5	•
propertion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone demale genital mutilation/cutting, by age that held by women in national parliaments (%) owner in ministerial positions (%) timated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49) that of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%) that of female to male labour force participation rate DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation equilation using at least basic drinking water services (%) eashwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources apported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita) DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy excess to electricity (% population) cress to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population) enewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	NA (132.6 (16.1 (1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP) Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5 48.7 22 25 43.5	•
pefore age 18	NA (132.6 (16.1 (1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Fish caught by trawling (%) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015) Red List Index of species survival (0-1) Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 people) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%) Property Rights (0-100) Access to justice (0-100) Corruption Perception Index (0-100) Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Tax revenue (% GDP)	85.9 -4.0 0.8 1.1 6.7 0.0 52.0 NA 23.5 48.7 22 25 43.5	•



Part 5. 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. Missing data are recorded in grey. The far right column indicates the trend for each indicator for which time series data are available. The arrow key is featured in the methodology section on page 35. The 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 proportion of each country's population that in 2018 are living under the poverty threshold of US\$ 1.90 a day (2011 PPP). Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

Source: Cuaresma et al., 2018; World Poverty Clock

Trends: 2012-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	0.2	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	0.4	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	0.6	•	1
Egypt	0.7	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Gabon	2.6	•	1
Mauritania	6.2	•	1
Ghana	10.0	•	\rightarrow
Libya	12.5	•	1
Djibouti	14.8	•	1
Cabo Verde	16.3	•	7
Ethiopia	16.4	•	1
Botswana	16.8	•	7
Sudan	17.8	•	4
Comoros	21.4	•	\rightarrow
Cameroon	22.0	•	7
Namibia	22.8	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Côte d'Ivoire	23.0	•	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	23.7	•	7
South Africa	24.6	•	\rightarrow
Mali	28.1	•	1
Kenya	29.0	•	7
Burkina Faso	30.4	•	4
Angola	30.5	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	30.9	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	31.3	•	4
Uganda	32.0	•	7
Liberia	34.3	•	\rightarrow
Zimbabwe	34.3	•	7
Tanzania	37.7	•	7
Eritrea	38.0	•	\rightarrow
Gambia	39.5	•	4
Niger	41.0	•	\rightarrow
Sierra Leone	41.6	•	1
Nigeria	42.6	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Chad	43.6	•	\rightarrow
Togo	44.1	•	1
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	44.8	•	4
Rwanda	45.5	•	7
Benin	47.0	•	\rightarrow
Congo	50.8	•	1
Somalia	52.6	•	\rightarrow
Lesotho	53.1	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	53.6	•	\rightarrow
Guinea-Bissau	58.2	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	66.5	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	66.6	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	70.5	•	\rightarrow
Burundi	74.3	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	76.6	•	4
Central African Republic	77.8	•	4
South Sudan	85.0	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	NA	•	• •



Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population)

Estimated proportion of the population that will be living under the poverty threshold of US\$ 1.90 a day in 2030. Countries whose poverty rate is projected to increase receive a red rating for this indicator. Conversely, countries projected to decrease their poverty rate by at least 50% will not receive a red rating. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

Source: Cuaresma et al., 2018; World Poverty Clock

Indicator	Value	Rating
Morocco	0.1	•
Mauritius	0.1	•
Egypt	0.1	•
Tunisia	0.1	•
Gabon	0.6	•
Seychelles	0.7	•
Mauritania	1.4	•
Ethiopia	1.6	•
Ghana	2.9	•
Djibouti	4.4	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	6.6	•
Cabo Verde	7.1	•
Cote d'Ivoire	7.9	•
Burkina Faso	10.7	•
Sierra Leone	12.8	•
Uganda	13.2	•
Kenya	13.6	•
Senegal	14.0	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Guinea	14.3	•
Tanzania	14.8	•
Zimbabwe	15.1	•
Rwanda	16.2	•
Liberia	16.7	•
Algeria	0.3	•
Libya	9.4	•
Botswana	10.2	•
Cameroon	12.6	•
Sudan	13.6	•
Mali	17.1	•
Namibia	17.6	•
Comoros	17.7	•
Eritrea	19.9	•
South Africa	22.2	•
Angola	24.9	•
Niger	28.4	•
Togo	28.7	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Benin	29.2	•
Gambia	29.9	•
Chad	35.8	•
Mozambique	39.9	•
eSwatini (formerly Swaziland)	40.3	•
Guinea-Bissau	41.4	•
Nigeria	44.0	•
Zambia	47.0	•
Lesotho	47.2	•
Malawi	47.9	•
Somalia	50.3	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	59.8	•
Congo	60.6	•
Madagascar	62.7	•
Central African Republic	68.6	•
Burundi	84.4	•
South Sudan	95.5	•
Equatorial Guinea	NA	





Indicator	Value	Rating
Morocco	8.9	•
Tunisia	15.5	•
Botswana	19.3	•
Uganda	19.5	•
Ghana	24.2	•
Egypt	25.2	•
Cabo Verde	26.6	•
Tanzania	28.2	•
Namibia	28.7	•
Ethiopia	29.6	•
Gabon	32.7	•
Benin	36.2	•
Angola	36.6	•
Cameroon	37.5	•
Seychelles	39.3	•
Burkina Faso	40.1	•
Mauritania	42.0	•
Mali	43.6	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Comoros	44.8	•
Rwanda	44.9	•
Kenya	45.9	•
Nigeria	46.0	•
Côte d'Ivoire	46.3	•
Congo	46.5	•
Sudan	46.5	•
Chad	46.7	•
Senegal	46.7	•
Gambia	48.4	•
Niger	48.9	•
South Sudan	50.6	•
Malawi	50.7	•
Sierra Leone	52.9	•
South Africa	53.8	•
Mozambique	54.7	•
Togo	55.1	•
Guinea	55.2	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	57.1	•
Zambia	60.5	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	61.7	•
Central African Republic	62.0	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	63.0	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	63.6	•
Liberia	63.8	•
Burundi	64.6	•
Guinea-Bissau	69.3	•
Zimbabwe	72.3	•
Madagascar	75.3	•
Equatorial Guinea	76.8	•
Algeria	NA	•
Djibouti	NA	
Eritrea	NA	
Libya	NA	•
Mauritius	NA	•
Somalia	NA	



Population covered by Social Protection (%)

Proportion of population living below

the national poverty line

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, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	91.6	•
South Africa	86.6	•
Uganda	75.7	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	70.9	•
Ghana	64.0	•
Egypt	60.3	•
Gabon	54.9	•
Mauritius	54.8	•
Morocco	52.5	•
Mauritania	47.5	•
Malawi	42.5	•
Côte d'Ivoire	39.5	•
Zimbabwe	37.5	•
Djibouti	35.7	•
Rwanda	35.3	•
Kenya	34.7	•
Sierra Leone	34.6	•
Cabo Verde	33.8	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Namibia	26.5	•
Tunisia	19.8	•
Ethiopia	16.2	•
Niger	15.5	•
Sudan	13.1	•
Senegal	9.3	•
Tanzania	9.0	•
Mozambique	8.2	•
Lesotho	7.7	•
Liberia	7.2	•
Gambia	6.1	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.5	•
Nigeria	5.2	•
Congo	4.9	•
Benin	3.6	•
South Sudan	3.4	•
Guinea	2.0	•
Burkina Faso	1.8	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zambia	1.2	•
Cameroon	1.1	•
Madagascar	1.0	•
Comoros	0.9	•
Chad	0.7	•
Mali	0.6	•
Togo	0.0	•
Algeria	NA	•
Angola	NA	
Burundi	NA	•
Central African Republic	NA	•
Equatorial Guinea	NA	•
Eritrea	NA	
Guinea-Bissau	NA	•
Libya	NA	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	•
Seychelles	NA	•
Somalia	NA	•



Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)

The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for minimum 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.

Source: FAO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	1.2	•
Morocco	3.5	•
Mali	4.0	•
Egypt	4.5	•
Algeria	4.6	•
South Africa	4.6	•
Tunisia	5.0	•
Mauritius	5.2	•
Mauritania	5.3	•
Gabon	7.0	•
Ghana	7.6	•
Cameroon	7.9	•
Nigeria	7.9	•
Benin	10.3	•
Gambia	10.9	•
Niger	11.3	•
Senegal	11.3	•
Togo	11.5	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Djibouti	12.8	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	13.5	•
Cabo Verde	13.7	•
Angola	14.0	•
Lesotho	14.5	•
Côte d'Ivoire	15.4	•
Guinea	17.5	•
Kenya	19.1	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	19.6	•
Burkina Faso	20.2	•
Sudan	25.6	•
Malawi	25.9	•
Botswana	26.0	•
Mozambique	26.6	•
Congo	28.2	•
Guinea-Bissau	28.3	•
Ethiopia	28.8	•
Namibia	28.8	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	30.9	•
Tanzania	32.3	•
Chad	32.5	•
Uganda	39.0	•
Rwanda	41.1	•
Madagascar	42.3	•
Liberia	42.8	•
Zimbabwe	44.7	•
Zambia	45.9	•
Central African Republic	58.6	•
Burundi	NA	
Comoros	NA	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Eritrea	NA	
Libya	NA	•
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	NA	



Prevalence of stunting (low heightfor-age) 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.

Source: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank, 2017.

Trends: 2010–2016 (IHME, 2016)

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	7.9	•	4
Tunisia	10.1	•	1
Algeria	11.7	•	1
Morocco	14.9	•	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	17.2	•	1
Gabon	17.5	•	7
Ghana	18.7	•	1
Senegal	19.4	•	1
Libya	21.0	•	7
Congo	21.2	•	7
Mauritania	22.0	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	22.3	•	1
Namibia	23.1	•	1
South Africa	23.9	•	7
Gambia	25.0	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	25.3	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	25.5	•	7
Kenya	26.0	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	•	7
Togo	27.5	•	1
Guinea-Bissau	27.6	•	7
Zimbabwe	27.6	•	7
Angola	29.2	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	29.6	•	7
South Sudan	31.1	•	4
Botswana	31.4	•	1
Cameroon	31.7	•	7
Comoros	32.1	•	7
Liberia	32.1	•	7
Nigeria	32.9	•	1
Lesotho	33.2	•	7
Djibouti	33.5	•	7
Uganda	33.7	•	7
Benin	34.0	•	1
Tanzania	34.8	•	7
Burkina Faso	35.1	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea	35.8	•	7
Sierra Leone	37.9	•	7
Sudan	38.2	•	→
Mali	38.5	•	7
Chad	39.9	•	→
Zambia	40.0	•	→
Ethiopia	40.4	•	→
Central African Republic	40.7	•	>
Malawi	42.4	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	42.6	•	7
Niger	43.0	•	→
Mozambique	43.1	•	↑
Rwanda	44.3	•	7
Madagascar	49.2	•	→
Eritrea	50.3	•	7
Burundi	57.5	•	→
Cabo Verde	NA	•	↑
Mauritius	NA	•	7





Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)

The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards.

Source: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank, 2017 Trends: 2010–2016 (IHME, 2016)

Indicator	Value	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	2.0	• →	Guinea	5.6	•	7	Ethiopia	8.7	•	→
Morocco	2.3	• 1	Liberia	5.6	•	↑	Sierra Leone	9.4	•	7
Lesotho	2.8	• →	Senegal	5.7	•	↑	Egypt	9.5	•	7
Tunisia	2.8	• →	Guinea-Bissau	6.0	•	↑	Comoros	11.1	•	7
Rwanda	3.0	• →	Burundi	6.1	•	7	Gambia	11.1	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	3.1	• →	Mozambique	6.1	•	↑	Mauritania	11.6	•	→
Zimbabwe	3.3	• →	Zambia	6.3	•	4	Chad	13.0	•	\rightarrow
Gabon	3.4	• →	Libya	6.5	•	1	Somalia	15.0	•	4
Malawi	3.8	• →	Tanzania	6.6	•	1	Madagascar	15.2	•	→
Kenya	4.0	• 1	Togo	6.7	•	1	Eritrea	15.3	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	4.0	• 1	Namibia	7.1	•	7	Mali	15.3	•	7
Algeria	4.1	• 1	Botswana	7.2	•	1	Burkina Faso	15.4	•	↑
Seychelles	4.3	• →	Central African Republic	7.4	•	7	Sudan	16.3	•	7
Benin	4.5	• 1	Côte d'Ivoire	7.6	•	7	Niger	18.7	•	→
Ghana	4.7	• 1	Nigeria	7.9	•	→	Djibouti	21.5	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	4.7	• 1	Democratic Republic of Congo	8.1	•	7	South Sudan	22.7	•	7
Uganda	4.8	• 1	Angola	8.2	•	1	Cabo Verde	NA		→
Cameroon	5.2	• 1	Congo	8.2	•	→	Mauritius	NA	•	→



Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)

The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/ $\rm m^2$ or higher, based on measured height and weight.

Source: WHO, 2017 Trends: 2010–2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Ethiopia	4.5	•	\rightarrow	Angola	8.2	•	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	12.4	•	4
Eritrea	5.0		→	Somalia	8.3	•	→	Mauritania	12.7	•	4
Madagascar	5.3	•	→	Tanzania	8.4	•	→	Djibouti	13.5	•	4
Uganda	5.3	•	→	Togo	8.4	•	→	Seychelles	14.0	•	4
Burundi	5.4	•	→	Mali	8.6	•	→	Gabon	15.0	•	4
Niger	5.5	•	→	Sierra Leone	8.7	•	→	Zimbabwe	15.5	•	4
Burkina Faso	5.6	•	→	Senegal	8.8	•	→	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	16.5	•	4
Malawi	5.8		→	Nigeria	8.9	•	→	Lesotho	16.6	•	4
Rwanda	5.8	•	→	Guinea-Bissau	9.5	•	→	Namibia	17.2	•	4
Chad	6.1	•	→	Benin	9.6	•	→	Botswana	18.9	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	6.7	•	→	Congo	9.6	•	→	Morocco	26.1	•	4
Kenya	7.1		→	Liberia	9.9	•	→	Tunisia	26.9	•	4
Mozambique	7.2	•	→	Côte d'Ivoire	10.3	•	4	Algeria	27.4	•	4
Central African Republic	7.5	•	→	Gambia	10.3	•	4	South Africa	28.3	•	4
Guinea	7.7	•	→	Mauritius	10.8	•	4	Egypt	32.0	•	4
Comoros	7.8	•	→	Ghana	10.9	•	4	Libya	32.5	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	8.0	•	→	Cameroon	11.4	•	4	South Sudan	NA		• •
Zambia	8.1	•	→	Cabo Verde	11.8	•	4	Sudan	NA		• •





Cereal yield, measured as tons 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, 2017 Trends: 2010–2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	7.1	•	→	Rwanda	1.5	•	+	Central African Republic	0.9	•	4
Madagascar	3.9	•	→	Burundi	1.5	•	7	Chad	0.8	•	→
South Africa	3.8	•	→	South Sudan	1.5	•	• •	Gambia	0.8	•	4
Mauritius	3.5	•	→	Benin	1.5	•	7	Congo	0.8	•	→
Ethiopia	2.5	•	1	Nigeria	1.4	•	4	Mozambique	0.8	•	4
Zambia	2.4	•	4	Guinea-Bissau	1.4	•	+	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.8	•	4
Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	•	4	Kenya	1.4	•	4	Libya	0.7	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	•	1	Comoros	1.4	•	4	Sudan	0.7	•	• •
Djibouti	1.9	•	→	Senegal	1.3	•	→	Zimbabwe	0.6	•	4
Uganda	1.9	•	4	Malawi	1.3	•	4	Niger	0.5	•	→
Sierra Leone	1.9	•	7	Liberia	1.3	•	\rightarrow	Lesotho	0.5	•	4
Ghana	1.8	•	→	Mauritania	1.2	•	7	Somalia	0.5	•	4
Cameroon	1.6	•	→	Burkina Faso	1.2	•	→	Namibia	0.5	•	→
Mali	1.6	•	→	Guinea	1.2	•	4	Botswana	0.5	•	→
Gabon	1.6	•	→	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	1.1	•	4	Eritrea	0.4	•	4
Algeria	1.6	•	→	Togo	1.1	•	4	Cabo Verde	0.2	•	4
Tunisia	1.5	•	4	Morocco	0.9	•	+	Equatorial Guinea	NA	•	• •
Tanzania	1.5	•	4	Angola	0.9	•	7	Seychelles	NA	•	••



Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)

The quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. *Source:* FAO, 2017

Trends: 2010–2016

Indicator	Value	Dating	Trand
indicator	Value	Rating	irena
Seychelles	806.7	•	1
Egypt	645.9	•	→
Mauritius	147.3	•	→
Morocco	71.1	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	58.6	•	→
South Africa	58.5	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	55.9	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	50.2	•	1
Tunisia	32.8	•	4
Malawi	30.2	•	4
Mali	29.1	•	1
Kenya	28.6	•	4
Gabon	24.5	•	1
Ghana	23.8	•	7
Algeria	23.4	•	7
Zimbabwe	22.9	•	4
Rwanda	19.7	•	1
Namibia	19.0	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Ethiopia	18.5	•	4
Senegal	16.3	•	7
Burkina Faso	16.3	•	7
Cameroon	13.6	•	\rightarrow
Benin	11.3	•	\rightarrow
Libya	10.1	•	4
Tanzania	8.8	•	→
Burundi	8.3	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	8.3	•	4
Angola	8.1	•	4
Sudan	4.6	•	4
Mozambique	4.5	•	4
Madagascar	3.4	•	\rightarrow
Congo	3.1	•	\rightarrow
Togo	3.1	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	3.0	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	2.7	•	\rightarrow
Uganda	2.4	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Eritrea	2.2	•	→
Gambia	1.0	•	4
Niger	0.6	•	\rightarrow
Central African Republic	0.3	•	4
Cabo Verde	NA		• •
Chad	NA	•	• •
Comoros	NA		• •
Djibouti	NA		• •
Equatorial Guinea	NA		• •
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA		• •
Guinea-Bissau	NA	•	• •
Lesotho	NA		• •
Liberia	NA		• •
Mauritania	NA	•	• •
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	•	• •
Sierra Leone	NA		• •
Somalia	NA		• •
South Sudan	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, 2017 Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	9.0	•	→	Comoros	335.0	•	7	Niger	553.0	•	7
Egypt	33.0	•	\rightarrow	Equatorial Guinea	342.0	•	\rightarrow	Mali	587.0	•	\rightarrow
Cabo Verde	42.0	•	→	Uganda	343.0	•	7	Cameroon	596.0	•	7
Mauritius	53.0	•	\rightarrow	Ethiopia	353.0	•	1	Mauritania	602.0	•	7
Tunisia	62.0	•	→	Madagascar	353.0	•	7	Malawi	634.0	•	4
Morocco	121.0	•	1	Togo	368.0	•	\rightarrow	Côte d'Ivoire	645.0	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	129.0	•	1	Burkina Faso	371.0	•	7	Guinea	679.0	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	138.0	•	7	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	389.0	•	7	Democratic Republic of Congo	693.0	•	7
Algeria	140.0	•	\rightarrow	Tanzania	398.0	•	1	Gambia	706.0	•	\rightarrow
São Tomé and Príncipe	156.0	•	\rightarrow	Benin	405.0	•	\rightarrow	Burundi	712.0	•	7
Zambia	224.0	•	7	Congo	442.0	•	7	Liberia	725.0	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	229.0	•	7	Zimbabwe	443.0	•	\rightarrow	Somalia	732.0	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	265.0	•	7	Angola	477.0	•	7	South Sudan	789.0	•	→
Rwanda	290.0	•	1	Lesotho	487.0	•	7	Nigeria	814.0	•	→
Gabon	291.0	•	\rightarrow	Mozambique	489.0	•	7	Chad	856.0	•	7
Sudan	311.0	•	7	Eritrea	501.0	•	7	Central African Republic	882.0	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	315.0	•	7	Kenya	510.0	•	7	Sierra Leone	1360.0	•	7
Ghana	319.0	•	→	Guinea-Bissau	549.0	•	→	Seychelles	NA	•	• •



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, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	99.9	•
Libya	99.9	•
Mauritius	99.8	•
Seychelles	99.0	•
Algeria	96.6	•
Congo	94.4	•
South Africa	94.3	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	92.5	•
Cabo Verde	92.3	•
Egypt	91.5	•
Rwanda	90.7	•
Malawi	89.8	•
Gabon	89.3	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	88.3	•
Namibia	88.2	•
Djibouti	87.4	•
Comoros	82.2	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	80.1	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zimbabwe	78.1	•
Lesotho	77.9	•
Sudan	77.7	•
Benin	77.2	•
Morocco	73.6	•
Tunisia	73.6	•
Ghana	70.8	•
Equatorial Guinea	68.3	•
Burkina Faso	65.9	•
Mauritania	65.1	•
Cameroon	64.7	•
Tanzania	63.7	•
Zambia	63.3	•
Kenya	61.8	•
Liberia	61.1	•
Burundi	60.3	•
Sierra Leone	59.7	•
Côte d'Ivoire	59.4	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mali	58.6	•
Uganda	57.4	•
Gambia	57.2	•
Mozambique	54.3	•
Senegal	53.2	•
Angola	47.3	•
Guinea	45.3	•
Guinea-Bissau	45.0	•
Togo	44.6	•
Madagascar	44.3	•
Central African Republic	40.0	•
Niger	39.7	•
Nigeria	35.2	•
Eritrea	34.1	•
Ethiopia	27.7	•
Chad	20.2	•
South Sudan	19.4	•
Somalia	9.4	



Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

The number of newborn infants (neonates) dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF, et al., 2017 Trends: 2012-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	7.1	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	8.1	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	8.4	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	9.0	•	\rightarrow
Cabo Verde	10.2	•	1
South Africa	12.4	•	1
Egypt	12.8	•	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	15.0	•	1
Algeria	15.6	•	7
Rwanda	16.5	•	1
Eritrea	17.7	•	1
Morocco	17.8	•	1
Namibia	17.8	•	7
Madagascar	18.6	•	1
Congo	20.5	•	7
Senegal	20.6	•	1
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	21.4	•	\rightarrow
Uganda	21.4	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tanzania	21.7	•	7
Gabon	21.8	•	7
Kenya	22.6	•	7
Liberia	22.8	•	1
Zambia	22.9	•	7
Zimbabwe	22.9	•	1
Malawi	23.1	•	1
Cameroon	23.9	•	7
Burundi	24.2	•	7
Guinea	25.1	•	1
Botswana	25.5	•	7
Burkina Faso	25.6	•	7
Niger	25.7	•	7
Togo	26.0	•	7
Ghana	26.9	•	7
Mozambique	27.1	•	7
Gambia	27.5	•	7
Ethiopia	27.6	•	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Democratic Republic of Congo	28.8	•	7
Angola	29.3	•	1
Sudan	29.4	•	\rightarrow
Benin	31.4	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	32.0	•	7
Comoros	32.8	•	7
Djibouti	32.8	•	7
Sierra Leone	33.2	•	7
Mauritania	33.7	•	7
Nigeria	34.1	•	7
Chad	35.1	•	→
Mali	35.7	•	7
Côte d'Ivoire	36.6	•	7
South Sudan	37.9	•	7
Guinea-Bissau	38.2	•	7
Lesotho	38.5	•	→
Somalia	38.8	•	\rightarrow
Central African Republic	42.3	•	→



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., 2017 Trends: 2012-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	12.9	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	13.6	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	13.7	•	→
Seychelles	14.3	•	\rightarrow
Cabo Verde	21.4	•	1
Egypt	22.8	•	1
Algeria	25.2	•	1
Morocco	27.1	•	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.8	•	1
Rwanda	38.5	•	1
Botswana	40.6	•	1
South Africa	43.3	•	1
Eritrea	44.5	•	1
Namibia	45.2	•	1
Madagascar	46.4	•	1
Senegal	47.1	•	1
Gabon	47.4	•	1
Kenya	49.2	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Uganda	53.0	•	1
Congo	54.1	•	7
Malawi	55.1	•	1
Zimbabwe	56.4	•	1
Tanzania	56.7	•	1
Ethiopia	58.4	•	1
Ghana	58.8	•	1
Zambia	63.4	•	1
Djibouti	64.2	•	7
Sudan	65.1	•	7
Gambia	65.3	•	7
Liberia	67.4	•	1
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	70.4	•	1
Mozambique	71.3	•	1
Burundi	71.7	•	1
Comoros	73.3	•	7
Togo	75.7	•	7
Cameroon	79.7	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritania	81.4	•	7
Angola	82.5	•	1
Burkina Faso	84.6	•	↑
Guinea-Bissau	88.1	•	↑
Guinea	89.0	•	7
South Sudan	90.7	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	90.9	•	7
Niger	91.3	•	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	91.8	•	7
Lesotho	93.5	•	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	94.3	•	7
Benin	97.6	•	7
Nigeria	104.3	•	7
Mali	110.6	•	7
Sierra Leone	113.5	•	↑
Central African Republic	123.6	•	7
Chad	127.3	•	7
Somalia	132.5	•	7





The estimated prevalance of people living with HIV, per thousand people. The estimates are modelled using population-based surveys, where available, and HIV prevalence studies in countries with low-level HIV epidemics where transmission largely occurs among key population groups.

Source: IHME, 2016 Trends: 2012-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0.0	•	→	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.4	•	\rightarrow	Guinea-Bissau	1.2	•	1
Egypt	0.0	•	→	Eritrea	0.4	•	4	Côte d'Ivoire	1.4	•	↑
Libya	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Ethiopia	0.4	•	4	Gabon	1.5	•	7
Morocco	0.0	•	→	Benin	0.5	•	1	Tanzania	1.6	•	↑
Tunisia	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Mali	0.5	•	7	Central African Republic	1.7	•	7
Comoros	0.1	•	\rightarrow	Sierra Leone	0.5	•	1	Cameroon	1.8	•	7
Madagascar	0.1	•	\rightarrow	Cabo Verde	0.6	•	\rightarrow	Kenya	2.1	•	7
Mauritania	0.1	•	↑	Gambia	0.6	•	1	Uganda	2.2	•	↑
Mauritius	0.1	•	\rightarrow	Ghana	0.6	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	2.7	•	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	•	\rightarrow	Guinea	0.6	•	1	Mozambique	3.6	•	↑
Seychelles	0.1	•	\rightarrow	Liberia	0.6	•	7	Namibia	3.8	•	7
Sudan	0.1	•	\rightarrow	Djibouti	0.7	•	\rightarrow	Botswana	4.0	•	↑
Niger	0.2	•	4	Angola	0.8	•	1	Malawi	4.1	•	↑
Rwanda	0.2	•	1	Togo	0.9	•	4	Zambia	4.1	•	↑
Senegal	0.2	•	1	Nigeria	1.0	•	1	Zimbabwe	4.2	•	↑
Burkina Faso	0.3	•	4	Chad	1.1	•	1	South Africa	4.4	•	↑
Somalia	0.3	•	↑	South Sudan	1.1	•	1	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	5.0	•	↑
Burundi	0.4	•	7	Congo	1.2	•	7	Lesotho	8.0	•	→



People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)

The percentage of people on antiretroviral therapy among all people living with HIV. Source: UNAIDS, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	83.0	•
Rwanda	80.0	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	79.0	•
Algeria	76.0	•
Zimbabwe	75.0	•
Uganda	67.0	•
Malawi	66.0	•
Zambia	65.0	•
Kenya	64.0	•
Namibia	64.0	•
Gabon	63.0	•
Tanzania	62.0	•
Burundi	61.0	•
Burkina Faso	60.0	•
Eritrea	59.0	•
Ethiopia	59.0	•
Benin	57.0	•
Cabo Verde	57.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
South Africa	56.0	•
Mozambique	54.0	•
Lesotho	53.0	•
Senegal	52.0	•
Togo	51.0	•
Morocco	48.0	•
Equatorial Guinea	43.0	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	42.0	•
Côte d'Ivoire	41.0	•
Chad	39.0	•
Cameroon	37.0	•
Comoros	35.0	•
Guinea	35.0	•
Mali	35.0	•
Ghana	34.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	33.0	•
Niger	32.0	•
Gambia	30.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Nigeria	30.0	•
Tunisia	29.0	•
Egypt	27.0	•
Djibouti	26.0	•
Sierra Leone	26.0	•
Central African Republic	24.0	•
Congo	23.0	•
Mauritania	23.0	•
Angola	22.0	•
Liberia	19.0	•
Somalia	11.0	•
South Sudan	10.0	•
Sudan	10.0	•
Madagascar	5.0	•
Libya	NA	
Mauritius	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Seychelles	NA	



Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

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, 2017 Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating T	rend
Egypt	14.0	•	↑
Seychelles	15.0	•	1
Mauritius	22.0	• •	→
Comoros	35.0	•	↓
Tunisia	38.0	•	1
Libya	40.0	• •	→
Togo	46.0	•	1
Rwanda	50.0	•	1
Burkina Faso	51.0	• •	→
Mali	56.0	• •	→
Benin	59.0	•	7
Algeria	70.0	• •	>
Eritrea	74.0	•	↑
Sudan	82.0	•	7
Niger	93.0	•	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	99.0	•	1
Mauritania	102.0	•	7
Morocco	103.0	• •	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burundi	118.0	•	7
Cabo Verde	137.0	•	→
Senegal	140.0	•	4
South Sudan	146.0	•	→
Chad	153.0	•	4
Côte d'Ivoire	153.0	•	7
Ghana	156.0	•	7
Malawi	159.0	•	1
Gambia	174.0	•	→
Guinea	176.0	•	→
Ethiopia	177.0	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	181.0	•	4
Uganda	201.0	•	→
Cameroon	203.0	•	7
Zimbabwe	208.0	•	1
Nigeria	219.0	•	→
Madagascar	237.0	•	→
Somalia	270.0	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
		nating	
Tanzania	287.0	•	T
Sierra Leone	304.0	•	→
Liberia	308.0	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	323.0	•	→
Botswana	326.0	•	1
Djibouti	335.0	•	1
Kenya	348.0	•	↑
Angola	370.0	•	\rightarrow
Guinea-Bissau	374.0	•	4
Zambia	376.0	•	7
Congo	378.0	•	→
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	398.0	•	↑
Central African Republic	407.0	•	→
Namibia	446.0	•	7
Gabon	485.0	•	→
Mozambique	551.0	•	4
Lesotho	724.0	•	↑
South Africa	781.0	•	7



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, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Uganda	64.5	•
Liberia	55.7	•
Sudan	54.0	•
Tanzania	53.7	•
Ghana	52.6	•
Burkina Faso	49.2	•
Sierra Leone	48.3	•
Chad	42.7	•
Zambia	39.9	•
Malawi	39.1	•
Central African Republic	34.1	•
Equatorial Guinea	33.2	•
Mali	31.9	•
Mozambique	29.9	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	29.2	•
Angola	28.3	•
Guinea	28.1	•
Guinea-Bissau	28.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Nigeria	27.3	•
Kenya	27.0	•
Comoros	26.7	•
Ethiopia	26.3	•
Benin	25.9	•
Gabon	25.9	•
Burundi	25.4	•
Congo	25.0	•
Cameroon	23.1	•
Mauritania	19.7	•
Niger	19.2	•
Togo	18.3	•
Côte d'Ivoire	17.5	•
Rwanda	12.0	•
Madagascar	11.3	•
Namibia	8.4	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	8.0	•
Somalia	8.0	

Indicator	Value Rating
Gambia	6.7
Senegal	6.7
Zimbabwe	3.0
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	1.7
Eritrea	1.5
Djibouti	0.9
Algeria	NA •
Botswana	NA •
Cabo Verde	NA •
Egypt	NA •
Lesotho	NA •
Libya	NA •
Mauritius	NA •
Morocco	NA •
Seychelles	NA •
South Africa	NA •
South Sudan	NA •
Tunisia	NA •





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, 2017 Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Senegal	32.4	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	65.5	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Guinea-Bissau	33.0	•	\rightarrow	Guinea	72.6	•	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	•	1	Rwanda	33.6	•	7	Democratic Republic of Congo	76.8	•	1
South Africa	0.2	•	→	Cameroon	34.1	•	1	Niger	86.1	•	1
Botswana	0.4	•	\rightarrow	Tanzania	34.1	•	\rightarrow	Central African Republic	87.1	•	1
Comoros	1.3	•	1	Malawi	38.7	•	1	Sierra Leone	94.6	•	1
Cabo Verde	1.9	•	\rightarrow	Congo	39.0	•	\rightarrow	Burkina Faso	114.2	•	1
Eritrea	3.4	•	→	Liberia	41.2	•	1	Mali	116.1	•	1
Namibia	4.8	•	\rightarrow	Angola	41.5	•	1	Djibouti	NA	•	• •
Ethiopia	4.9	•	1	Zambia	42.2	•	4	Egypt	NA	•	• •
Zimbabwe	10.5	•	4	Ghana	45.7	•	1	Lesotho	NA	•	• •
Madagascar	16.1	•	4	Burundi	47.5	•	\rightarrow	Libya	NA	•	• •
Kenya	22.2	•	\rightarrow	Chad	48.4	•	7	Mauritius	NA		• •
Gabon	25.3	•	4	South Sudan	49.1	•	7	Morocco	NA	•	• •
Mauritania	27.9	•	\rightarrow	Mozambique	49.8	•	1	Seychelles	NA	•	• •
Uganda	29.1	•	↑	Togo	52.6	•	1	Somalia	NA	•	• •
Gambia	29.4	•	7	Nigeria	54.1	•	1	Sudan	NA		• •
Côte d'Ivoire	29.5	•	↑	Benin	55.2	•	→	Tunisia	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, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritania	100.0	•
Sierra Leone	88.9	•
Burkina Faso	87.3	•
Zambia	84.6	•
Rwanda	84.4	•
Liberia	84.2	•
Mali	80.9	•
Burundi	80.8	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	77.0	•
Malawi	73.8	•
Guinea	72.8	•
Zimbabwe	72.6	•
Benin	72.0	•
Côte d'Ivoire	71.7	•
Cameroon	70.4	•
Mozambique	69.8	•
Tanzania	63.9	•
Ethiopia	63.6	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Senegal	61.9	•
Cabo Verde	61.4	•
Togo	60.6	•
Guinea-Bissau	60.0	•
Kenya	58.7	•
South Africa	57.3	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	56.9	•
Uganda	53.1	•
Nigeria	51.6	•
Central African Republic	47.2	•
Madagascar	46.3	•
Ghana	46.0	•
Chad	42.2	•
Djibouti	31.7	•
Lesotho	28.1	•
Botswana	26.4	•
Gambia	21.7	•
Angola	21.2	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Congo	20.8	•
South Sudan	19.6	•
Niger	18.8	•
Eritrea	18.0	•
Comoros	15.3	•
Namibia	15.3	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.6	•
Sudan	13.4	•
Egypt	10.4	•
Gabon	9.7	•
Somalia	9.7	•
Equatorial Guinea	2.6	•
Algeria	NA	
Libya	NA	
Mauritius	NA	
Morocco	NA	•
Seychelles	NA	
Tunisia	NA	



Age-standardised 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, 2017 Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	15.0	•	1
Cabo Verde	16.1	•	1
Gabon	16.3	•	4
Morocco	16.7	•	1
Tunisia	16.8	•	7
Liberia	17.1	•	1
Zambia	17.3	•	1
Congo	17.8	•	1
Kenya	17.8	•	\rightarrow
Niger	17.8	•	1
Senegal	17.9	•	1
Tanzania	17.9	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.0	•	1
Zimbabwe	18.4	•	7
Mauritania	18.5	•	4
Botswana	18.6	•	7
Namibia	18.6	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Ethiopia	19.3	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	19.4	•	1
Malawi	20.2	•	1
Somalia	20.2	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	20.3	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	20.3	•	4
Libya	20.3	•	\rightarrow
South Sudan	20.3	•	7
Gambia	20.4	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	20.4	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	20.8	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	21.3	•	4
Burundi	21.6	•	\rightarrow
Uganda	21.6	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	21.7	•	7
Benin	22.2	•	4
Cameroon	22.4	•	\rightarrow
Togo	22.4	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	22.5	•	7
Comoros	22.7	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	22.9	•	\rightarrow
Burkina Faso	23.0	•	4
Chad	23.0	•	4
Egypt	23.5	•	7
Central African Republic	23.6	•	\rightarrow
Lesotho	23.6	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	23.7	•	\rightarrow
Mali	24.4	•	4
Angola	24.9	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	25.0	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	25.1	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	25.4	•	7
Sudan	25.7	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	26.5	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	28.4	•	4
Sierra Leone	30.3	•	→



Guinea-Bissau

Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)

18.8

Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people. Source: WHO, 2016 Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	7.9	•	1
Mauritius	12.9	•	4
Egypt	13.3	•	7
Morocco	18.6	•	1
Nigeria	20.6	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	20.8	•	4
Botswana	21.0	•	7
Cabo Verde	21.3	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	21.3	•	7
Gabon	22.7	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	23.0	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	23.6	•	4
Algeria	23.7	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	24.0	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	24.2	•	\rightarrow
Chad	24.3	•	7
Angola	24.4	•	4
Sudan	24.6	•	4

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zambia	24.7	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	24.9	•	1
Eritrea	24.9	•	7
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	24.9	•	\rightarrow
Libya	25.3	•	4
Mali	25.3	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	26.1	•	\rightarrow
Lesotho	26.1	•	\rightarrow
Congo	26.7	•	\rightarrow
Guinea-Bissau	26.8	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	26.9	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	27.3	•	4
Uganda	27.3	•	\rightarrow
Benin	27.7	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	28.0	•	\rightarrow
Cameroon	28.1	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	28.1	•	\rightarrow
Niger	28.4	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	value	Kating	Irena
Sierra Leone	28.5	•	4
Comoros	28.6	•	4
South Sudan	29.3	•	4
Gambia	30.4	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	30.5	•	4
Burkina Faso	30.7	•	4
Madagascar	31.4	•	→
Central African Republic	31.8	•	4
Togo	31.9	•	→
Burundi	32.7	•	4
Rwanda	32.9	•	4
Mozambique	33.1	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.1	•	4
Tanzania	33.4	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	33.5	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	34.2	•	4
Liberia	35.1	•	4
Zimbabwe	45.4	•	4

Value Dating Trend



Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)

The number of births per 1,000 by women between the age of 15-19. Source: UNDP, 2017

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	5.7	•	\rightarrow	Cabo Verde	74.7	•	7	Cameroon	108.8	•	7
Tunisia	7.6	•	\rightarrow	Senegal	74.9	•	7	Nigeria	109.3	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	10.4	•	\rightarrow	Namibia	75.0	•	\rightarrow	Uganda	110.5	•	7
Djibouti	19.4	•	\rightarrow	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	78.5	•	\rightarrow	Madagascar	111.7	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	26.8	•	1	Mauritania	80.5	•	\rightarrow	Congo	114.1	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	26.9	•	1	Kenya	81.8	•	\rightarrow	Sierra Leone	115.6	•	7
Burundi	27.4	•	1	Gambia	81.9	•	7	Tanzania	116.6	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	31.7	•	1	Zambia	86.0	•	7	Democratic Republic of Congo	125.2	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	31.7	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	87.2	•	7	Liberia	128.8	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	44.4	•	1	Benin	88.1	•	7	Côte d'Ivoire	133.4	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	51.0	•	\rightarrow	Togo	89.6	•	→	Guinea	137.4	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	53.5	•	1	Lesotho	89.7	•	\rightarrow	Mozambique	138.9	•	7
Seychelles	57.8	•	\rightarrow	São Tomé and Príncipe	96.3	•	\rightarrow	Malawi	141.0	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	64.9	•	7	Gabon	98.5	•	7	Angola	154.5	•	\rightarrow
South Sudan	65.2	•	1	Somalia	102.2	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	157.9	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	67.2	•	7	Central African Republic	105.8	•	\rightarrow	Chad	164.5	•	\rightarrow
Sudan	67.2	•	1	Zimbabwe	105.8	•	\rightarrow	Mali	171.1	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	67.6	•	\rightarrow	Burkina Faso	106.5	•	7	Niger	194.0	•	→



Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)

Summary measure of coverage of essential health services, computed for each country by averaging service-coverage values across 16 tracer indicators on (i) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (ii) infectious diseases; (iii) noncommunicable diseases; and (iv) service capacity and access, and health security. Source: IHME, 2016

Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	66.5	•	7	Gambia	50.9	•	\rightarrow	Senegal	45.3	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	65.4	. •	7	Gabon	50.5	•	\rightarrow	Mali	44.9	•	→
Libya	64.8	•	\rightarrow	Malawi	49.6	•	→	Sierra Leone	44.6	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	64.2	•	7	Tanzania	49.1	•	\rightarrow	Uganda	44.3	•	\rightarrow
Cabo Verde	62.6	•	7	Nigeria	48.7	•	\rightarrow	Democratic Republic of Congo	43.9	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	61.2		7	Sudan	47.8	•	\rightarrow	Burundi	43.6	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	59.7	•	\rightarrow	Congo	47.3	•	\rightarrow	Côte d'Ivoire	43.5	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	59.0	•	7	Liberia	46.8	•	\rightarrow	Niger	43.1	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	58.0	•	\rightarrow	Benin	46.7	•	\rightarrow	Lesotho	42.6	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	56.0	•	\rightarrow	Djibouti	46.7	•	\rightarrow	Ethiopia	41.1	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	55.5	•	\rightarrow	Zimbabwe	46.7	•	7	Guinea	40.0	•	\rightarrow
São Tomé and Príncipe	55.5	•	\rightarrow	Burkina Faso	46.6	•	\rightarrow	Eritrea	39.8	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	53.6	•	\rightarrow	Mozambique	46.5	•	\rightarrow	Madagascar	39.3	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	53.2		7	Angola	46.0	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	38.9	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	52.8	•	\rightarrow	Zambia	45.9	•	\rightarrow	Chad	37.4	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	52.4	•	\rightarrow	Togo	45.8	•	\rightarrow	South Sudan	35.7	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	51.2	•	7	Cameroon	45.7	•	→	Central African Republic	30.1	•	→
Mauritania	51.1	•	\rightarrow	Comoros	45.3	•	\rightarrow	Somalia	27.2	•	\rightarrow



Age-standardised 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. Calculated as number of deaths divided by the total population.

Source: WHO, 2017 Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	89.8	•	→	Mozambique	41.7	•	• •	Chad	21.8	•	→
Kenya	81.6	•	1	Côte d'Ivoire	41.3	•	• •	Comoros	21.7		• •
Namibia	80.6	•	• •	Nigeria	39.7	•	1	Mauritania	20.9	•	7
South Africa	69.2	•	1	Somalia	38.7	•	• •	Sierra Leone	19.8	•	\rightarrow
Libya	65.7	•	• •	Benin	38.5	•	7	Madagascar	17.9	•	\rightarrow
Uganda	59.2	•	1	Tunisia	36.9	•	• •	Niger	15.5	•	\rightarrow
Gabon	58.6	•	1	Liberia	35.7	•	• •	Sudan	15.3	•	7
Ghana	57.7	•	1	Mali	35.4	•	1	Central African Republic	13.7	•	• •
Zimbabwe	55.3	•	4	Ethiopia	34.8	•	• •	Djibouti	12.3	•	• •
Botswana	51.0	•	1	Cameroon	34.6	•	4	South Sudan	8.6		• •
Rwanda	50.0	•	1	Malawi	33.7	•	\rightarrow	Burundi	7.1	•	4
Tanzania	46.8	•	1	Egypt	32.8	•	\rightarrow	Cabo Verde	NA		• •
Zambia	45.9	•	1	Angola	29.3	•	4	Equatorial Guinea	NA	•	• •
Lesotho	45.6	•	• •	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	28.6	•	• •	Eritrea	NA		• •
Togo	45.3	•	7	Morocco	28.6	•	• •	Gambia	NA		• •
Burkina Faso	43.2	•	→	Congo	26.1	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	NA		• •
Algeria	42.8	•	1	Democratic Republic of Congo	25.8	•	1	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	•	• •
Senegal	42.3	•	7	Guinea	23.5	•	→	Seychelles	NA	•	• •



Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Estimated national routine immunisation coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (DTP and measles).

Source: WHO, UNICEF, 2016
Trends: 2010–2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	99.0	•	→
Libya	97.0	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	96.0	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	96.0	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	95.0	•	→
Egypt	95.0	•	\rightarrow
Gambia	95.0	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	95.0	•	\rightarrow
Burundi	93.0	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	93.0	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	93.0	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	93.0	•	4
Cabo Verde	92.0	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	92.0	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	91.0	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	91.0	•	1
Zambia	91.0	•	1
Lesotho	90.0	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tanzania	90.0	•	→
Zimbabwe	90.0	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	89.0	•	→
Ghana	89.0	•	4
Burkina Faso	88.0	•	4
Togo	87.0	•	1
Sudan	86.0	•	4
Namibia	85.0	•	1
Sierra Leone	83.0	•	4
Guinea-Bissau	81.0	•	1
Malawi	81.0	•	4
Congo	80.0	•	1
Mozambique	80.0	•	1
Liberia	79.0	•	4
Cameroon	78.0	•	\rightarrow
Uganda	78.0	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	77.0	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	77.0	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Djibouti	75.0	•	4
Kenya	75.0	•	4
Benin	74.0	•	↑
Ethiopia	70.0	•	1
Mauritania	70.0	•	7
Mali	68.0	•	4
Niger	67.0	•	4
South Africa	66.0	•	1
Gabon	64.0	•	7
Madagascar	58.0	•	4
Guinea	54.0	•	4
Angola	49.0	•	4
Nigeria	49.0	•	4
Central African Republic	47.0	•	\rightarrow
Chad	46.0	•	7
Somalia	42.0	•	4
South Sudan	20.0	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	19.0	•	4

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)

Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. It adds up life expectancy for different health states, adjusted for severity distribution, capturing both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes in a summary measure of average levels of population health.

Source: WHO, 2017 Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	75.6	•	→	Sudan	64.1	•	1	Burundi	59.6	•	7
Tunisia	75.3	•	→	Comoros	63.5	•	1	Guinea	59.0	•	1
Mauritius	74.6	•	→	Djibouti	63.5	•	1	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	58.9	•	↑
Morocco	74.3	•	\rightarrow	Kenya	63.4	•	1	Guinea-Bissau	58.9	•	7
Cabo Verde	73.3	•	→	Mauritania	63.1	•	1	Malawi	58.3	•	1
Seychelles	73.2	•	\rightarrow	South Africa	62.9	•	1	Equatorial Guinea	58.2	•	7
Libya	72.7	•	→	Ghana	62.4	•	1	Mali	58.2	•	7
Egypt	70.9	•	\rightarrow	Uganda	62.3	•	1	Mozambique	57.6	•	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	67.5	•	→	Niger	61.8	•	1	Cameroon	57.3	•	7
Senegal	66.7	•	1	Tanzania	61.8	•	1	South Sudan	57.3	•	7
Rwanda	66.1	•	1	Zambia	61.8	•	1	Somalia	55.0	•	7
Gabon	66.0	•	1	Liberia	61.4	•	1	Nigeria	54.5	•	7
Namibia	65.8	•	1	Gambia	61.1	•	7	Lesotho	53.7	•	7
Botswana	65.7	•	1	Zimbabwe	60.7	•	1	Côte d'Ivoire	53.3	•	7
Madagascar	65.5	•	1	Benin	60.0	•	7	Chad	53.1	•	7
Ethiopia	64.8	•	1	Burkina Faso	59.9	•	1	Central African Republic	52.5	•	7
Congo	64.7	•	1	Togo	59.9	•	1	Angola	52.4	•	↑
Eritrea	64.7	•	1	Democratic Republic of Congo	59.8	•	↑	Sierra Leone	50.1	•	7



Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)

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, 2017 Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	6.2	•	7
Libya	5.6	•	• •
Ghana	5.5	•	4
Morocco	5.3	•	1
Nigeria	5.3	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	5.2	•	4
Cameroon	5.1	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	•	→
Benin	4.9	•	4
Congo	4.9	•	7
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	4.9	•	• •
Guinea	4.9	•	4
Gabon	4.8	•	1
Mali	4.7	•	1
Mauritania	4.7	•	4
Senegal	4.7	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	4.7	•	• •
Burkina Faso	4.6	•	7

Value	Rating	Trend
4.6	•	↑
4.6	•	4
4.5	•	\rightarrow
4.5	•	7
4.4	•	• •
4.4	•	4
4.4	•	• •
4.4	•	1
4.3	•	4
4.3	•	4
4.2	•	• •
4.1	•	4
4.1	•	1
4.1	•	4
4.1	•	\rightarrow
4.0	•	• •
4.0	•	\rightarrow
3.9	•	→
	4.6 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.0	4.6 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.2 4.1 4.1 4.1 4.0 4.0

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zambia	3.9	•	1
Angola	3.8	•	1
Lesotho	3.8	•	1
Zimbabwe	3.6	•	1
Botswana	3.5	•	\rightarrow
Central African Republic	3.5	•	4
Malawi	3.4	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	3.3	•	4
Tanzania	3.3	•	7
Burundi	2.9	•	4
South Sudan	2.8	•	• •
Cabo Verde	NA		• •
Equatorial Guinea	NA		• •
Eritrea	NA		• •
Gambia	NA		• •
Guinea-Bissau	NA		• •
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	•	• •
Seychelles	NA		• •



The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.

Source: UNESCO, 2017 Trends: 2009-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	98.6	•	• •	Congo	85.8	•	• •
Sierra Leone	98.3	•	• •	Ethiopia	85.4	•	1
Algeria	97.6	•	7	Zimbabwe	84.8	•	• •
Egypt	97.5	•	1	Togo	84.6	•	1
Burundi	96.9	•	• •	Ghana	84.6	•	1
Benin	96.4	•	1	Côte d'Ivoire	83.9	•	1
Malawi	96.3	•	• •	Kenya	81.8	•	• •
São Tomé and Príncipe	96.1	•	4	Comoros	80.9	•	• •
Rwanda	95.9	•	• •	South Africa	80.0	•	• •
Cameroon	95.3	•	1	Lesotho	80.0	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	94.9	•	4	Tanzania	79.0	•	4
Morocco	94.5	•	1	Chad	78.9	•	• •
Uganda	90.9	•	• •	Guinea	77.9	•	1
Namibia	89.7	•	• •	Gambia	77.6	•	7
Mozambique	89.6	•	7	Angola	77.5	•	• •
Botswana	89.0	•	7	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	76.2	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	86.3	•	• •	Burkina Faso	75.2	•	7
Cabo Verde	86.2	•	4	Senegal	72.3	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea-Bissau	70.9	•	• •
Mauritania	70.9	•	→
Central African Republic	68.1	•	• •
Nigeria	64.1	•	• •
Niger	63.8	•	7
Djibouti	59.1	•	7
Mali	56.9	•	4
Sudan	55.4	•	• •
Equatorial Guinea	43.3	•	4
Eritrea	42.4	•	→
Liberia	37.7	•	4
South Sudan	32.1	•	• •
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA		• •
Gabon	NA	•	• •
Libya	NA		• •
Madagascar	NA	•	• •
Seychelles	NA	•	• •
Somalia	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, 2017 Trends:2009-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Africa	10.3	•	1
Seychelles	9.4	•	1
Botswana	9.2	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	9.1	•	7
Gabon	8.1	•	7
Algeria	7.8	•	7
Zimbabwe	7.7	•	\rightarrow
Libya	7.3	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	7.1	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	7.1	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	6.9	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	6.9	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	6.8	•	→
Namibia	6.7	•	\rightarrow
Congo	6.3	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	6.3	•	\rightarrow
Cameroon	6.1	•	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	6.1	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	6.1	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	6.1	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	6.0	•	\rightarrow
Tanzania	5.8	•	\rightarrow
Uganda	5.7	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	5.5	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	5.3	•	→
Angola	5.0	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	5.0	•	→
Morocco	5.0	•	→
Cabo Verde	4.8	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	4.8	•	\rightarrow
South Sudan	4.8	•	→
Togo	4.7	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	4.4	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	4.4	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	4.3	•	→
Central African Republic	4.2	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Djibouti	4.1	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	3.9	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	3.8	•	\rightarrow
Benin	3.5	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	3.5	•	\rightarrow
Sudan	3.5	•	\rightarrow
Gambia	3.3	•	\rightarrow
Sierra Leone	3.3	•	\rightarrow
Burundi	3.0	•	\rightarrow
Guinea-Bissau	2.9	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	2.8	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	2.6	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	2.6	•	\rightarrow
Chad	2.3	•	\rightarrow
Mali	2.3	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	2.1	•	• •
Niger	1.7	•	\rightarrow
Burkina Faso	1.4	•	\rightarrow





Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)

The percentage of youth, aged between 15-24 years old, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding. *Source:* UNESCO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	99.0	•
South Africa	99.0	•
Cabo Verde	98.1	•
Mauritius	98.1	•
Equatorial Guinea	97.1	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	96.7	•
Tunisia	96.2	•
Namibia	94.4	•
Botswana	94.0	•
Algeria	93.8	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	93.5	•
Egypt	92.0	•
Morocco	91.2	•
Zimbabwe	90.4	•
Zambia	88.7	•
Gabon	88.5	•
Eritrea	87.0	•
Lesotho	86.6	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Kenya	86.5	•
Tanzania	85.8	•
Ghana	85.7	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	85.0	•
Togo	84.3	•
Uganda	83.7	•
Rwanda	82.3	•
Congo	80.9	•
Cameroon	80.6	•
Burundi	79.6	•
Angola	77.4	•
Madagascar	76.8	•
Malawi	72.9	•
Comoros	71.6	•
Mozambique	67.1	•
Nigeria	66.4	•
Sudan	65.8	•
Gambia	60.8	•

Guinea-Bissau Sierra Leone Mauritania	60.4	
Mauritania	57.0	•
	56.1	•
Senegal	55.9	•
Ethiopia	55.0	•
Côte d'Ivoire	53.0	•
Benin	52.5	•
Burkina Faso	50.1	•
Mali	49.4	•
Liberia	49.1	•
Guinea	46.3	•
South Sudan	36.7	•
Central African Republic	36.4	•
Chad	30.8	•
Niger	23.5	•
Djibouti	NA	
Libya	NA	
Somalia	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: UNICEF, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	1.6	•
Algeria	2.5	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	5.3	•
Djibouti	5.4	•
South Africa	5.6	•
Rwanda	6.8	•
Namibia	6.9	•
Morocco	15.9	•
Lesotho	17.3	•
Egypt	17.4	•
Cabo Verde	18.0	•
Burundi	20.4	•
Ghana	20.7	•
Togo	21.8	•
Gabon	21.9	•
Kenya	22.9	•
Guinea-Bissau	24.4	•
Benin	25.9	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Equatorial Guinea	29.5	•
Angola	30.3	•
Gambia	30.4	•
Tanzania	30.5	•
Cameroon	31.0	•
Senegal	31.0	•
Zambia	31.4	•
Comoros	31.6	•
Zimbabwe	32.4	•
Congo	32.6	•
Côte d'Ivoire	33.2	•
Sudan	34.2	•
Mauritania	34.3	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	35.4	•
Liberia	35.9	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	37.3	•
Sierra Leone	38.9	•
Uganda	39.7	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	40.3	•
Eritrea	40.7	•
Madagascar	41.2	•
Malawi	42.1	•
Nigeria	42.8	•
Somalia	45.3	•
Mozambique	48.2	•
Mali	51.5	•
South Sudan	51.5	•
Burkina Faso	51.6	•
Guinea	51.7	•
Chad	66.9	•
Central African Republic	67.9	•
Niger	76.3	•
Botswana	NA	
Libya	NA	
Mauritius	NA	•
Seychelles	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, 2017

Indicator	Value Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	0.0	Seychelles	0.0	•	Mauritania	66.6	•
Angola	0.0	Tunisia	0.0	•	Gambia	74.9	•
Botswana	0.0	Cameroon	1.4	•	Burkina Faso	75.8	•
Burundi	0.0	Uganda	1.4	•	Mali	82.7	•
Cabo Verde	0.0	Niger	2.0	•	Eritrea	83.0	•
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	Ghana	3.8	•	Sudan	86.6	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.0	Togo	4.7	•	Egypt	87.2	•
Gabon	0.0	Benin	9.2	•	Sierra Leone	89.6	•
Lesotho	0.0	Tanzania	10.0	•	Djibouti	93.1	•
Libya	0.0	Nigeria	18.4	•	Guinea	96.8	•
Madagascar	0.0	Kenya	21.0	•	Somalia	97.9	•
Malawi	0.0	Senegal	23.5	•	Comoros	NA	•
Mauritius	0.0	Central African Republic	24.2	•	Congo	NA	•
Morocco	0.0	Côte d'Ivoire	36.7	•	Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	•
Mozambique	0.0	Chad	38.4	•	South Africa	NA	•
Namibia	0.0	Guinea-Bissau	44.9	•	South Sudan	NA	•
Rwanda	0.0	Liberia	49.8	•	Zambia	NA	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	Ethiopia	65.2	•	Zimbabwe	NA	•



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, 2017

Trends:2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	61.3	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	42.0	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	41.8	•	1
Namibia	41.3	•	1
Mozambique	39.6	•	1
Ethiopia	38.8	•	1
Angola	38.2	•	1
Burundi	36.4	•	1
Tanzania	36.4	•	7
Uganda	34.3	•	7
Zimbabwe	32.6	•	1
Tunisia	31.3	•	7
Cameroon	31.1	•	1
Sudan	30.5	•	1
South Sudan	28.5	•	7
Algeria	25.8	•	1
Mauritania	25.2	•	7
Somalia	24.4	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	24.0	•	1
Cabo Verde	23.6	•	7
Lesotho	22.9	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	22.0	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	21.9	•	• •
Kenya	21.8	•	1
Seychelles	21.2	•	4
Morocco	20.5	•	1
Madagascar	19.2	•	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.2	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	18.0	•	7
Togo	17.6	•	7
Gabon	17.1	•	1
Niger	17.0	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	16.7	•	4
Libya	16.0	•	7
Egypt	14.9	•	\rightarrow
Guinea-Bissau	13.7	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Chad	12.8	•	7
Ghana	12.7	•	\rightarrow
Sierra Leone	12.4	•	4
Liberia	12.3	•	4
Mauritius	11.6	•	4
Congo	11.3	•	→
Burkina Faso	11.0	•	4
Djibouti	10.8	•	4
Côte d'Ivoire	10.6	•	→
Gambia	10.3	•	→
Botswana	9.5	•	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	8.9	•	→
Mali	8.8	•	4
Central African Republic	8.6	•	4
Benin	7.2	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	6.2	•	4
Comoros	6.1	•	→
Nigeria	5.6	•	4



The percentage of women in ministerial positions, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2017.

Source: IPU, UN Women. Women in Politics: 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Rwanda	47.4	•
South Africa	41.7	•
Uganda	36.7	•
Zambia	33.3	•
Mauritania	30.8	•
Seychelles	30.8	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	26.3	•
Cabo Verde	25.0	•
Mali	24.2	•
Namibia	24.0	•
Mozambique	23.8	•
Guinea	23.3	•
Tunisia	23.1	•
Congo	22.9	•
Burundi	22.7	•
Kenya	22.7	•
Angola	22.2	•
Malawi	22.2	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Côte d'Ivoire	20.9	•
Senegal	20.0	•
South Sudan	20.0	•
Tanzania	20.0	•
Togo	20.0	•
Lesotho	18.2	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.2	•
Gabon	17.9	•
Madagascar	17.9	•
Central African Republic	17.4	•
Ghana	17.4	•
Cameroon	17.1	•
Eritrea	16.7	•
Niger	16.2	•
Zimbabwe	16.1	•
Botswana	15.8	•
Liberia	15.8	•
Benin	14.3	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Chad	14.3	•
Sierra Leone	13.8	•
Algeria	13.3	•
Burkina Faso	13.0	•
Morocco	13.0	•
Nigeria	12.0	•
Egypt	11.8	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	11.6	•
Sudan	11.4	•
Ethiopia	10.0	•
Mauritius	10.0	•
Equatorial Guinea	9.7	•
Somalia	6.7	•
Djibouti	5.6	•
Comoros	0.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	•
Gambia	NA	
Libya	NA	•



Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)

The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need are considered to be those who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception.

Source: UNDESA, 2017 Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	12.5	•	→
Morocco	12.7	•	\rightarrow
Zimbabwe	13.2	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	13.8	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	13.9	•	→
South Africa	14.6	•	→
Egypt	16.5	•	→
Cabo Verde	18.6	•	1
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	18.7	•	1
Kenya	18.9	•	1
Botswana	19.4	•	1
Namibia	21.6	•	1
Lesotho	21.8	•	1
Malawi	22.9	•	1
Rwanda	24.6	•	1
Zambia	26.3	•	1
Libya	28.3	•	1
Madagascar	28.3	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Congo	31.9	•	\rightarrow
Tanzania	34.8	•	1
Ethiopia	36.6	•	1
Cameroon	39.3	•	7
Burundi	40.7	•	1
Gabon	41.9	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	42.8	•	7
Uganda	45.4	•	7
Ghana	47.8	•	7
Central African Republic	48.5	•	→
Somalia	50.3	•	7
Djibouti	51.8	•	7
Nigeria	52.3	•	7
Burkina Faso	52.5	•	7
Senegal	53.0	•	1
Niger	53.9	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	54.0	•	→
Côte d'Ivoire	54.1	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	54.3	•	→
Guinea-Bissau	56.3	•	→
Mozambique	56.8	•	→
Liberia	59.7	•	7
Togo	60.1	•	→
Sierra Leone	60.6	•	7
Benin	61.9	•	→
Sudan	64.1	•	\rightarrow
Mali	64.4	•	7
Mauritania	64.8	•	→
Equatorial Guinea	65.1	•	\rightarrow
Gambia	68.7	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	69.1	•	\rightarrow
Angola	71.0	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	75.7	•	\rightarrow
Chad	77.3	•	\rightarrow
South Sudan	82.4	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	NA		• •



Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)

The number of years of schooling that a female child of school entrance age can expect to receive divided by the number of years of schooling a male child can expect to receive, assuming that prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout their life.

Source: UN Women, 2015

Indicator	Value R	ating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rat
Lesotho	132.1	•	Malawi	76.0	•	Equatorial Guinea	54.8	
Libya	110.0	•	South Sudan	75.5	•	Mozambique	54.3	
Madagascar	109.8	•	Rwanda	75.0	•	Togo	50.8	
Namibia	106.2	•	Ghana	73.4	•	Burkina Faso	50.0	
South Africa	97.1	•	Sudan	73.2	•	Liberia	50.0	•
Botswana	96.8	•	Burundi	72.2	•	Democratic Republic of Congo	49.4	•
Mauritius	92.6	•	Nigeria	69.0	•	Central African Republic	49.1	
Zimbabwe	89.0	•	Uganda	66.2	•	Niger	47.8	
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	88.9	•	Comoros	66.1	•	Ethiopia	43.2	•
Tanzania	87.1	•	Benin	65.1	•	Guinea	38.5	•
Zambia	86.5	•	Côte d'Ivoire	63.9	•	Chad	35.3	•
Tunisia	85.9	•	Cameroon	62.2	•	Angola	NA	(
Congo	82.1	•	Gambia	61.9	•	Cabo Verde	NA	(
Kenya	81.4	•	Sierra Leone	61.9	•	Djibouti	NA	
Gabon	81.1	•	Mauritania	61.1	•	Eritrea	NA	(
Egypt	81.0	•	Morocco	59.4	•	Guinea-Bissau	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	78.3	•	Senegal	58.3	•	Seychelles	NA	
Algeria	77.6	•	Mali	56.7	•	Somalia	NA	(



Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate

The proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.

Source: ILO, 2017 Trends:2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mozambique	110.6	•	→	Uganda	88.9	•	\rightarrow	Côte d'Ivoire	72.7	•	1
Burundi	103.6	•	\rightarrow	Malawi	88.4	•	\rightarrow	Djibouti	72.2	•	↑
Rwanda	99.7	•	→	Zimbabwe	88.1	•	\rightarrow	Gabon	72.2	•	↑
Sierra Leone	97.3	•	\rightarrow	Zambia	88.0	•	\rightarrow	Comoros	71.6	•	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	97.1	•	→	Ethiopia	87.9	•	\rightarrow	Cabo Verde	69.3	•	1
Guinea	96.3	•	\rightarrow	Cameroon	87.7	•	→	Senegal	65.2	•	1
South Sudan	95.8	•	→	Eritrea	86.3	•	→	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	63.5	•	7
Togo	95.6	•	\rightarrow	Nigeria	84.3	•	\rightarrow	Mauritius	62.1	•	1
Ghana	94.4	•	→	Guinea-Bissau	84.0	•	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	54.8	•	\rightarrow
Angola	94.0	•	\rightarrow	Botswana	83.7	•	\rightarrow	Mauritania	45.8	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	94.0	•	→	Chad	83.5	•	\rightarrow	Tunisia	34.4	•	4
Benin	93.9	•	\rightarrow	Lesotho	79.7	•	\rightarrow	Sudan	33.8	•	\rightarrow
Congo	93.7	•	→	Central African Republic	79.2	•	\rightarrow	Morocco	33.7	•	4
Madagascar	93.5	•	\rightarrow	Burkina Faso	77.4	•	\rightarrow	Libya	32.7	•	4
Kenya	91.2	•	→	South Africa	77.2	•	\rightarrow	Egypt	30.1	•	4
Tanzania	90.9	•	\rightarrow	Gambia	75.6	•	\rightarrow	Somalia	25.1	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	90.1	•	→	Niger	74.4	•	→	Algeria	22.6	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	89.7	•	→	Mali	73.6	•	↑	Seychelles	NA		• •



Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is, drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017 Trends: 2009-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating Trend
Mauritius	99.9	• →
Egypt	98.4	• →
Libya	96.8	• ->
Seychelles	96.3	• 1
Algeria	93.5	• 7
Gabon	87.5	• 7
Cabo Verde	86.5	• 7
South Africa	84.7	• 7
Comoros	83.7	• 🔱
Gambia	80.1	• →
São Tomé and Príncipe	79.7	• 7
Botswana	79.2	• →
Namibia	78.8	• →
Djibouti	76.9	• →
Senegal	75.2	• 7
Mali	74.3	• 1
Lesotho	71.6	• →
Liberia	69.9	• →

Indicator	Value	Rating Trend
Mauritania	69.6	• 7
Guinea-Bissau	69.2	• 7
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	67.6	• 7
Guinea	67.4	• 7
Malawi	67.2	• 7
Benin	67.0	• →
Zimbabwe	66.6	• ↓
Cameroon	65.3	• →
Togo	62.8	• 7
Zambia	61.2	• →
Sudan	58.9	• 7
Kenya	58.5	• →
Sierra Leone	58.1	• 7
Rwanda	56.7	• →
Burundi	55.9	• →
Central African Republic	54.1	• →
Burkina Faso	53.9	• →
Madagascar	50.6	• →

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Sudan	50.4	•	• •
Tanzania	50.1	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	49.6	•	→
Mozambique	47.3	•	7
Niger	45.8	•	\rightarrow
Chad	42.5	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	41.8	•	\rightarrow
Angola	41.0	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	40.0	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	19.3	•	\rightarrow
Congo	NA		• •
Côte d'Ivoire	NA		• •
Ethiopia	NA		• •
Ghana	NA		• •
Morocco	NA		• •
Nigeria	NA	•	• •
Tunisia	NA	•	• •
Uganda	NA	•	• •



Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017 Trends: 2009-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.9	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	98.4	•	\rightarrow
Libya	96.8	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	96.3	•	1
Algeria	93.5	•	7
Gabon	87.5	•	7
Cabo Verde	86.5	•	7
South Africa	84.7	•	7
Comoros	83.7	•	4
Gambia	80.1	•	\rightarrow
São Tomé and Príncipe	79.7	•	7
Botswana	79.2	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	78.8	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	76.9	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	75.2	•	7
Mali	74.3	•	1
Lesotho	71.6	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	69.9		→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritania	69.6	•	7
Guinea-Bissau	69.2	•	7
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	67.6	•	7
Guinea	67.4	•	7
Malawi	67.2	•	7
Benin	67.0	•	→
Zimbabwe	66.6	•	1
Cameroon	65.3	•	\rightarrow
Togo	62.8	•	7
Zambia	61.2	•	\rightarrow
Sudan	58.9	•	7
Kenya	58.5	•	\rightarrow
Sierra Leone	58.1	•	7
Rwanda	56.7	•	\rightarrow
Burundi	55.9	•	→
Central African Republic	54.1	•	\rightarrow
Burkina Faso	53.9	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	50.6	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Sudan	50.4	•	• •
Tanzania	50.1	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	49.6	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	47.3	•	7
Niger	45.8	•	\rightarrow
Chad	42.5	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	41.8	•	→
Angola	41.0	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	40.0	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	19.3	•	→
Congo	NA		• •
Côte d'Ivoire	NA	•	• •
Ethiopia	NA		• •
Ghana	NA		• •
Morocco	NA		• •
Nigeria	NA	•	• •
Tunisia	NA		• •
Uganda	NA		• •

Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources

Total renewable freshwater withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins, divided by the total available renewable water resource. Withdrawals include both surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal. *Source:* FAO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value Rating	Indicator	Value	Ra
Congo	0.0	•	Rwanda	1.4	Burkina Faso	9.5	
Central African Republic	0.1	•	Gambia	1.5	Eritrea	10.1	
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1	•	Togo	1.8	Malawi	11.1	
Equatorial Guinea	0.1	•	Botswana	2.1	Ethiopia	11.6	
Gabon	0.1	•	Lesotho	2.1	Kenya	14.3	
Liberia	0.1	•	Zambia	2.1	Mauritania	15.9	
Sierra Leone	0.2	•	Chad	2.4	Zimbabwe	24.3	
Guinea	0.3	•	Côte d'Ivoire	2.7	Mauritius	26.4	
Cameroon	0.5	•	Ghana	2.8	Somalia	30.3	
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.5	•	Burundi	3.1	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	32.4	
Angola	0.7	•	Niger	3.8	South Africa	42.9	
Benin	0.7	•	Madagascar	5.8	Morocco	49.0	
Guinea-Bissau	0.7	•	Mali	5.8	Algeria	88.0	
Mozambique	0.9	•	Nigeria	5.8	Sudan	93.7	
Namibia	0.9	•	Senegal	7.2	Tunisia	94.0	
Comoros	1.2	•	Tanzania	7.5	Egypt	159.9	
South Sudan	1.3	•	Djibouti	7.9	Libya	1072.0	
Uganda	1.3	•	Cabo Verde	9.0	Seychelles	NA	



Imported groundwater depletion (m³/year/capita)

Imports of groundwater depletion embedded in international crop trade. Estimates are based on a combination of global, crop-specific estimates of non-renewable groundwater abstraction and international food trade data. *Source*: Dalin, C., et al., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value Ratin	ng Indicator	Value 1	Rati
Chad	0.1	•	Rwanda	2.3	Côte d'Ivoire	8.0	•
Lesotho	0.1	•	Gabon	2.4	Botswana	8.2	•
Burundi	0.2	•	Uganda	2.4	Libya	9.7	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.2	•	Egypt	2.8	Mozambique	9.7	•
Malawi	0.3	•	Morocco	3.0	Madagascar	10.3	•
Zambia	0.3	•	South Africa	3.3	Kenya	13.7	•
Central African Republic	0.4	•	Togo	3.9	Sierra Leone	17.5	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.5	•	Zimbabwe	4.8	Guinea	18.0	•
Mali	0.5	•	Niger	4.9	Guinea-Bissau	22.6	•
Sudan	0.7	•	Cameroon	5.1	Gambia	26.6	•
Tanzania	0.7	•	Cabo Verde	5.5	Somalia	32.4	•
Eritrea	1.2	•	Mauritania	5.5	Mauritius	42.4	•
Namibia	1.2	•	Senegal	5.6	Seychelles	63.7	•
Ethiopia	1.3	•	Tunisia	7.0	Djibouti	77.7	•
Nigeria	1.6	•	Benin	7.1	Comoros	NA	
Angola	2.1	•	Burkina Faso	7.1	Congo	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	2.1	•	Algeria	7.5	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Ghana	2.3	•	Liberia	7.6	South Sudan	NA	

The percentage of the total population who has access to electricity.

Source: SE4AII, 2017 Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	100.0	• →	Cameroon	56.8	•	\rightarrow	Ethiopia	27.2	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	99.8	• →	Botswana	56.5	•	7	Mozambique	21.2	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	99.8	• →	Namibia	49.6	•	\rightarrow	Uganda	20.4	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	99.5	• 1	Gambia	47.2	•	\rightarrow	Rwanda	19.8	•	7
Mauritius	99.2	• →	Djibouti	46.7	•	4	Burkina Faso	19.2	•	\rightarrow
Libya	98.4	• →	Eritrea	45.8	•	\rightarrow	Somalia	19.1	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	91.6	• 1	Togo	45.7	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	17.2	•	7
Cabo Verde	90.2	• 🛧	Sudan	44.9	•	\rightarrow	Madagascar	16.8	•	\rightarrow
Gabon	89.5	• 1	Congo	43.2	•	\rightarrow	Tanzania	15.5	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	86.0	• 7	Mauritania	38.8	•	\rightarrow	Niger	14.3	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	78.3	• 1	Kenya	36.0	•	7	Democratic Republic of Congo	13.5	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	73.8	• 1	Benin	34.1	•	→	Sierra Leone	13.1	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	68.6	• 7	Zimbabwe	32.3	•	4	Central African Republic	12.3	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	67.6	• ->	Angola	32.0	•	4	Malawi	11.9	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	65.0	• 1	Zambia	27.9	•	\rightarrow	Liberia	9.1	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	61.9	• 7	Lesotho	27.8	•	7	Chad	8.0	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	61.0	• 7	Guinea	27.6	•	\rightarrow	Burundi	7.0	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	57.7	• 7	Mali	27.3	•	\rightarrow	South Sudan	4.5	•	→



Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)

The proportion of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.

Source: SE4AII, 20177 Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	100.0	•	→
Egypt	100.0	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	100.0	•	→
Seychelles	99.9	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	99.4	•	→
Mauritius	99.3	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	81.8	•	1
Gabon	73.2	•	1
Cabo Verde	70.9	•	1
Botswana	62.5	•	7
Angola	47.6	•	7
Namibia	45.9	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	44.7	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	35.8	•	1
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	35.3	•	\rightarrow
Lesotho	31.8	•	\rightarrow
Zimbabwe	31.3	•	\rightarrow
São Tomé and Príncipe	30.4	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	22.8	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	21.5	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	20.8	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	18.5	•	4
Cameroon	17.6	•	\rightarrow
Congo	17.6	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	16.1	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	13.8	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	10.2	•	→
Somalia	9.1	•	\rightarrow
Burkina Faso	7.0	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	7.0	•	\rightarrow
Benin	6.6	•	→
Togo	6.3	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	6.2	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.9	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	5.6	•	→
Mozambique	4.4	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Gambia	4.0	•	→
Chad	3.6	•	→
Malawi	3.2	•	→
Niger	3.1	•	→
South Sudan	3.1	•	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.0	•	→
Nigeria	2.3	•	4
Burundi	2.1	•	→
Central African Republic	2.0	•	→
Ethiopia	2.0	•	→
Liberia	2.0	•	→
Madagascar	2.0	•	→
Mali	2.0	•	4
Rwanda	2.0	•	→
Sierra Leone	2.0	•	→
Tanzania	2.0	•	→
Uganda	2.0	•	→
Libya	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: World Bank, 2017 Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value F	Rating	Trend
Somalia	93.9	•	→	Guinea	80.0	•	→	Ghana	45.2	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	92.9	•	\rightarrow	Niger	78.1	•	\rightarrow	Senegal	43.3	•	→
Ethiopia	92.7	•	\rightarrow	Cameroon	77.4	•	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	41.6	•	4
Burundi	90.0	•	\rightarrow	Central African Republic	77.2	•	\rightarrow	Djibouti	34.2	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	89.8	•	\rightarrow	Burkina Faso	76.5	•	→	Mauritania	32.6	•	4
Chad	89.2	•	\rightarrow	Kenya	75.5	•	\rightarrow	South Sudan	29.8	•	• •
Uganda	89.2	•	\rightarrow	Madagascar	73.6	•	4	Botswana	29.2	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	88.9	•	\rightarrow	Sierra Leone	73.1	•	4	Namibia	27.6	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	88.4	•	\rightarrow	Togo	72.8	•	4	Cabo Verde	26.2	•	4
Zambia	88.1	•	\rightarrow	Côte d'Ivoire	70.8	•	4	South Africa	16.6	•	→
Nigeria	87.3	•	\rightarrow	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	63.6	•	4	Tunisia	12.9	•	4
Guinea-Bissau	87.1	•	\rightarrow	Congo	62.4	•	↑	Morocco	11.8	•	4
Tanzania	86.7	•	\rightarrow	Sudan	62.4	•	4	Mauritius	10.6	•	4
Mali	83.6	•	\rightarrow	Lesotho	51.8	•	4	Egypt	6.4	•	→
Zimbabwe	81.1	•	\rightarrow	Angola	50.8	•	4	Equatorial Guinea	6.4	•	→
Gabon	81.0	•	\rightarrow	Benin	48.6	•	4	Libya	1.8	•	4
Malawi	80.6	•	→	Gambia	48.1	•	4	Seychelles	1.0	•	→
Eritrea	80.3	•	→	Comoros	46.5	•	4	Algeria	0.1	•	4



Consumer affordability of electricity

In RISE, 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, 2016

ndicator	Value Ra	iting	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rat
Algeria	100.0	•	Benin	74.5	•	Liberia	0.0	
Angola	100.0	•	Chad	50.0	•	Rwanda	0.0	
Burundi	100.0	•	Congo	50.0	•	Somalia	0.0	
Cameroon	100.0	•	Ethiopia	50.0	•	Botswana	NA	
Côte d'Ivoire	100.0	•	Madagascar	50.0	•	Cabo Verde	NA	
Democratic Republic of Congo	100.0	•	Mauritania	50.0	•	Comoros	NA	
Egypt	100.0	•	Senegal	50.0	•	Djibouti	NA	
Ghana	100.0	•	Sierra Leone	50.0	•	Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Guinea	100.0	•	Sudan	50.0	•	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	
Kenya	100.0	•	Togo	50.0	•	Gabon	NA	
Mali	100.0	•	Zambia	50.0	•	Gambia	NA	
Morocco	100.0	•	Zimbabwe	50.0	•	Guinea-Bissau	NA	
Mozambique	100.0	•	Eritrea	48.4	•	Lesotho	NA	
Nigeria	100.0	•	Niger	44.5	•	Libya	NA	
South Africa	100.0	•	South Sudan	42.0	•	Mauritius	NA	
Tanzania	100.0	•	Malawi	28.5	•	Namibia	NA	
Tunisia	100.0	•	Burkina Faso	0.0	•	São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Uganda	100.0	•	Central African Republic	0.0	•	Seychelles	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.

dicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Indicator Value
Côte d'Ivoire	6.4	•	Togo	2.3	•	Liberia	Liberia 0.6
Rwanda	4.5	•	Burkina Faso	2.2	•	Madagascar	Madagascar 0.4
Sudan	3.9	•	São Tomé and Príncipe	2.2	•	Gambia	Gambia 0.4
Democratic Republic of Cor	ngo 3.4	•	Benin	2.0	•	Congo	Congo 0.4
Mozambique	3.4	•	Senegal	2.0	•	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde 0.3
Tanzania	3.4	•	Lesotho	1.8	•	Angola	Angola 0.3
Mauritius	3.4	•	Morocco	1.7	•	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau 0.3
Ghana	3.2	•	Zambia	1.7	•	South Africa	South Africa 0.2
Seychelles	3.1	•	Algeria	1.4	•	Chad	Chad 0.0
Djibouti	3.0	•	Tunisia	1.2	•	Comoros	Comoros 0.0
Sierra Leone	2.9	•	Mauritania	1.2	•	Burundi	Burundi -1.3
Kenya	2.7	•	Gabon	1.1	•	Central African Republic	Central African Republic -5.0
Niger	2.7	•	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	1.1	•	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea -6.6
Botswana	2.6	•	Mali	1.0	•	South Sudan	South Sudan -9.5
Zimbabwe	2.6	•	Uganda	1.0	•	Eritrea	Eritrea NA
Namibia	2.5	•	Egypt	1.0	•	Libya	Libya NA
Cameroon	2.4	•	Nigeria	0.7	•	Somalia	Somalia NA
Guinea	2.3	•	Malawi	0.6	•	Somalia	Somalia 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 modelled estimates, November 2017

Trends: 2011-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Madagascar	84.4	•	→
Uganda	83.2	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	82.7	•	\rightarrow
Burundi	82.0	•	\rightarrow
Burkina Faso	80.8	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	78.6	•	\rightarrow
Zimbabwe	78.3	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	77.7	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	77.5	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	77.1	•	1
Tanzania	76.4	•	\rightarrow
Togo	76.0	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	75.6	•	\rightarrow
Cameroon	72.9	•	→
Ghana	72.6	•	1
Central African Republic	72.0	•	\rightarrow
Benin	70.6	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	69.7	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Democratic Republic of Congo	68.9	•	4
Guinea-Bissau	68.4	•	\rightarrow
Chad	67.4	•	4
Sierra Leone	65.0	•	\rightarrow
Angola	64.4	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	63.4	•	→
Niger	62.9	•	4
Congo	62.5	•	7
Cabo Verde	60.9	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	60.9	•	4
Mali	60.0	•	4
Mozambique	59.8	•	4
Kenya	59.7	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	58.6	•	4
Mauritius	55.5	•	7
Gambia	54.2	•	4
Nigeria	53.5	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	52.1	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Senegal	52.0	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	51.2	•	→
Djibouti	49.3	•	→
Lesotho	47.5	•	→
Namibia	46.5	•	→
Comoros	46.0	•	→
Egypt	44.0	•	4
Libya	44.0	•	4
Morocco	43.9	•	4
Mauritania	42.7	•	→
Gabon	42.4	•	→
Sudan	41.4	•	→
Tunisia	40.6	•	→
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	39.9	•	→
South Africa	39.0	•	→
Algeria	38.8	•	→
Seychelles	NA		• •
South Sudan	NΑ		



Based on the Global Slavery Index (GSI), the score reflects a set of measures about the number of people in modern slavery, the steps governments are taking to respond to it, and the factors that make individuals vulnerable. It is calculated based on standardised surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE), and several indicators measuring vulnerability and government responses.

Source: Walk Free Foundation, 2016

Indicator	Value Rating
Mauritius	100.0
Benin	80.0
Cabo Verde	80.0
Equatorial Guinea	80.0
Ethiopia	80.0
Gabon	80.0
Ghana	80.0
Kenya	80.0
Nigeria	80.0
South Africa	80.0
Algeria	50.0
Angola	50.0
Botswana	50.0
Burkina Faso	50.0
Burundi	50.0
Cameroon	50.0
Chad	50.0
Congo	50.0

Indicator	Value	Rating
Côte d'Ivoire	50.0	•
Djibouti	50.0	•
Egypt	50.0	•
Eritrea	50.0	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	50.0	•
Gambia	50.0	•
Guinea	50.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	50.0	•
Lesotho	50.0	•
Liberia	50.0	•
Madagascar	50.0	•
Malawi	50.0	•
Mali	50.0	•
Morocco	50.0	•
Mozambique	50.0	•
Namibia	50.0	•
Niger	50.0	•
Rwanda	50.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Senegal	50.0	•
Sierra Leone	50.0	•
Tanzania	50.0	•
Годо	50.0	•
Tunisia	50.0	•
Uganda	50.0	•
Zambia	50.0	•
Zimbabwe	50.0	•
Central African Republic	0.0	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	•
Libya	0.0	•
Mauritania	0.0	•
Somalia	0.0	•
South Sudan	0.0	•
Sudan	0.0	•
Comoros	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Seychelles	NA	



Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-moneyservice provider (%)

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: World Bank, 2018

Trends: 2011-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	89.8	•	→
Kenya	81.6	•	1
Namibia	80.6	•	• •
South Africa	69.2	•	1
Libya	65.7	•	• •
Uganda	59.2	•	1
Gabon	58.6	•	1
Ghana	57.7	•	1
Zimbabwe	55.3	•	1
Botswana	51.0	•	1
Rwanda	50.0	•	1
Tanzania	46.8	•	1
Zambia	45.9	•	1
Lesotho	45.6	•	• •
Togo	45.3	•	7
Burkina Faso	43.2	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	42.8	•	1
Senegal	42.3	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mozambique	41.7	•	• •
Côte d'Ivoire	41.3	•	• •
Nigeria	39.7	•	1
Somalia	38.7	•	• •
Benin	38.5	•	7
Tunisia	36.9	•	• •
Liberia	35.7	•	• •
Mali	35.4	•	1
Ethiopia	34.8	•	• •
Cameroon	34.6	•	4
Malawi	33.7	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	32.8	•	\rightarrow
Angola	29.3	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	28.6	•	• •
Morocco	28.6	•	• •
Congo	26.1	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	25.8	•	1
Guinea	23.5	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Chad	21.8	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	21.7	•	• •
Mauritania	20.9	•	7
Sierra Leone	19.8	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	17.9	•	\rightarrow
Niger	15.5	•	→
Sudan	15.3	•	7
Central African Republic	13.7	•	• •
Djibouti	12.3	•	• •
South Sudan	8.6	•	• •
Burundi	7.1	•	4
Cabo Verde	NA	•	• •
Equatorial Guinea	NA	•	• •
Eritrea	NA	•	• •
Gambia	NA		• •
Guinea-Bissau	NA	•	• •
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	•	• •
Seychelles	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 minimun capital (% of income per capita) in economy's largest business city.

Source: World Bank , 2017 Trends: 2011-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Niger	93.7	•	1	Djibouti	83.4	•	1	Libya	71.7	•	• •
Morocco	92.5	•	\rightarrow	Kenya	83.2	•	7	Gambia	69.0	•	7
Mauritius	92.0	•	\rightarrow	Lesotho	83.1	•	↑	Namibia	68.9	•	\rightarrow
Burundi	91.9	•	↑	Tunisia	82.5	•	\rightarrow	Ethiopia	68.4	•	1
Mauritania	91.8	•	↑	Cameroon	82.4	•	↑	Sudan	65.3	•	4
Côte d'Ivoire	91.7	•	1	Guinea	81.8	•	1	Congo	64.7	•	1
Liberia	90.8	•	↑	Nigeria	80.8	•	• •	Guinea-Bissau	63.8	•	1
Benin	90.6	•	↑	Gabon	80.5	•	1	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	63.4	•	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	89.8	•	4	Angola	80.1	•	↑	South Sudan	55.7	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	89.7	•	↑	Mozambique	79.9	•	7	Uganda	55.2	•	1
Burkina Faso	88.2	•	↑	Seychelles	78.7	•	1	Equatorial Guinea	55.0	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	87.8	•	↑	Zambia	78.3	•	4	Eritrea	50.6	•	7
Rwanda	87.7	•	→	Algeria	77.5	•	→	Chad	50.3	•	1
Sierra Leone	87.0	•	↑	São Tomé and Príncipe	77.3	•	1	Tanzania	48.4	•	1
Cabo Verde	85.1	•	↑	Malawi	76.4	•	4	Somalia	45.8	•	• •
Egypt	84.5	•	↑	Botswana	76.2	•	1	Zimbabwe	38.3	•	\rightarrow
Mali	84.5	•	→	South Africa	74.0	•	4	Central African Republic	37.0	•	7
Ghana	84.0	•	4	Comoros	72.0	•	↑	Togo	16.7	•	↑



Infrastructure score (0-100)

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.

Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Ratir
Mauritius	91.6	•	Senegal	44.1	•	Uganda	35.4	•
Seychelles	85.5	•	Djibouti	43.6	•	Benin	34.4	•
Namibia	69.1	•	Congo	42.3	•	Niger	33.9	•
Morocco	68.6	•	Mali	41.4	•	Liberia	33.7	•
Botswana	64.3	•	Comoros	41.0	•	Nigeria	33.2	•
Egypt	63.7	•	Ghana	40.1	•	Burundi	32.4	•
South Africa	63.4	•	Lesotho	39.9	•	Equatorial Guinea	26.5	•
Tunisia	63.0	•	Togo	39.6	•	Burkina Faso	24.6	•
Algeria	62.6	•	Zambia	39.3	•	Angola	24.5	•
Cabo Verde	61.2	•	Malawi	38.6	•	Guinea	24.5	•
Côte d'Ivoire	54.2	•	Sudan	37.7	•	Sierra Leone	22.4	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	53.0	•	Cameroon	37.5	•	Central African Republic	21.1	•
Kenya	52.4	•	Ethiopia	37.5	•	Madagascar	20.7	•
Gabon	50.3	•	Mauritania	36.6	•	Chad	19.2	•
Gambia	50.2	•	Mozambique	36.2	•	South Sudan	15.5	•
Libya	45.8	•	Tanzania	36.1	•	Democratic Republic of Congo	15.4	•
Rwanda	45.3	•	Guinea-Bissau	36.0	•	Somalia	13.4	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	45.0	•	Zimbabwe	36.0	•	Eritrea	6.2	•



Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)

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, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
South Africa	3.8	•
Kenya	3.2	•
Egypt	3.1	•
Botswana	3.0	•
Tanzania	2.8	•
Namibia	2.8	•
Uganda	2.7	•
Burkina Faso	2.7	•
Rwanda	2.6	•
Congo	2.6	•
Algeria	2.6	•
Ghana	2.5	•
Côte d'Ivoire	2.5	•
Morocco	2.5	•
Tunisia	2.4	•
Nigeria	2.4	•
Benin	2.4	•
Comoros	2.4	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mali	2.3	•
Djibouti	2.3	•
Zambia	2.3	•
Mozambique	2.2	•
Togo	2.2	•
Senegal	2.2	•
Niger	2.2	•
Zimbabwe	2.2	•
Cameroon	2.2	•
Sudan	2.2	•
Angola	2.1	•
Madagascar	2.1	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	•
Ethiopia	2.1	•
Chad	2.1	•
Sierra Leone	2.1	•
Eritrea	2.1	•
Gabon	2.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Libya	2.0	•
Liberia	2.0	•
Guinea	2.0	•
Burundi	2.0	•
Lesotho	2.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	•
Somalia	1.6	•
Mauritania	1.5	•
Equatorial Guinea	1.5	•
Cabo Verde	NA	
Central African Republic	NA	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	
Gambia	NA	•
Malawi	NA	
Mauritius	NA	•
Seychelles	NA	•
South Sudan	NA	



Research and development expenditure (% GDP)

Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Source: UNESCO, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Kenya	0.8	•
South Africa	0.7	•
Egypt	0.7	•
Morocco	0.7	•
Tunisia	0.6	•
Ethiopia	0.6	•
Mali	0.6	•
Gabon	0.6	•
Botswana	0.5	•
Senegal	0.5	•
Tanzania	0.5	•
Uganda	0.5	•
Ghana	0.4	•
Mozambique	0.3	•
Namibia	0.3	•
Seychelles	0.3	•
Sudan	0.3	•
Zambia	0.3	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Togo	0.3	•
Nigeria	0.2	•
Burkina Faso	0.2	•
Mauritius	0.2	•
Gambia	0.1	•
Burundi	0.1	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1	•
Cabo Verde	0.1	•
Algeria	0.1	•
Lesotho	0.1	•
Madagascar	0.0	•
Benin	0.0	•
Central African Republic	0.0	•
Chad	0.0	•
Comoros	0.0	•
Eritrea	0.0	•
Guinea	0.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Liberia	0.0	•
Malawi	0.0	•
Niger	0.0	•
Rwanda	0.0	•
Sierra Leone	0.0	•
Somalia	0.0	•
South Sudan	0.0	•
Zimbabwe	0.0	•
Angola	NA	
Cameroon	NA	
Congo	NA	
Côte d'Ivoire	NA	
Djibouti	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	
Libya	NA	
Mauritania	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	



Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)

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). The following fields are included: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences. Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Source: National Science Foundation, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	0.5	•
South Africa	0.2	•
Seychelles	0.1	•
Mauritius	0.1	•
Morocco	0.1	•
Egypt	0.1	•
Algeria	0.1	•
Botswana	0.1	•
Namibia	0.0	•
Ghana	0.0	•
Gabon	0.0	•
Cameroon	0.0	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.0	•
Senegal	0.0	•
Gambia	0.0	•
Libya	0.0	•
Nigeria	0.0	•
Kenya	0.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zimbabwe	0.0	•
Benin	0.0	•
Congo	0.0	•
Cabo Verde	0.0	•
Uganda	0.0	•
Burkina Faso	0.0	•
Malawi	0.0	•
Ethiopia	0.0	•
Zambia	0.0	•
Lesotho	0.0	•
Togo	0.0	•
Tanzania	0.0	•
Rwanda	0.0	•
Sudan	0.0	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	•
Sierra Leone	0.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	•
Central African Republic	0.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	•
Comoros	0.0	•
Mali	0.0	•
Mauritania	0.0	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	•
Djibouti	0.0	•
Madagascar	0.0	•
Liberia	0.0	•
Mozambique	0.0	•
Guinea	0.0	•
Niger	0.0	•
Eritrea	0.0	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	•
Angola	0.0	•
Burundi	0.0	•
Chad	0.0	•
Somalia	0.0	•
South Sudan	0.0	•



Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)

The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months via a mobile network.

Source: ITU, 2017 Trends: 2009-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	87.7	•	7
Gabon	83.4	•	1
Ghana	69.6	•	1
Cabo Verde	66.5	•	1
Algeria	65.7	•	1
Namibia	65.0	•	1
Tunisia	62.7	•	1
Botswana	62.6	•	1
South Africa	56.3	•	1
Mauritius	51.6	•	1
Egypt	47.3	•	1
Morocco	44.8	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	43.7	•	1
Zimbabwe	41.6	•	1
Lesotho	35.9	•	1
Libya	35.4	•	• •
Uganda	33.7	•	7
Mozambique	32.8	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zambia	31.1	•	7
Mauritania	29.3	•	1
Rwanda	28.9	•	1
Senegal	26.0	•	1
Kenya	25.9	•	7
Sudan	25.8	•	1
Congo	23.4	•	7
Nigeria	23.3	•	1
Mali	23.2	•	7
Seychelles	22.6	•	7
Gambia	21.2	•	7
Sierra Leone	20.4	•	7
Burkina Faso	19.6	•	7
Niger	18.3	•	→
Malawi	18.2	•	7
Guinea	15.3	•	7
Togo	15.0	•	\rightarrow
Angola	14.0	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Democratic Republic of Congo	13.2	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	12.6	•	7
Djibouti	11.2	•	\rightarrow
Cameroon	10.5	•	\rightarrow
Chad	9.2	•	\rightarrow
Tanzania	8.9	•	\rightarrow
Burundi	8.8	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	8.1	•	7
Benin	8.1	•	\rightarrow
Guinea-Bissau	6.9	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	5.2	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	5.2	•	\rightarrow
Central African Republic	3.5	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	2.0	•	\rightarrow
South Sudan	1.1	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	0.0	•	→
Eritrea	0.0	•	→



Proportion of the population using the internet (%)

The percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.

Source: ITU, 2017 Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	58.3	•	↑	Nigeria	25.7	•	7
Seychelles	56.5	•	1	Senegal	25.7	•	7
South Africa	54.0	•	↑	Zambia	25.5	•	7
Mauritius	52.2	•	1	Cameroon	25.0	•	7
Cabo Verde	50.3	•	1	Equatorial Guinea	23.8	•	7
Tunisia	49.6	•	7	Zimbabwe	23.1	•	7
Gabon	48.1	•	↑	Uganda	21.9	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	42.9	•	1	Libya	20.3	•	→
Egypt	41.2	•	1	Rwanda	20.0	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	39.4	•	1	Gambia	18.5	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	34.7	•	↑	Mauritania	18.0	•	7
Namibia	31.0	•	7	Mozambique	17.5	•	7
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	28.6	•	7	Ethiopia	15.4	•	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.0	•	7	Burkina Faso	14.0	•	\rightarrow
Sudan	28.0	•	7	Djibouti	13.1	•	\rightarrow
Lesotho	27.4	•	7	Angola	13.0	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	26.5	•	7	Tanzania	13.0	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	26.0	•	7	Benin	12.0	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Sierra Leone	11.8	•	→
Togo	11.3	•	\rightarrow
Mali	11.1	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	9.8	•	→
Malawi	9.6	•	→
Congo	8.1	•	→
Comoros	7.9	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	7.3	•	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	6.2	•	→
Burundi	5.2	•	→
Chad	5.0	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	4.7	•	→
Niger	4.3	•	→
Central African Republic	4.0	•	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.8	•	→
Somalia	1.9	•	→
Eritrea	1.2	•	→
South Sudan	NA	•	• •



Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)

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 as calculated by Brookings (2017).

Source: Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	31.5	•
Mauritania	32.4	•
Liberia	33.2	•
Guinea	33.7	•
Niger	34.0	•
Burkina Faso	35.3	•
Mali	36.7	•
Sierra Leone	38.4	•
Burundi	39.2	•
Sudan	39.7	•
Uganda	41.0	•
Morocco	41.2	•
Tunisia	41.3	•
Tanzania	41.6	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	42.1	•
Ghana	42.2	•
Zimbabwe	43.1	•
Chad	44.1	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Senegal	44.4	•
Comoros	45.0	•
Mozambique	45.5	•
Gabon	46.3	•
Côte d'Ivoire	46.4	•
Gambia	47.3	•
South Sudan	47.4	•
Malawi	47.5	•
Cameroon	47.7	•
Togo	49.0	•
Mauritius	49.1	•
Egypt	49.7	•
Cabo Verde	50.0	•
Kenya	50.1	•
Benin	50.1	•
Madagascar	51.8	•
Congo	52.6	•
Guinea-Bissau	53.1	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Rwanda	53.3	•
Central African Republic	56.2	•
Nigeria	59.8	•
Lesotho	62.9	•
Botswana	63.0	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	65.0	•
Namibia	66.4	•
South Africa	67.1	•
Angola	NA	
Djibouti	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	•
Eritrea	NA	
Ethiopia	NA	
Libya	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	•
Seychelles	NA	
Somalia	NA	•
Zambia	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: World Bank, 2017. World Development Indicators

Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	8.0	•
Egypt	10.6	•
Morocco	13.1	•
South Africa	23.0	•
Zimbabwe	25.1	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	32.7	•
Namibia	33.2	•
Gambia	34.8	•
Gabon	37.0	•
Cameroon	37.8	•
Ghana	37.9	•
Senegal	39.4	•
Guinea	43.3	•
Congo	46.9	•
Nigeria	50.2	•
Tanzania	50.7	•
Lesotho	50.8	•
Togo	51.2	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Rwanda	53.2	•
Uganda	53.6	•
Zambia	54.0	•
Angola	55.5	•
Côte d'Ivoire	56.0	•
Kenya	56.0	•
Mali	56.3	•
Burundi	57.9	•
Benin	61.5	•
Djibouti	65.6	•
Liberia	65.7	•
Burkina Faso	65.8	•
Equatorial Guinea	66.2	•
Malawi	66.7	•
Comoros	69.6	•
Niger	70.1	•
Somalia	73.6	•
Ethiopia	73.9	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Democratic Republic of Congo	74.8	•
Sierra Leone	75.6	•
Madagascar	77.2	•
Mauritania	79.9	•
Mozambique	80.3	•
Guinea-Bissau	82.3	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	86.6	•
Chad	88.2	•
Sudan	91.6	•
Central African Republic	93.3	•
South Sudan	95.6	•
Algeria	NA	
Botswana	NA	
Cabo Verde	NA	
Eritrea	NA	
Libya	NA	•
Mauritius	NA	
Seychelles	NA	•



Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)

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 faecal matter.

Source: WHO, UNICEF, 2016 Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.9	•	→
Botswana	99.4	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	98.6	•	→
Egypt	97.9	•	4
Cabo Verde	97.5	•	1
Namibia	97.1	•	4
Tunisia	96.2	•	1
Djibouti	96.0	•	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.9	•	1
Gabon	94.5	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	94.1	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	92.9	•	1
Niger	89.8	•	1
Gambia	89.1	•	7
Lesotho	88.8	•	7
Comoros	87.0	•	1
Burundi	86.9	•	7
Ethiopia	86.0	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Senegal	85.6	•	4
Congo	82.6	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	81.9	•	4
Malawi	80.6	•	\rightarrow
Mali	79.1	•	1
Burkina Faso	75.8	•	4
Rwanda	72.6	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	71.7	•	7
Zimbabwe	71.0	•	4
Côte d'Ivoire	70.2	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	69.0	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	68.3	•	\rightarrow
Sudan	67.1	•	7
Zambia	66.3	•	4
Guinea	65.5	•	4
Mauritania	63.0	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	62.7	•	→
Somalia	62.0	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Cameroon	61.5	•	4
Kenya	61.4	•	4
Tanzania	58.9	•	4
Benin	56.6	•	4
Uganda	56.0	•	1
Angola	54.9	•	7
Chad	53.0	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	48.1	•	\rightarrow
Togo	48.1	•	1
Sierra Leone	43.4	•	4
Central African Republic	42.9	•	4
Ghana	42.2	•	4
Guinea-Bissau	35.6	•	1
Nigeria	13.5	•	4
South Sudan	12.1	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	7.4	•	4
Libya	NA		• •
Seychelles	NA		• •



The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?"

Source: Gallup, 2017 Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	71.0	•	1	Chad	50.0	•	\rightarrow	Burkina Faso	35.0	•	7
Zimbabwe	69.0	•	1	Ghana	50.0	•	4	Côte d'Ivoire	35.0	•	↑
South Africa	67.0	•	1	Niger	50.0	•	7	Burundi	33.0	•	• •
Botswana	63.0	•	1	Lesotho	47.0	•	1	Sudan	33.0	•	• •
Egypt	63.0	•	1	Libya	47.0	•	• •	Angola	32.0	•	• •
Somalia	62.0	•	• •	Malawi	45.0	•	\rightarrow	Mauritania	31.0	•	4
Djibouti	61.0	•	• •	Mali	45.0	•	7	Sierra Leone	27.0	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	60.0	•	1	Comoros	44.0	•	• •	Gabon	26.0	•	7
Algeria	59.0	•	4	Mozambique	44.0	•	7	Liberia	26.0	•	7
Nigeria	59.0	•	4	Tunisia	44.0	•	4	Central African Republic	25.0	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	58.0	•	• •	Uganda	43.0	•	7	South Sudan	18.0	•	• •
Kenya	58.0	•	7	Cameroon	42.0	•	→	Cabo Verde	0.0	•	• •
Tanzania	56.0	•	1	Senegal	42.0	•	↑	Equatorial Guinea	0.0	•	• •
Morocco	54.0	•	1	Benin	41.0	•	1	Gambia	0.0	•	• •
Namibia	54.0	•	• •	Democratic Republic of Congo	41.0	•	1	Guinea-Bissau	0.0	•	• •
Congo	53.0	•	4	Ethiopia	41.0	•	• •	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	•	• •
Zambia	53.0	•	4	Togo	38.0	•	1	Seychelles	0.0	•	• •
Madagascar	52.0	•	•	Guinea	36.0	•	7	Eritrea	NA	•	••



Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (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, 2016 Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Liberia	7.9	•	4	Côte d'Ivoire	23.5	•	4	Mali	44.0	•	4
Seychelles	13.2		\rightarrow	Lesotho	24.7	•	4	Tunisia	44.8	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	13.9		4	Malawi	25.7	•	4	Burundi	45.5	•	4
Mauritius	15.0) –	4	Zambia	26.7	•	4	Chad	46.1	•	4
Kenya	16.3	•	4	South Africa	29.6	•	4	Democratic Republic of Congo	46.3	•	4
Comoros	17.1	•	4	South Sudan	32.4	•	4	Central African Republic	46.5	•	4
Botswana	17.5	•	4	Togo	32.7	•	4	Equatorial Guinea	47.1	•	4
Sierra Leone	19.3	•	4	Guinea-Bissau	33.0	•	4	Rwanda	49.7	•	4
Mozambique	19.5	•	4	Benin	35.2	•	4	Sudan	50.0	•	4
Madagascar	19.7		4	Algeria	35.6	•	4	Djibouti	51.5	•	4
Somalia	19.8		4	Ethiopia	35.7	•	4	Congo	53.0	•	4
Namibia	21.4	•	4	Angola	36.4	•	4	Uganda	60.3	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	21.6		4	Senegal	37.6	•	4	Gambia	60.9	•	4
Guinea	22.6		4	Nigeria	38.0	•	4	Niger	62.7	•	4
Zimbabwe	22.9	•	4	Cabo Verde	39.6	•	4	Cameroon	66.4	•	4
Ghana	23.0) •	4	Gabon	39.9	•	4	Libya	79.2	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	23.0) •	4	Burkina Faso	40.0	•	4	Mauritania	85.1	•	4
Tanzania	23.3	•	4	Eritrea	43.5	•	4	Egypt	104.7	•	4





The annual amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system, expressed in kilogram per capita. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.

Source: World Bank, 2012

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ghana	0.1	•
Mozambique	0.1	•
Zambia	0.2	•
Tanzania	0.3	•
Ethiopia	0.3	•
Kenya	0.3	•
Uganda	0.3	•
Gabon	0.5	•
Sierra Leone	0.5	•
Angola	0.5	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.5	•
Niger	0.5	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.5	•
Cabo Verde	0.5	•
Central African Republic	0.5	•
Chad	0.5	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.5	•
Eritrea	0.5	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	0.5	•
Malawi	0.5	•
Mauritania	0.5	•
Namibia	0.5	•
Burkina Faso	0.5	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.5	•
Rwanda	0.5	•
Senegal	0.5	•
Togo	0.5	•
Congo	0.5	•
Gambia	0.5	•
Zimbabwe	0.5	•
Benin	0.5	•
Burundi	0.6	•
Nigeria	0.6	•
Mali	0.7	•
Cameroon	0.8	•
Sudan	0.8	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Madagascar	0.8	•
Tunisia	0.8	•
Botswana	1.0	•
Algeria	1.2	•
Egypt	1.4	•
Morocco	1.5	•
South Africa	2.0	•
Comoros	2.2	•
Mauritius	2.3	•
Seychelles	3.0	•
Djibouti	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Guinea	NA	
Guinea-Bissau	NA	
Liberia	NA	
Libya	NA	
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	NA	



E-waste generated (kg/capita)

Waste from electrical and electronic equipment that is generated, expressed in kilos per capita. Estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.

Source: UNU-IAS, 2014

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burundi	0.2	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.2	•
Liberia	0.2	•
Malawi	0.2	•
Niger	0.2	•
Central African Republic	0.3	•
Eritrea	0.3	•
Madagascar	0.3	•
Zimbabwe	0.3	•
Sierra Leone	0.4	•
Ethiopia	0.5	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	•
Tanzania	0.5	•
Burkina Faso	0.6	•
Mali	0.6	•
Rwanda	0.6	•
Comoros	0.7	•
Mozambique	0.7	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Chad	0.8	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.8	•
Guinea	0.8	•
Togo	0.8	•
Benin	0.9	•
Cameroon	0.9	•
Lesotho	0.9	•
Mauritania	0.9	•
Senegal	0.9	•
Uganda	0.9	•
Zambia	0.9	•
Kenya	1.0	•
Djibouti	1.2	•
Gambia	1.2	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	•
Sudan	1.2	•
Nigeria	1.3	•
Ghana	1.4	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	2.0	•
Congo	2.5	•
Angola	3.0	•
Morocco	3.7	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	4.0	•
Egypt	4.3	•
Algeria	4.9	•
Namibia	5.0	•
Tunisia	5.0	•
South Africa	6.6	•
Gabon	7.6	•
Botswana	8.3	•
Libya	8.3	•
Mauritius	9.3	•
Equatorial Guinea	10.8	•
Seychelles	10.9	•
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	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

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burkina Faso	66.5	•
Mozambique	65.7	•
Ghana	63.5	•
Sierra Leone	62.3	•
Côte d'Ivoire	59.8	•
Tanzania	59.4	•
Cameroon	59.3	•
Liberia	59.1	•
Zambia	57.7	•
Morocco	56.0	•
Niger	55.2	•
Guinea	53.2	•
Tunisia	50.3	•
Angola	50.2	
Nigeria	50.1	•
South Africa	49.9	•
Mali	48.3	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	47.9	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	45.7	•
Egypt	44.7	•
Congo	44.6	•
South Sudan	42.4	•
Uganda	42.2	•
Mauritania	40.5	•
Botswana	40.4	•
Algeria	40.3	•
Chad	39.1	•
Zimbabwe	37.2	•
Madagascar	35.5	•
Equatorial Guinea	29.4	•
Libya	26.8	•
Sudan	26.4	•
Gabon	18.2	•
Eritrea	15.5	•
Benin	NA	
Burundi	NA	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	NA	
Central African Republic	NA	
Comoros	NA	
Djibouti	NA	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	
Gambia	NA	•
Guinea-Bissau	NA	•
Kenya	NA	•
Lesotho	NA	
Malawi	NA	•
Mauritius	NA	•
Namibia	NA	•
Rwanda	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	•
Senegal	NA	
Seychelles	NA	
Somalia	NA	•
Togo	NA	•



Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)

 SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighbouring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.

Source: Zhang, Q., et al., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	0.4	•
Uganda	0.4	•
Tanzania	0.5	•
Malawi	0.6	•
Madagascar	0.7	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	•
Nigeria	0.7	•
Mozambique	0.8	•
Guinea	0.8	•
Mauritania	0.8	•
Sierra Leone	8.0	•
Togo	0.8	•
Benin	0.8	•
Burkina Faso	0.8	•
Cabo Verde	0.8	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	•
Liberia	0.8	•
Mali	0.8	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	0.8	•
Gambia	0.8	•
Angola	0.8	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.8	•
Central African Republic	0.9	•
Equatorial Guinea	0.9	•
Gabon	0.9	•
Chad	0.9	•
Congo	0.9	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.9	•
Cameroon	1.0	•
Burundi	1.1	•
Seychelles	1.1	•
Djibouti	1.1	•
Eritrea	1.1	•
Rwanda	1.1	•
Sudan	1.1	•
Comoros	1.1	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Somalia	1.1	•
Kenya	1.3	•
Ghana	2.0	•
Senegal	2.2	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	3.3	•
Lesotho	3.3	•
Zimbabwe	7.5	•
Egypt	7.6	•
Libya	8.5	•
Algeria	8.5	•
Morocco	12.2	•
Botswana	15.4	•
Tunisia	17.2	•
Mauritius	28.1	•
Zambia	33.5	•
Namibia	37.3	•
South Africa	57.2	•
South Sudan	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: Hsu, A., et al., 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	46.1	•
Tunisia	33.6	•
South Africa	32.5	•
Egypt	28.4	•
Morocco	26.0	•
Cabo Verde	19.4	•
Zimbabwe	10.4	•
Libya	9.6	•
Mauritius	8.4	•
Namibia	6.3	•
Zambia	4.2	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	3.7	•
Tanzania	1.4	•
Ghana	1.4	•
Equatorial Guinea	1.3	•
Guinea	1.1	•
Botswana	1.0	•
Mozambique	0.7	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Côte d'Ivoire	0.6	•
Senegal	0.5	•
Kenya	0.5	•
Uganda	0.4	•
Lesotho	0.3	•
Congo	0.2	•
Nigeria	0.2	•
Benin	0.0	•
Angola	0.0	•
Burkina Faso	0.0	•
Burundi	0.0	•
Cameroon	0.0	•
Central African Republic	0.0	•
Chad	0.0	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	•
Djibouti	0.0	
Eritrea	0.0	•
Ethiopia	0.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Gabon	0.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	•
Liberia	0.0	•
Madagascar	0.0	•
Malawi	0.0	•
Mali	0.0	•
Mauritania	0.0	•
Niger	0.0	•
Rwanda	0.0	•
Sierra Leone	0.0	•
Sudan	0.0	•
Togo	0.0	•
Comoros	NA	
Gambia	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Seychelles	NA	
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	NA	



Net imported SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)

Net imports of SO₂ emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.

Source: Zhang, Q., et al., 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zambia	-31.8	•
South Africa	-22.2	•
Namibia	-20.7	•
Tunisia	-6.7	•
Zimbabwe	-2.2	•
Egypt	-0.6	•
Lesotho	-0.1	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	-0.1	•
Mauritius	-0.1	•
Morocco	0.0	•
Cameroon	0.1	•
Madagascar	0.2	
Uganda	0.2	•
Mozambique	0.3	•
Angola	0.3	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.3	
Ethiopia	0.3	•
Malawi	0.3	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Côte d'Ivoire	0.4	•
Tanzania	0.4	•
Burundi	0.6	•
Djibouti	0.6	•
Seychelles	0.6	•
Sudan	0.6	•
Comoros	0.6	•
Eritrea	0.6	•
Rwanda	0.6	•
Somalia	0.6	•
Nigeria	0.6	•
Kenya	0.6	•
Senegal	0.7	•
Libya	0.7	•
Algeria	0.7	•
Mauritania	0.7	•
Sierra Leone	0.7	•
Benin	0.7	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	0.7	•
Guinea	0.7	•
Liberia	0.7	•
Mali	0.7	•
Togo	0.7	•
Burkina Faso	0.7	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.7	•
Niger	0.7	•
Gambia	0.7	•
Central African Republic	0.7	•
Congo	0.7	•
Equatorial Guinea	0.7	•
Gabon	0.7	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.7	•
Chad	0.7	•
Ghana	1.0	•
Botswana	10.0	•
South Sudan	NA	



Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)

The index assesses global variations in vulnerability to climate change by gauging each country's vulerability to three main potential impacts of global warming: increase in weather-related disasters, sea levels rise, and loss of agricultural productivity.

Source: HCSS, 2015

Indicator	Value F	Rating
Libya	0.0	•
Congo	0.0	•
Algeria	0.1	•
Botswana	0.1	
Côte d'Ivoire	0.1	
Cameroon	0.1	•
Tunisia	0.1	•
Gabon	0.1	
Guinea	0.1	
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1	•
Angola	0.1	•
Nigeria	0.1	
Uganda	0.1	•
Egypt	0.1	•
Morocco	0.1	•
South Africa	0.1	•
Ghana	0.1	•
Madagascar	0.1	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burkina Faso	0.1	•
Tanzania	0.1	•
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	•
Togo	0.2	•
Chad	0.2	•
Mali	0.2	•
Lesotho	0.2	•
Zimbabwe	0.2	•
Senegal	0.2	•
Namibia	0.2	•
Rwanda	0.2	•
Sierra Leone	0.2	•
Zambia	0.2	•
Benin	0.2	•
Gambia	0.2	•
Burundi	0.2	•
Mozambique	0.2	•
Sudan	0.2	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Somalia	0.2	•
Mauritania	0.3	•
Kenya	0.3	•
Ethiopia	0.3	•
Liberia	0.3	•
Eritrea	0.3	•
Djibouti	0.3	•
Central African Republic	0.3	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.4	•
Niger	0.4	•
Malawi	0.4	•
Cabo Verde	NA	
Comoros	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Mauritius	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Seychelles	NA	
South Sudan	NA	



Energy-related CO₂ emissions per capita (tCO₂/capita)

Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita 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: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2017 Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burundi	0.0	•	→
Somalia	0.0	•	\rightarrow
Chad	0.1	•	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1	•	→
Central African Republic	0.1	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	0.1	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	0.1	•	→
Mali	0.1	•	→
Niger	0.1	•	→
Ethiopia	0.1	•	→
South Sudan	0.1	•	• •
Madagascar	0.1	•	→
Eritrea	0.1	•	• •
Uganda	0.1	•	\rightarrow
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	•	→
Burkina Faso	0.2	•	→
Sierra Leone	0.2	•	→
Comoros	0.2	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea	0.2	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	0.2	•	\rightarrow
Tanzania	0.2	•	\rightarrow
Gambia	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Zambia	0.3	•	→
Sudan	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Cameroon	0.3	•	\rightarrow
Togo	0.4	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	0.5	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	0.5	•	→
Nigeria	0.5	•	\rightarrow
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.6	•	\rightarrow
Senegal	0.6	•	\rightarrow
Benin	0.6	•	\rightarrow
Congo	0.6	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	0.7	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zimbabwe	0.8	•	→
Djibouti	0.8	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.9	•	→
Cabo Verde	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Lesotho	1.2	•	→
Angola	1.3	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	1.6	•	→
Morocco	1.7	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	2.2	•	1
Tunisia	2.6	•	1
Gabon	2.8	•	4
Botswana	3.2	•	1
Mauritius	3.4	•	1
Algeria	3.7	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	4.7	•	7
Seychelles	5.4	•	1
South Africa	9.0	•	\rightarrow
Libya	9.2	•	\rightarrow





Imported CO₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO₂/capita)

Imports of CO $_2$ emissions embodied in goods, measured as technology-adjusted, consumption-based (TCBA) emissions minus production-based emissions. Technology-adjusted emissions data reflects the carbon efficiency of exporting sectors. If a country uses relatively CO $_2$ -intensive technologies in its export sector then it will have a higher TCBA than suggested by a simple carbon footprint. Source: Kander, A., et al., 2015

Indicator	Value	Rating
Gabon	-0.6	•
Angola	-0.4	•
Congo	-0.4	•
Libya	-0.4	•
Egypt	-0.2	•
Algeria	-0.1	•
South Africa	-0.1	•
Côte d'Ivoire	-0.1	•
Liberia	0.0	•
South Sudan	0.0	•
Sudan	0.0	•
Chad	0.0	•
Somalia	0.0	•
Guinea	0.0	•
Ethiopia	0.1	•
Central African Republic	0.1	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1	•
Niger	0.1	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burundi	0.1	•
Eritrea	0.1	•
Mali	0.1	•
Cameroon	0.1	•
Madagascar	0.1	•
Mozambique	0.1	
Malawi	0.1	•
Mauritania	0.1	•
Togo	0.1	•
Burkina Faso	0.1	
Sierra Leone	0.1	•
Rwanda	0.1	
Zambia	0.2	•
Uganda	0.2	
Benin	0.2	•
Tanzania	0.2	
Ghana	0.2	•
Senegal	0.2	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Gambia	0.2	•
Nigeria	0.2	•
Kenya	0.3	•
Zimbabwe	0.3	•
Morocco	0.5	•
Djibouti	0.6	•
Tunisia	0.9	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.9	•
Lesotho	1.0	•
Cabo Verde	1.1	•
Namibia	2.7	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	2.7	•
Mauritius	3.7	•
Botswana	4.3	•
Seychelles	5.7	•
Comoros	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Guinea-Bissau	NA	•



CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

Kilograms of CO_2 emissions per capita embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Source: UN Comtrade Database, 2017

Indicator	Value Rating
Burkina Faso	0.0
Burundi	0.0
Cabo Verde	0.0
Central African Republic	0.0
Comoros	0.0
Djibouti	0.0
Eritrea	0.0
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.0
Gambia	0.0
Guinea	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0
Kenya	0.0
Lesotho	0.0
Liberia	0.0
Madagascar	0.0
Mali	0.0
Mauritania	0.0
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	0.0	•
Somalia	0.0	•
Togo	0.0	•
Ethiopia	0.0	•
Niger	0.0	•
Benin	0.0	•
Morocco	0.0	•
Uganda	0.0	•
Seychelles	0.0	•
Rwanda	0.0	•
Mauritius	0.0	•
Namibia	0.1	•
Malawi	0.8	•
Zambia	0.9	•
Tanzania	1.3	•
Senegal	4.2	•
Zimbabwe	4.9	•
Botswana	67.4	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Egypt	144.3	•
Côte d'Ivoire	152.3	•
Sudan	168.4	•
Cameroon	257.0	•
Tunisia	451.3	•
Ghana	512.4	•
Nigeria	1011.4	•
Algeria	3300.9	•
South Africa	3404.7	•
Mozambique	4095.1	•
Congo	4830.5	•
Angola	10066.3	•
Chad	NA	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Gabon	NA	
Libya	NA	
South Sudan	NA	



Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste

The amount of mismanaged plastic waste generated annually by populations living within 50 km of acoast worldwide that can potentially enter the ocean as marine debris. For each of 192 coastal countries with at least 100 permanent residents that border the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans and the Mediterranean and Black seas.

Source: Jambeck et al., 2015

ndicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Ra
Libya	22.9		Ghana	81.0	•	Democratic Republic of Congo	84.5	
Equatorial Guinea	30.5	•	São Tomé and Príncipe	81.1	•	Somalia	84.8	
Gabon	34.0	•	Cameroon	81.4	•	Botswana	NA	
Seychelles	36.9	•	Côte d'Ivoire	81.6	•	Burkina Faso	NA	
Mauritius	51.4	•	Senegal	82.0	•	Burundi	NA	
South Africa	54.0	•	Mauritania	82.4	•	Central African Republic	NA	
Algeria	58.1	•	Kenya	82.7	•	Chad	NA	
Tunisia	59.5	•	Benin	82.8	•	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	
Namibia	65.5	•	Comoros	82.9	•	Ethiopia	NA	
Morocco	65.9	•	Guinea-Bissau	83.5	•	Lesotho	NA	
Egypt	66.7	•	Tanzania	83.5	•	Malawi	NA	
Angola	70.7	•	Togo	83.5	•	Mali	NA	
Djibouti	72.6	•	Guinea	83.5	•	Niger	NA	
Cabo Verde	73.7	•	Gambia	83.6	•	Rwanda	NA	
Eritrea	76.6		Sierra Leone	83.8	•	South Sudan	NA	
Congo	76.9	•	Madagascar	83.8	•	Uganda	NA	
Sudan	79.6		Mozambique	83.9	•	Zambia	NA	
Nigeria	81.0	•	Liberia	84.4		Zimbabwe	NA	



Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)

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 (euthropication), human pathogens or trash.

Source: Ocean Health Index, 2017 Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Namibia	84.3	•	→
Seychelles	74.9	•	→
Gabon	65.3	•	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	65.0	•	1
Cabo Verde	63.7	•	1
Mauritius	63.6	•	4
Mauritania	62.1	•	4
Angola	62.0	•	1
Somalia	61.5	•	7
Equatorial Guinea	60.8	•	4
Madagascar	60.3	•	1
Guinea-Bissau	58.0	•	7
Eritrea	56.5	•	7
South Africa	56.4	•	4
Mozambique	55.7	•	\rightarrow
Libya	54.7	•	\rightarrow
Tanzania	54.6	•	1
Sudan	53.5	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	53.4	•	4
Djibouti	52.4	•	4
Egypt	52.1	•	4
Liberia	51.8	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	50.8	•	7
Gambia	50.3	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	49.7	•	4
Guinea	49.7	•	4
Congo	49.2	•	7
Senegal	49.0	•	7
Sierra Leone	45.6	•	4
Comoros	44.4	•	4
Algeria	42.8	•	4
Côte d'Ivoire	41.5	•	4
Cameroon	40.8	•	4
Ghana	40.0	•	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	39.7	•	4
Nigeria	36.3	•	4

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Benin	28.9	•	\rightarrow
Togo	28.2	•	4
Botswana	NA		• •
Burkina Faso	NA	•	• •
Burundi	NA		• •
Central African Republic	NA	•	• •
Chad	NA		• •
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	•	• •
Ethiopia	NA		• •
Lesotho	NA		• •
Malawi	NA		• •
Mali	NA	•	• •
Niger	NA		• •
Rwanda	NA		• •
South Sudan	NA		• •
Uganda	NA	•	• •
Zambia	NA		• •
Zimbabwe	NA		• •





Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)

The biodiversity subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures the degree of success in conserving species and habitats in marine life. Specifically, it looks at the risk of extinction as assessed by IUCN or GMAS and whether the size of marine habitats that support biodiversity has decreased since approximately 1980.

Source: Ocean Health Index, 2017

Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Namibia	98.1	•	\rightarrow	Benin	88.2	•	4	Democratic Republic of Congo	74.7	•	4
Cabo Verde	97.1	•	→	Togo	88.1	•	1	Nigeria	70.9	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	96.0	•	→	Comoros	87.9	•	\rightarrow	Botswana	NA		• •
Morocco	94.6	•	→	Eritrea	87.2	•	4	Burkina Faso	NA	•	• •
Mauritania	93.8	•	→	Angola	87.1	•	4	Burundi	NA		• •
Mauritius	93.3	•	→	Kenya	87.0	•	\rightarrow	Central African Republic	NA	•	• •
Ghana	93.1	•	→	Cameroon	86.5	•	4	Chad	NA		• •
Seychelles	93.1	•	→	Madagascar	85.8	•	7	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	•	• •
Equatorial Guinea	93.1	•	→	Sudan	84.1	•	4	Ethiopia	NA		• •
Tunisia	93.0	•	→	Gabon	83.3	•	4	Lesotho	NA	•	• •
Congo	91.2	•	→	Guinea	82.0	•	\rightarrow	Malawi	NA		• •
South Africa	90.6	•	\rightarrow	Tanzania	80.9	•	\rightarrow	Mali	NA	•	• •
Algeria	90.2	•	1	Liberia	80.4	•	\rightarrow	Niger	NA		• •
Libya	90.1	•	→	Somalia	79.8	•	\rightarrow	Rwanda	NA	•	• •
Mozambique	89.9	•	4	Guinea-Bissau	79.4	•	4	South Sudan	NA		• •
Djibouti	89.9	•	4	Côte d'Ivoire	78.3	•	\rightarrow	Uganda	NA	•	• •
Egypt	89.5	•	4	Senegal	76.7	•	4	Zambia	NA		• •
Gambia	88.4	•	4	Sierra Leone	76.2	•	→	Zimbabwe	NA	•	• •



Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)

The fisheries subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures the sustainability of fishing activities. It is calculated based on the population biomass (the live weight of fish in the ocean) and compared to the biomass that can deliver the stock's maximum sustainable yield, penalising overfishing and underfishing (with half the penalty of overfishing).

Source: Ocean Health Index, 2017

Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating Trend
South Africa	66.9	• ↓
Algeria	66.8	• 7
Tanzania	66.7	• 1
Ghana	57.6	• 🔱
Sierra Leone	52.8	• 1
Eritrea	50.2	• 7
Gabon	49.5	• →
Cameroon	48.7	• ->
Madagascar	47.3	• →
Djibouti	46.7	• ->
Libya	46.5	• 🔱
Mozambique	45.9	• ->
Egypt	45.5	• ->
Nigeria	45.3	• ->
Somalia	44.8	• 7
Congo	41.2	• ->
Benin	40.7	• ->
Mauritius	40.4	• ->

Indicator	Value	Rating Trend
Kenya	40.3	• ->
Senegal	39.9	• ->
Seychelles	39.4	• ->
Sudan	39.1	• ->
Comoros	37.4	• ↓
Côte d'Ivoire	36.4	• ->
Tunisia	35.5	• ->
Gambia	34.7	• ->
Namibia	34.2	• ->
Togo	34.1	• 🔱
Democratic Republic of Congo	32.9	• ->
Equatorial Guinea	30.4	• ->
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.0	• ↓
Angola	26.2	• ->
Liberia	25.3	• ->
Morocco	24.4	• 🔱
Cabo Verde	23.6	• 🔱
Guinea-Bissau	23.6	• ->

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea	19.9	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	17.1	•	4
Botswana	NA		• •
Burkina Faso	NA		• •
Burundi	NA		• •
Central African Republic	NA		• •
Chad	NA		• •
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA		• •
Ethiopia	NA		• •
Lesotho	NA		• •
Malawi	NA		• •
Mali	NA		• •
Niger	NA		• •
Rwanda	NA		• •
South Sudan	NA		• •
Uganda	NA		• •
Zambia	NA		• •
Zimbabwe	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 is covered by protected areas.

Source: BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	
Mozambique	99.2	
Gabon	98.6	•
Namibia	91.4	
Liberia	90.9	•
Guinea	89.1	•
Sudan	87.5	•
Mauritania	64.4	
São Tomé and Príncipe	63.6	•
South Africa	62.9	
Guinea-Bissau	61.0	•
Sierra Leone	57.6	•
Egypt	56.0	•
Tunisia	46.3	•
Morocco	44.2	•
Tanzania	43.7	•
Gambia	41.5	•
Kenva	40.3	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Senegal	37.8	•
Algeria	32.9	•
Benin	30.6	•
Madagascar	21.7	•
Seychelles	13.1	•
Mauritius	7.1	•
Angola	0.9	•
Cabo Verde	0.2	•
Djibouti	0.0	
Eritrea	0.0	•
Libya	0.0	•
Somalia	0.0	•
Botswana	NA	
Burkina Faso	NA	•
Burundi	NA	
Cameroon	NA	
Central African Republic	NA	•
Chad	NA	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Comoros	NA	
Congo	NA	
Côte d'Ivoire	NA	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	
Ethiopia	NA	
Ghana	NA	
Lesotho	NA	•
Malawi	NA	
Mali	NA	
Niger	NA	
Nigeria	NA	
Rwanda	NA	
South Sudan	NA	
Togo	NA	
Uganda	NA	•
Zambia	NA	
Zimbabwe	NA	



Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)

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: Hsu, A., et al., 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	2.1	•
Guinea	3.5	•
Tunisia	5.8	•
Morocco	6.3	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	7.5	•
Eritrea	10.7	•
Angola	10.9	•
Namibia	12.3	•
Nigeria	13.4	•
Equatorial Guinea	13.7	•
Madagascar	14.2	•
Mauritania	15.7	•
Tanzania	16.4	•
Liberia	17.6	•
Mozambique	20.0	•
Comoros	24.0	•
Somalia	25.4	•
Senegal	25.6	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	26.8	•
Egypt	27.4	•
Mauritius	28.9	•
Kenya	32.4	•
South Africa	33.8	•
Ghana	39.0	•
Sudan	39.2	•
Gabon	47.2	•
Guinea-Bissau	54.6	•
Seychelles	56.0	•
Algeria	65.2	•
Libya	67.1	•
Benin	NA	
Botswana	NA	
Burkina Faso	NA	
Burundi	NA	
Cameroon	NA	
Central African Republic	NA	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Chad	NA	•
Congo	NA	•
Côte d'Ivoire	NA	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	•
Djibouti	NA	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA	•
Ethiopia	NA	
Gambia	NA	•
Lesotho	NA	
Malawi	NA	•
Mali	NA	
Niger	NA	•
Rwanda	NA	
South Sudan	NA	•
Togo	NA	
Uganda	NA	•
Zambia	NA	•
Zimbabwe	NA	•



The percentage of a country's total fish catch, in tons, caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which a net is pulled behind one or more boats.

Source: Sea Around Us, 2018 Trends: 2009-2014

Indicator	Value R	Rating Tr	rend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	•	• •	Guinea	17.4	•	7	Central African Republic	NA		• •
Gambia	1.4	•	→	Libya	19.9	•	4	Chad	NA		• •
Benin	1.5	•	→	Mauritania	23.0	•	1	Comoros	NA		• •
Sudan	2.0	•	1	Equatorial Guinea	23.2	•	4	Democratic Republic of Congo	NA		• •
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	•	1	South Africa	26.6	•	\rightarrow	Djibouti	NA		• •
Tanzania	2.8	•	→	Tunisia	28.1	•	4	Eritrea	NA		• •
Côte d'Ivoire	4.3	•	1	Nigeria	28.5	•	\rightarrow	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	NA		• •
Liberia	6.1	•	• •	Angola	28.9	•	7	Ethiopia	NA		• •
Mauritius	6.5	•	• •	Sierra Leone	29.6	•	4	Lesotho	NA		• •
Ghana	7.8	•	1	Algeria	29.6	•	4	Malawi	NA		• •
Cameroon	7.9	•	1	Cabo Verde	33.7	•	• •	Mali	NA		• •
Kenya	8.0	•	4	Egypt	34.5	•	7	Niger	NA		• •
Congo	8.0	•	1	Gabon	39.6	•	4	Rwanda	NA		• •
Somalia	10.4	•	→	Morocco	62.0	•	\rightarrow	Seychelles	NA	•	• •
Madagascar	13.6	•	4	Namibia	88.1	•	\rightarrow	South Sudan	NA		• •
Mozambique	14.1	•	1	Botswana	NA		• •	Uganda	NA		• •
Senegal	15.2	•	7	Burkina Faso	NA		• •	Zambia	NA		• •
Togo	15.4	•	\	Burundi	NA	•	• •	Zimbabwe	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 is covered by protected areas.

Source: BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, 2017 Trends: 2011-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	•	→
Togo	97.0	•	\rightarrow
Zimbabwe	85.9	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	85.4	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	85.0	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	81.6	•	\rightarrow
Sierra Leone	80.3	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	79.6	•	\rightarrow
Côte d'Ivoire	77.7	•	\rightarrow
Benin	77.4	•	\rightarrow
Central African Republic	74.4	•	→
Uganda	73.7	•	\rightarrow
Congo	72.1	•	→
Burkina Faso	71.8	•	\rightarrow
Chad	70.6	•	→
Guinea	67.2	•	\rightarrow
Gabon	61.2	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	57.4	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Africa	54.5	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	54.4	•	\rightarrow
Tanzania	53.6	•	→
Guinea-Bissau	52.6	•	→
Burundi	51.2	•	1
Zambia	48.3	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	47.1	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	45.7	•	→
Morocco	43.5	•	↑
Niger	42.8	•	7
Senegal	41.2	•	\rightarrow
Tunisia	40.9	•	1
Madagascar	40.8	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	39.6	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	38.8	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	37.5	•	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	36.7	•	→
Mozambique	36.5	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Cameroon	36.3	•	7
Gambia	34.6	•	\rightarrow
Mali	33.8	•	\rightarrow
South Sudan	33.6	•	→
Angola	28.4	•	→
Mauritius	25.7	•	→
Sudan	25.0	•	7
Seychelles	21.9	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	19.8	•	→
Lesotho	15.3	•	→
Comoros	14.8	•	→
Liberia	14.8	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	14.6	•	→
Eritrea	13.3	•	\rightarrow
Cabo Verde	7.1	•	→
Libya	4.6	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	1.0	•	\rightarrow
Somalia	0.0	•	→

Percentage change in forest area (2010-2015)



Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	4.4	•
Gabon	3.9	
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	1.4	•
Rwanda	1.4	
Cabo Verde	1.2	•
Burundi	0.9	•
Gambia	0.8	•
Ghana	0.6	
Kenya	0.4	•
Tunisia	0.3	•
Ethiopia	0.2	•
Lesotho	0.1	•
Mauritius	0.1	•
Algeria	0.0	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	•
Djibouti	0.0	•
Egypt	0.0	•
Libya	0.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritania	0.0	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	
Seychelles	0.0	•
South Africa	0.0	
South Sudan	0.0	•
Morocco	-0.1	•
Niger	-0.1	•
Central African Republic	-0.1	•
Madagascar	-0.1	•
Congo	-0.2	•
Eritrea	-0.2	•
Mali	-0.3	•
Angola	-0.5	•
Namibia	-0.5	•
Sudan	-0.5	•
Chad	-0.5	•
Somalia	-0.7	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	-0.7	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Guinea	-0.7	•
Botswana	-0.9	•
Malawi	-0.9	•
Senegal	-1.0	•
Zambia	-1.1	•
Burkina Faso	-1.1	•
Comoros	-1.1	•
Mozambique	-1.3	•
Liberia	-1.5	•
Togo	-1.8	•
Guinea-Bissau	-1.8	•
Equatorial Guinea	-2.1	•
Tanzania	-2.1	•
Nigeria	-2.2	•
Benin	-2.2	•
Cameroon	-2.3	•
Uganda	-3.4	•
Zimbabwe	-4.0	•



Red List Index of species survival (0-1)

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, BirdLife International, 2017

Trends: 2011-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	1.0	•	→
Botswana	1.0	•	\rightarrow
Congo	1.0	•	→
Gambia	1.0	•	→
Mali	1.0	•	→
Mauritania	1.0	•	→
Lesotho	1.0	•	\rightarrow
Libya	1.0	•	→
Namibia	1.0	•	→
Tunisia	1.0	•	→
Gabon	1.0	•	→
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	•	→
Angola	0.9	•	→
Central African Republic	0.9	•	→
Niger	0.9	•	→
Senegal	0.9	•	→
Sudan	0.9	•	→
South Sudan	0.9	•	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burundi	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Chad	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Benin	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Sierra Leone	0.9	•	→
Algeria	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Guinea	0.9	•	→
Somalia	0.9	•	→
Côte d'Ivoire	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Liberia	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Morocco	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Cabo Verde	0.9	•	1
Zambia	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	0.9	•	\rightarrow

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Togo	0.9	•	\rightarrow
Cameroon	0.8	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	0.8	•	→
Mozambique	8.0	•	4
Djibouti	8.0	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.8	•	\rightarrow
Equatorial Guinea	8.0	•	\rightarrow
Malawi	8.0	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	8.0	•	4
Madagascar	0.8	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	8.0	•	\rightarrow
Zimbabwe	8.0	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	8.0	•	4
Comoros	0.8	•	4
Uganda	0.8	•	4
Tanzania	0.7	•	4
Seychelles	0.7	•	4
Mauritius	0.4	•	4





Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sudan	0.0	•
Somalia	0.1	•
South Sudan	0.1	•
Ethiopia	0.2	•
Chad	0.2	•
Tanzania	0.2	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.2	•
Mozambique	0.3	•
Burundi	0.3	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.3	•
Eritrea	0.3	•
Cameroon	0.3	•
Egypt	0.3	•
Niger	0.3	•
Nigeria	0.3	•
Ghana	0.4	•
Uganda	0.4	•
Madagascar	0.4	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mali	0.4	•
Guinea	0.4	•
Senegal	0.5	•
Malawi	0.5	•
Central African Republic	0.5	•
Liberia	0.6	•
Sierra Leone	0.6	•
Benin	0.6	•
Gambia	0.6	•
Togo	0.7	•
Morocco	0.7	•
Burkina Faso	0.7	•
Algeria	0.7	•
Zambia	0.8	•
Kenya	0.8	•
Angola	1.1	•
Zimbabwe	1.1	•
Rwanda	1.2	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Congo	1.2	•
Tunisia	1.6	•
Djibouti	1.9	•
South Africa	1.9	•
Mauritania	2.0	•
Libya	2.1	•
Gabon	3.0	•
Lesotho	4.4	•
Cabo Verde	4.7	•
Namibia	5.2	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	6.2	•
Botswana	6.8	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	8.2	•
Mauritius	26.1	•
Seychelles	40.3	•
Comoros	NA	•
Equatorial Guinea	NA	•
Guinea-Bissau	NA	



Homicides (per 100,000 people)

The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; e.g. killing in armed conflict. *Source*: UNODC, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	38.0	•
South Africa	34.3	•
Namibia	16.9	•
South Sudan	13.7	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	13.4	•
Central African Republic	13.1	•
Côte d'Ivoire	11.8	•
Uganda	11.8	•
Mali	10.8	•
Botswana	10.5	•
Mauritania	10.2	•
Congo	10.1	•
Nigeria	9.8	•
Angola	9.7	•
Togo	9.1	•
Gambia	9.1	•
Chad	9.0	•
Gabon	9.0	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	8.8	•
Guinea	8.5	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	8.2	•
Comoros	7.6	•
Ethiopia	7.6	•
Eritrea	7.5	•
Senegal	7.3	•
Tanzania	7.0	•
Djibouti	6.8	•
Zimbabwe	6.7	•
Sudan	6.5	•
Benin	6.0	•
Cameroon	5.9	•
Zambia	5.9	•
Kenya	5.8	•
Somalia	5.6	•
Rwanda	4.5	•
Niger	4.5	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burundi	4.0	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.4	•
Mozambique	3.4	•
Egypt	3.2	•
Liberia	3.2	•
Equatorial Guinea	3.2	•
Tunisia	3.1	•
Mauritius	2.7	•
Libya	2.5	•
Seychelles	2.2	•
Sierra Leone	1.9	•
Malawi	1.8	•
Ghana	1.7	•
Algeria	1.4	•
Morocco	1.1	•
Burkina Faso	0.7	•
Madagascar	0.6	•
Guinea-Bissau	NA	





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. The data sources used by UCDP include publicly available documents from news agencies, academic journals, NGOs, and other organizations, which are used to list and aggregate individual conflict events to the level of each country or actor for each year. For conflicts or actors spanning across several countries, the number of deaths is divided evenly across the

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2017

Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Benin	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Madagascar	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Angola	0.1	•	7
Botswana	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Malawi	0.0	•	→	Burundi	0.1	•	4
Burkina Faso	0.0	•	4	Mauritania	0.0	•	↑	Ethiopia	0.1	•	7
Cabo Verde	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Mauritius	0.0	•	→	Mozambique	0.1	•	\rightarrow
Central African Republic	0.0	•	1	Morocco	0.0	•	→	Kenya	0.1	•	4
Comoros	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Namibia	0.0	•	→	Chad	0.1	•	4
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	•	1	Rwanda	0.0	•	→	Algeria	0.2	•	1
Djibouti	0.0	•	\rightarrow	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	•	→	Egypt	0.3	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	•	→	Senegal	0.0	•	↑	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.4	•	1
Eritrea	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Seychelles	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Mali	0.5	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Sierra Leone	0.0	•	→	Cameroon	0.9	•	4
Gabon	0.0	•	\rightarrow	South Africa	0.0	•	→	Congo	1.1	•	1
Gambia	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Tanzania	0.0	•	→	Nigeria	1.3	•	4
Ghana	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Togo	0.0	•	→	Niger	1.3	•	4
Guinea	0.0	•	→	Tunisia	0.0	•	→	Sudan	3.2	•	4
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	•	→	Zambia	0.0	•	→	South Sudan	5.6	•	1
Lesotho	0.0	•	\rightarrow	Zimbabwe	0.0	•	→	Somalia	17.4	•	1
Liberia	0.0	•	→	Uganda	0.0	•	→	Libya	27.4	•	1



Proportion of the 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, 2017 Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	87.0	•	→
Somalia	85.0	•	• •
Egypt	76.0	•	1
Morocco	74.0	•	1
Comoros	72.0	•	• •
Djibouti	72.0	•	• •
Sudan	71.0	•	1
Niger	67.0	•	\rightarrow
Ethiopia	66.0	•	1
Ghana	66.0	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	66.0	•	1
Tanzania	65.0	•	7
Tunisia	63.0	•	1
Kenya	59.0	•	7
Nigeria	59.0	•	1
Uganda	59.0	•	1
Algeria	58.0	•	• •
Mali	58.0	•	+

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	55.0	•	4
Guinea	54.0	•	4
Sierra Leone	54.0	•	7
Benin	53.0		4
Togo	53.0	•	7
Central African Republic	52.0	•	4
Zimbabwe	52.0	•	1
Mozambique	51.0		7
Chad	50.0	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	50.0	•	• •
Libya	50.0	•	• •
Zambia	48.0		4
Congo	47.0	•	4
Angola	46.0	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	46.0	•	4
Senegal	46.0		4
Democratic Republic of Congo	45.0	•	7
Cameroon	44.0	•	4

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Malawi	44.0	•	4
Burundi	43.0	•	4
Lesotho	43.0	•	\rightarrow
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	42.0	•	• •
Madagascar	42.0	•	4
Namibia	42.0	•	• •
South Sudan	42.0	•	• •
Liberia	40.0	•	7
Botswana	34.0	•	4
South Africa	31.0	•	\rightarrow
Gabon	25.0	•	4
Cabo Verde	NA	•	• •
Equatorial Guinea	NA		• •
Eritrea	NA	•	• •
Gambia	NA		• •
Guinea-Bissau	NA	•	• •
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA		• •
Seychelles	NA	•	• •





Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)

The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labour at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour 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.

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0.0	•
Tunisia	2.1	•
Algeria	5.0	•
Cabo Verde	6.4	•
Egypt	7.0	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	7.3	•
Djibouti	7.7	•
Morocco	8.3	•
Botswana	9.0	•
Gabon	13.4	•
Uganda	16.3	•
Gambia	19.2	•
Liberia	20.8	•
Ghana	21.8	•
Comoros	22.0	•
Mozambique	22.2	•
Lesotho	22.9	•
Madagascar	22.9	•

Indicator	Value	Ratin
Senegal	23.0	•
Congo	23.3	•
Angola	23.4	•
Nigeria	24.7	•
Sudan	24.9	•
Kenya	25.9	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	26.0	•
Burundi	26.3	•
Côte d'Ivoire	26.4	•
Ethiopia	27.4	•
Equatorial Guinea	27.8	•
Togo	27.9	•
Guinea	28.3	•
Central African Republic	28.5	•
Rwanda	28.5	•
Tanzania	28.8	•
Niger	30.5	•
Sierra Leone	37.4	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritania	37.6	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	38.4	•
Burkina Faso	39.2	•
Malawi	39.3	•
Zambia	40.6	•
Cameroon	47.0	•
Somalia	49.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	51.1	•
Chad	51.5	•
Benin	52.5	•
Mali	55.8	•
Eritrea	NA	•
Libya	NA	
Mauritius	NA	•
Namibia	NA	•
South Africa	NA	•
South Sudan	NA	
Zimbabwe	NA	•



Property Rights (0-100)

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: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017 Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating Trend
South Africa	85.4	• 🔱
Botswana	85.0	• →
Mauritius	80.9	• →
Rwanda	75.1	• →
Ghana	73.6	• 1
Cabo Verde	69.8	• 1
Namibia	69.5	• 🔸
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	68.9	• →
Lesotho	67.7	• 1
Senegal	67.5	• →
Tunisia	67.3	• 🔸
Seychelles	66.7	• 🔱
Morocco	64.2	• 🔸
Zambia	60.5	• →
Côte d'Ivoire	58.5	• 1
Kenya	57.4	• 1
Malawi	55.5	• 🔱
Tanzania	55.2	• ↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Uganda	54.3	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	54.1	•	4
Benin	53.7	•	4
Gambia	53.5	•	4
Liberia	53.3	•	7
Burkina Faso	53.1	•	4
Egypt	49.3	•	4
Gabon	48.6	•	4
Nigeria	47.5	•	\rightarrow
Mali	47.3	•	4
Cameroon	47.1	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	46.8	•	7
Mozambique	46.1	•	4
Sierra Leone	45.7	•	4
Algeria	45.5	•	\rightarrow
Togo	44.7	•	4
Ethiopia	44.5	•	4
Niger	43.2	•	4

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Madagascar	41.1	•	\rightarrow
Democratic Republic of Congo	39.0	•	→
Congo	38.8	•	\rightarrow
Mauritania	38.4	•	4
Guinea-Bissau	38.3	•	4
Eritrea	34.9	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	34.2	•	4
Burundi	33.1	•	\rightarrow
Angola	33.0	•	4
Chad	33.0	•	\rightarrow
Sudan	31.6	•	→
Guinea	31.2	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	31.0	•	4
South Sudan	24.7	•	4
Zimbabwe	23.5	•	→
Central African Republic	18.0	•	4
Libya	9.3	•	4
Somalia	19	•	-



This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice.

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017 Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	100.0	•	→
Botswana	97.9	•	\rightarrow
Benin	97.5	•	\rightarrow
Namibia	92.4	•	\rightarrow
Ghana	91.8	•	→
Comoros	90.9	•	→
Morocco	90.2	•	\rightarrow
Niger	90.0	•	\rightarrow
Cabo Verde	89.8	•	→
Mali	86.8	•	→
Seychelles	86.6	•	1
South Africa	86.3	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	85.7	•	→
Senegal	85.0	•	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	83.8	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	82.8	•	4
Gabon	76.1	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zambia	75.6	•	↑
Djibouti	75.2	•	↑
Uganda	75.2	•	4
Malawi	72.9	•	1
Burkina Faso	71.7	•	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	70.8	•	↑
Mozambique	68.3	•	1
Liberia	67.3	•	↑
Gambia	66.6	•	↑
Tanzania	65.7	•	4
Togo	65.2	•	4
Lesotho	60.9	•	4
Cameroon	60.0	•	4
Algeria	59.6	•	7
Sierra Leone	57.3	•	7
Ethiopia	53.9	•	4
Angola	50.7	•	→
Zimbabwe	48.7	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Congo	43.9	•	7
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	40.4	•	→
Madagascar	38.1	•	4
Guinea-Bissau	34.9	•	4
Kenya	34.9	•	4
Mauritania	32.0	•	4
Libya	27.9	•	→
Chad	27.7	•	→
Guinea	27.3	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	26.4	•	→
Sudan	26.4	•	4
Central African Republic	26.2	•	4
Burundi	22.5	•	4
Egypt	21.1	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	16.9	•	4
South Sudan	16.5	•	4
Somalia	10.8	•	\rightarrow
Eritrea	10.0	•	4



Nigeria

Corruption Perception Index (0-100)

76.1

The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of percieved corruption) to 100 (lowest level of percieved corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

Source: Transparency International, 2017

Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Botswana	61.0	•	→
Seychelles	60.0	•	1
Cabo Verde	55.0	•	4
Rwanda	55.0	•	7
Namibia	51.0	•	1
Mauritius	50.0	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	46.0	•	→
Senegal	45.0	•	1
South Africa	43.0	•	→
Burkina Faso	42.0	•	→
Lesotho	42.0	•	1
Tunisia	42.0	•	4
Ghana	40.0	•	7
Morocco	40.0	•	4
Benin	39.0	•	→
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	39.0	•	1
Zambia	37.0	•	→
Côte d'Ivoire	36.0	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tanzania	36.0	•	4
Ethiopia	35.0	•	\rightarrow
Algeria	33.0	•	\rightarrow
Niger	33.0	•	\rightarrow
Egypt	32.0	•	7
Gabon	32.0	•	4
Togo	32.0	•	\rightarrow
Djibouti	31.0	•	4
Liberia	31.0	•	4
Malawi	31.0	•	4
Mali	31.0	•	\rightarrow
Gambia	30.0	•	4
Sierra Leone	30.0	•	4
Kenya	28.0	•	4
Mauritania	28.0	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	27.0	•	4
Guinea	27.0	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	27.0	•	4

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Uganda	26.0	•	4
Cameroon	25.0	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	25.0	•	\rightarrow
Madagascar	24.0	•	4
Central African Republic	23.0	•	4
Burundi	22.0	•	→
Zimbabwe	22.0	•	\rightarrow
Congo	21.0	•	4
Democratic Republic of Congo	21.0	•	→
Chad	20.0	•	→
Eritrea	20.0	•	4
Angola	19.0	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	17.0	•	• •
Guinea-Bissau	17.0	•	4
Libya	17.0	•	4
Sudan	16.0	•	4
South Sudan	12.0	•	• •
Somalia	9.0	•	→





Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (0-100)

This indicator captures the extent of executive corruption and the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held accountable. 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: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017

Trends: 2011-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Cabo Verde	92.0	•	→
Botswana	90.1	•	\rightarrow
Rwanda	85.5	•	1
Senegal	80.9	•	1
South Africa	77.7	•	1
Burkina Faso	77.5	•	1
Tunisia	74.6	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	72.2	•	1
Namibia	71.9	•	\rightarrow
Benin	70.7	•	1
Morocco	70.5	•	7
Zambia	67.9	•	1
Ethiopia	66.1	•	7
Tanzania	66.1	•	\rightarrow
Mauritius	64.9	•	7
Seychelles	62.1	•	\rightarrow
Lesotho	60.3	•	1
Côte d'Ivoire	57.4	•	1

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Ghana	56.7	•	4
Algeria	55.7	•	7
Liberia	53.9	•	4
Central African Republic	53.7	•	1
Mauritania	52.1	•	→
Mali	45.8	•	4
Togo	45.4	•	1
Sierra Leone	41.5	•	4
Djibouti	40.9	•	4
Mozambique	40.9	•	\rightarrow
Comoros	39.4	•	\rightarrow
Nigeria	39.4	•	\rightarrow
Kenya	39.3	•	7
Niger	39.1	•	4
Congo	39.0	•	7
Gabon	38.9	•	7
Uganda	38.1	•	4
Malawi	37.8	•	4

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	36.2	•	1
Guinea	34.7	•	4
Madagascar	30.8	•	7
Angola	28.8	•	7
Cameroon	27.4	•	→
Gambia	26.8	•	4
Libya	26.2	•	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	25.8	•	→
Egypt	25.1	•	4
Zimbabwe	25.0	•	7
Eritrea	24.6	•	4
Chad	22.2	•	→
Burundi	21.5	•	4
Equatorial Guinea	21.3	•	→
Guinea-Bissau	16.6	•	4
Sudan	14.5	•	→
South Sudan	9.9	•	4
Somalia	8.9	•	4



Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)

The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.

Source: UNICEF, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	99.6	
Egypt	99.4	•
Tunisia	99.2	
Congo	95.9	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.2	•
Morocco	94.0	•
Djibouti	91.7	•
Cabo Verde	91.0	•
Gabon	89.6	•
Comoros	87.3	•
Mali	87.2	•
Namibia	87.1	•
South Africa	85.0	•
Benin	84.8	•
Botswana	83.2	•
Madagascar	83.0	•
Togo	78.1	•
Burkina Faso	76.9	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	76.7	•
Burundi	75.2	•
Gambia	72.0	•
Ghana	70.5	•
Senegal	68.3	•
Sudan	67.3	•
Malawi	67.2	•
Kenya	66.9	•
Cameroon	66.1	•
Mauritania	65.6	•
Côte d'Ivoire	65.0	•
Niger	63.9	•
Guinea	57.9	•
Rwanda	56.0	•
Equatorial Guinea	53.5	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	53.5	•
Mozambique	47.9	•
Zimbabwe	43.5	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	43.3	•
South Sudan	35.4	•
Uganda	29.9	•
Nigeria	29.8	•
Tanzania	26.4	•
Angola	25.0	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	24.6	•
Liberia	24.6	•
Guinea-Bissau	23.7	•
Chad	12.0	•
Zambia	11.3	•
Somalia	3.0	•
Ethiopia	2.7	•
Central African Republic	NA	•
Eritrea	NA	•
Libya	NA	•
Mauritius	NA	•
Seychelles	NA	



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: AfDB, AUC, and UNECA, 2018

Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend	Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	47.9	•	→	Malawi	21.2	•	1	Ethiopia	14.7	•	\rightarrow
Seychelles	36.5	•	→	Ghana	21.0	•	↑	Uganda	14.1	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	33.5	•	→	Togo	19.9	•	1	Burundi	13.7	•	7
South Africa	31.5	•	→	Rwanda	19.3	•	7	Niger	13.2	•	↑
Namibia	30.6	•	→	Kenya	19.2	•	7	Guinea-Bissau	13.0	•	7
Djibouti	30.5	•	\rightarrow	Côte d'Ivoire	19.0	•	4	Sierra Leone	12.8	•	\rightarrow
Congo	30.4	•	→	Burkina Faso	18.6	•	1	Madagascar	11.7	•	\rightarrow
Mozambique	26.8	•	1	Gambia	18.1	•	↑	Gabon	10.7	•	4
Mauritania	25.6	•	1	Mali	18.1	•	4	Central African Republic	9.3	•	4
Senegal	25.0	•	1	Algeria	18.0	•	\rightarrow	Angola	8.9	•	4
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	24.7	•	→	Zambia	17.7	•	1	Democratic Republic of Congo	8.9	•	↑
Cabo Verde	23.7	•	4	Egypt	17.2	•	4	Sudan	6.9	•	→
Morocco	23.5	•	1	Cameroon	16.5	•	7	Equatorial Guinea	6.4	•	4
Zimbabwe	22.8	•	1	Tanzania	16.2	•	\rightarrow	Chad	4.5	•	\rightarrow
Libya	22.7	•	→	São Tomé and Príncipe	16.2	•	•	Nigeria	3.0	•	4
Tunisia	22.6	•	1	Benin	15.8	•	4	Eritrea	NA		• •
Liberia	22.5	•	1	Guinea	15.6	•	4	Somalia	NA		• •
Mauritius	21.5	•	7	Comoros	14.9	•	\rightarrow	South Sudan	NA	•	••



Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on health and education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. *Source*: UNESCO, 2017

Indicator	Value Ra	ting	Indicator	Value	Rating	Indicator	Value	Rat
Lesotho	20.2	•	Kenya	11.0	•	Congo	8.5	(
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	16.3	•	Morocco	10.9	•	Guinea-Bissau	8.3	
Namibia	16.2	•	Mali	10.6	•	Cameroon	7.3	
Malawi	16.2	•	Côte d'Ivoire	10.4	•	Seychelles	7.0	(
Botswana	16.0	•	Sudan	10.3	•	Angola	6.9	(
Zimbabwe	14.9	•	Togo	10.1	•	Mauritania	6.6	
South Africa	14.8	•	Ghana	9.7	•	Chad	6.3	
Sierra Leone	13.8	•	Mauritius	9.7	•	Madagascar	6.2	
Burundi	13.4	•	Ethiopia	9.7	•	Democratic Republic of Congo	6.1	
Tunisia	13.4	•	Burkina Faso	9.6	•	Gabon	6.1	
Djibouti	13.3	•	Uganda	9.4	•	Zambia	6.0	
Liberia	12.9	•	Cabo Verde	9.3	•	Eritrea	5.4	
Rwanda	12.7	•	Gambia	9.3	•	Central African Republic	5.0	
Niger	12.5	•	Tanzania	9.1	•	South Sudan	4.5	
Mozambique	12.4	•	Benin	8.9	•	Equatorial Guinea	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	12.1	•	Guinea	8.9	•	Libya	NA	
Senegal	12.1	•	Egypt	8.6	•	Nigeria	NA	
Comoros	11.6	•	Algeria	8.6	•	Somalia	NA	





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: African Union, African Development Bank, and UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	0.0	•
Lesotho	0.0	•
Libya	0.0	•
Mauritius	0.0	•
Namibia	0.0	•
Morocco	0.0	•
South Africa	0.0	•
Zambia	0.0	•
Egypt	0.1	•
Madagascar	0.2	•
Sudan	0.3	•
Tunisia	0.4	•
Comoros	0.5	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	0.6	•
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	•
Sierra Leone	0.8	•
Eritrea	0.8	•
Malawi	0.8	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Senegal	1.1	•
Mozambique	1.6	•
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	•
Algeria	3.9	•
Ghana	4.8	•
Niger	5.1	•
Togo	5.1	•
Mali	5.4	•
Burkina Faso	5.9	•
Benin	6.6	•
Mauritania	7.9	•
Central African Republic	8.6	•
Ethiopia	8.9	•
Seychelles	9.8	•
Djibouti	10.6	•
Cabo Verde	11.2	•
Zimbabwe	12.1	•
Nigeria	13.5	•

Indicator	Value	Rating
Guinea	13.6	•
Gambia	16.7	•
Rwanda	33.5	•
Uganda	33.6	•
Kenya	33.8	•
Burundi	50.0	•
Tanzania	54.8	•
Angola	NA	
Cameroon	NA	
Chad	NA	
Congo	NA	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Gabon	NA	
Liberia	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	NA	•



Visa Requirement score

Level of customs duties on imports

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: African Union, African Development Bank, and UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0.0	•
Uganda	37.0	•
Mauritius	38.0	•
Cabo Verde	38.0	•
Togo	39.0	•
Guinea-Bissau	40.0	•
Mozambique	46.0	•
Mauritania	46.0	•
Kenya	48.0	•
Rwanda	48.0	•
Somalia	54.0	•
Madagascar	54.0	•
Comoros	54.0	•
Senegal	55.0	•
Djibouti	56.0	•
Tanzania	64.0	•
Gambia	78.0	•
Tunisia	87.0	•

Indicator	value	Kating
Burkina Faso	94.0	•
Côte d'Ivoire	99.0	•
Zambia	99.0	•
Guinea	102.0	•
Mali	102.0	•
Ghana	104.0	•
Benin	105.0	•
Nigeria	106.0	•
Botswana	108.0	•
Niger	108.0	•
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	111.0	•
Malawi	111.0	•
Zimbabwe	112.0	•
Sierra Leone	115.0	•
Liberia	117.0	•
Lesotho	117.0	•
South Africa	120.0	•
Central African Republic	120.0	•

Indicator

Indicator	Value	Rating
Chad	124.0	•
Congo	126.0	•
Namibia	126.0	•
São Tomé and Príncipe	132.0	•
Morocco	135.0	•
Gabon	139.0	•
Cameroon	141.0	•
Algeria	141.0	•
Equatorial Guinea	147.0	•
Burundi	147.0	•
Democratic Republic of Congo	147.0	•
Egypt	148.0	•
South Sudan	152.0	•
Eritrea	154.0	•
Ethiopia	154.0	•
Sudan	155.0	•
Angola	157.0	•
Libya	159.0	•

Value Dating



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, 2017 Trends: 2008-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	85.6	•	1
Egypt	83.3	•	→
Seychelles	78.9	•	4
Malawi	77.8	•	1
Rwanda	77.8	•	1
Senegal	76.7	•	1
Morocco	76.7	•	\rightarrow
South Africa	75.6	•	4
Uganda	74.4	•	4
Benin	73.3	•	1
Burkina Faso	73.3	•	1
Niger	72.2	•	1
Tanzania	71.1	•	1
Cameroon	70.0	•	4
Ethiopia	70.0	•	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	70.0	•	1
Togo	70.0	•	1
Ghana	68.9	•	7

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mozambique	68.9	•	1
Cabo Verde	67.8	•	4
Sudan	66.7	•	7
Côte d'Ivoire	66.7	•	1
Mali	65.6	•	1
Burundi	63.3	•	7
Gambia	63.3	•	1
Nigeria	63.3	•	1
Tunisia	62.2	•	1
Lesotho	62.2	•	1
Algeria	61.1	•	4
Liberia	60.0	•	1
Zimbabwe	60.0	•	1
Sierra Leone	58.9	•	1
eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	58.9	•	4
Kenya	57.8	•	4
Mauritania	56.7	•	→
			_

Madagascar

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Namibia	56.7	•	4
Djibouti	54.4	•	7
Guinea	52.2	•	4
Zambia	52.2	•	\rightarrow
Botswana	50.0	•	4
Congo	48.9	•	4
Chad	48.9	•	↑
Guinea-Bissau	47.8	•	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	46.7	•	1
Equatorial Guinea	45.6	•	\rightarrow
Angola	45.6	•	7
South Sudan	43.3	•	• •
Central African Republic	38.9	•	1
Gabon	36.7	•	7
Comoros	30.0	•	4
Eritrea	28.9	•	4
Somalia	23.3	•	4
Libya	22.2	•	4

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