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2019 AFRICA

SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS REPORT

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS CENTER FOR AFRICA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

June 2019

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2019 AFRICA

SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS REPORT

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Foreword

As we approach the fourth anniversary of the ratification of the SDGs, we are very pleased to present the second annual report on the progress of African countries towards achievement of the SDGs. We renew our call for an acceleration of SDG actions to address the pressing challenges related to poverty, infrastructure, innovation, and environmental sustainability.

The 2019 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report is a call for action not only to meet the SDGs but also to ensure timely and high-quality data on SDG indicators. The report focuses on the efforts that African governments are taking to incorporate the SDGs into their national strategies, budgets, public engagements, and coordination among branches of government. Governments have a unique and central role to play in achieving the UN's Agenda 2030 as well as Africa's own Agenda 2063, which will continue beyond the SDG timeline. While good governance is a Sustainable Development Goal in its own right (SDG 16), the active role of government is instrumental to every other SDG as well.

For this reason, it is necessary not only for each country to reflect on its current SDG status and progress, which are featured in detail in the country profiles, but to analyze how government-led efforts can be improved and accelerated. To this end, we invite countries to organize an "SDG Day" to reflect, at the country level, on the progress made toward the SDGs and how government efforts can do more to support SDG progress. The SDG Day would also be an opportunity to reflect on how the specific SDG targets can be placed in the national context, and how SDG metrics can be disaggregated by region and by household circumstances to better understand the current situation and to design policies that truly leave no one behind.

We hope that the 2019 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report will enlighten policy makers and the public on the progress so far towards the SDGs in Africa, and will serve as a catalyst to inspire increasing efforts by citizens, governments, businesses, academics, NGOs, and other partners within and beyond the continent to support the SDGs in Africa. With just over a decade left until 2030, time is running out and the stakes are high. We call on all partners to redouble their efforts to achieve the SDGs.

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

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

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.

Executive Summary

The 2019 SDG Index and Dashboards Report provides an assessment not just of where African countries stand with respect to the SDGs and their progress toward the goals, but also how African governments are implementing strategies for achieving them. The key findings of both of these assessments are summarized below.

While the 2018 report included only 11 countries in the preliminary analysis of SDG implementation, this report includes all 54 African countries. To make the survey more comprehensive, additional questions were added, organized around the following 6 areas: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation. The overall findings on government implementation of the SDGs are as follows:

- The SDGs have widely received official endorsements by African governments and have been incorporated into many government action plans and national strategies.
- There are still widespread gaps on behalf of countries in understanding the distances to SDG targets.
- There is a lack of understanding on what it will take to reach the SDGs, very little consideration for the financial resources that will need to be mobilized, and who will provide the necessary funds.
- Engagement with the public and other stakeholders can significantly be improved. Only four countries have an online portal where citizens can see their countries' progress toward the SDGs, and less than half of all countries have done awareness-raising activities.
- According to country experts, who validated results for 21 countries, a lack of funding and resources is reported to be the single most significant challenge both in terms of SDG implementation and monitoring.

In terms of the current status and trends toward achieving the SDGs in Africa, this year's analysis presents a comprehensive and comparable monitoring framework at the continental, subregional, and national levels. An additional new feature in this report is an analysis and grouping of countries according to their performance on each of the SDGs. Some key findings include:

- Changes in the methodology and the data sources used to generate the 2019 Africa SDG Index have produced different results from last year's report. The average SDG index score across countries has remained virtually unchanged, but some of the rankings have changed.
- Overall, North Africa is the best-performing region on average, while Central Africa is the worst-performing. Mauritius has replaced Morocco as the top-ranking country, while Morocco is now ranked in 4th place, behind Tunisia and Algeria.
- Across the board, African countries perform comparatively well in terms of sustainable production and consumption as well as in climate action (SDGs 12 and 13) but perform poorly in goals related to human welfare (SDGs 1 to 7 and 11).
- There is a great deal of diversity with respect to the main SDG challenges in Africa's subregions. Countries can be broadly categorized into five major groups: continental leaders, which do better in terms of human welfare but need to improve environmental performance; growing countries, which are catching up to the leaders but have high inequality; middle-of-the-pack countries, which must maintain environmental performance while improving human welfare; emerging countries, which are also experiencing growth but still lag in terms of human welfare; and distressed countries, most of which are experiencing conflict, that will require the most support to achieve the SDGs.

Introduction

More than three years have elapsed since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent an ambitious and voluntary undertaking by governments to implement and monitor progress on sustainable development. So far, only 19 out of the 54 African Member States have undertaken Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) with a further 16 presenting for the first time in 2019. Over one third of countries haven't yet engaged with the official process. This high proportion indicates that reporting remains incomplete and signals mixed levels of commitment to the SDGs.

On the data side of monitoring, methodological and data gaps prevail: nearly half of the 169 targets are not quantified and only 40% of the indicators in the Global SDG framework have data. Some indicator any data collection has not yet materialized, while some indicator methodology is still undefined.[1] The data gaps are particularly egregious in African countries. As detailed in last year's report, there are wide disparities in statistical capacity throughout the continent, but overall it is low. 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. Additionally, while the harmonization of the 2030 Agenda and the African Union 2063 Agenda has initiated over the last year, the full integration of the data frameworks is not complete.

The first Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report in 2018 was a first attempt to provide a comprehensive and comparable monitoring framework for the SDGs at the continental, regional and national levels.[2] The Index and Dashboards included *inter alia* countries' specific performance and trends for each of the 17 goals, the overall country aggregate SDG index score ranking as well as the trend analysis showing the respective countries' distance to achieving the SDGs. This second report of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards includes additional indicators and eliminates some others. Due to a change in scope, methodology and indicators, the comparison of this index with last year's ranking is not possible.

While the 2018 report included only 11 countries in the preliminary analysis of SDG implementation, this report includes all 54 African countries. To make the survey more comprehensive, additional questions were added, organized around the following 6 areas: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation. An additional new feature in this report is an analysis and grouping of countries according to their performance on each of the SDGs.

Five case studies, one from each major region, are included to illustrate a variety of best practices on SDG implementation efforts: 1) the African Business Coalition for Health SDGs, 2) Agro-processing Industrial Parks in Ethiopia, 3) Regional integration as a champion of the SDGs – East African Community, 4) Socio-economic investment and environmental impacts of the mines in Zambia, and 5) Jobs in the Digital Global Economy in Tunisia.

The rest of report is presented in three sections: the first analyzes SDG implementation efforts and includes these five case studies, the second presents the results and provides analysis, and the final section explains the methodology. The detailed indicator and country profiles, as well as the full implementation survey results, are found in the Appendices section.

1. United Nations Statistics Division, "IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators."
2. SDGC/A and SDSN, "Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2018."

Part I SDG Implementation Efforts in Africa

1. Government Implementation Survey

African countries have stated their commitment to the SDGs. To understand and gauge how governments are actually implementing the SDGs, we conducted a survey that covers six strategic aspects: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation.

Preliminary data were collected through extensive desk research and then validated or repudiated through consultations with national experts and government officials. To ensure quality of survey responses, evidence including references to official statements, documents, or web portals were provided for each positive answer. Of the 54 countries, 21 have responses that were vetted by national experts and/or government officials. As limitations, collected data are descriptive in nature and do not cover all established aspects to measure the level of effectiveness of strategies and coordination mechanisms in place.

Consultation summary

From April 15 to 30, 2019, the SDSN and the SDGCA held an open public consultation on the preliminary results of the Implementation Survey. The purpose of the online consultation was to validate the results of the preliminary desk research that the teams conducted. Over the course of the consultation period, nearly 50 sets of detailed comments were received from 20 countries. We are very grateful for the comments received from these sectoral experts from government, academia, NGOs, representatives of national statistical offices, and international organizations.

2. Findings and Analysis

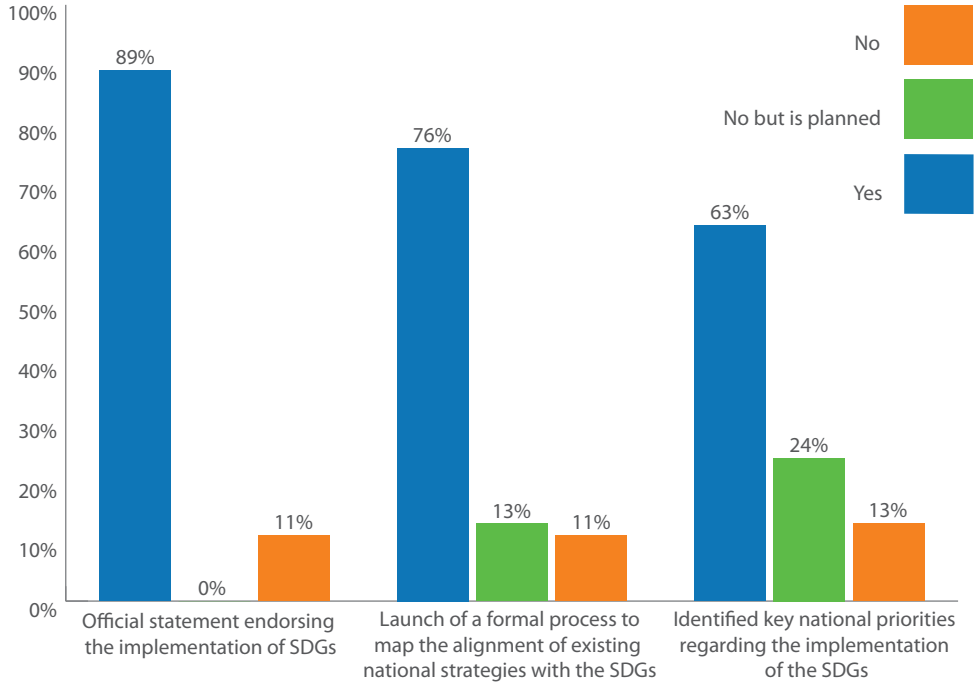
The implementation survey findings are presented in accordance to the six thematic areas. Additionally, the regional comparison analytical survey findings are presented.

A. National strategies and mechanisms in the executive

The survey results show high commitments by African governments in terms of setting national strategies in the executive where most countries have officially endorsed the SDGs, launched a formal process to map the alignment of existing strategies with SDGs, and identified key national priorities vis-à-vis the implementation of SDGs (see Figure 1). Some areas are promising regarding the determination of governments in establishing action plans to implement the SDGs and assigning an institution to lead the work on data and indicators. Areas that show less efforts include documenting and analyzing the progress from the baseline and the distance to achieving the targets.

Out of 54 African countries, 48 countries have an official statement endorsing the implementation of SDGs since the current administration took office. The statement is either made by the head of government or by a member of cabinet. Forty-one (76%) countries have launched a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs. 34 countries have mapped their national priorities, while only 25 have identified their key national indicators, with an average of 108 indicators. This suggests that fully fledged adoption of SDGs in national strategies are not complete after three years of implementation. The findings also underscore a mismatch between political commitment and planning for SDGs – exhibiting compliance and enforcement gaps. The gaps become even larger at the downstream stages of the SDG ecosystem, in particular monitoring. Both evidence-based planning and monitoring reinforce each other, but both are in part contingent upon addressing data gaps. The current strategic trajectory arguably constrains effective implementation of SDGs and poses risks to the realisation of 2030 targets.

Figure 1 Most committed areas



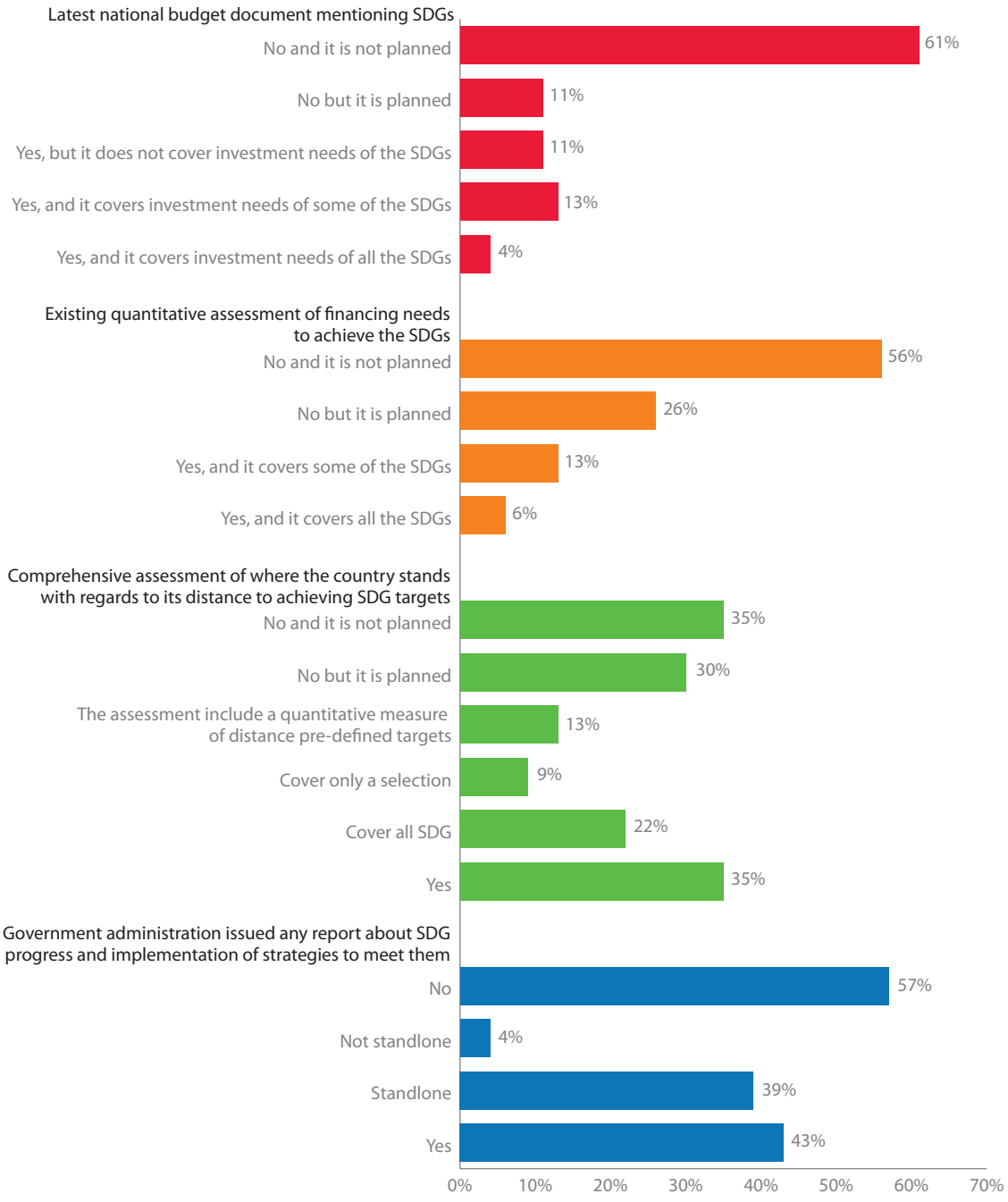
Source: Authors' analysis

Despite the progress and commitments made in these areas, there is an urgent need for government efforts to track SDG progress for sound policies and strategic planning. Only 19 out of 54 countries have conducted the assessment to determine their distance to achieving the targets. Of the 19 assessments, 12 cover all SDGs and 7 include a quantitative measure of distance predefined targets. Additionally, 23 countries have issued reports about SDG progress where 21 are standalone reports (including 19 VNRs). This finding clearly demonstrates the need for the type of analysis provided by the Dashboards in this report.

B. Budgeting practices and procedures in the executive

The achievement of the SDGs in African countries will require huge investments and all types of financing including private, public, international and domestic resources. However, SDG financing and budgeting practices have been left behind when strategizing for SDG implementation: a mere 10 countries have done a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs and only 9 countries have mentioned the SDGs in their latest budget document.

Figure 2 Least committed areas

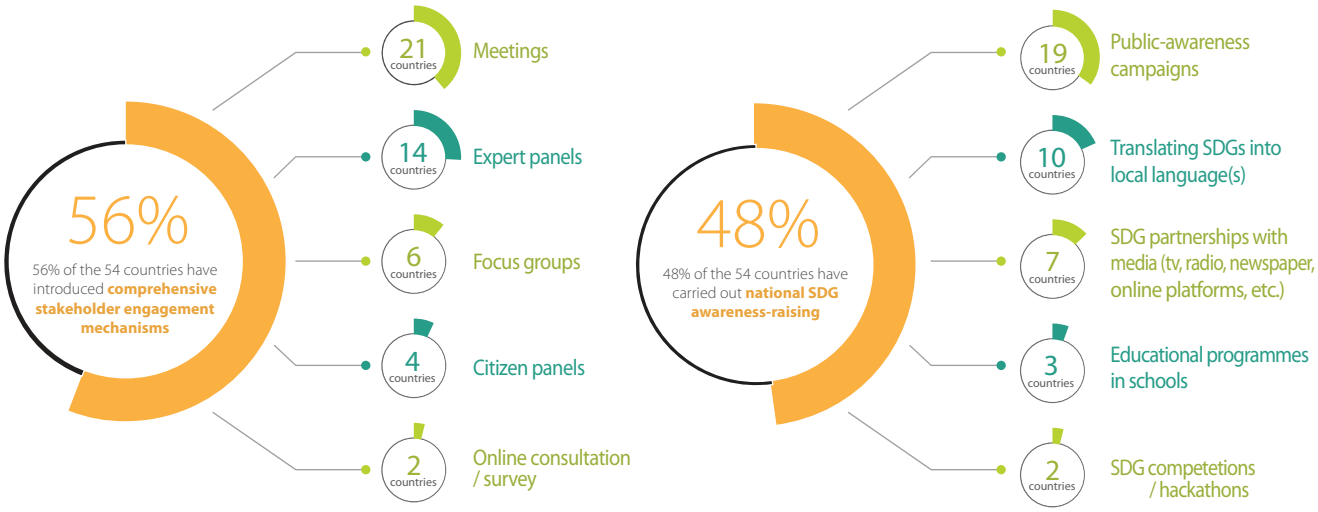


Source: Authors' analysis

C. SDGs Stakeholder engagement

Communication and information sharing are critical for stakeholder engagement of the SDGs, yet 75% of African countries do not have a dedicated online repository or website for the SDGs, i.e. a website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics, and initiatives on the SDGs are provided. Only four countries have managed to host a separate, stand-alone website for the SDGs: Gabon, Kenya, Morocco and Nigeria. Botswana, Libya, Mauritius, Namibia, Uganda and Zambia reported that an SDG web page exists on the coordinating Ministry's website. Figure 3 below shows that 56% of countries have stakeholder engagement mechanisms in place. On the other hand, 48% of countries have engaged in national SDG awareness-raising. Out of all these countries, Botswana, Libya and Nigeria are the only countries that update their SDGs website regularly. This is a real missed opportunity for governments to share information publicly, especially since public interest in the SDGs is so high on the continent. In a recent analysis using Google trends, all the top 10 countries searching for "SDGs" online are in Africa.[3]

Figure 3 SDG stakeholder engagement

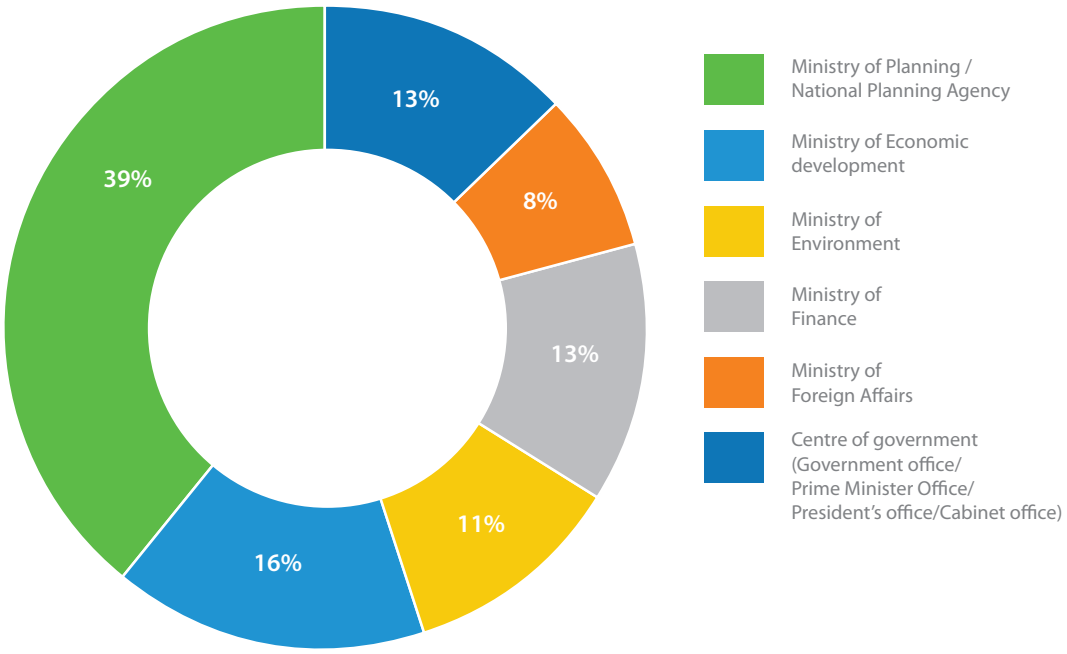


3. Evans, "Public Interest in the SDGs."

D. Coordinating Unit(s) in the Executive

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

Figure 4 SDGs lead central/federal government unit



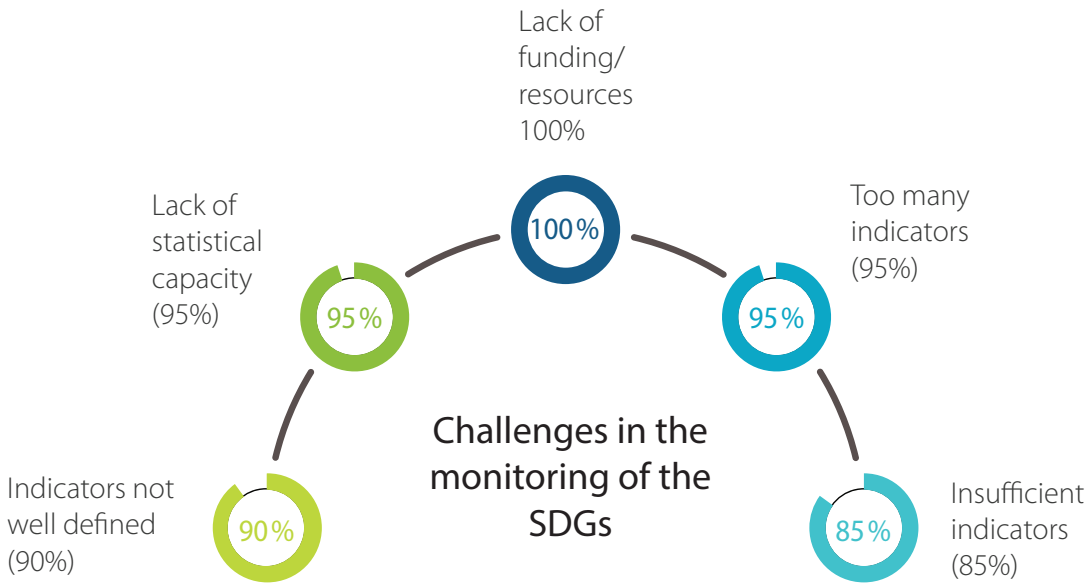
Source: Authors' analysis

Twenty-one African countries have an inter-ministerial committee or task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries or agencies and another six are planning to establish one. On engagement with the legislative branch, only 6 countries (Algeria, Comoros, Uganda, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe) have a dedicated task force/committee set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs.

E. Main challenges for SDG Implementation

This section of the survey presents challenges that are a subjective assessment based on what the experts or SDGs focal person for each country reported. These assessments are not based on any desk research, only the validated results from 21 countries. The first question specifically focused on the main challenges for monitoring the SDGs (figure 5) and the second was more broadly on the main challenges in implementing the SDGs (figure 6).

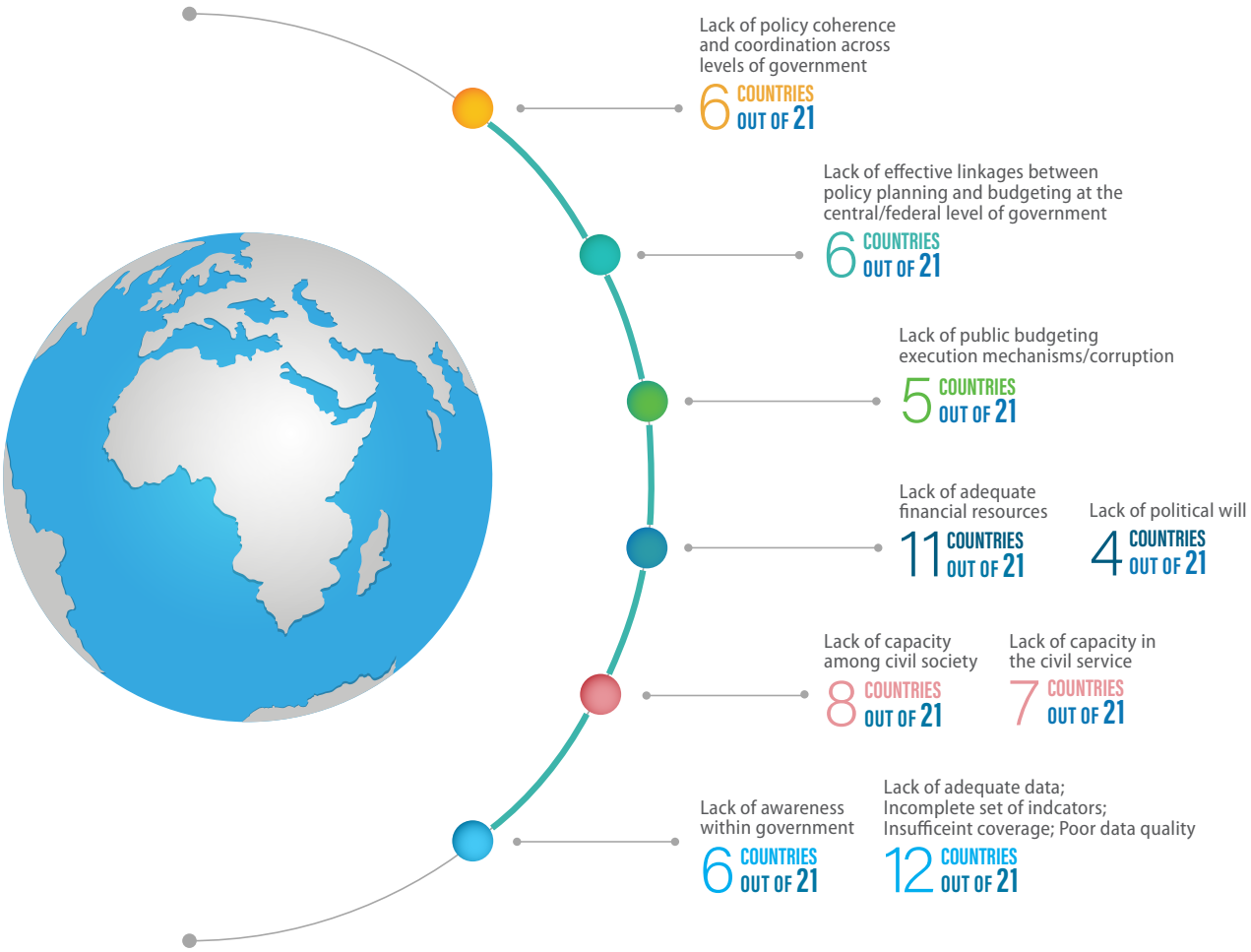
Figure 5 Main challenges for monitoring SDGs



Source: Authors' analysis

All 21 countries for which we have validated results reported that lack of funding or resources is one of the most important challenges in monitoring the SDGs (Figure 5). Libya is the only country that specified that security and political division as one of the challenges in monitoring and implementing the SDGs. Challenges in implementing the SDGs differs from one country to the other, but the most commonly cited challenge was also on lack of financial resources and lack of quality data (Figure 6).

Figure 6 Main challenges in implementing SDGs



Lack of policy coherence and coordination across levels of government is a very important challenge in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Malawi, Seychelles, South Africa, and Somalia. Similarly, lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government is also a crucial challenge in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Comoros, Libya, Malawi, Somalia, and South Africa. Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption is also an important challenge in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Comoros, Libya, South Africa and Somalia whereas lack of political will is an important challenge in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Somalia and South Africa only. Another challenge is lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, and poor data quality have also been noted as very important in Algeria, Benin, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Malawi, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia Zimbabwe. Adequate data is very crucial for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the SDGs in real time. However, this data is collected at an interval of 5 years, which makes it a challenge for monitoring the SDGs on an annual basis. As a result, countries may not track progress in real time until after the five-year period.

Implementation Case Studies

African Businesses engaging in Sustainable Development: The African Business Coalition for Health

The attainment of the SDG and Agenda 2063 health goals requires countries to take a fresh look at healthcare financing, as government budgets of African countries are not large enough to meet the ambitious targets outlined in SDG 3. Collaborations with the private sector are essential to ensuring the achievement of Good Health and Well-Being for all. Small, medium, and large multinational companies are both beneficiaries and contributors to the health of their employees, their families, their communities, and the broader society. The African continent is home to 400 companies with revenue of more than $1 billion per year, and these companies are growing faster and are more profitable in general than their global peers.

The Global Business Coalition for Health (GBCHealth) and Aliko Dangote Foundation joined forces to build the African Business Coalition for Health (ABCHealth). The Aliko Dangote Foundation is the private philanthropic foundation of Aliko Dangote, established with a mission to enhance opportunities for social change through strategic investments. GBCHealth is dedicated to leveraging the resources and expertise of the private sector to meet today's most pressing health challenges. The ABCHealth was launched during the 2019 Africa Business Health forum and will mobilise private sector champions committed to advancing health outcomes across Africa. The program will kick off in Nigeria and roll out through business regions in Africa and beyond over the next three years. The coalition will have five primary objectives over its first three years:

- Incubate partnerships on priority health programs to enhance and accelerate results;
- Work directly with companies to optimize workplace and community health programs;
- Advocate for policies and initiatives that drive system-level changes;
- Create a hub of data and insights specific to Africa and African business; and
- Curate leadership events to convene and drive action around common health issues, across sectors.

For the government of Nigeria, this coalition will contribute to the financing of the Basic Health Care Provision Fund (BHCPF) which serves as the principal funding vehicle for the heath sector. It is the fundamental funding provision under the National Health Act and was appropriated for the first time in the 2018 budget since the Act was signed in 2014.

Its funding is derived from three tracks, namely: (1) an annual grant from the Government of Nigeria of not less than one percent of its Consolidated Revenue Fund; (2) grants by international donor partners; and (3) funds from any other source. The Nigerian government begins to implement the BHCPF since May 2018. The fund is expected to mobilize close to 60 billion Nigerian naira (approximately US$150 million) in new money per year for primary health care strengthening and service delivery.

Agro-processing Industrial Parks in Ethiopia

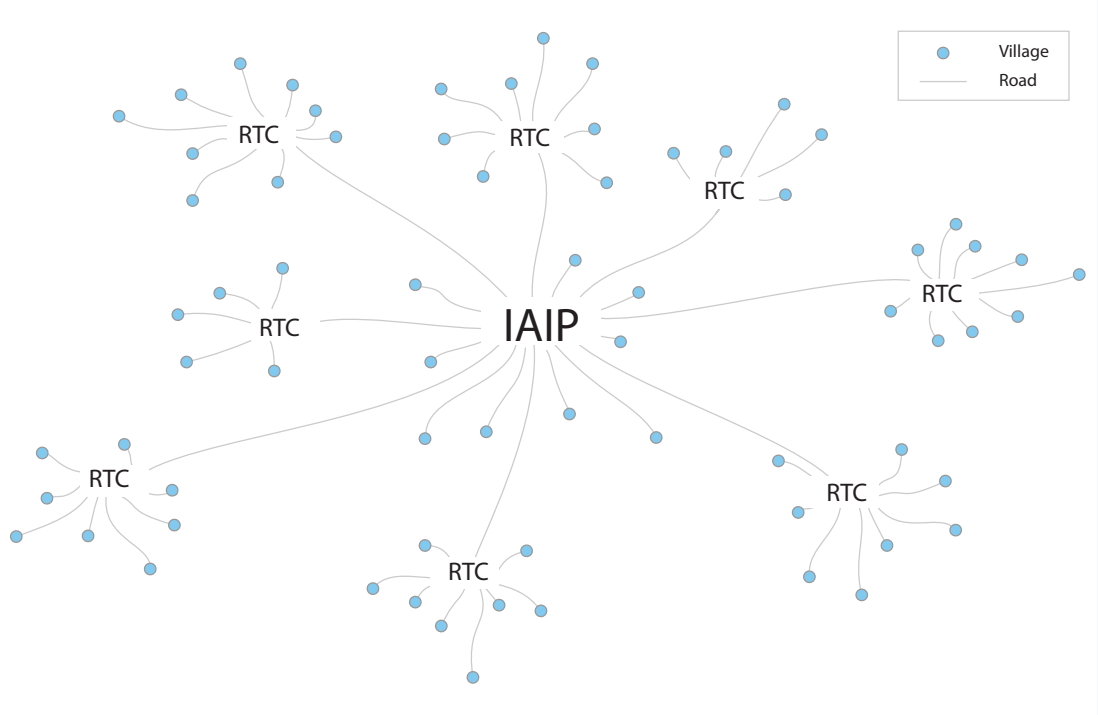
Integrating Ethiopia's rural population into global markets for agricultural commodities is a top priority for the Ethiopian government. This is part of the country's strategy to promote rural development, ensure food security, grow the economy and alleviate poverty.[4] Smallholder farms are not currently highly integrated into agro-industrial value chains. One reason for this is that smallholder farmers are typically risk-averse and lack access to credit, and therefore have few incentives to invest in market-oriented production systems.[5] Global markets for agricultural commodities also have strict technical and phytosanitary requirements, and companies in Africa often struggle to gain access to these markets due to the high capital requirements, and the low levels of infrastructure in their home countries.

To address the challenges that businesses face and to encourage investment, the Ethiopian government has developed a network of regional integrated agro-industrial parks (IAIPs), in which processing firms are able to consolidate their requirements for infrastructure, utilities, and business services. These include roads, power, water, sewage, telecommunications, cold storage, logistics, sales and purchasing, storage, laboratories, as well as human capital through training and extension services. These clusters of agro-processing firms are supported by networks of Rural Transformation Centers (RTCs) in a 100 km radius of the IAIP, which function as hubs for agricultural extension services, sorting, grading and other pre-processing activities, credit and finance services, input supply, and market information provision. Thus, the links between farmers and other actors in the agro-industrial sector are strengthened. In Ethiopia, this strategy is focused on three sectors: agro-food processing, textiles and apparel, and leather production.[6] The government of Ethiopia is encouraging investment by offering low land prices, income tax exemptions, exemptions for input duties for capital goods, remittance rights, training programs for the workforce, and financial support from domestic financial institutions.

The IAIP program internalizes the infrastructure dimension of the SDG agenda in Ethiopia, and also contributes to economic growth, poverty reduction, and food security. As exemplified in this report, Ethiopia has already made significant progress in reducing poverty, food security, and creating jobs (p.56). While it is too early show what effect this program is having on industry and infrastructure (SDG 9), it can be expected to contribute significantly to this goal. By combining strategies to develop industrial infrastructure, the establishment of rural outreach centers actively seek to establish links with subsistence farmers, both by supplying inputs and providing access points to sell agricultural commodities and prepare them for industrial processes. It also ensures that private actors are incentivized to participate in the development process, instead of it being imposed upon by the national government.

4. National Planning Commission, "Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16 - 2019/20)."
5. Alemayehu, Beuving, and Ruben, "Disentangling Poor Smallholder Farmers' Risk Preferences and Time Horizons"; Mukasa, Simpasa, and Salami, "Credit Constraints and Farm Productivity: Micro-Level Evidence from Smallholder Farmers in Ethiopia."
6. UNIDO, "Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks (IAIPs) in Ethiopia."
7. UNIDO.

Figure 7 Schematic of IAIP-RTC-village linkage[7]



Regional Integration and the SDGs

Effective economic integration can leverage structural transformation and sustainable development.[8] Both the 2030 Agenda and the AU Agenda 2063 place a particular emphasis on regional integration as a significant conduit for the attainment of its respective goals.[9] This is also reflected by the recent adoption of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA), which was ratified by 22 Member States as of April 2019. Further, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development recognizes the importance of regional integration and by extension emphasizes the need for a regional approach to the SDGs as leverage to consolidate African cohesive undertaking for a lasting developing impact.[10] It is also a form of the growing relevance of South-South Cooperation (SDG 17).

Africa has eight regional economic blocs (see figure 8). The East Africa Community (EAC) has registered the most progress with trade integration as indicated by the Africa Regional Integration Index.[11] Three EAC countries (Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda) have already ratified the ACFTA. However, the EAC remains one of the least competitive regions according to the 2018 WEF Global Competitiveness Report, in particular due to infrastructure.[12] At the regional level, the SDGs are enshrined in the East African Community Vision 2050, aimed at socio-economic transformation and development. All the countries have formally embarked on mainstreaming the implementation of the SDGs. However, regional approaches to monitoring SDGs are not in place and the EAC has not engaged in South to South Cooperation (SSC) as a form of financing for the SDGs.[13] Regional integration is expected to leverage SSC for sustainable development by consolidating people's voices and espousing regional approaches to raising much-needed resources.[14]

8. UNESCAP, Unlocking the Potential of Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in South Asia, 3.
9. United Nations, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."
10. United Nations, "Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development."
11. Alper et al., A Work in Progress.
12. Schwab, "The Global Competitiveness Report 2018."
13. UNDP, "South-South Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Strategies for UNDP Engagement."
14. Note: There are overlaps over the different RECs. UNECA, "Regional Economic Communities."

Figure 8 Regional Economic Community Memberships in Africa

CEN-SAD

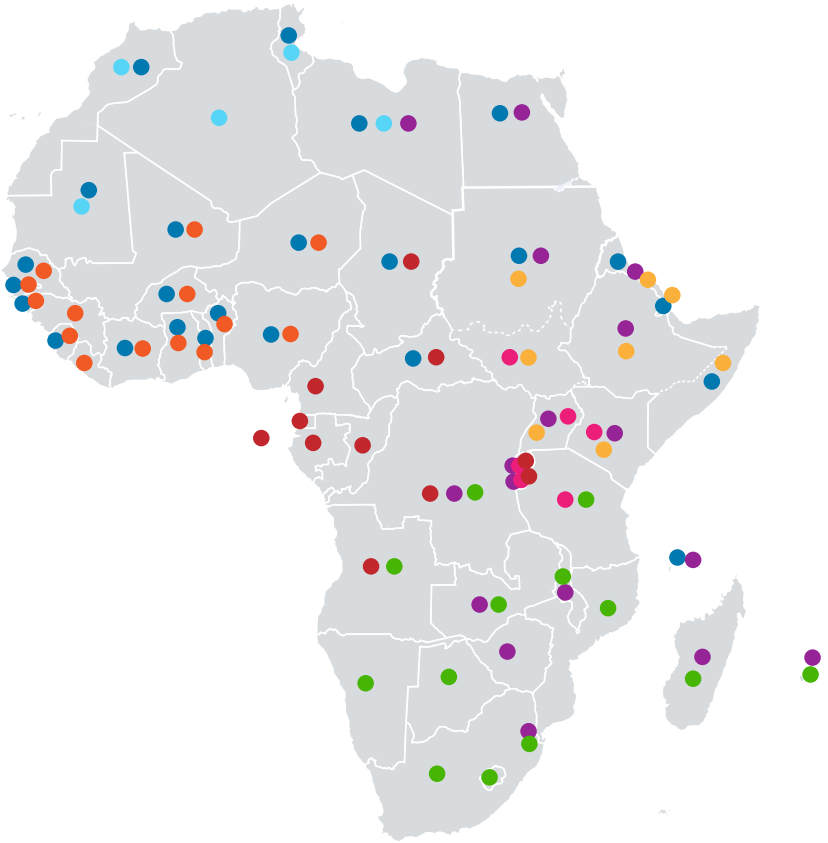
Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia.

AMU

Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia

COMESA

Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe



IGAD

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda.

EAC

Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda,Tanzania

ECOWAS

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

ECCAS

Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe.

SADC

Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Socio-economic investment and environmental impacts of mining in Zambia

Ranked as the 7th largest copper producer in the world, the economy of Zambia depends heavily on copper mining, which accounts for 70% of total export value. Overall, mining provides tax revenues to the government and contributes to job creation and infrastructure development. Mining also constitutes 62% of total foreign direct investment (FDI) and about 12% of total GDP, but only employs 1.7% of the labor force, which is about 8.7% of total formal employment in Zambia. As part of corporate social responsibilities, mines in Zambia also contribute to other socio-economic activities, such as the construction of roads and schools, and the operation of health facilities.[15]

Zambia's Vision 2030 identifies mining as a critical sector that should significantly contribute to sustainable social economic development by 2030.[16] Consistently, Zambia's seventh National Development Plan underlines improvement in transparency and accountability in critical sectors including mining. The Government is extending the electricity supply for the areas where there are mines using a diversified energy mix to power Zambia's economy. The aim is to contribute directly to the SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent work and Economic Growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). In contributing to SDGs 1 and 8, the government is focusing on formalizing and empowering small-scale miners, supporting development of lapidaries and local auction sales, enhancing the capacity of local businesses to participate in the mining value chains, and boosting export revenue.[17]

However, the government SDG implementation efforts have not yet fully materialised. There are still needed legal reforms related to environmental protection, community engagement, resettlements, compensation for land use, as well as creation of decent jobs. The mining industry has also negatively affected human health and degraded the environment. For instance, copper is mined through a leaching or smelting process, which produces sulphur dioxide gas (SO_2) and heavy metals.[17] During these processes, particles react with each other to create acidic mists that not only harm people's skin, eyes and lungs, but also destroy crops, deteriorate the quality of the land, and damage nearby buildings. These negative impacts counteract efforts to achieve the health and environment-related SDGs. In response to some of these challenges, the government established the mines and minerals development Act 2015 in alignment with the Africa Mining Vision (AMV), and a special Mines Safety Department under the Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development.[18]

Zambian mining companies have joined the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) and through the EITI reporting process, the revenues accruing to governments from extractive sectors are documented and publicly disclosed. Therefore, this process improves transparency and accountability of the resources which enable citizens to understand how much money is being paid to the government from different sources.[19] The Zambian government is trying to optimize revenue and rents from the sector to finance the SDGs and Agenda 2063.[20]

15. CMM, Oxford Policy Management, and Raw Materials Group, "Mining's Contribution to Sustainable Development."
16. Republic of Zambia, "Zambia Vision 2030."
17. Republic of Zambia, "Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2021."
18. Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development, "Mines Safety."
19. IFC, "Sustainable and Responsible Mining in Africa - A Getting Started Guide."
20. AFRODAD, "An Assessment of the National Mining Legal Frameworks and Policies of SADC Countries Against the Africa Mining Vision - The Case of Zambia."

Going forward, through the seventh National Development Plan, Zambia has created a governance environment conducive to a diversified and inclusive economy by improving transparency and accountability among key sectors such as mining. However, there is a remaining need to pragmatically mainstream the SDGs into mining though a proactive promotion of more sustainable and inclusive ways of mining in both national development plans and national budgets. For instance, the World Economic Forum has suggested that companies should collaborate to provide common industry perspectives to governments and policy-makers on how to incorporate the SDGs into mining regulations, policies and frameworks.[21]

21. CCSI et al., "Mapping Mining to the Sustainable Development Goals: An Atlas."

Jobs in the Digital Global Economy

A major challenge for African countries is how to align their national economies with an increasingly digitized and technology-intensive global economy, and how to attract investment that will allow countries to be competitive in the global economy. In Tunisia, the government is taking major strides to become a global leader in digital innovation and to integrate its workforce into the digital global economy. In 2018, after 2 years of deliberations, the Tunisian parliament passed the Startup Act, which is a law designed to incentivize the creation and development of start-up enterprises that use innovative technologies in their business models. Enterprises are granted the start-up label if they comply with the following five conditions:[22]

- They have been in legal existence for no more than 8 years;
- Their revenues, balance sheets, and number of staff are within fixed limits;
- More than ⅔ of the enterprise's shareholders are founders or angel/hedge fund investors;
- Their business models are technologically innovative;
- Their activities have high potential for economic growth.

If an enterprise complies with these conditions, it is eligible for a number of business incentives, including tax exemptions, paid salaries for founders who are taking leave from regular jobs, and access to paid skills training for employees.

This law is part of the *Digital Tunisia 2020* strategic national plan, which focuses on increasing the share of high-tech industries in the economy (SDG target 9.B) and using them to promote socio-economic development (SDG 8.3).[23] As part of this plan, the Tunisian Government is trying to reduce the country's high levels of youth unemployment by creating 50,000 jobs in the digital sectors oriented toward the market for Offshoring, Nearshoring, and Colocation activities, through a program called SMART Tunisia.[24] Given Tunisia's location in the Mediterranean and the country's large reserves of educated young people, investors are taking note and seeing Tunisia as a bridge to markets in Europe. Already, numerous start-up companies have been founded in Tunisia or have relocated to Tunisia, attracted by government initiatives.

Efforts are also being made to extend activities into rural areas through education programs in schools focusing on skills of the future, as well as setting up start-up hubs in interior regions, modelled after the famous Station F start-up campus in Paris, France. The changing nature of work and the growth of the digital technology in the 21st century presents both unique challenges as well as opportunities to foster economic growth and provide good jobs to African workers. Tunisia's push to attract innovative, high-tech start-ups is a very good example of how African countries can use their young, entrepreneurial workers to bridge the skills gap faced by the globalized digital economy. The development of the digital economy is also likely to have long-term synergies with other SDGs, promoting not only economic growth and social inclusion, but also providing an environmentally-friendly basis for economic growth that is human-focused and decoupled from adverse environmental impacts.

22. i4Policy, "#StartupAct."
23. Ministère des Technologies de la Communication et de l'Economie Numérique, "Stratégie d'Innovation Numérique Un Pilier de « Tunisie Digitale 2020 »."
24. Smart Tunisia, "About Us – Smart Tunisia."

Figure 9 Flowchart of Tunisian government policies to promote jobs in the digital economy

Part II Results and Analysis

1. Africa SDG Index

The 2019 Africa SDG Index ranks 52 African countries based on 97 indicators across all 17 goals. The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and best (100) outcomes. Mauritius tops this year's ranking with a score of 66.19, meaning that the country is 66% of the way towards achieving the SDGs, according to our methodology. Tunisia is very closely ranked in second place with a score of 66.12.

The top 5 ranked states are North African countries (Tunisia (2), Algeria (3) and Morocco (4)) and small island states (Mauritius (1) and Cabo Verde (5)). However, these top performers are still more than 30% of the way from achieving the SDGs by 2030. Low performers are mainly composed of fragile states, with high levels of poverty and conflict in their territories: South Sudan, Central African Republic and Chad scored, 29.2, 36.7 and 38.7 respectively. Seychelles and Libya are excluded due to insufficient data availability. Overall, the average score across all countries is just 52.4 (52.7 after weighting by population), implying that the continent as a whole is barely halfway to achieving the SDGs.

The Index's indicators have been as closely aligned as possible with the official SDG indicators. Where gaps remained, we have filled them with SDG-related data from reputable sources. All indicators are from harmonized data sources to allow for comparison; nationally-generated data cannot be included in a cross-country analysis. To ensure pertinence to Africa, indicators from the global SDG Index that were not a useful metric for African countries or that lacked sufficient coverage were omitted. Likewise, a number of additional indicators were included that reflect Africa-specific priorities including the African Union Agenda 2063. As a result of these changes, the results in the Africa report are not comparable to the findings in the global SDG Index and Dashboards report, or to the 2018 Africa report. The methodology, including data selection, is detailed in in Part III of the report.

Figure 10 SDG Index Rankings

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Mauritius	66.19	27	Mali	51.75
2	Tunisia	66.12	28	Cameroon	51.57
3	Algeria	65.77	29	Benin	51.52
4	Morocco	64.37	30	Mozambique	51.42
5	Cabo Verde	64.08	31	Mauritania	51.29
6	Egypt, Arab Rep.	63.78	32	Lesotho	50.91
7	São Tomé and Príncipe	61.84	33	Niger	50.33
8	Botswana	61.64	34	Burundi	50.25
9	Ghana	61.19	35	Sierra Leone	49.75
10	South Africa	60.43	36	Djibouti	49.67
11	Gabon	59.38	37	Guinea	49.36
12	Rwanda	57.90	38	Angola	49.26
13	Namibia	57.09	39	Congo, Rep.	48.66
14	Senegal	56.96	40	Liberia	48.03
15	Kenya	56.55	41	Comoros	47.57
16	Tanzania	55.95	42	Sudan	47.40
17	Côte d'Ivoire	55.59	43	Nigeria	47.07
18	Uganda	54.88	44	Madagascar	45.57
19	Zimbabwe	54.81	45	Guinea-Bissau	45.48
20	Burkina Faso	53.48	46	Equatorial Guinea	43.39
21	Ethiopia	53.22	47	Eritrea	43.33
22	Zambia	53.05	48	Congo, Dem. Rep.	41.62
23	Togo	52.69	49	Somalia	40.12
24	Eswatini	52.36	50	Chad	38.73
25	Malawi	52.32	51	Central African Republic	36.70
26	The Gambia	51.91	52	South Sudan	29.19

Source: Authors' analysis

2. Africa Dashboards and Trends

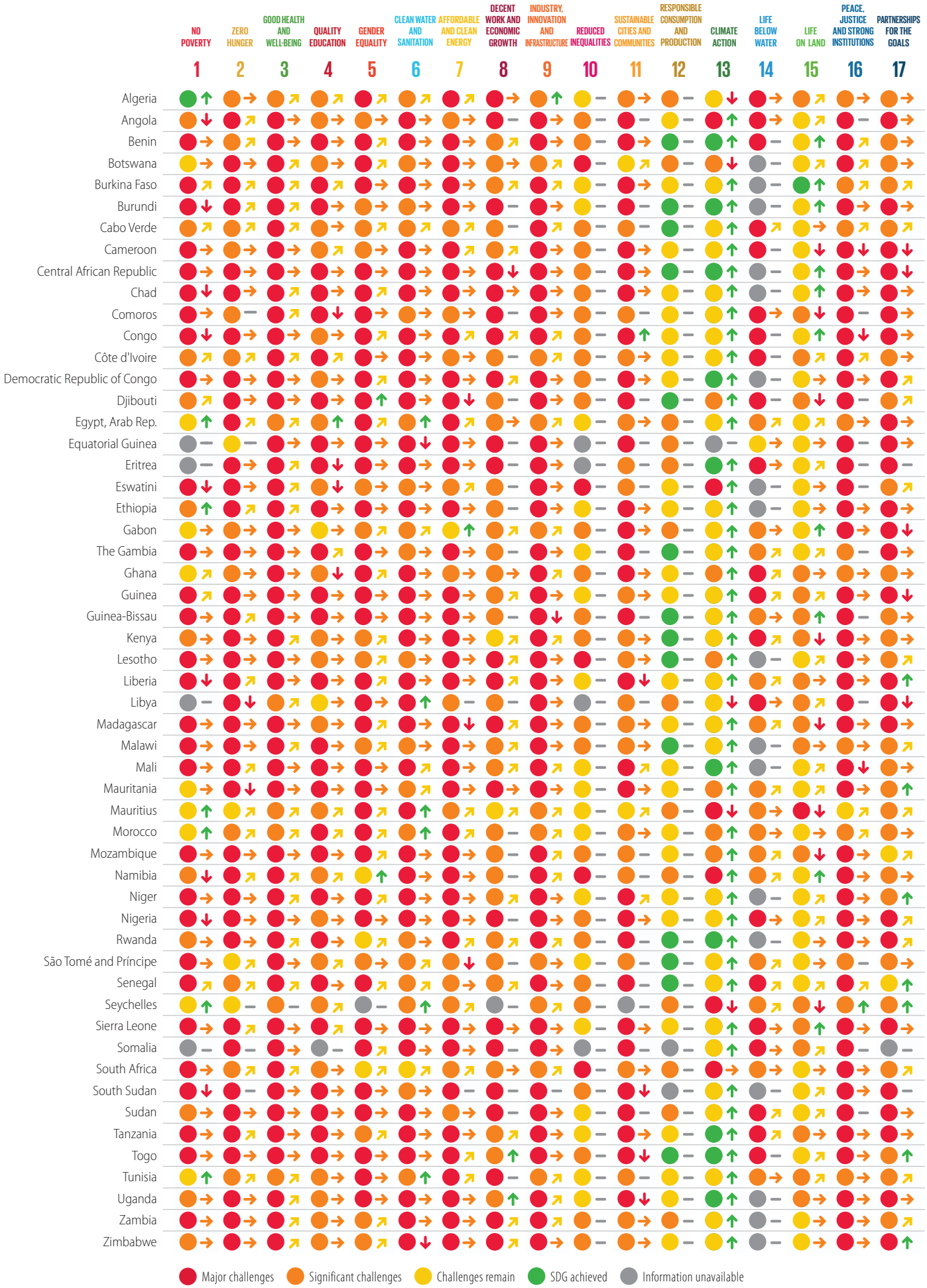
A. Best/worst goals

The 2019 Africa SDG Dashboard (Figure 11) serves as a good snapshot of the challenges that the continent faces in achieving the SDGs. On the Dashboard, a green rating denotes SDG achievement and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange, and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement. Red and orange are the most common colors on the Africa Dashboard, showing that the majority of countries are off-track on most of the 17 goals. According to the Dashboard's system of color coding, the goals that are facing the greatest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) with 87% of the countries scoring red, SDG 9 (infrastructure) with 80% of the countries scoring red, and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) with 78% countries scoring red. Moreover, for 13 of the 17 goals, no country scored green. The goals where the continent is performing better are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) with 19% and 26% of the countries achieving green, respectively. However, this strong performance on SDG 13 cannot be interpreted independently of the overall poor performance on SDG 7 (electricity access) on which all but Gabon score red (74%) or orange (24%).

B. Relationships between goals

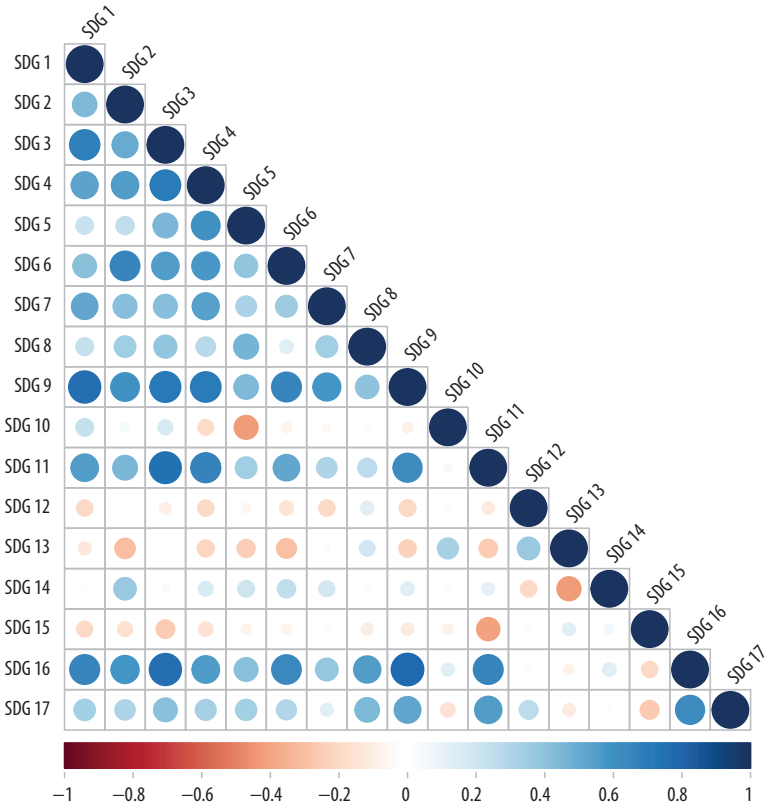
Another interesting way to look at the data is to explore the association between goal performances. The simplest way to explore this is to calculate the correlations between goals, which is visualized in Figure 12 below. Overall, goals 1 through 9 and goal 11, 16 and 17 appear to have robust positive correlations, meaning that if we observe a high score in one of these goals, we can expect the other goals to have a high value as well. For the environmental goals (12 to 15), we do not see as many positive relationships with other goals and see some negative associations instead. This indicates that in order for the SDGs to be achieved, the delivery of services to the population needs to be transformed so as to reduce impacts on the environment. One surprising and unexpected finding was that goal 5 (gender equality) has a somewhat negative association with goal 10 (reduced inequality). We expected to see the inverse, since gender equality is a component of overall social equality. This correlation can be explained by the fact that some of the highest performers in goal 10 perform poorly in goal 5, and conversely some of the higher performers in goal 5 perform poorly in goal 10. It reinforces the fact that these associations should not be interpreted causally, but rather highlight some aspects of sustainable development that should be given closer attention. Fortunately, most of the goals are positively correlated, and the negative associations that do exist are not particularly large. The results do not suggest that some SDGs are mutually incompatible.

Figure 11 Africa SDG Dashboard with Trends



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 12 Correlation plot between goals



C. Trends

Analysis of SDG trends in Africa reveal a mixed picture of whether African countries are progressing sufficiently to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The only goal for which the majority of African countries are on track to meeting SDG targets is SDG 13 on Climate Action. The worst trends can be seen in goals 4, 11, and 16, where a large majority of countries are stagnating. Fortunately, there is no single goal for which the majority of countries are off track, although there is a troubling number of countries that have adverse trends in SDGs 1 and 15. Across all goals, the most frequently-observed trend is stagnation. A majority of countries are in this category for SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 16. There is an urgent message underlying this stagnation: increased internal mobilization and external support are essential for African countries to achieve this ambitious development agenda.

There is also a large quantity of missing data. No trend analysis is possible for goals 10 and 12 due to a lack of time-series data. For those goals in which a trend analysis was possible, 43% of countries did not have data to conduct a trend analysis for goal 8 and 37% of countries did not have enough data for goal 11 (goal 14 was not counted, since landlocked countries are excluded from analysis on this goal).

Table 1 Summary of trends toward SDGs across all countries for 15 of 17 goals

	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 11	Goal 13	Goal 14	Goal 15	Goal 16	Goal 17
↑	7	0	0	1	2	6	1	2	1	1	47	0	10	1	7
↗	7	20	26	11	26	8	13	20	20	4	0	16	20	8	14
→	27	27	27	37	25	38	35	8	31	25	1	15	16	30	25
↓	9	2	0	4	0	2	3	1	1	4	5	0	8	3	5
–	4	5	1	1	1	0	2	23	1	20	1	23	0	12	3

3. Subregional Analysis

Given the diversity of the continent, subregional dashboards, based on the African Development Bank (AfDB) regional classification, were created to draw more detailed analysis.[25] These subregional dashboards and a brief analysis for each are presented below.

North Africa

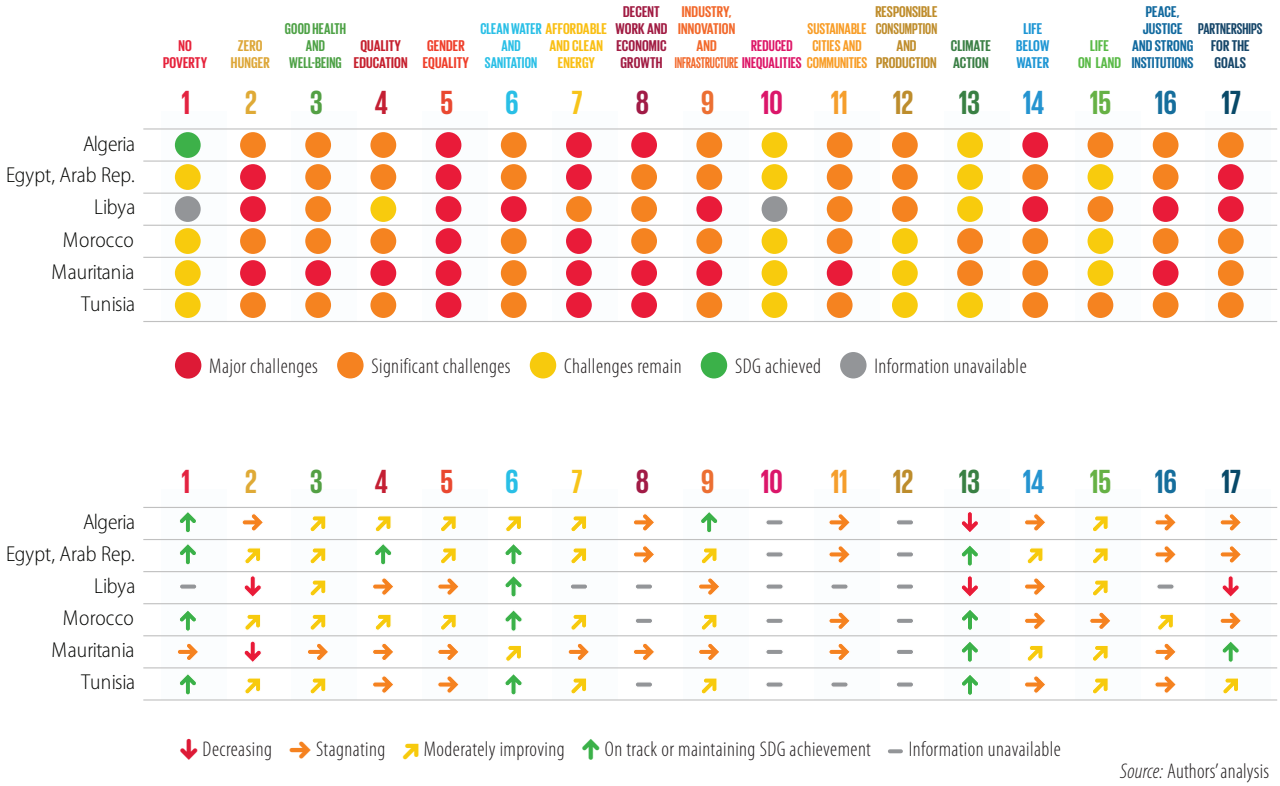
North Africa is separated from the rest of the continent by the Sahara Desert and is the most economically developed region. By cultural, religious and linguistic standards, it is also the most homogenous. The countries are clustered into two main regional economic blocs: The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CENSAD). This region is the best performing in the continent, having 4 of its 6 countries in the top 6 rank. Tunisia ranks second, followed by Algeria and Morocco. North Africa has the least number of reds (average of 5 per country), the largest number of yellows (3.3 per country), and only one green goal. Relative to Sub-Saharan Africa, these states perform better on SDG 1, (poverty) with 80% of the countries scoring yellow and 20% green, and SDG 10 (reduced inequality), with all countries scoring yellow. Historically, this region has had lower levels of poverty that have all been declining constantly since 2000. This is related to the fact that the industrial sector is the most developed on the continent.

In these countries, SDG 5 (gender equality) is still a critical issue with all countries scoring red. Other challenges are SDG 7 (energy) and SDG 2 (zero hunger), with 83% and 50% of red respectively. Algeria, a country that recently underwent a big political shift after the resignation of its long-seated president, is the top dashboard performer with only 2 reds.

In terms of trends, North Africa is mostly on track to meeting SDGs 1 and 6, moderately increasing on goals 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13 and 15; and stagnating on goals 2, 8, 11, 14, 16 and 17. There is no goal for which a decrease in performance is observed, although a few countries are decreasing on goals 2 and 13. Libya, still mired in conflict, is missing data on most goals. Overall, North Africa looks well-placed to remain a top SDG performer, although progress on many goals is insufficient to reach SDG targets.

25. African Development Bank, "Countries."

Figure 13 North Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards



Source: Authors' analysis

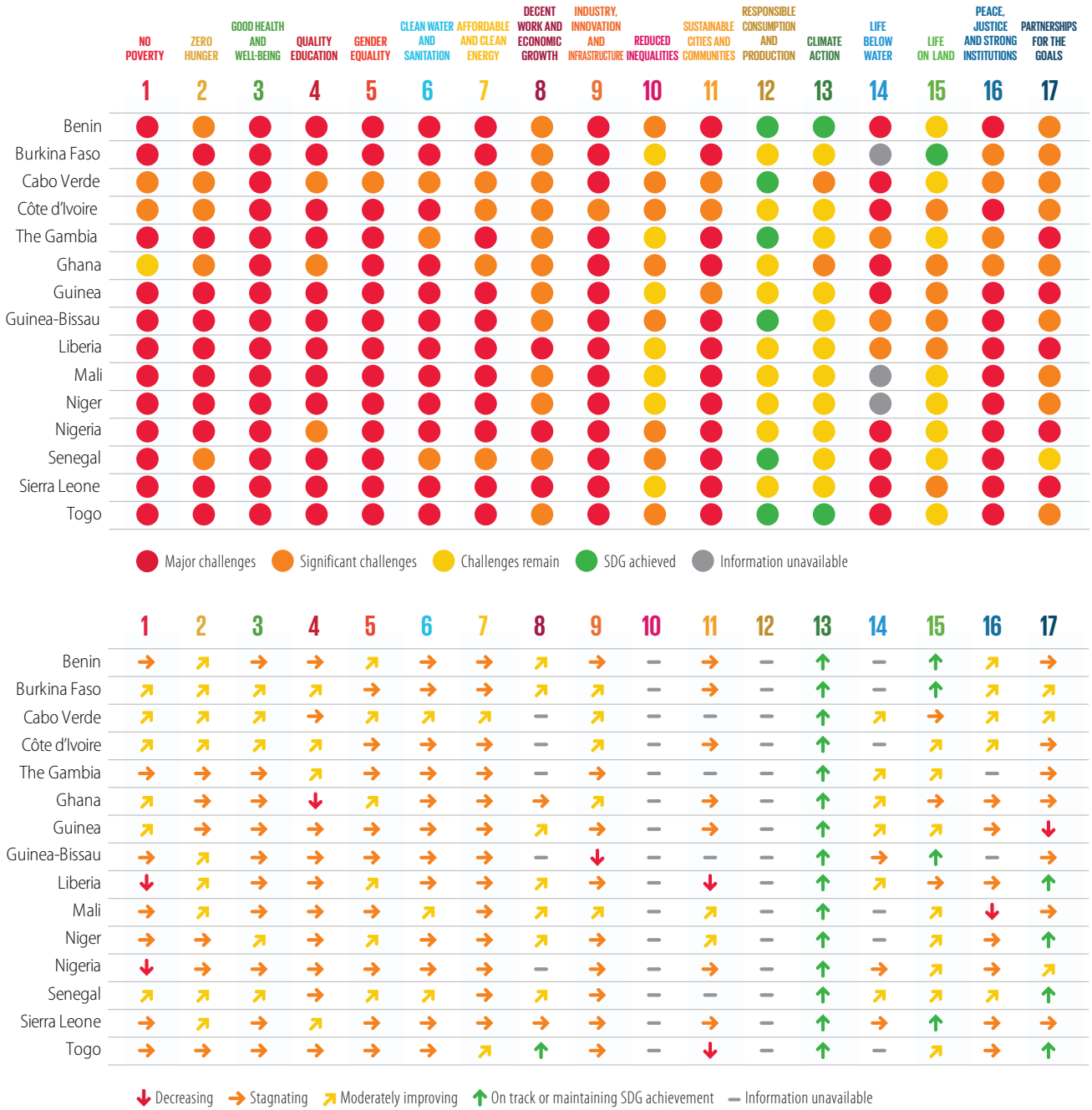
Note: The country groupings are based on the African Development Bank regional definitions. In addition to geography, these groupings take into consideration language, culture, trade ties, and topography. The regions are listed in the order they are presented by the AfDB.

West Africa

West Africa is the largest region with 15 countries and is home to the most populous country and largest economy on the continent, Nigeria. The main economic bloc of the region is the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the majority of its countries share monetary policies and the same currency. Cabo Verde and Ghana are the best performers, ranking 5th and 9th in the Index. SDG 3 (health) and SDG 9 (infrastructure) are imperative challenges with 100% and 93% of reds respectively. SDG 4 (education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) and SDG 11 (responsible consumption and production) face great difficulties as well, with 80% of countries scoring red. The best goal performances are in SDG 13 (climate action) and 12 (responsible consumption and production) with 20% and 40% green and majority left yellow, followed by SDG 15 (life on land). However, this could be because secondary industries, such as the manufacturing sector, are not developed to their fullest, and pollution in the form of various emissions and wastes is not substantial.

On most goals, West Africa is stagnating in its progress toward the SDGs. One notable exception, however, is climate action, where all countries are on track to meet the goal. The region is seeing moderate improvement towards goals 2, 8, 14, 15, 17. The challenge for West African countries will be to overcome stagnant performance in terms of social welfare without undermining environmental sustainability.

Figure 14 West Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards



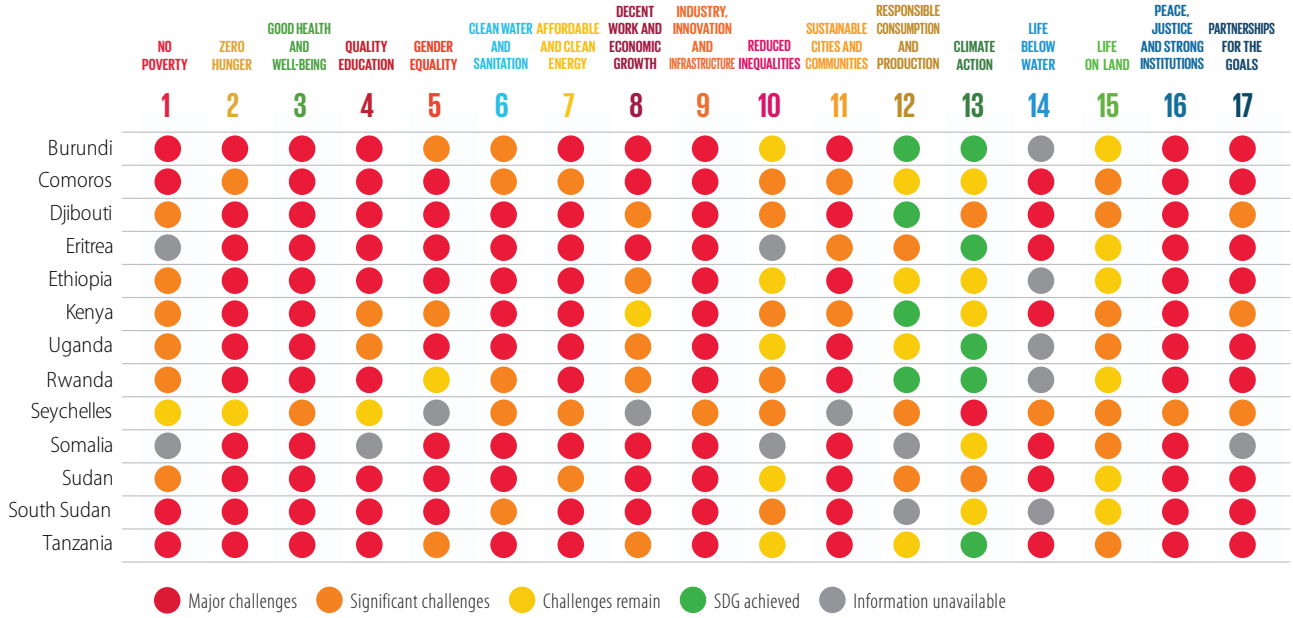
Source: Authors' analysis

East Africa

East Africa is the most economically integrated region in the continent through the East African Community. The top performers of this group are Kenya, Rwanda, and the Seychelles. The region still has a large percentage of reds per country (9.1 are red on average). The steepest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace and strong institutions) with all countries, except Seychelles, scoring red. SDG 4 (education) and SDG 17 (global partnerships) face similar problems with 70% reds. The goals with better performance are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) with 38% and 31% in green, respectively. Somalia and South Sudan, countries suffering from political instability, lack of rule of law, and conflict, are in the bottom of the continental raking, with more than 80% of their goals in red.

Similar to West Africa, there is also stagnation in this region's progress toward most of the goals. This region is also mostly on track to meet its climate action targets, with the exception of Seychelles. There is mostly moderate progress toward goals 3, 5, and 14, but stagnant progress for every other goal. Some goals do not have data from enough countries to make a regional assessment of trends, such as goals 8 and 11.

Figure 15 East Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards



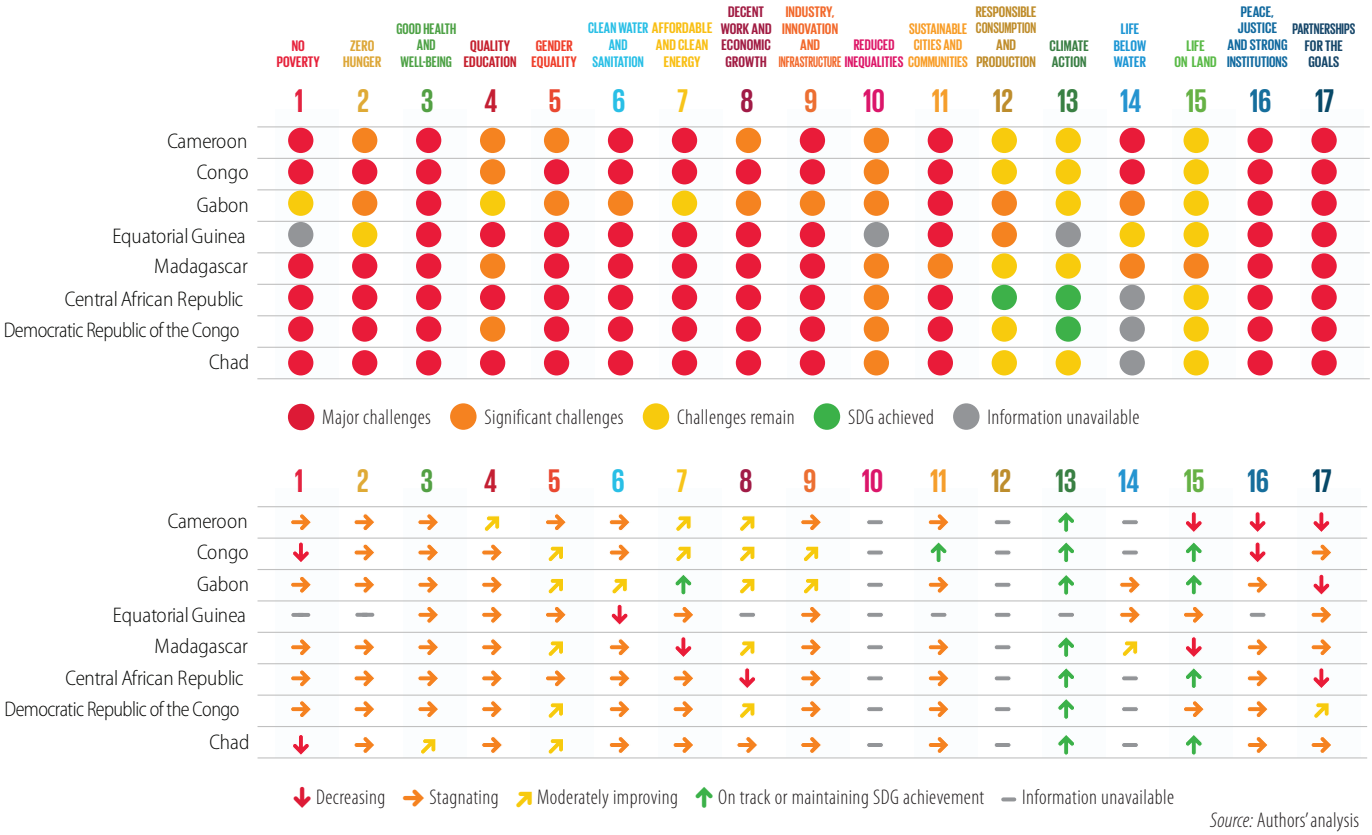
Source: Authors' analysis

Central Africa

Despite natural resources, Central Africa has the largest number of goals in red per country averaging at 10. SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 16 (peace and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (global partnerships) are critical as all of the countries scored red. Substantial challenges remain in SDG 1 (poverty), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities) with over 86% in red. The best performing goals are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) with 28% and 13% green respectively and the rest mainly yellow. The best performer is Gabon with the least number of red in the region, only 4. The bottom performers are Chad and Central African Republic, countries that have faced high levels of poverty, political discord and violence.

Central African countries are stagnating on 10 of the 15 goals that were assessed. For the other goals, SDG 13 performance is strong, and SDGs 5, 8, and 15 are improving moderately. Meeting the SDGs would require a drastic transformation for all countries in this region.

Figure 16 Central Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards



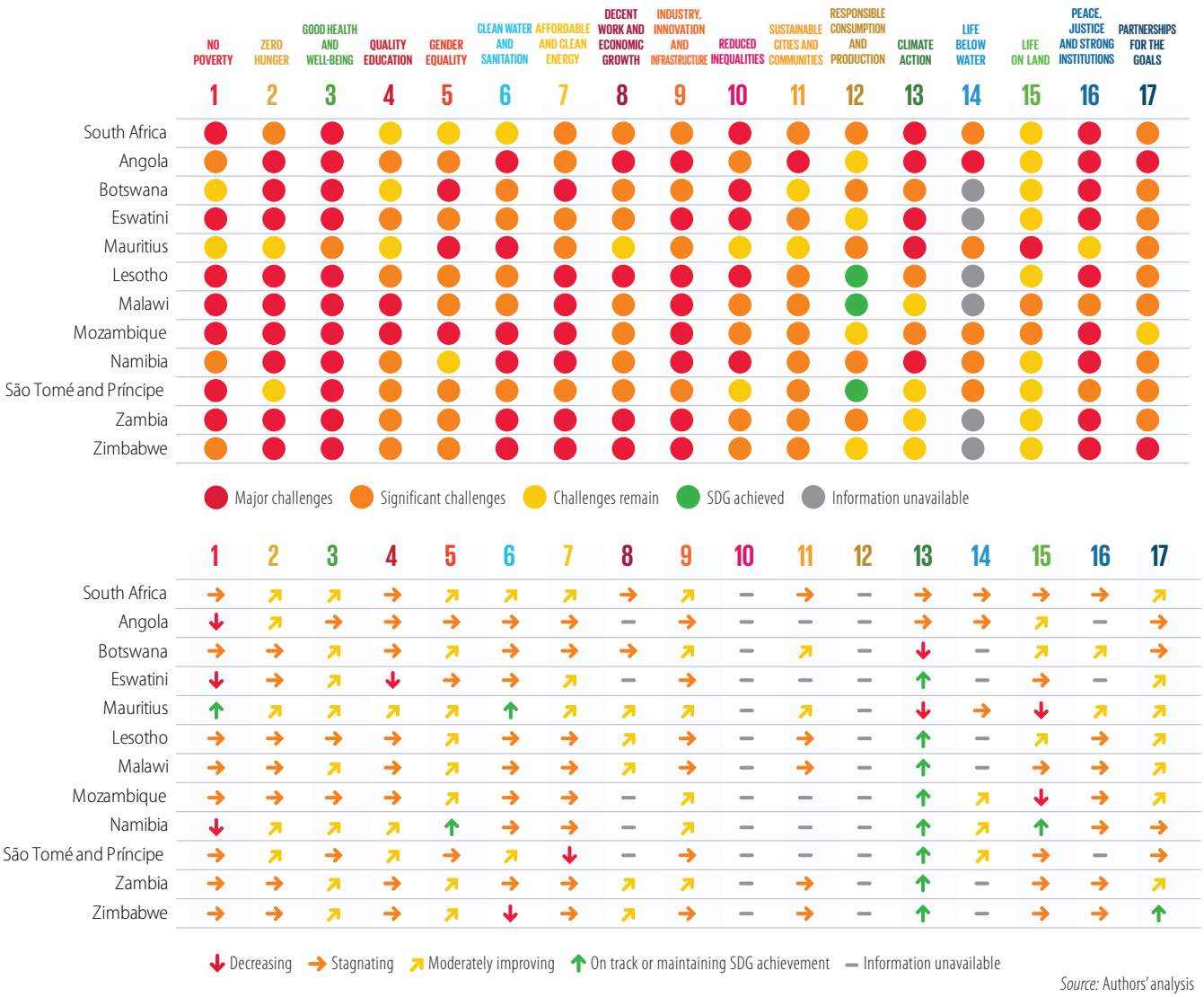
Source: Authors' analysis

Southern Africa

Southern Africa is a heterogeneous region comprised of land-locked countries, small island, and mid-size and large economies. The main economic bloc is SADC, the Southern African Development Community. The main challenges faced by this region are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) with 92% of countries scoring red, followed by SDG 9 (infrastructure), SDG 16 (peace and strong institutions), SDG 7 (energy), SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 1 (no poverty) with over 50% reds. The best performing goal is SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) with 27% green and 36% yellows. The best performing countries are Mauritius and São Tomé and Príncipe, ranking 1st and 7th in the Index. Mozambique and Angola are the countries with the largest number of reds.

As a region, Southern Africa is not on track to meet any of the SDGs, but neither is its performance worsening on any of the goals. Progress is moderately increasing for 7 of 15 goals and stagnating for the remaining 8. The trend towards the SDGs is thus better than other regions in Sub-Saharan Africa, but still insufficient to meet the goals.

Figure 17 Southern Africa SDG and Trends Dashboards

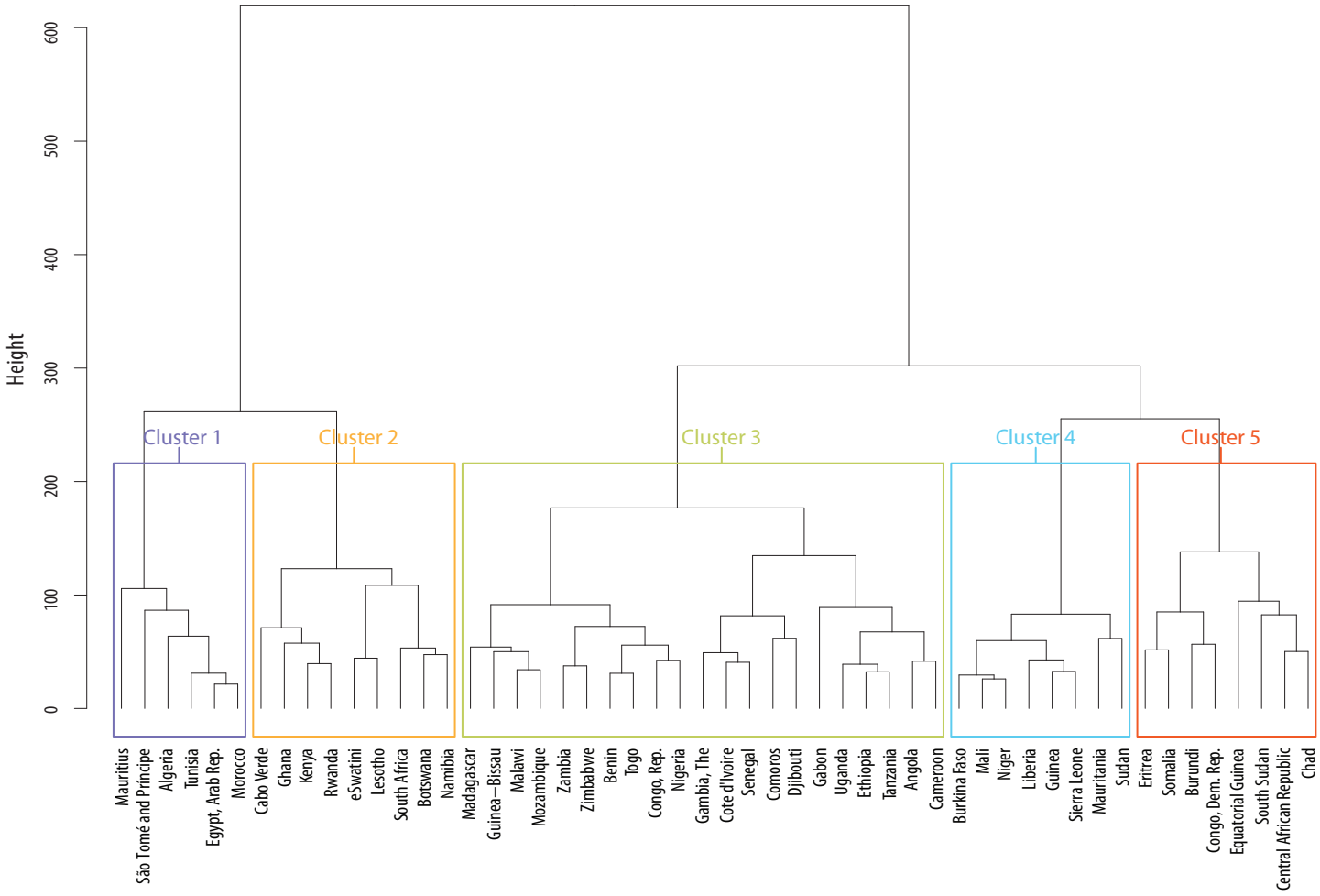


Source: Authors' analysis

4. Cluster Analysis

An alternative to grouping countries by geographic region is to group countries by the similarity of their SDG performance. This allows us to group countries both in terms of their achievements as well as their challenges. Cluster analysis could be performed on all countries except Seychelles and Libya, which did not have sufficient data to generate all SDG scores. Section IV.7 describes the methodology used for this exercise. We found the best way to group African countries into 5 clusters, which we describe below.

Figure 18 Tree diagram of countries according to similarity of SDG performance



Cluster 1: Continental Leaders

Members: Algeria, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Tunisia

This group of countries, consisting of North African and small island states, leads the continent on 11 of 17 goals, especially those relating to human welfare. It contains 6 of the 7 top-ranked SDG performers. Despite this, it has the worst performance on production and consumption and life on land. Performance on gender equality is also worse than expected. Its biggest SDG priority is to promote innovation, infrastructure, and industry.

Cluster 2: Growing

Members: Botswana, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, and eSwatini

This is a group of countries that is growing quickly, as indicated by the best score on SDG 8 (economic growth and good jobs). They also have the best performance on gender equality, and partnerships for the goals. However, it has the highest levels of inequality in the region, and also performs comparatively poorly on climate action. To close the most pressing SDG gaps, actions must be taken in these countries to ensure that growth is more inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

Cluster 3: Middle of the Pack

Members: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

Consisting of 21 countries, this is the largest cluster, as well as the most diverse. This group has the best regional performance in terms of SDG 12 (responsible production and consumption) and SDG 13 (climate action). This group's greatest challenges are poverty, innovation and infrastructure, and inequality. Performance on SDG 8 for this group is close to the top. These countries must ensure that they leverage their growth in a way that reduces poverty and promotes human welfare, without compromising environmental sustainability.

Cluster 4: Emerging

Members: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Sudan

Despite having the best performance on overall equality, this group of countries has significant shortcomings. It has the worst performance in terms of education and gender equality. Interestingly the group on average performs slightly better than the middle-of-the-pack countries in terms of poverty, but worse on other human welfare goals. Its performance on economic growth is closer to the middle as well. Overall, this is a group of countries that is beginning to emerge and distance itself from the distressed countries.

Cluster 5: Distressed

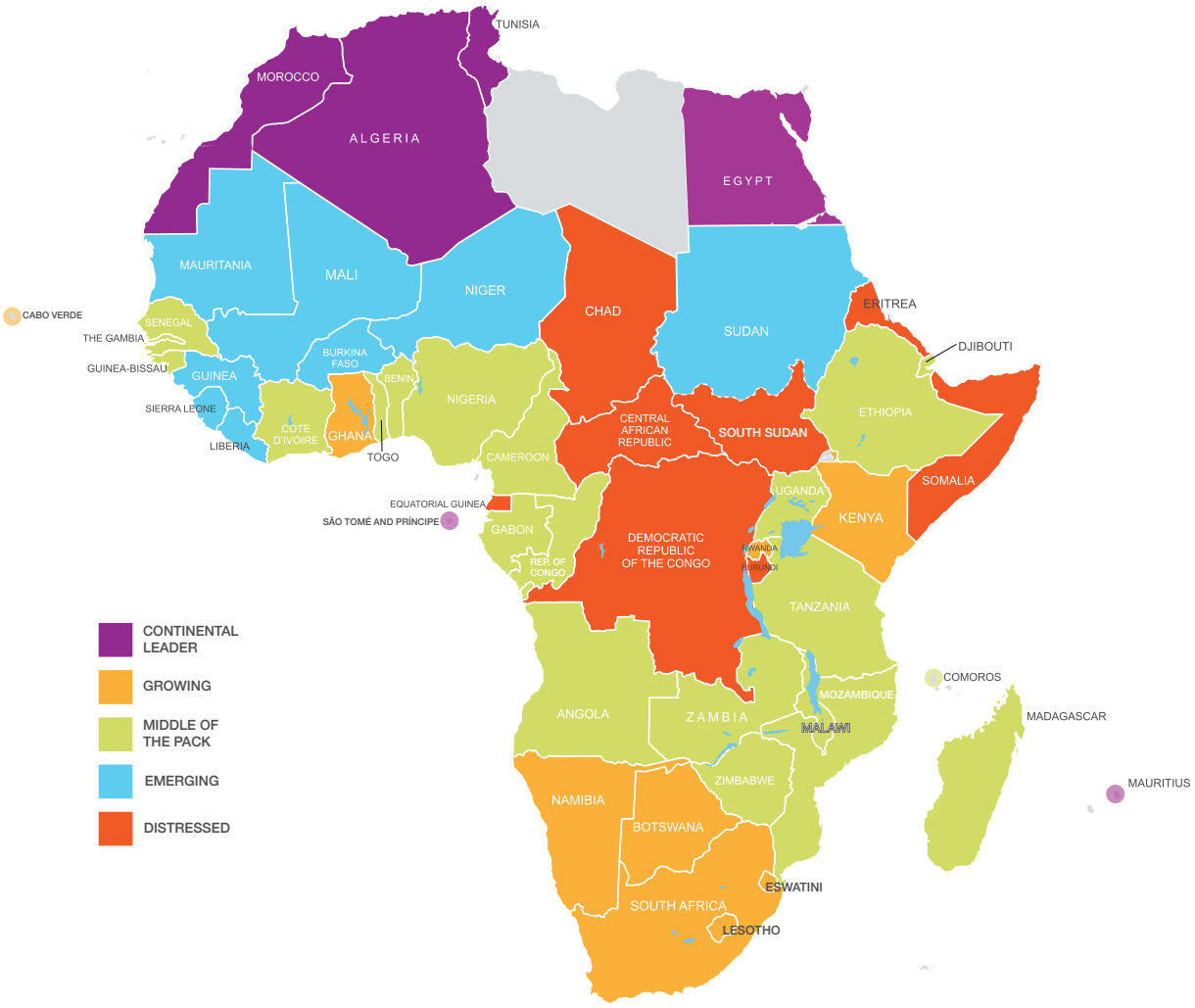
Members: Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Somalia, and South Sudan

This small group of countries has the worst overall SDG performance, and contains most of the lowest performing countries. It has the worst averages on 12 SDGs, especially on poverty and other goals relating to human welfare. Despite this, it has the best regional score on SDG 15 (life on land). This group's biggest challenges are related to poverty, education, infrastructure and innovation, as well as peace and governance. The performance of these countries on socio-economic goals is extremely precarious, and these countries do not have the capacity to meet the SDGs without external assistance. This cluster has the highest need of assistance to achieve the SDGs.

Table 2 Average performance per goal by cluster

SDG Goal	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5
SDG 1	76	56	38	41	16
SDG 2	61	48	42	38	34
SDG 3	71	55	45	41	35
SDG 4	75	65	42	22	28
SDG 5	53	72	52	35	39
SDG 6	63	58	49	45	44
SDG 7	52	51	49	43	33
SDG 8	59	63	62	56	38
SDG 9	40	35	21	15	6
SDG 10	66	10	32	75	34
SDG 11	71	58	43	36	35
SDG 12	76	84	88	84	79
SDG 13	89	80	96	94	89
SDG 14	53	49	44	51	42
SDG 15	62	69	71	72	74
SDG 16	72	64	53	52	32
SDG 17	60	69	56	53	29

Figure 19 Cluster map



5. Data Limitations

There are persistent data gaps that continue to inhibit the inclusion of certain countries and indicators in the SDG Index. Although we were able to generate an overall score for 52 countries this year as opposed to 51 countries last year, there is still a lack of internationally comparable data for Libya and the Seychelles. Missing data is a major issue for other countries as well: 13 out of 54 countries analyzed in this index have more than 10% of missing data. Only four countries have complete data coverage on the selected indicators. Overall, the total proportion of missing values was 8.4%, including those countries for which not enough data was available to generate an overall score. Some of the indicators for which a high proportion of countries did not have data include: social protection coverage, fertilizer consumption, primary school enrollment, affordability of electricity, R&D expenditure, deforestation rates, and levels of import duties (not including indicators not applicable to some countries, such as sea-related indicators for landlocked countries and natural resource value realization for countries without mining and oil industries).

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

Another persistent issue in this and any other cross-country analysis is that they are necessarily bound to data sources that provide a cross-country comparison of values. Such data sources often do not include the most up-to-date or the more specific information that is generated nationally, especially in countries with higher-than-average statistical capacity in Africa. The years of each individual data point are included in the "performance by indicator" section of the detailed country profiles. Nationally-generated data cannot be included in a cross-country analysis because the methodology used to generate that data may not be the same as is used in other countries, and this would result in biased conclusions.

Part III Methodology

The 2019 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report describes African countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicates areas requiring faster progress. The report uses the most recent data available that have been aligned as closely as possible with official SDG indicators.

The SDG Index score and scores by goal can be interpreted as a percentage of achievement. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage points that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings may be due to small differences in the aggregate score.

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

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

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

As a result of these significant changes, it is not possible to directly compare the results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards with results in the global Sustainable Development Report (formerly the Global SDG Index report) or the 2018 Africa report.

1. Changes made to the 2019 SDG Index and Dashboards

The 2019 report incorporates several new indicators (Table 3). This table also identifies the indicators that were replaced or modified due to changes in the methodology and estimates produced by data providers. The data for this year's edition was extracted between February and April 2019.

The 2019 report incorporates a few slight adjustments to the trends methodology detailed in section IV.6. One such change is the use of just 4 trend arrows instead of 5 following feedback from the JRC's statistical audit.

Table 3 New indicators and replacements included in the 2019 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards

Indicator	Change
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	New addition
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	Replaces Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)
Palma ratio	New addition
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	Replaces Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0 - 1 worst)
Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)	Replaces Percentage Change in forest area (%)
Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	New addition

Source: Authors' analysis

2. The European Commission's independent statistical audit

The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted for the first time an independent statistical audit of the global Sustainable Development Report's methodology and results. The purpose of the audit was to check the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. Based on the conclusions of the audit, the main amendments made to the methodology, indicator selection, and presentation of the results are listed below:

Methodology:

- When there are clear outliers within the 2.5th percentile, adjustments were made at the bottom of the distribution (see codebook for detailed information);
- A special process was introduced to deal with small decreases in indicator performance among very top performers;
- Some targets at the top of the distribution have been refined.

Indicator selection:

- Projected indicators (e.g. such as "projected poverty in 2030") were no longer retained as it leads to inconsistencies with the poverty indicator trend arrows;
- The indicator on "Anthropogenic wastewater" was moved from SDG 12 to SDG 6 to follow more closely the content of the official SDGs;
- The indicator on "Climate Vulnerability Monitor" was replaced by an indicator on "People affected by disasters" - a more specific measure that is updated more frequently;
- Revised the list of indicators included under SDG 14 (Life Below Water).

Presentation of the results:

- Trend arrow system was simplified (4 arrows) where "flat green" (maintaining performance above SDG achievement) and "up-green" (on track) were merged together.

3. Data Selection

A. Criteria for indicator selection

Where possible, the 2019 Africa Index and Dashboards uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data is available for an official indicator and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are included. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for each SDG.

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

B. Indicator Selection

The SDG Index was built on a set of indicators for each of the 17 SDGs using the most recent published data. We included all of the more than 230 SDG indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission that met the five criteria above.[26] Some official SDG indicators have adequate data coverage but could not be included as they did not permit a ranking of countries or the definition of a quantitative threshold signifying achievement of the goals applicable to all countries. For example, different countries specialize in different sectors of the economy, so there is no "right" threshold of manufacturing as a share of GDP for which all countries should aim. While individual countries may find the share of manufacturing value added highly useful for developing long-term strategies for industrialization, 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.

26. United Nations Statistics Division, "IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators."

Where official SDG indicators did not meet the criteria for data selection or where indicator gaps remained, we considered official and other metrics published in the peer-reviewed literature, as well as major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.[27]

In the 2019 Africa Index and Dashboards, 97 indicators were included in total from a broad range of data sources. The revised set of indicators includes new indicators and revisions to fill gaps and to better align the SDG Index and Dashboards with the monitoring needs of African states. The Africa SDG Index comprises 52 of the 54 African member states of the UN.

B. Missing data and imputations

The purpose of the 2019 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 variable that would otherwise not have been included because of excessive missing data.

- SDG 3: New HIV infections (per 1,000): We impute values from IHME's Global Burden of Disease Study (2017) when countries are missing empirical data in UNAIDS.
- SDG 5: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C): Survey data is available for 26 African countries where FGM/C is most concentrated. For countries where data are not available, we assumed zero only for those countries where our desk research clearly showed that FGM/C is not a cultural practice. Where the desk research was inconclusive, we left the value missing for countries without data and where it is possible that FGM/C is practiced.
- SDG 8: Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population): We assume missing data points for those countries in which the Walk Free Foundation's methodology has less confidence due to survey unavailability.
- SDG 9: 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.
- SDG 10: Gini: We impute the World Bank Gini coefficients for those countries missing data on the adjusted Gini coefficient from Brookings.
- SDG 12: Value realization score: This component of the Resource Governance Index (RGI) only applies to those African countries with oil and gas and/or mining sectors. In cases where both sectors were assessed by the RGI, the average score across sectors was calculated.
- SDG 13: CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): We assumed a value of 0 for countries with little to no production of fossil fuels for which data was not reported.
- SDG 16: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000: We assumed zero conflict deaths for countries without data for this variable.

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

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

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

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

4. Index Method

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

Addressing extreme values and rescaling

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling takes into account limits and extreme values (outliers) at both tails of the distribution. The latter may become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index. This applies in particular to the lower bounds that affect the value and the units of the variable, which may in turn affect rankings, while the upper bound only affects the units.[28]

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

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

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

28. OECD, European Union, and Joint Research Centre - European Commission, Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators; Booysen, "An Overview and Evaluation of Composite Indices of Development."

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 focuses attention on the indicators where a country is lagging behind. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

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

To remove the effect of extreme values, which can skew the results of a composite index. The 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 score of their regions.

5. Dashboard method

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

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

A. Thresholds

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

Additional thresholds, both red and green, 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 SDSN and the SDG Center for Africa's 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 4 Thresholds for Indicators included in the 2019 Africa Index and Dashboards

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Global red threshold	Africa red threshold
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2	13	20
1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	15	n/a	49.5
1	Population covered by Social Protection (%)	70	n/a	18
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.5	15	18
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.5	15	22
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5	10	12
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10	25	30
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	1.5	1.2
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	50	n/a	9
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	140	168
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98	90	72
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	18	21.6
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25	50	60
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2	1	1.2
3	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	90	n/a	40.5
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10	75	100
3	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	55	n/a	22.5
3	Malaria mortality rate	5	n/a	49.5
3	Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	75	n/a	27
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	25	30
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.4	16.8	25
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	25	50	60
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80	60	48
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	18	150	181
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	80	64
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80	70	48
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6	5	4
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98	80	64
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	12	n/a	6
4	Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, both sexes (%)	95	85	68
4	Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	95	n/a	60

(Table 4 cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Global red threshold	Africa red threshold
5	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	5	n/a	33
5	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0	n/a	22
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	40	20	16
5	Women in ministerial positions (%)	40	n/a	16
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	80	60	50
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	98	75	60
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	70	50	40
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98	80	50
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95	75	40
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25	75	90
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5	20	24
6	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50	15	12
7	Access to electricity (% population)	98	80	64
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	85	50	40
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	75	n/a	36
7	Consumer affordability of electricity	100	n/a	30.6
8	5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	4	n/a	0.9
8	Employment-to-population ratio	75	n/a	40.5
8	Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	4	10	10
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80	50	
8	Starting Business	85	n/a	67.5
9	Infrastructure score	80	n/a	31.5
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3	2	1.6
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.5	1	0.5
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	0.05	0.08
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	75	40	32
9	Population using the internet (%)	80	50	25
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30	40	62.4
10	Palma ratio	1	n/a	2.5
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums	15	n/a	66
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98	75	60

(Table 4 cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Green threshold	Global red threshold	Africa red threshold
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72	43	34.7
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	10	25	30
12	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1	2	2.4
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5	10	12
12	Natural Resource Value Realization Score	74	n/a	36
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10	30	36
12	Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1	15	18
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	100	500	
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2	4	4.8
13	Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	1	1.2
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	100	8000	9600
14	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	30	n/a	66
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	70	60	48
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10	8
14	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25	50	60
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	7	60	73
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50	10	8
15	Permanent Deforestation (5 year average annual %)	0.05	0.5	0.5
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	0.8	0.64
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	5	15	18.6
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	4	3.6
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0	n/a	1.1
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80	50	40
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2	10	20
16	Property Rights	80	n/a	36
16	Access to justice	80	n/a	36
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	60	40	32
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	80	n/a	27
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98	75	60
16	Freedom of Press Index (best 0 - 100 worst)	25	50	50
17	Tax revenue (% GDP)	25	n/a	13.5
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10	5	6.4
17	Level of customs duties on imports	0.5	n/a	8.8
17	Visa Requirement	38	n/a	110
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	75	n/a	45

B. Weighting and Aggregation

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

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

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

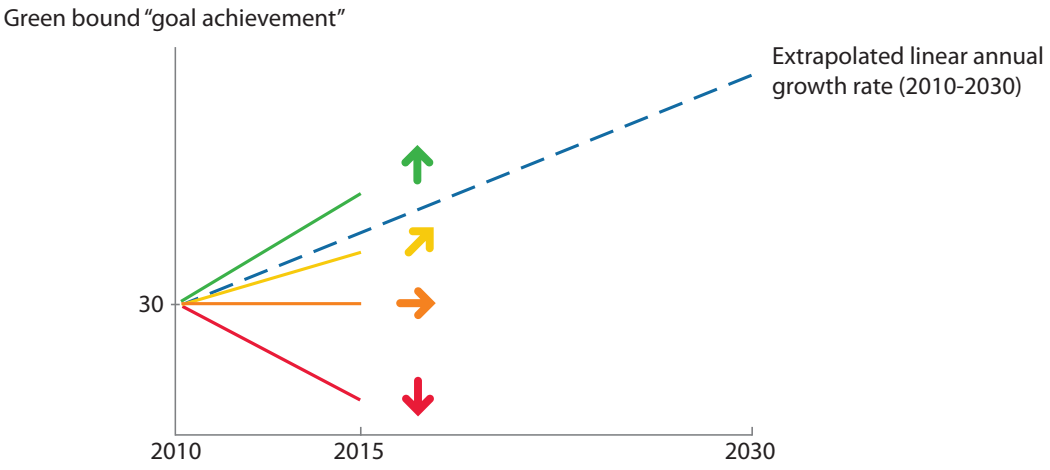
6. Trends

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. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2010-2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (usually 2010-2015). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure 20). Figure 21 illustrates the methodology graphically.

Figure 20 The 4-arrow system for denoting SDG trends

Decreasing	Stagnating	Moderately Increasing	On track or Maintaining SDG achievement
Decreasing score, i.e. country is moving in the wrong direction	Score remains stagnant or is increasing at a rate below 50% of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score is increasing at a rate above 50% of the required growth rate but below the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030	Score is increasing at the rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030 or performance has already exceeded SDG achievement threshold

Figure 21 Graphic representation of the SDG trends methodology



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

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

Trends are reported at the SDG level only if trend data were available for at least 75% of the trend indicators under a goal. An exception was made for SDG 4 for which trend data for at least 2/3 of the trend indicators is required due to a larger number of missing values for those indicators. The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all trend indicators for that goal.

Table 5 provides the complete list of indicators used to compute SDG Trends. Trend indicators were selected from the indicators included in the SDG Dashboards based on the availability of trend data. When the value for one year was not available we used the closest available value with a maximum one-year difference for calculating the trend indications. The table also indicates the period over which the trend was calculated.

Following feedback from the JRC, the trend methodology has been refined for small decreases. For top performers only, very small decreases are now treated as "stagnating" trends. They are reported as such at the indicator level and treated as such when calculating the overall goal trend. Because those countries that are farther from achieving the target still have serious challenges, this methodology was only applied to the top performers that were decreasing.

The raw indicator values are rescaled so that a 0 represents the minimum value in the series, while 100 represents achievement of the SDG Target, which is the green threshold. Next, countries are identified that have decreased over the time period chosen (e.g. 2010 – 2015) while staying within 90% of SDG achievement i.e. the rescaled value is greater than 90 at the beginning and end of the period. However, if a country falls from a score of 100 (SDG achievement) to a lower score so that it is no longer meeting the SDG target, this country is still assigned "decrease" trend.

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

Table 5 Trend indicators

SDG	Indicators	Time Period
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2015–2018
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2012–2017
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2012–2017
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2012–2017
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2012–2017
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2012–2017
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2012–2017
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2011–2016
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2011–2016
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2011–2016
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2011–2016
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000)	2011–2016
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2011–2016
3	Malaria mortality rate	2011–2016
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)	2011–2016
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2011–2016
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2011–2016
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	2011–2016
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2011–2016
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	2011–2016
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2015–2018
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	2012–2017
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	2012–2017
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015–2018
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in unions, ages 15-49)	2012–2017
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	2012–2017
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	2012–2017
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2010–2015
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2010–2015
7	Access to electricity (% population)	2010–2015
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2010–2015
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	2010–2015
8	Employment-to-population ratio	2012–2017
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	2012–2017
8	Starting Business	2011–2016
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2011–2016
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2011–2016
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2011–2016
9	Population using the internet (%)	2011–2016

SDG	Indicators	Time Period
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	2010–2016
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2018
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m^3)	2010–2016
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2011–2016
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	2015–2018
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018
14	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2010–2014
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2010–2014
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2012–2017
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	2012–2017
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2010–2015
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	2010–2015
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2018
16	Property Rights	2010–2015
16	Access to justice	2010–2015
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	2015–2018
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	2010–2015
17	Tax revenue (% GDP)	2010–2015
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	2010–2015
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	2010–2015

7. Cluster Analysis

There are three steps to clustering countries by SDG performance:

1. **Computing a dissimilarity matrix:** In order to measure the similarity between countries, we first calculate the Euclidean distance between each data point, based on their normalized scores on each of the 17 goals. The distance matrix shows the distance from each data point to each other data point.
2. **Determining the clustering structure:** For our purposes, we chose a hierarchical clustering method, since this allows us to visualize the distance between grouped data points. Agglomerative hierarchical clustering works in a bottom-up manner, starting with each observation being assigned to its own cluster and reducing the number of clusters in each consecutive step, merging the clusters that are closest to each other at each step until all observations are grouped into a single cluster.[29] In this index, the best algorithm to agglomerate observations into clusters was found to be Ward's minimum variance method, which minimizes the within-cluster distances between observations in each cluster.

29. University of Cincinnati, "New Tutorials on Clustering · UC Business Analytics R Programming Guide."

3. **Determining number of clusters to be analyzed:** After determining the breakdown of clusters at each level, we have to choose how many clusters we want our observations to be grouped into. There are many methods to do this, and different methods usually differ with respect to the number of clusters deemed "optimal". After testing 30 indices together (using the NbClust package in R), the number of clusters is chosen is the one that the most methods agreed on, while also producing groups that are interesting to observe individually.[30]

30. Charrad et al., "NbClust."

Appendix I. Country profiles

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

For each country, we present:

Overall Performance
The country's SDG Index rank (out of 54 countries) and score (0-100), as well as the average SDG Index score of countries in the same sub-region, 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 Development Metrics
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.

SDG Dashboard
The country SDG Dashboard reports the country's 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.

Performance by Indicator
A full-page indicator table lists the country's raw indicator value and color rating for the SDG Dashboards. Missing data are also recorded in grey. The last column indicates the trend for each indicator for which time series data are available. The arrow key is featured in the Time Series methodology section on page 50.

ALGERIA
North Africa

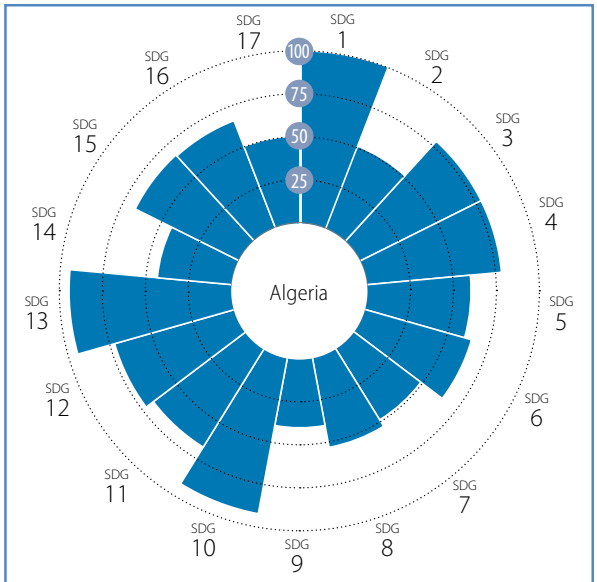
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

3 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	21 (of 52)	57.6 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	8 (of 54)	57.08 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	32 (of 52)	0.47 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	27 (of 54)	50.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

ALGERIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.3			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	5.5			2011
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA			NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.7			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7			2012
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1			2012
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.4			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	22.3			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	140			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6			2013
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.9			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.0			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	80			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	70			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA			NA
Malaria mortality rate	0.0			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	85.6			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.2			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.7			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	10.4			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	72.3			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.4			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.0			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.5			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	8.0			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.8			2008
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	79			2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	2.5			2013
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	25.8			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	77.2			2013
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	88.4			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	22.8			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.5			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.5			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	88.0			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.5			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.1			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	99.4			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	92.6			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	0.1			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	0.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.1			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	36.3			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	2.7			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.8			2017
Starting a Business	78.1			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	62.9			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1			2005
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	78.4			2017
Population using the internet (%)	47.7			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	31.5			2011
Palma ratio	1.0			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA			NA
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	81.9			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.7			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	38.9			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.2			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.2			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	40.3			2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	195.2			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.4			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,194.1			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	58.1			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	40.5			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.9			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	65.2			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6			2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.8			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.6			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.7			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4			2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.2			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64.3			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.0			2016
Property Rights	47.4			2017
Access to justice	60.6			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	34.7			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.6			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	43.1			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.3			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4			2008
Level of customs duties on imports	3.9			2014
Visa Requirement	141			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	56.7			2018

ANGOLA
Southern Africa

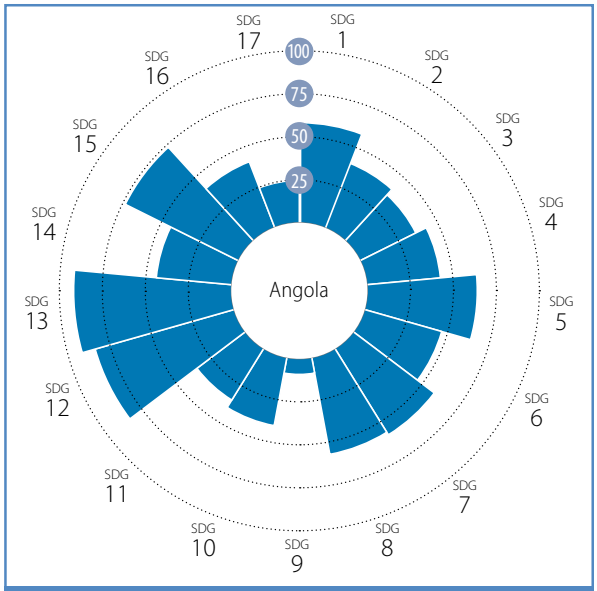
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

38 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	25 (of 52)	53.2 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	30 (of 54)	18.88 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	50 (of 52)	0.32 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	45 (of 54)	38.3 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

ANGOLA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	30.8			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	36.6			2008
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA			NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	23.9			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.6			2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.9			2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.2			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	8.0			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	477			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	46.9			2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.1			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.1			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.0			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	26			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	359			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	76.7			2016
Malaria mortality rate	44.7			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	21.4			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.5			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.4			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	154.5			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.2			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	119			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.6			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8			2014

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA			NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.1			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	77.4			2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA			NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	30.3			2016
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	34.4			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.2			2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA			NA
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	94.1			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.0			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.4			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.1			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	40.5			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	48.1			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	49.6			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	99.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-1.8			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	72.0			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.2			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	29.3			2014
Starting a Business	80.5			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	21.8			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA			NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	14.6			2017
Population using the internet (%)	14.3			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.7			NA
Palma ratio	2.2			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	55.5			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	54.9			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.2			2014
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	32.4			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.3			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	50.2			2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	986.4			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.3			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	11,139.6			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	70.7			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	52.7			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	10.9			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.9			2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	1.1			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8			2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.1			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.2			2014
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	23.4			2016
Property Rights	30.4			2017
Access to justice	46.1			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	19			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	11.4			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	25.0			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	38.4			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.2			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.2			2010
Level of customs duties on imports	NA			NA
Visa Requirement	157			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	52.2			2018

BENIN
West Africa

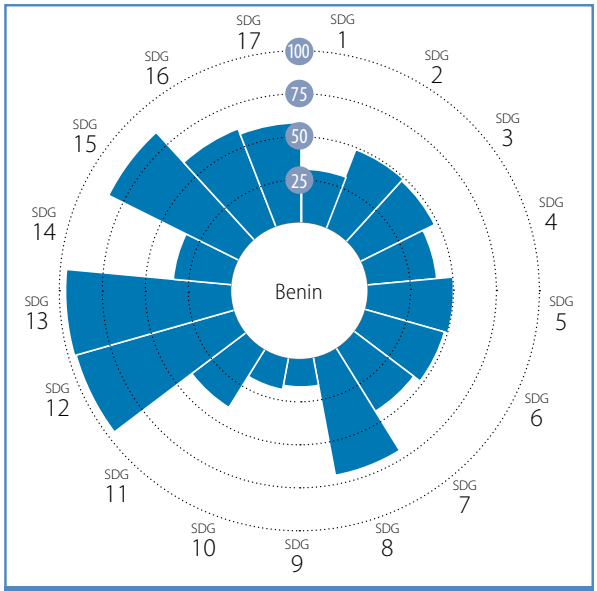
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

29 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	29 (of 52)	52.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	36 (of 54)	16.07 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	8 (of 52)	0.58 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	13 (of 54)	58.7 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

BENIN
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	45.4	●	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	40.1	●	—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	3.6	●	—	2003

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.4	●	→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0	●	↗	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	↑	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.6	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	14.7	●	→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	405	●	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.2	●	—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.7	●	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	98.3	●	→	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	55	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	58	●	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	13.1	●	—	2014
Malaria mortality rate	65.6	●	↗	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	78.0	●	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.6	●	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.7	●	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	88.1	●	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.6	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	205	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74	●	↗	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.1	●	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.0	●	↑	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.6	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	52.5	●	—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	46	●	—	2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	25.9	●	—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	9.2	●	—	2014
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.2	●	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.2	●	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	24.5	●	→	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	69.8	●	↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	94.2	●	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.0	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.9	●	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.1	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	41.4	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	6.4	●	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	50.9	●	→	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	74.5	●	—	2016

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.2	●	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	69.7	●	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	5.5	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.5	●	↑	2017
Starting a Business	90.6	●	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	38.8	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5	●	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12.0	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	14.1	●	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.1	●	—	2015
Palma ratio	2.9	●	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	61.5	●	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.6	●	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.4	●	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	39.0	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	●	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	●	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	—	NA
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	82.8	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	16.7	●	→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.5	●	↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.4	●	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2	●	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.6	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	●	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.4	●	↗	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	52.5	●	—	2016
Property Rights	60.4	●	↓	2017
Access to justice	97.7	●	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40	●	↗	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	38.8	●	→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	84.8	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.2	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.1	●	↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.2	●	↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	6.6	●	—	2013
Visa Requirement	105	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	75.6	●	↑	2018

BOTSWANA
Southern Africa

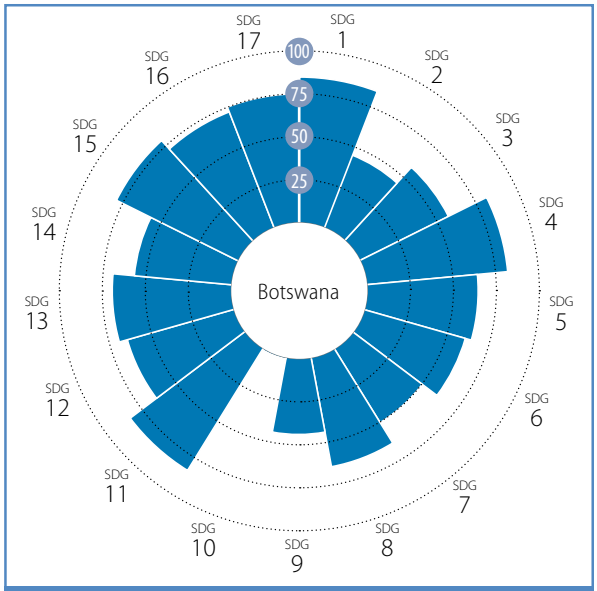
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

8 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	7 (of 52)	69.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	10 (of 54)	36.96 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	12 (of 52)	0.56 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	5 (of 54)	68.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

BOTSWANA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	16.2		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	19.3		—	2009
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	91.6		—	2009

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.5		↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4		→	2007
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2		↗	2007
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	18.9		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	89.6		↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129		↑	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7		↑	2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4		↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.6		↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	7.5		→	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	84		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	300		↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA		—	NA
Malaria mortality rate	0.3		↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	30.6		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.3		↗	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.0		↗	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.7		↑	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	66.6		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.1		↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5		↓	2017

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	89.0		—	2014
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.3		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	97.7		—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	94		—	2014

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	NA		—	NA
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0		—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.5		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	78.2		↑	NA
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	96.8		↑	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	83.9		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.2		→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	60.0		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.2		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	60.7		↗	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	64.1		↗	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	28.9		↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA		—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.2		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	59.3		↗	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	3.4		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	51.0		↑	2017
Starting a Business	76.2		↓	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	67.2		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.0		↑	2016
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5		—	2013
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	66.9		↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	41.4		↑	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	63.0		—	2009
Palma ratio	5.8		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA		—	NA
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.4		↑	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.5		↑	2017
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	23.1		→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.0		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	40.4		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	15.4		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	10.0		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	107.6		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.1		↓	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	4.3		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	58.6		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA		—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.0		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	6.8		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.0		—	2010
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	33.8		↓	2017
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	9.0		—	2016
Property Rights	88.3		↑	2017
Access to justice	79.8		↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	61		↑	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	65.9		↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	83.2		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	25.3		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	32.6		↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.1		—	2009
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0		—	2014
Visa Requirement	108		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	54.4		↓	2018

BURKINA FASO
West Africa

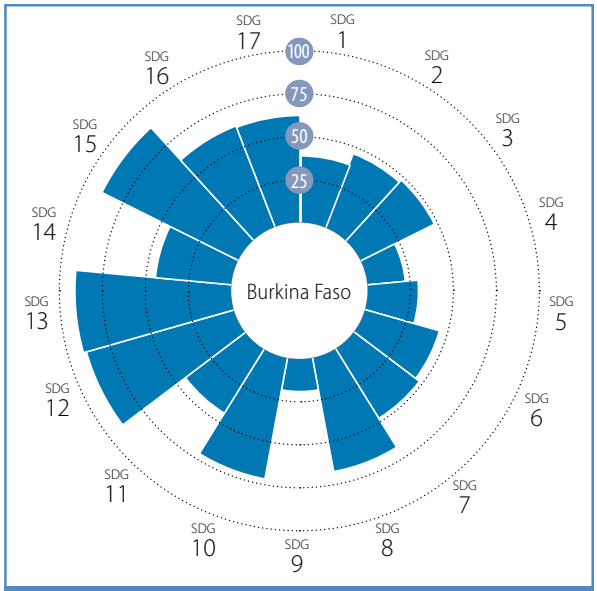
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

20 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	22 (of 52)	56.6 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	32 (of 54)	17.51 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	19 (of 52)	0.53 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	16 (of 54)	57.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

BURKINA FASO
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	28.4			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	40.1			2014
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	1.8			2014

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	21.3			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.3			2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6			2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.6			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	21.8			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	371			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.8			2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.2			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	65			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	27.8			2014
Malaria mortality rate	144.8			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	90.9			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.7			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	30.7			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	106.5			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.1			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.3			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	76.4			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	1.5			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	50.1			2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37			2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	51.6			2010
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	75.8			2010
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.0			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.3			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	45.0			2017
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	50.0			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	77.2			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.9			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.5			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.5			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.1			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	19.2			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	8.9			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	74.2			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	90.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.2			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	62.6			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	4.5			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	43.2			2017
Starting a Business	88.2			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	35.1			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2			2014
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	28.8			2017
Population using the internet (%)	15.9			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.3			2014
Palma ratio	1.5			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	65.8			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	75.8			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.5			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	42.9			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	66.5			2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	5,774.2			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA			NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA			NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA			NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA			NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.7			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4			2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.2			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	61.9			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	39.2			2016
Property Rights	53.1			2017
Access to justice	81.2			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	45.7			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	76.9			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	23.3			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

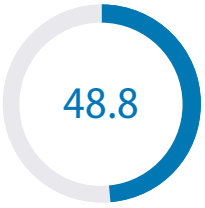
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.3			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.7			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	5.9			2013
Visa Requirement	94			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	75.6			2018

BURUNDI
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

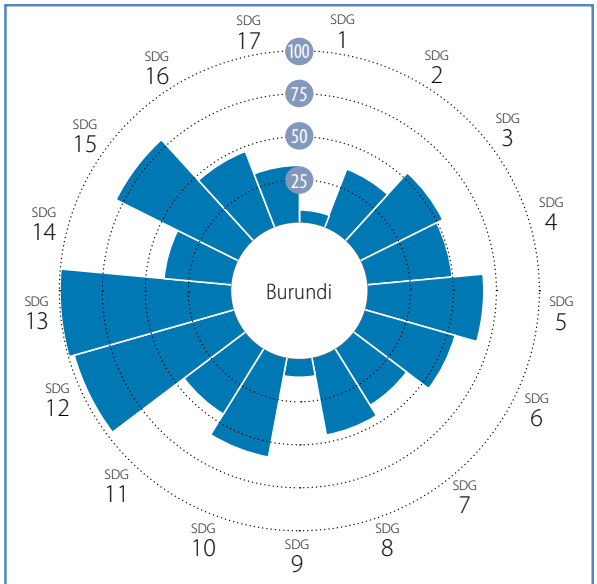
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

34 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	11 (of 52)	64.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	39 (of 54)	15.22 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	30 (of 52)	0.48 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	43 (of 54)	39.8 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

BURUNDI
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	75.6			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	64.9			2014
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA			NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA			NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	55.9			2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1			2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.4			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.4			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	712			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.1			2017
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.1			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.2			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.3			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	77			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	114			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	68.9			2012
Malaria mortality rate	48.4			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	95.2			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	32.7			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	27.4			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.1			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	180			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.1			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.6			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	79.6			2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	41			2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	20.4			2010
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	36.4			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	26.1			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	39.3			2017
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	73.0			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	103.6			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.9			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.5			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.1			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	7.6			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	0.8			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	95.7			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	50.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-2.0			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	77.8			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	40.0			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	7.1			2014
Starting a Business	94.8			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	37.6			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0			NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	12.6			2017
Population using the internet (%)	5.6			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.2			2013
Palma ratio	1.7			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	57.9			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.9			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.4			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	38.9			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	78.4			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.0			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA			NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA			NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA			NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.2			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.0			2016
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.3			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65.7			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.3			2016
Property Rights	38.4			2017
Access to justice	35.8			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	20.3			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	75.2			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	55.3			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.0			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.6			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	50.0			2014
Visa Requirement	147			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	56.7			2018

CABO VERDE
West Africa

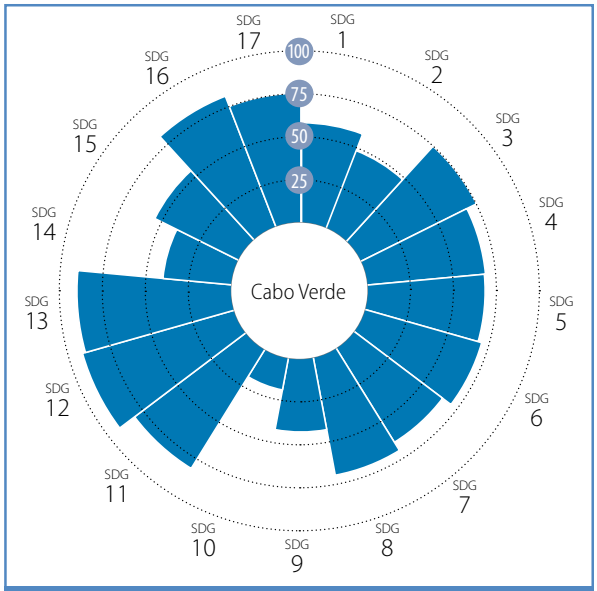
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

5 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	9 (of 52)	66.8 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	9 (of 54)	47.96 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	35 (of 52)	0.43 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	3 (of 54)	71.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

CABO VERDE
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	15.5			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	35.0			2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	33.8			2007

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.3			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			NA
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			NA
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11.8			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.2			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA			NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	42			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.4			2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.4			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.4			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	75			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	134			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA			NA
Malaria mortality rate	0.2			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	61.4			2016
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.2			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	74.7			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.3			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.2			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA			NA

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.2			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1			2015
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	74			2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	18.0			2005
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	23.6			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	21.4			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	73.2			2005
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	92.2			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	69.8			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.5			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	65.2			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.0			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.4			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	92.6			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	71.1			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	26.6			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA			NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.0			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	60.6			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	4.1			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA			NA
Starting a Business	83.5			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	63.5			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA			NA
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1			2011
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	69.9			2017
Population using the internet (%)	57.2			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.0			2007
Palma ratio	2.7			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA			NA
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.5			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			NA
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	34.8			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.6			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1.7			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.3			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	73.7			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.9			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	26.8			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.7			2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA			NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	4.7			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.5			2016
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA			NA
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.4			2016
Property Rights	77.1			2017
Access to justice	89.4			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	57			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	59.1			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	91.0			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	20.4			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

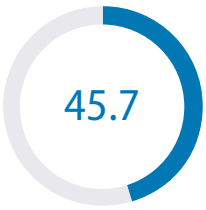
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.8			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.6			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	11.2			2013
Visa Requirement	38			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	71.1			2018

CAMEROON
Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

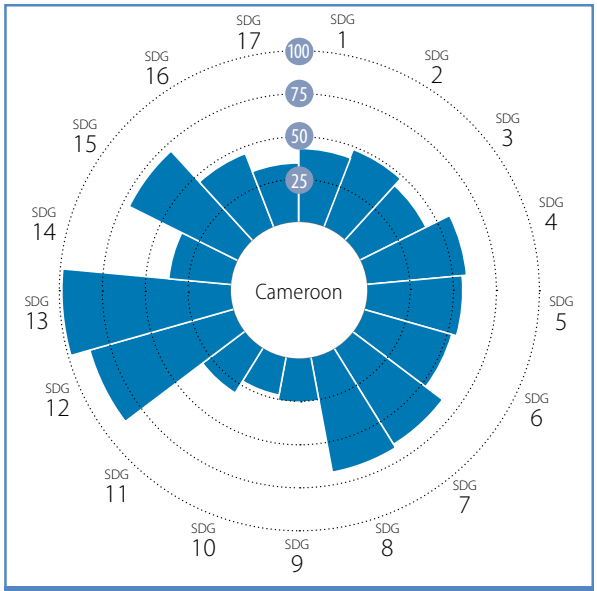
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

28 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	41 (of 52)	46.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	29 (of 54)	20.35 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	4 (of 52)	0.66 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	36 (of 54)	46.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

CAMEROON
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	21.4		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	37.5		—	2014
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	1.1		—	2014

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.3		↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.7		→	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2		↑	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	11.4		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	9.7		↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	596		→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.7		—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.5		→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	84.0		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.2		↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	49		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	194		↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	15.1		—	2014
Malaria mortality rate	48.1		→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	85.8		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.6		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.1		→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	108.8		→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.0		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	208		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77		→	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.1		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3		↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.2		↑	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	80.6		—	2010
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	49		—	2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	31.0		—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	1.4		—	2004
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.1		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.6		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	40.1		↗	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	61.8		→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	87.8		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.3		→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.8		↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.1		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	60.1		→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	23.0		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	76.5		↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	100.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.3		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	73.7		↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.9		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.6		↗	2017
Starting a Business	86.3		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	45.7		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6		↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	17.7		→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	23.2		↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.7		—	2014
Palma ratio	2.7		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	37.8		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	61.5		↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.2		↗	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	72.8		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	59.3		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.0		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.1		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	436.4		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	425.2		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	81.4		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	34.5		→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.9		↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.2		—	2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	1.5		↓	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.2		↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	47.0		—	2016
Property Rights	45.7		→	2017
Access to justice	50.7		↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25		↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	26.8		↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	66.1		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	40.9		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.3		→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.5		↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	NA		—	NA
Visa Requirement	141		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	60.0		↓	2018

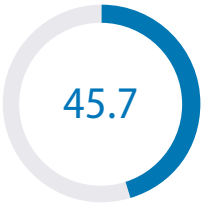
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

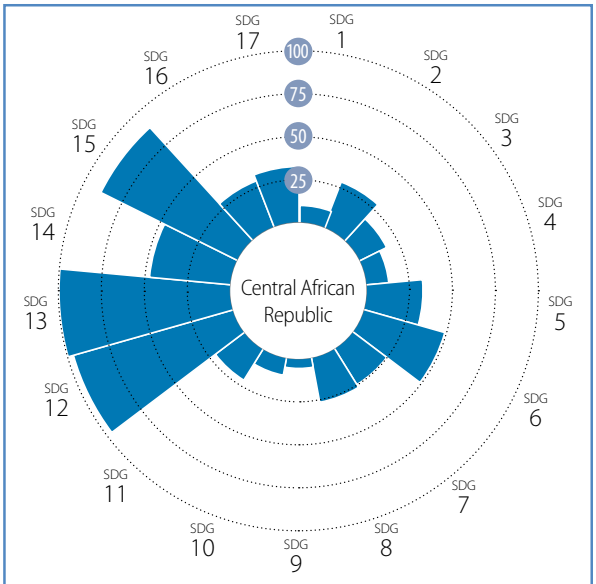
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

51 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	40 (of 52)	46.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	43 (of 54)	11.94 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	25 (of 52)	0.5 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	50 (of 54)	29.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	77.1	●	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	62.0	●	—	2008
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	61.8	●	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.7	●	→	2010
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	●	↗	2010
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.5	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	0.3	●	—	2015

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	882	●	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.0	●	—	2010
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	41.5	●	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	121.5	●	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.7	●	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	32	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	423	●	↓	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	9.5	●	—	2010
Malaria mortality rate	103.1	●	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	21.9	●	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.1	●	↗	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	31.8	●	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	105.8	●	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	30.3	●	↓	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47	●	→	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.0	●	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.5	●	↑	2017

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	68.1	●	—	2012
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.3	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	36.4	●	—	2010
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	10	●	—	2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	67.9	●	—	2010
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	24.2	●	—	2010
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.6	●	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.2	●	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.7	●	→	2011
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	53.6	●	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	79.1	●	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	54.1	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	25.1	●	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.4	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	14.0	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	1.0	●	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	76.6	●	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	8.0	●	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-5.2	●	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	67.4	●	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	22.3	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	13.7	●	→	2017
Starting a Business	60.9	●	↓	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	24.4	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	●	—	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.7	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	4.3	●	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	56.2	●	—	2008
Palma ratio	4.5	●	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	93.3	●	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	42.9	●	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.1	●	↑	2017
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	56.8	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	●	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	59.6	●	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.4	●	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.1	●	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.5	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.8	●	—	2016
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	34.6	●	↓	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.1	●	↑	2017
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.5	●	—	2016
Property Rights	27.1	●	↓	2017
Access to justice	12.8	●	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	●	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	19.9	●	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	61.0	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	35.3	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

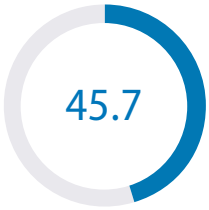
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.1	●	↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	1.9	●	—	2011
Level of customs duties on imports	8.6	●	—	2009
Visa Requirement	120	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	35.6	●	↓	2018

CHAD
Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

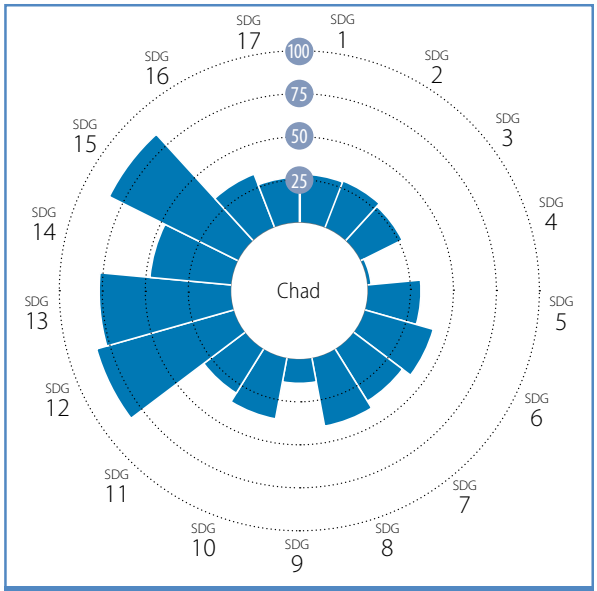
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

50 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	44 (of 52)	42.2 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	51 (of 54)	7.52 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	26 (of 52)	0.5 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	46 (of 54)	35.4 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

CHAD
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	43.7	red	↓	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	46.7	orange	—	2011
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	0.7	red	—	2011

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	39.7	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.9	red	→	2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.0	red	→	2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.1	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	red	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	856	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	20.2	red	→	2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.8	red	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	123.2	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.4	yellow	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	45	orange	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	154	red	↓	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	10.0	red	—	2015
Malaria mortality rate	58.6	red	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	84.2	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.9	orange	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.3	orange	↗	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	164.5	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	39.6	red	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	280	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	37	red	→	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54.3	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	orange	↗	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.3	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	30.8	red	—	2016
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	17	red	—	2013

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	66.9	red	—	2015
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	38.4	red	—	2015
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.3	red	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.9	orange	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	17.5	red	→	2015
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	35.3	red	↓	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	83.6	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	42.5	red	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	9.5	red	↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.4	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.1	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	8.8	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.1	red	↓	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	89.4	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	43.0	orange	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-1.9	red	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	69.7	yellow	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	12.0	red	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.8	red	→	2017
Starting a Business	52.1	red	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	27.1	red	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	yellow	→	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	red	—	2016
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	22.6	red	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	6.5	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.1	yellow	—	2011
Palma ratio	2.2	orange	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	88.2	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	53.0	red	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.1	orange	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	66.0	red	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	39.1	orange	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	12,663.1	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.6	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2	yellow	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.2	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.0	red	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.5	yellow	↓	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.9	orange	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	51.5	red	—	2016
Property Rights	31.8	red	↗	2017
Access to justice	29.7	red	→	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	19	red	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	23.6	red	→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	12.0	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	38.5	orange	—	2018

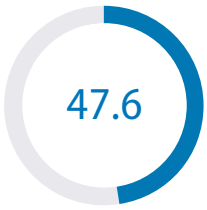
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	4.5	red	↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.7	red	—	2013
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	grey	—	NA
Visa Requirement	124	red	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	50.0	orange	↑	2018

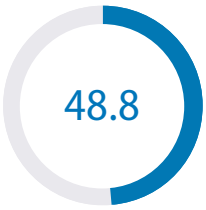
COMOROS
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

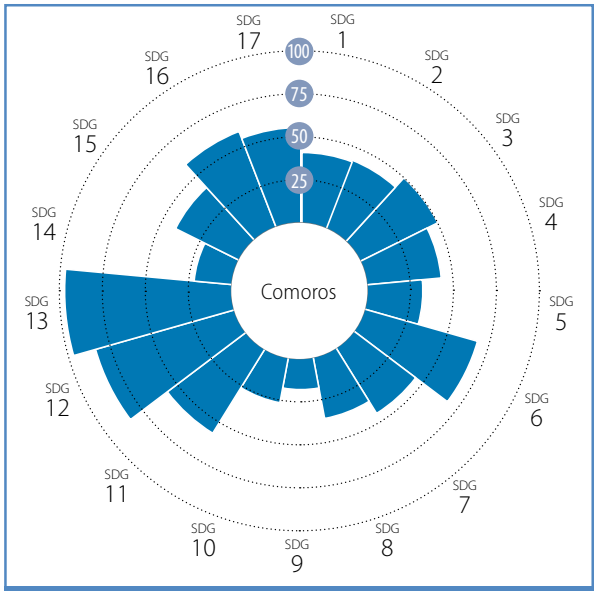


Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

41 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	42 (of 52)	44.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	21 (of 54)	23.62 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	48 (of 52)	0.34 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	34 (of 54)	47.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

COMOROS
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	21.2		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	42.4		—	2013
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	0.9		—	2004

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		—	NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1		→	2012
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1		↗	2012
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.8		↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335		↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2		—	2012
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.7		↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.0		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0		↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	27		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35		→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	16.0		—	2012
Malaria mortality rate	1.0		↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	46.2		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.6		↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.2		↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	47.4		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	172		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.9		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0		—	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	79.8		↓	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	71.6		—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	48		—	2014

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	31.6		—	2012
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA		—	NA
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	6.1		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.3		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	27.8		→	2012
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	66.1		→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	71.9		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.7		→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.2		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.2		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		—	NA
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	77.8		↑	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	9.3		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	45.3		↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA		—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.1		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	42.5		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	NA		—	NA
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.7		—	2011
Starting a Business	72.3		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	39.0		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		↑	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	37.8		→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	8.5		→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.0		—	2013
Palma ratio	2.5		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	69.6		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.0		↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0		—	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	20.5		→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.2		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1,252.5		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA		—	NA
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	82.9		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	36.7		↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	24.0		↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.4		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.3		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	NA		—	NA

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.7		→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70.8		—	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.0		—	2016
Property Rights	47.4		↑	2017
Access to justice	56.1		↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27		→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	23.2		→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	87.3		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	25.3		—	2018

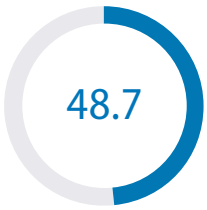
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.5		↗	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4		↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	0.5		—	2014
Visa Requirement	54		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	35.6		↓	2018

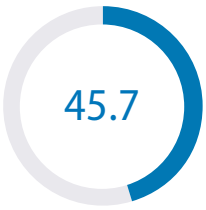
CONGO REPUBLIC
Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

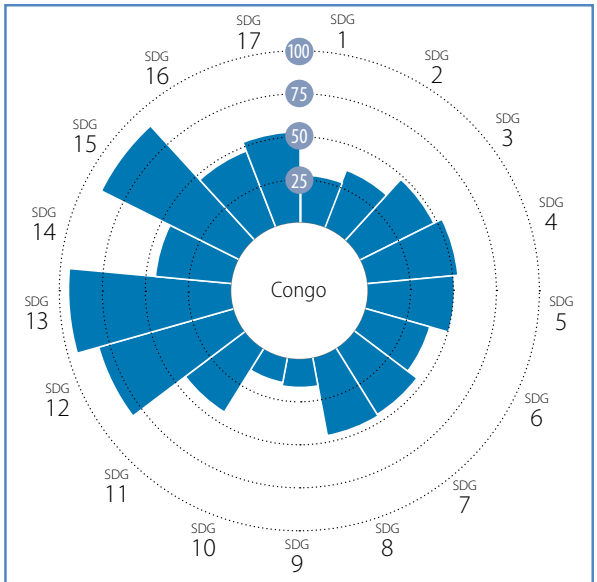


Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

39 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	37 (of 52)	49.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	50 (of 54)	7.97 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	20 (of 52)	0.52 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	43 (of 54)	39.8 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

CONGO REPUBLIC
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	49.9			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	46.5			2011
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	4.9			2005

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	37.5			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2			2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2			2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.6			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.8			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	442			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.2			2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.4			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.5			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.6			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	29			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	376			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	37.0			2015
Malaria mortality rate	37.9			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	46.5			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.7			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.7			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	114.1			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	48.5			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	131			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.3			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.8			2012
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	80.9			2011
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA			NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	32.6			2012
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA			NA
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.3			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	23.5			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	38.5			2015
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	82.1			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	93.7			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.3			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.0			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.0			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA			NA
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	56.6			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	24.1			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	62.4			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	39.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-1.1			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	62.1			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	8.0			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	26.1			2017
Starting a Business	64.1			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	44.4			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA			NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	16.2			2017
Population using the internet (%)	8.7			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	52.6			2011
Palma ratio	3.1			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	46.9			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	82.6			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.1			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	46.6			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.0			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	44.6			2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA			NA
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5,319.2			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	76.9			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	47.5			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA			NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0			2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.1			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.1			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	1.2			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.3			2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.4			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43.4			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	23.3			2016
Property Rights	38.3			2017
Access to justice	26.8			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	19			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	15.9			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	95.9			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	35.4			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	33.3			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.0			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	NA			NA
Visa Requirement	126			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	55.6			2018

CÔTE D'IVOIRE
West Africa

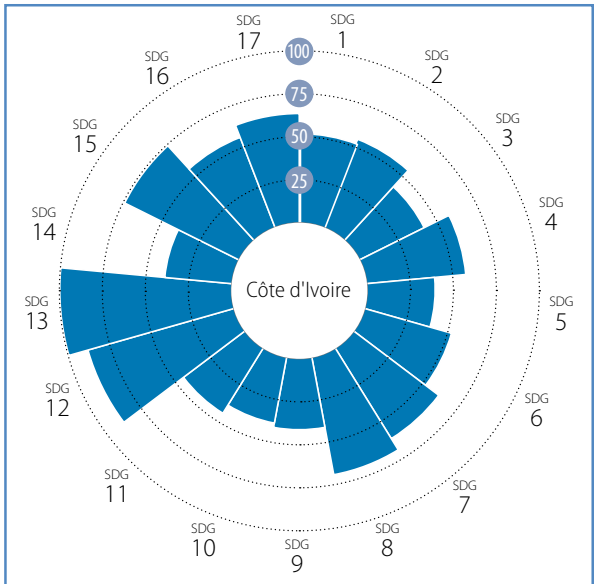
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

17 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	43 (of 52)	43.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	31 (of 54)	17.69 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	5 (of 52)	0.66 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	22 (of 54)	54.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	21.3	red	↗	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	46.3	orange	—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	39.5	orange	—	2015

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	20.7	red	→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.6	orange	↗	2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	yellow	↑	2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.3	yellow	↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1	yellow	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	51.7	green	↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	645	red	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	orange	↑	2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5	red	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	88.8	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.3	red	→	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	46	orange	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	148	red	↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	64.1	green	—	2016
Malaria mortality rate	39.4	orange	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	83.2	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	29.1	orange	↓	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.0	orange	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	133.4	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.3	orange	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	269	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	yellow	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54.6	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	yellow	↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.0	yellow	↑	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.2	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	53.0	red	—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	47	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	33.2	red	—	2012
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	36.7	red	—	2016
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.6	red	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	15.0	red	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	31.1	red	→	2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	64.5	orange	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72.9	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	73.1	yellow	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.9	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.7	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.0	yellow	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	64.3	orange	↗	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	18.2	red	↓	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	64.5	yellow	↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	100.0	green	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	5.7	green	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	55.9	orange	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	5.9	yellow	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	41.3	red	—	2017
Starting a Business	93.7	green	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	53.5	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	yellow	↗	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	grey	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	53.9	yellow	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	43.8	orange	↑	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.4	orange	—	2015
Palma ratio	2.0	orange	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	56.0	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	70.2	orange	→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.2	orange	↗	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	25.9	orange	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	59.8	yellow	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	20.4	green	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	177.4	yellow	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	81.6	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	37.7	red	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.3	green	↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.1	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.9	red	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	yellow	→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.2	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.6	red	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	39.7	red	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.4	red	—	2016
Property Rights	62.4	yellow	↑	2017
Access to justice	57.7	orange	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35	orange	↗	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	47.3	orange	↑	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	65.0	orange	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.1	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.8	yellow	→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.0	red	→	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	0.7	yellow	—	2013
Visa Requirement	99	orange	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	70.0	yellow	→	2018

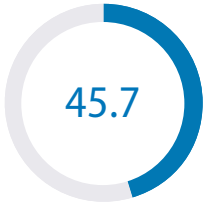
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

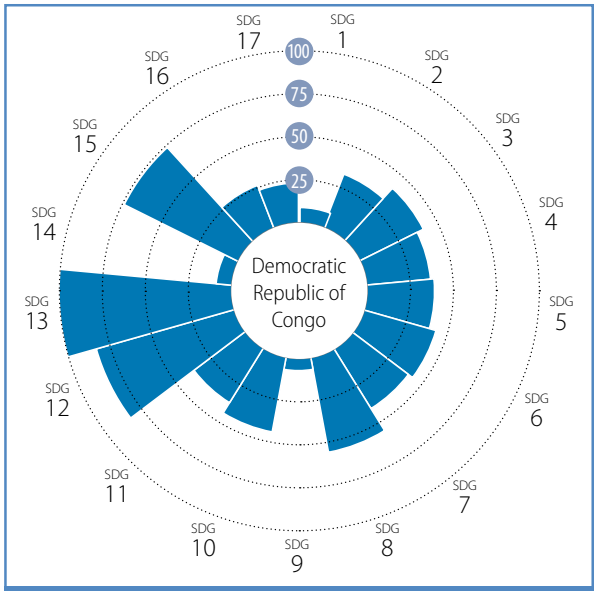
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

48 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	36 (of 52)	49.2 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	22 (of 54)	23.28 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	37 (of 52)	0.42 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	47 (of 54)	32.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	70.1		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	63.9		—	2012
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	5.5		—	2012

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		—	NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.6		→	2013
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1		↑	2013
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.7		↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2.5		→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	693		→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.1		—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.9		→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	91.1		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2		↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	55		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	322		→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	17.0		—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	56.6		↗	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	92.2		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.4		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.5		→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	125.2		→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.9		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80		↗	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.5		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3		↑	2017

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.8		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.0		—	2016
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50		—	2014

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	37.3		—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA		—	NA
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.9		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA		—	NA
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.6		→	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	63.1		↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	97.1		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.8		→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.7		↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	17.1		→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	4.0		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	95.8		↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	51.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.7		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	61.0		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	13.7		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	25.8		↗	2017
Starting a Business	90.2		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	24.7		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA		—	NA
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		—	2015
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.9		↗	2017
Population using the internet (%)	8.6		→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.1		—	2012
Palma ratio	2.1		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	74.8		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	62.7		→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.8		↑	2017
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	44.9		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA		—	NA
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	47.9		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	61.3		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.0		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		—	NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	84.5		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	39.5		↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.1		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.3		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.5		→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	5.9		↗	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.2		↗	2017
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	38.4		—	2016
Property Rights	33.0		→	2017
Access to justice	14.7		↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	20		↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	17.3		→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	24.6		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	51.6		—	2018

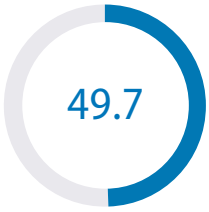
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4		↗	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	2.9		→	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	NA		—	NA
Visa Requirement	147		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	52.2		↑	2018

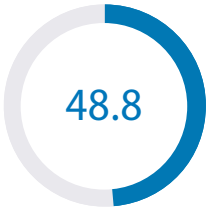
DJIBOUTI
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

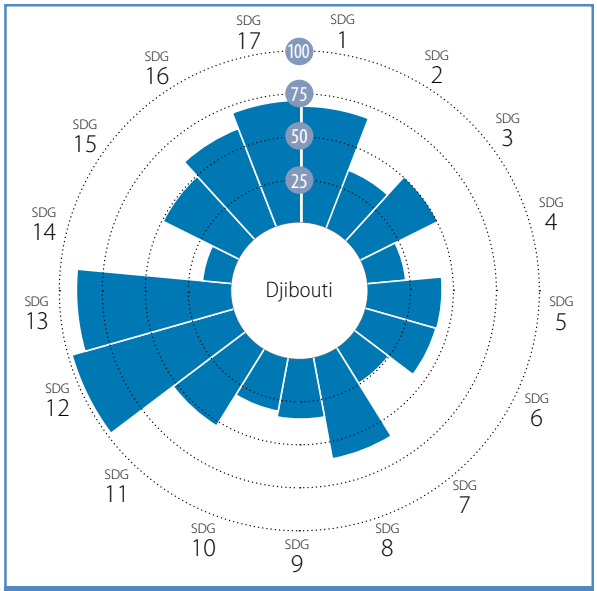


Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

36 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	47 (of 52)	41.1 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	20 (of 54)	23.90 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	9 (of 52)	0.57 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	38 (of 54)	45.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

DJIBOUTI
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	13.4			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	21.1			2017
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	35.7			2012

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.7			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5			2012
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5			2012
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	13.5			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA			NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	229			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4			2012
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.4			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.7			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.6			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	27			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	269			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	22.2			2009
Malaria mortality rate	0.0			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	31.7			2015
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.6			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	19.4			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	48.9			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.8			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4			2011

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	59.1			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.1			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA			NA
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	44			2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	5.4			2006
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	93.1			2006
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.2			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	44.9			NA
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA			NA
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72.2			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.9			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.4			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.9			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	77.7			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	51.8			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	11.5			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	15.4			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA			NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	6.1			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	56.0			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.1			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	12.3			2011
Starting a Business	85.7			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	51.0			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA			NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.5			2017
Population using the internet (%)	55.7			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.1			NA
Palma ratio	2.3			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	65.6			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.0			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.8			2011
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	45.6			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA			NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2,573.8			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.6			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	72.6			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.9			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA			NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA			NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	1.9			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.5			2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.6			2011
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.7			2016
Property Rights	51.6			2017
Access to justice	75.0			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	21.2			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	91.7			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	70.8			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	29.7			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.1			2010
Level of customs duties on imports	10.6			2014
Visa Requirement	56			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	60.0			2018

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC
North Africa

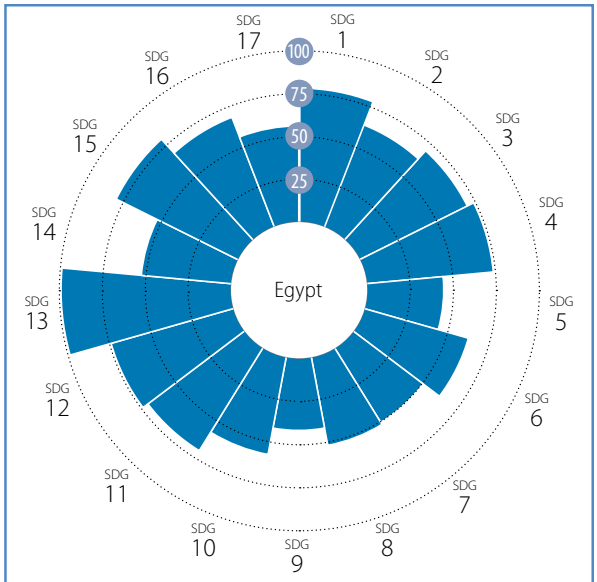
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

6 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	35 (of 52)	49.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	2 (of 54)	87.23 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	23 (of 52)	0.51 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	29 (of 54)	49.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.6			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	27.8			2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	60.3			2008

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.8			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3			2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5			2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.0			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.1			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	649.2			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	33			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5			2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.1			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	24			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA			NA
Malaria mortality rate	0.0			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	98.6			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	27.7			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	13.3			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	51.0			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.2			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	109			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.5			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.0			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.2			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.2			2017
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	81			2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	17.4			2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	87.2			2015
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.9			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	24.2			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	80.0			2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	82.3			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	30.2			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.2			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	159.9			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.8			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.4			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	97.6			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	5.7			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	0.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.4			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	42.6			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	5.5			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	32.8			2017
Starting a Business	84.1			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	69.3			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7			2016
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	50.1			2017
Population using the internet (%)	45.0			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.7			2015
Palma ratio	1.3			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	10.6			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.9			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	87.0			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.4			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.5			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	44.7			2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.6			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.6			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	17.2			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.0			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.2			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	155.6			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	66.7			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.5			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.8			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	27.4			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.5			2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.0			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5			2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.9			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87.0			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.0			2016
Property Rights	61.4			2017
Access to justice	45.4			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	39.2			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.4			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	56.7			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

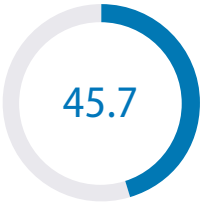
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.9			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4			2008
Level of customs duties on imports	0.1			2014
Visa Requirement	148			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	90.0			2018

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

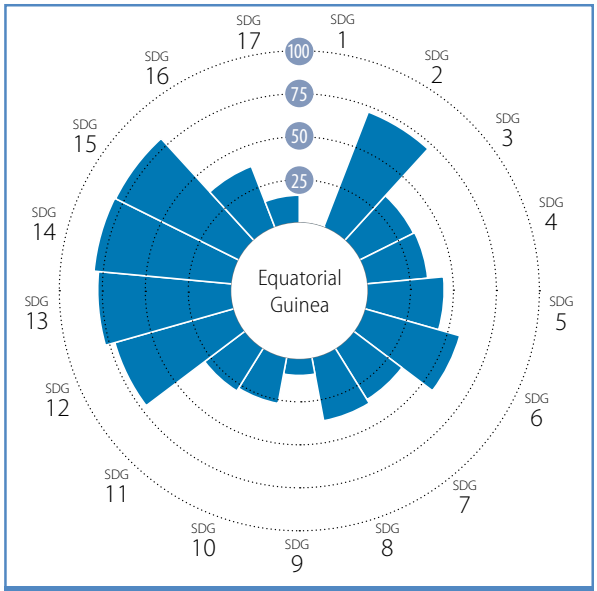
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

46 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	34 (of 52)	49.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	25 (of 54)	22.28 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	43 (of 52)	0.39 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	48 (of 54)	30.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	—	NA
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	76.8	●	—	2006
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	—	NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2	●	↗	2011
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	●	↑	2011
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.0	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA	●	—	NA
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	342	●	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3	●	—	2011
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.9	●	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	89.6	●	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	3.5	●	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	38	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	191	●	↓	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	44.1	●	—	2011
Malaria mortality rate	52.8	●	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	2.6	●	—	2013
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.0	●	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.8	●	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	157.9	●	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.2	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	25	●	↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.5	●	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	43.3	●	—	2015
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.2	●	—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	24	●	—	2015

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	29.5	●	—	2011
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	●	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.0	●	↓	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	●	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	20.5	●	→	2011
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	54.8	●	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	90.3	●	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.6	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	74.5	●	↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.1	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	67.9	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	34.4	●	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	7.8	●	→	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA	●	—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-9.0	●	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	56.4	●	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.4	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Starting a Business	55.7	●	→	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	25.4	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	●	—	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA	●	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	26.2	●	↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	—	NA
Palma ratio	NA	●	—	NA

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	66.2	●	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	48.1	●	→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	53.2	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	●	—	NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	—	NA
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	29.4	●	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	—	NA
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.4	●	↗	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	●	—	NA
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	30.5	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.8	●	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.7	●	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.2	●	↓	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	●	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2	●	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	●	↗	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.8	●	—	2016
Property Rights	NA	●	—	NA
Access to justice	12.6	●	→	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16	●	—	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	5.1	●	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	53.5	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	66.5	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

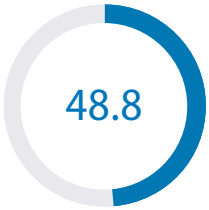
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	5.8	●	↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	—	NA
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	●	—	NA
Visa Requirement	147	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	43.3	●	↗	2018

ERITREA
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

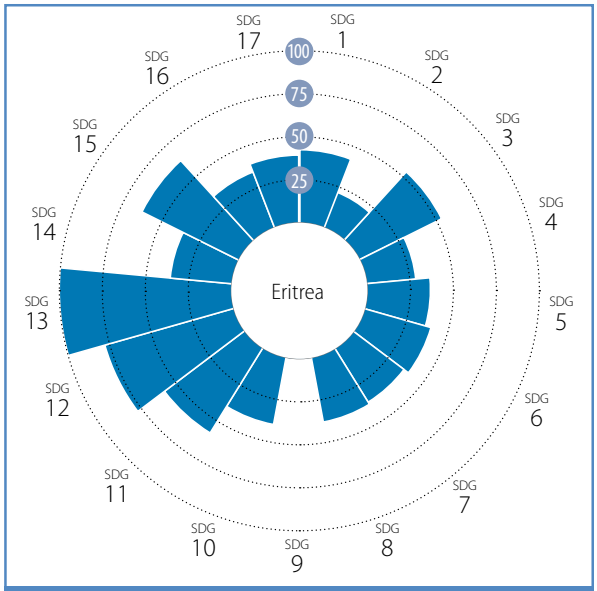
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

47 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	27 (of 52)	52.8 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	49 (of 54)	8.19 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	41 (of 52)	0.4 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	51 (of 54)	29.3 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

ERITREA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA	●	—	NA
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	NA	●	—	NA
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	—	NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.3	●	→	2010
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3	●	→	2010
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.0	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.4	●	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2.8	●	→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	501	●	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34.1	●	—	2010
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.8	●	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.1	●	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	62	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	67	●	↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	4.6	●	—	2008
Malaria mortality rate	4.4	●	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	69.1	●	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.9	●	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9	●	↗	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	53.5	●	↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	40.4	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	●	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.0	●	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	37.4	●	↓	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.0	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87.0	●	—	2008
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	31	●	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	40.7	●	—	2010
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	83.0	●	—	2010
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.0	●	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	19.6	●	→	2010
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	86.4	●	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	19.3	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.3	●	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	10.1	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.2	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	46.7	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	16.3	●	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	79.8	●	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	5.0	●	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Employment-to-population ratio	75.3	●	↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	93.0	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Starting a Business	51.9	●	↗	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	11.3	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	●	↗	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	0.0	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	1.3	●	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	—	NA
Palma ratio	NA	●	—	NA

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA	●	—	NA
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	69.0	●	→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	48.0	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	●	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	●	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	15.5	●	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	—	NA
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	76.6	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.6	●	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	10.7	●	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.3	●	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA	●	—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.0	●	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Property Rights	31.3	●	↓	2017
Access to justice	8.1	●	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	24	●	↗	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	17.8	●	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	84.2	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	—	NA
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	—	NA
Level of customs duties on imports	0.8	●	—	2006
Visa Requirement	154	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	31.1	●	↓	2018

ESWATINI
Southern Africa

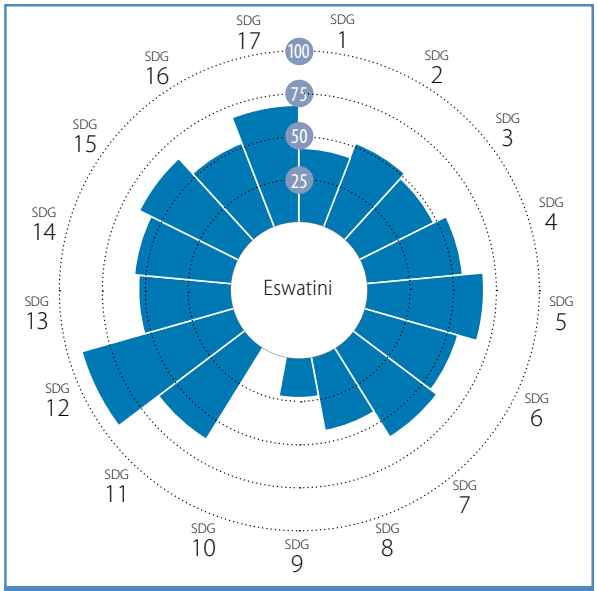
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

24 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	19 (of 52)	58.1 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	17 (of 54)	27.11 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	21 (of 52)	0.52 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	32 (of 54)	48.7 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

ESWATINI
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	45.2			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	63.0			2009
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	70.9			2009

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	20.7			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.5			2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0			2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.5			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA			NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	389			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3			2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.4			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.9			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	8.0			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	85			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	19.7			2010
Malaria mortality rate	0.1			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	61.4			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.7			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	78.5			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	54.7			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	137			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	57.7			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	75.7			2016
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.5			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	93.5			2010
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	55			2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	5.3			2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	7.2			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	31.6			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	80.6			2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	88.4			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	63.6			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.6			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.0			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	32.4			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	65.8			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	49.7			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	66.1			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA			NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.9			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	41.1			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	8.8			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	28.6			2011
Starting a Business	74.6			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	53.3			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA			NA
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3			2015
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.1			2017
Population using the internet (%)	30.3			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	65.0			2009
Palma ratio	3.5			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	32.7			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.9			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.6			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	17.2			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.1			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.3			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	18,331.7			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.7			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	158.2			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA			NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA			NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA			NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.3			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.1			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	6.2			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.3			2010
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	40.6			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	7.3			2016
Property Rights	44.3			2017
Access to justice	60.5			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	38			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	40.1			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	53.5			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	51.5			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

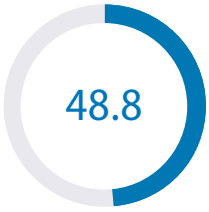
Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.4			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.4			2014
Level of customs duties on imports	0.6			2014
Visa Requirement	111			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	58.9			2018

ETHIOPIA
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

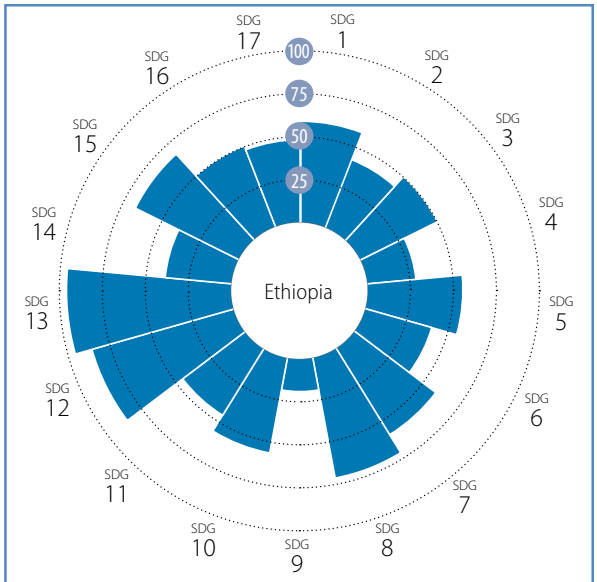
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

21 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	31 (of 52)	51.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	48 (of 54)	10.13 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	39 (of 52)	0.41 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	35 (of 54)	46.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

ETHIOPIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	13.7		↑	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	23.5		—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	16.2		—	2010

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	21.4		↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.4		→	2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9		→	2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.5		↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5		↑	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	14.4		↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353		↑	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	27.7		↗	2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.9		↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.5		↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2		↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	71		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	164		↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	27.6		—	2011
Malaria mortality rate	5.1		↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	71.5		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.3		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.3		↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.9		↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	44.2		↗	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	144		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65		→	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.5		↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4		↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.4		—	2015
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.7		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	55.0		—	2007
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	30		—	2015

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	40.3		—	2016
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	65.2		—	2016
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.8		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	47.6		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	59.4		↗	2017
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	42.1		→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.1		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	39.1		→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.1		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.6		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.3		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	42.9		→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.5		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	92.2		↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	97.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	7.1		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	78.9		↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.1		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.8		—	2017
Starting a Business	70.8		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	46.8		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		↓	2016
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6		—	2013
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	14.1		→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	18.6		↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.1		—	NA
Palma ratio	1.8		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	73.9		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.0		→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.8		↗	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	39.0		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	45.7		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2,726.4		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA		—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.8		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.1		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.2		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.6		→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.5		→	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.6		↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.4		—	2016
Property Rights	48.6		↓	2017
Access to justice	77.8		↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34		→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	36.5		→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	50.2		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

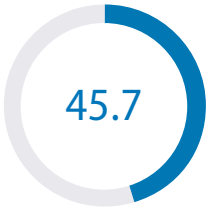
Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.2		→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.8		→	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	8.9		—	2012
Visa Requirement	154		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	72.2		↓	2018

GABON
Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

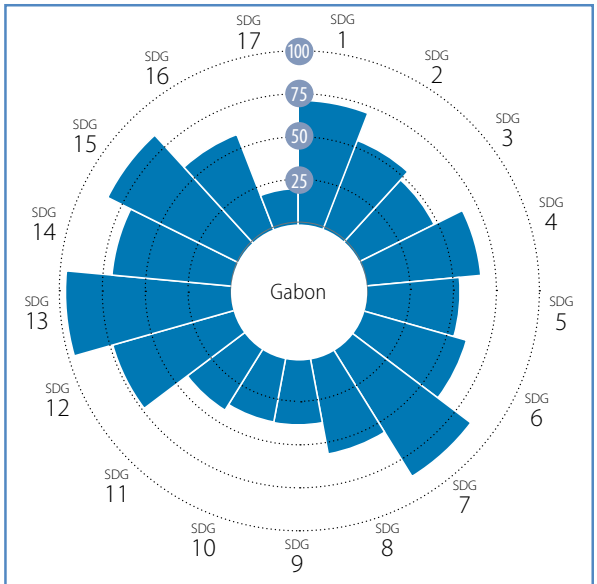
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

11 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	28 (of 52)	52.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	11 (of 54)	31.17 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	10 (of 52)	0.57 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	41 (of 54)	42.4 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

GABON
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.4		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	33.4		—	2017
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	54.9		—	2005

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.4		→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5		↗	2012
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4		↑	2012
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	15.0		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6		↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	26.8		↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	291		→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3		—	2012
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.5		↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	48.3		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.6		↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	59		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	529		→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	34.0		—	2012
Malaria mortality rate	24.9		→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	9.7		—	2016
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	14.4		↑	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	22.7		→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	98.5		↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.0		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63		↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.4		↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8		→	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	8.2		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.5		—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	21.9		—	2012
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0		—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.1		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	17.9		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	33.7		→	2012
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	81.3		→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	72.5		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.5		↑	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.9		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.4		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	91.4		↑	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	79.1		↑	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	82.0		↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA		—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.4		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	41.9		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	4.8		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	58.6		↑	2017
Starting a Business	82.6		↗	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	37.1		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1		→	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	84.1		↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	50.3		↑	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.3		—	2005
Palma ratio	2.1		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	37.0		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.5		→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	30.3		→	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	44.4		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.6		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	18.2		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA		—	NA
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.5		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.6		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		—	NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	34.0		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.0		↑	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.6		↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	47.2		↓	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	39.6		↓	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.7		↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.1		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	3.0		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.0		→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	34.7		↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	13.4		—	2016
Property Rights	51.7		↓	2017
Access to justice	78.1		↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	31		↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	25.3		↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	89.6		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	32.4		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.9		↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.2		↓	2014
Level of customs duties on imports	NA		—	NA
Visa Requirement	139		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	36.7		↓	2018

THE GAMBIA
West Africa

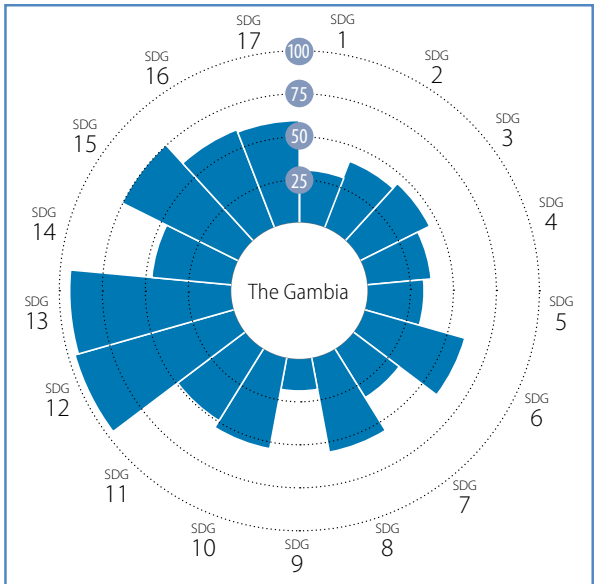
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

26 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	24 (of 52)	54.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	14 (of 54)	28.97 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	34 (of 52)	0.44 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	21 (of 54)	54.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

THE GAMBIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	38.7	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	48.6	orange	—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	6.1	red	—	2010

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.6	yellow	→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.0	red	→	2013
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	orange	↓	2013
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.3	yellow	↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	red	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.2	red	↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	706	red	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57.2	red	—	2013
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.6	red	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.6	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.7	yellow	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	32	red	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174	red	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	37.9	orange	—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	32.1	orange	→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	67.9	yellow	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.4	yellow	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	30.4	red	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81.9	red	↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.3	orange	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	green	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.9	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9	orange	—	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.6	orange	↗	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	60.8	red	—	2013
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	63	orange	—	2014

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	30.4	orange	—	2013
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	74.9	red	—	2013
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.3	red	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	11.1	red	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.9	red	→	2013
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	67.4	orange	↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	75.8	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.1	yellow	↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	41.7	orange	↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.5	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	26.6	red	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	47.8	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.3	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	51.5	orange	↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-0.2	red	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	54.2	orange	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	5.8	yellow	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Starting a Business	69.9	orange	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	49.7	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	orange	—	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	red	—	2011
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	27.0	red	↗	2017
Population using the internet (%)	19.8	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.3	orange	—	2003
Palma ratio	1.5	yellow	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	34.8	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.1	yellow	↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.6	orange	—	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	34.0	red	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.1	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	grey	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	3,190.8	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.6	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	48.0	orange	→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.4	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.4	green	↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6	yellow	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA	grey	—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.6	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.1	red	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.6	orange	—	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	19.2	orange	—	2016
Property Rights	59.4	yellow	↓	2017
Access to justice	82.1	green	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37	orange	↑	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	43.8	orange	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	72.0	orange	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	38.4	orange	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.3	yellow	↗	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.7	red	↓	2014
Level of customs duties on imports	16.7	red	—	2012
Visa Requirement	78	orange	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	68.9	yellow	↓	2018

GHANA
West Africa

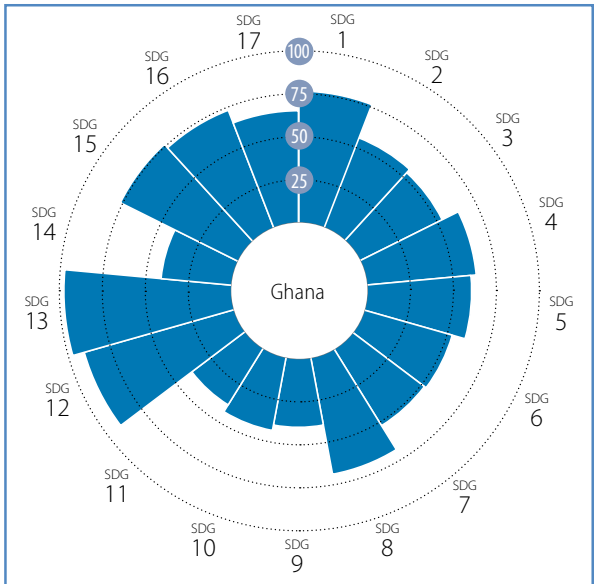
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

9 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	15 (of 52)	62.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	13 (of 54)	29.51 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	17 (of 52)	0.54 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	6 (of 54)	68.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

GHANA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	8.8		↗	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	23.4		—	2016
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	64.0		—	2012

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.1		↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8		↗	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7		↑	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.9		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.8		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	20.9		↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	319		→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.8		—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.2		↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.3		↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.7		↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	40		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	152		→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	78.2		—	2014
Malaria mortality rate	37.9		↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	26.9		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.8		↓	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.1		→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.6		→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	57.1		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	204		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.4		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5		↑	2017

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.6		↗	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.1		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.7		—	2010
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	75		—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	20.7		—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	3.8		—	2011
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.7		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.0		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	46.2		↗	2017
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	79.7		↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	94.4		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	77.8		↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.3		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.8		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.3		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	79.3		↑	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	21.7		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	41.4		↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	66.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	NA		—	NA
Employment-to-population ratio	63.0		↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	4.8		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	57.7		↑	2017
Starting a Business	84.3		→	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	61.5		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4		↑	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.4		—	2010
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	81.7		↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	37.9		↑	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.2		—	2012
Palma ratio	2.1		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	37.9		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	42.2		↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.8		↑	2017
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	34.7		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.1		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	63.5		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.0		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.0		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	765.2		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	486.5		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	81.0		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	31.3		↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.0		↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8		↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.0		↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.6		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.4		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7		—	2011
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.2		↓	2017
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	21.8		—	2016
Property Rights	79.5		↑	2017
Access to justice	94.7		↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41		↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	45.2		↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	70.5		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	18.4		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.7		↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.0		↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	4.8		—	2013
Visa Requirement	104		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	71.1		→	2018

GUINEA
West Africa

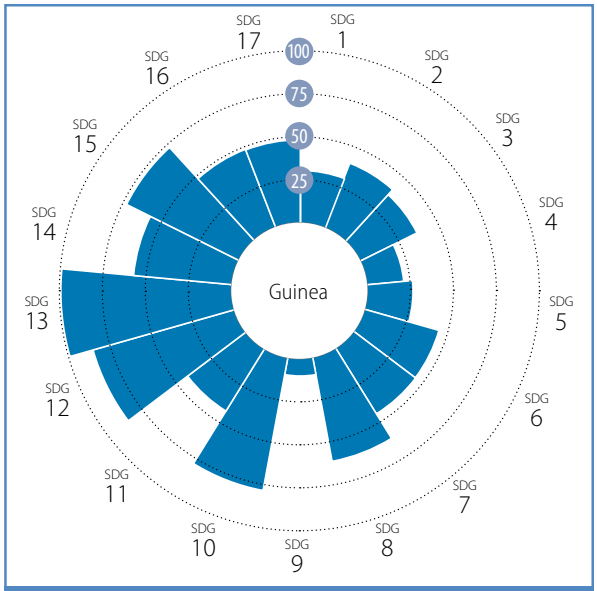
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

37 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	48 (of 52)	39.5 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	37 (of 54)	15.74 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	46 (of 52)	0.35 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	37 (of 54)	45.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

GUINEA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	29.4	red	↗	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	55.2	red	—	2012
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	2.0	red	—	2012

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.7	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.4	red	↗	2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	yellow	→	2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.7	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2	red	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.6	red	↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	679	red	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	62.7	red	↑	2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.1	red	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	85.7	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.7	yellow	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	35	red	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	176	red	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	16.5	red	—	2016
Malaria mortality rate	59.5	red	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	85.8	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.4	yellow	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.1	red	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	137.4	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	35.8	red	↓	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	243	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	45	red	↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	yellow	↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	76.8	orange	→	2016
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.6	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	46.3	red	—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	36	red	—	2014

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	51.7	red	—	2012
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	96.8	red	—	2016
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.9	orange	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	11.8	red	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	21.5	red	→	2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	38.5	red	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	96.4	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.4	orange	↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.0	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.3	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	18.0	orange	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	33.5	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	1.2	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	76.3	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	67.0	yellow	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	4.0	yellow	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	62.3	yellow	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.8	orange	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	23.5	grey	↗	2017
Starting a Business	83.9	yellow	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	27.5	red	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.6	red	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	red	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	24.6	red	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	11.4	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.7	yellow	—	2012
Palma ratio	1.3	yellow	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	43.3	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	65.5	orange	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0	orange	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	26.1	orange	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	grey	—	NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	53.2	orange	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	137.5	yellow	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.5	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	42.2	red	→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.6	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	3.5	green	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.4	yellow	↗	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.4	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.9	red	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	yellow	→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.4	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.8	red	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.7	orange	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.3	red	—	2016
Property Rights	54.2	orange	→	2017
Access to justice	32.7	red	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28	red	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	27.1	orange	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	57.9	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	31.9	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.4	orange	↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.3	red	→	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	13.6	red	—	2008
Visa Requirement	102	orange	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	58.9	orange	↓	2018

GUINEA-BISSAU
West Africa

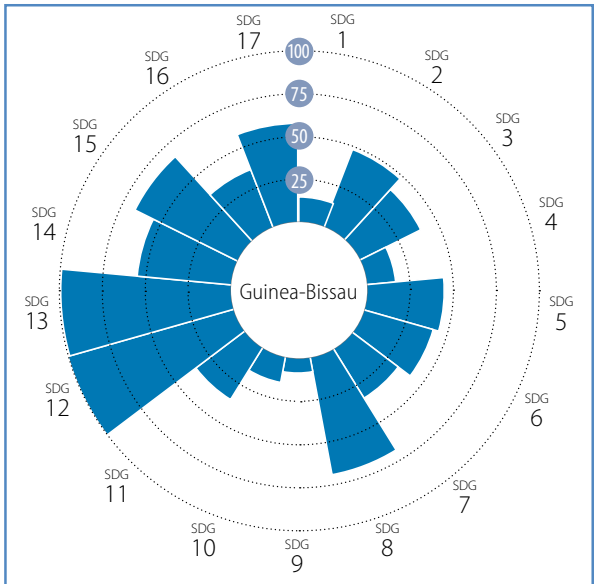
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

45 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	39 (of 52)	47.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	46 (of 54)	10.67 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	27 (of 52)	0.5 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	42 (of 54)	40.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

GUINEA-BISSAU
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	56.7	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	69.3	red	—	2010
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.0	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.6	red	↗	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	yellow	↑	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.5	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	orange	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	549	red	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.0	red	—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.3	red	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	84.2	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.3	red	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	30	red	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	374	red	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	47.0	yellow	—	2014
Malaria mortality rate	37.0	orange	→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	77.5	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.0	yellow	↗	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.8	red	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	87.2	red	↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.0	red	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	215	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	yellow	↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	60.4	red	—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	24.4	orange	—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	44.9	red	—	2014
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	13.7	red	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7	orange	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	37.6	red	→	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.1	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.2	orange	↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	21.5	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.7	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	22.6	orange	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	14.7	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	1.5	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	86.9	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.9	orange	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	70.0	yellow	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.5	orange	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Starting a Business	75.2	orange	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	35.9	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	red	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	red	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.5	red	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	3.9	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.1	orange	—	2010
Palma ratio	3.3	red	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	82.3	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	35.6	red	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	29.8	orange	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	grey	—	NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	grey	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	605.3	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	NA	grey	—	NA
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.5	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	55.0	orange	↗	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.8	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	54.6	orange	↓	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.2	green	—	2003

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.6	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.7	red	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.5	red	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	51.1	red	—	2016
Property Rights	35.4	red	↓	2017
Access to justice	28.8	red	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16	red	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	10.1	red	→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	23.7	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.1	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

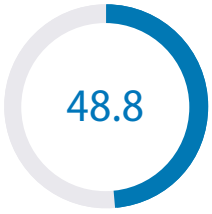
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.7	orange	↗	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.9	red	—	2013
Level of customs duties on imports	3.3	yellow	—	2005
Visa Requirement	40	yellow	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	47.8	orange	↓	2018

KENYA
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

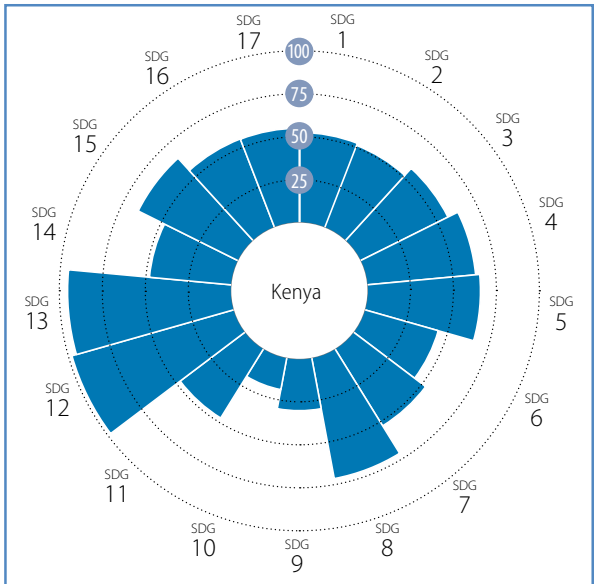
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

15 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	14 (of 52)	63.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	18 (of 54)	25.92 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	1 (of 52)	0.76 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	11 (of 54)	59.8 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

KENYA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	27.6	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	36.1	orange	—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	34.7	orange	—	2005

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	24.2	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.0	red	→	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	green	↑	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.1	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	orange	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	38.2	yellow	↗	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	510	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.8	red	—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.9	orange	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45.6	orange	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.2	red	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	75	yellow	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	319	red	↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	91.5	green	—	2015
Malaria mortality rate	25.1	yellow	→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	71.4	yellow	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	13.4	green	↑	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	30.5	red	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	81.8	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.3	orange	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	78	yellow	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	yellow	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.7	yellow	↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	orange	↗	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	81.8	yellow	—	2012
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.5	orange	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.5	yellow	—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	81	yellow	—	2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	22.9	orange	—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	21.0	orange	—	2014
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.8	orange	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.0	orange	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	77.6	yellow	↑	2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	80.3	yellow	↓	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	91.1	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.5	orange	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.8	red	↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	14.3	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	13.7	yellow	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	56.0	red	↗	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	13.4	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	72.7	yellow	↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	67.0	yellow	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.8	yellow	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	60.1	yellow	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.9	yellow	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	81.6	green	↑	2017
Starting a Business	82.4	yellow	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	59.4	yellow	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	yellow	↑	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	orange	—	2010
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	34.1	orange	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	17.8	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.1	orange	—	2005
Palma ratio	2.9	red	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	56.0	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	61.4	orange	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	yellow	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	28.6	orange	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	grey	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1,779.1	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.4	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	82.7	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	45.9	red	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.9	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	32.4	yellow	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	yellow	→	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.5	yellow	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.3	orange	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	yellow	↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.8	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.9	red	↓	2016
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.5	yellow	→	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.3	orange	→	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	25.9	red	—	2016
Property Rights	61.1	yellow	↑	2017
Access to justice	31.3	red	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27	red	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	45.4	orange	→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	66.9	orange	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.8	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.5	orange	→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.0	orange	↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	33.8	red	—	2014
Visa Requirement	48	yellow	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	55.6	orange	↓	2018

LESOTHO
Southern Africa

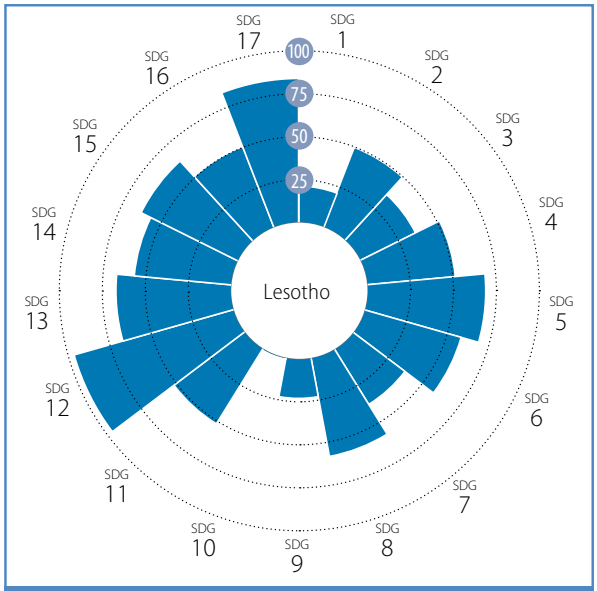
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

32 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	6 (of 52)	70.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	34 (of 54)	16.44 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	44 (of 52)	0.39 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	16 (of 54)	57.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

LESOTHO
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	52.6	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	57.1	red	—	2010
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	7.7	red	—	2010

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	12.8	orange	→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.2	red	→	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	green	↑	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	16.6	yellow	↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	red	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	487	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.9	orange	—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.9	red	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	85.9	red	→	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	9.1	red	→	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	74	yellow	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	665	red	↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Malaria mortality rate	NA	grey	—	NA
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	100.0	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.6	orange	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.1	red	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	89.7	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.6	orange	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	orange	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	green	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	52.9	red	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.8	red	↓	2017

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	80.9	orange	↓	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3	orange	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.6	yellow	—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	43	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	17.3	yellow	—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	green	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	22.1	orange	↓	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.8	red	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	76.1	yellow	↑	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	127.3	green	↑	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	79.4	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.6	yellow	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.8	orange	↗	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.1	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	29.7	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	35.6	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	52.1	orange	↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.4	red	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	51.2	orange	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	4.2	yellow	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.6	red	↑	2017
Starting a Business	83.1	yellow	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	43.8	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	orange	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	red	—	2015
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	49.0	orange	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	29.8	orange	↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	62.9	red	—	2010
Palma ratio	4.3	red	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	50.8	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	88.8	yellow	↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.6	orange	↓	2017
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	28.0	orange	→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	grey	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.3	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	22,272.0	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	orange	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.2	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.3	orange	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA	grey	—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	4.4	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.2	red	↓	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.6	orange	↓	2017
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.9	red	—	2016
Property Rights	62.4	yellow	↑	2017
Access to justice	69.1	yellow	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41	orange	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	53.0	orange	↑	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	43.3	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	28.8	yellow	—	2018

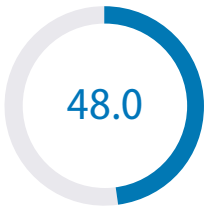
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	48.5	green	↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	15.6	green	—	2008
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	green	—	2014
Visa Requirement	117	red	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	72.2	yellow	→	2018

LIBERIA
West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

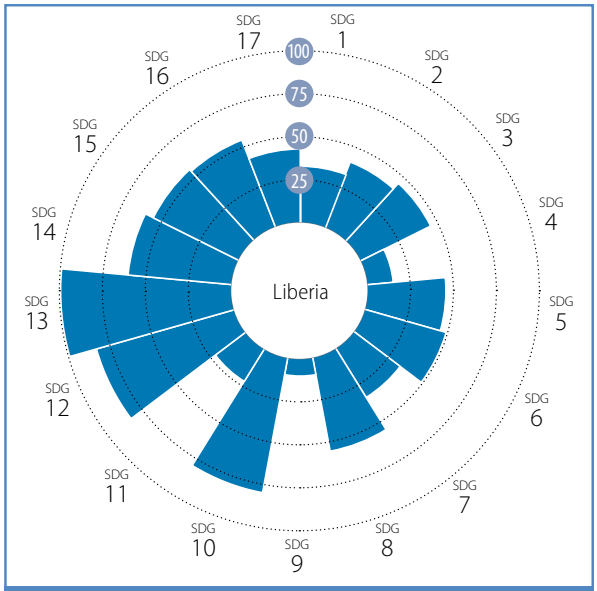
Index score



Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

40 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	38 (of 52)	48.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	40 (of 54)	14.22 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	47 (of 52)	0.35 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	23 (of 54)	51.6 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

LIBERIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	33.0	●	↓	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	50.9	●	—	2016
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	7.2	●	—	2014

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	38.8	●	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	●	↗	2013
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	●	↑	2013
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	9.9	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3	●	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	725	●	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.1	●	—	2013
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.1	●	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	74.7	●	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.5	●	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	29	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308	●	↓	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	81.1	●	—	2016
Malaria mortality rate	47.1	●	↗	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	93.0	●	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.6	●	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	35.1	●	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	128.8	●	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.4	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	●	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	●	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	●	↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	36.8	●	—	2016
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.7	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	49.1	●	—	2007
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	●	—	2014

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	35.9	●	—	2013
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	44.4	●	—	2013
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.3	●	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	37.2	●	↗	2013
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	57.4	●	↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	94.0	●	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.9	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.9	●	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.1	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.6	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	19.8	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	0.7	●	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	83.8	●	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	29.0	●	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-0.4	●	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	54.9	●	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.4	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	35.7	●	↗	2017
Starting a Business	88.1	●	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	35.1	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.9	●	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	11.6	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	8.0	●	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.2	●	—	2014
Palma ratio	1.3	●	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	68.3	●	—	2009
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	7.4	●	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	18.2	●	→	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	18.0	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	●	—	NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	—	NA
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	59.1	●	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	334.5	●	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	84.4	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	48.4	●	→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.3	●	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	17.6	●	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.1	●	—	2005

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.4	●	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.9	●	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.6	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	—	2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	40.3	●	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	20.8	●	—	2016
Property Rights	56.7	●	↑	2017
Access to justice	80.4	●	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32	●	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	34.9	●	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	24.6	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.3	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.6	●	↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.2	●	—	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	●	—	NA
Visa Requirement	117	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	56.7	●	↑	2018

LIBYA
North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

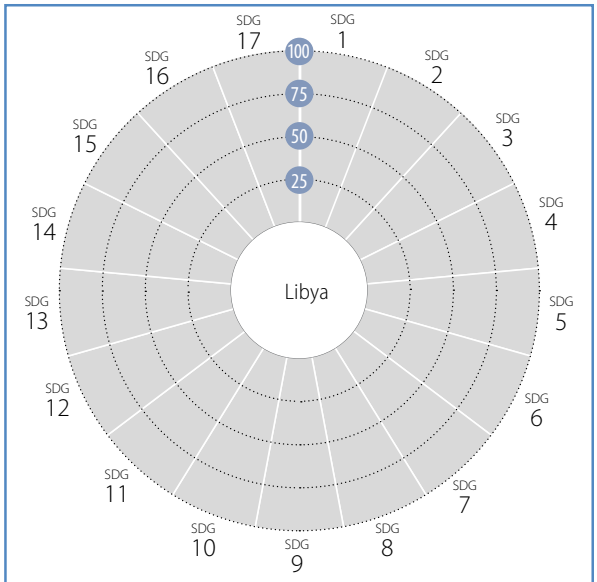
na

Regional average score

62.3

Africa Index Rank

na (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	49 (of 52)	37.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	3 (of 54)	81.89 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	45 (of 52)	0.39 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	52 (of 54)	28.3 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

LIBYA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		—	NA
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	NA		—	NA
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA		—	NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.0		→	2007
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5		→	2007
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.5		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	11.7		↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9		↑	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9		—	2013
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5		↑	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.4		↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0		—	NA
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA		—	NA
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40		→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA		—	NA
Malaria mortality rate	NA		—	NA
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA		—	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)	20.1		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	25.3		↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.7		↑	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.6		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	72		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.9		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.5		↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA		—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.3		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6		—	2004
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	NA		—	NA
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0		—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.0		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA		—	NA
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	29.6		↗	2007
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	110.0		↑	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	32.6		↓	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.8		↑	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.7		↑	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1,072.0		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.7		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	98.5		↑	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		—	NA
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	2.0		→	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA		—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	-5.1		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	43.3		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	NA		—	NA
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	65.7		—	2017
Starting a Business	73.6		→	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	45.4		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		↗	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	36.9		—	2017
Population using the internet (%)	21.8		→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA		—	NA
Palma ratio	NA		—	NA

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA		—	NA
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA		—	NA
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.7		↓	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	54.3		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA		—	NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.0		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	26.8		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.5		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA		—	NA
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.2		↓	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.4		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		—	NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	22.9		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.1		↗	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0		→	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	67.1		↓	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	19.9		↓	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA		—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	2.1		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5		↑	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	15.6		↓	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.1		—	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		—	NA
Property Rights	18.1		↓	2017
Access to justice	21.1		→	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	17		→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	18.2		↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA		—	NA
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	56.8		—	2018

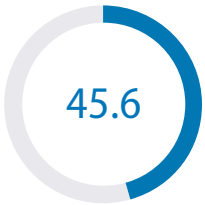
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	24.2		↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA		—	NA
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0		—	2006
Visa Requirement	159		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	29.4		↓	2018

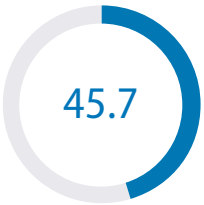
MADAGASCAR
Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

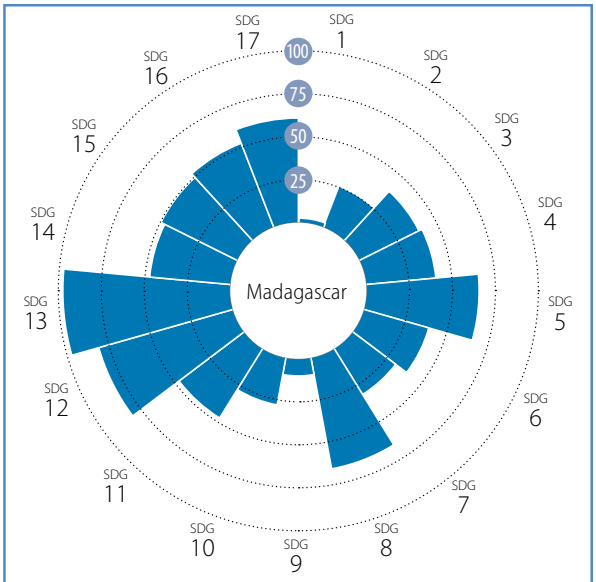


Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

44 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	10 (of 52)	65.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	47 (of 54)	10.41 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	38 (of 52)	0.42 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	31 (of 54)	49 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

MADAGASCAR
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	75.4	●	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	70.7	●	—	2012
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	1.0	●	—	2010

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	43.1	●	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.2	●	→	2009
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2	●	→	2004
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	↑	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.2	●	→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353	●	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.3	●	—	2013
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4	●	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.2	●	↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	7	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	238	●	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	6.1	●	—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	23.3	●	→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	33.9	●	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.9	●	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	31.4	●	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	111.7	●	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41.6	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	160	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	58	●	↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.1	●	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1	●	↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	76.8	●	—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	●	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	41.2	●	—	2013
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	●	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.2	●	↓	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3	●	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	49.6	●	↗	2009
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	109.8	●	↑	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	93.6	●	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.6	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	9.7	●	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.3	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	22.9	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	0.9	●	↓	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	70.2	●	↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	33.0	●	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.7	●	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	85.0	●	↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.5	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	17.9	●	→	2017
Starting a Business	88.1	●	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	26.5	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	●	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	—	2016
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	13.0	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	9.8	●	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	51.8	●	—	2012
Palma ratio	2.1	●	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	77.2	●	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	68.3	●	→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.4	●	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	22.5	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8	●	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	35.5	●	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1,603.5	●	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.8	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.3	●	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.9	●	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	14.2	●	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	13.6	●	→	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.3	●	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	1.1	●	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.4	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.7	●	↗	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	40.6	●	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.9	●	—	2016
Property Rights	42.1	●	↓	2017
Access to justice	41.3	●	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25	●	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	33.6	●	→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	83.0	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	26.2	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.7	●	→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.9	●	→	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	0.2	●	—	2014
Visa Requirement	54	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	57.8	●	↓	2018

MALAWI
Southern Africa

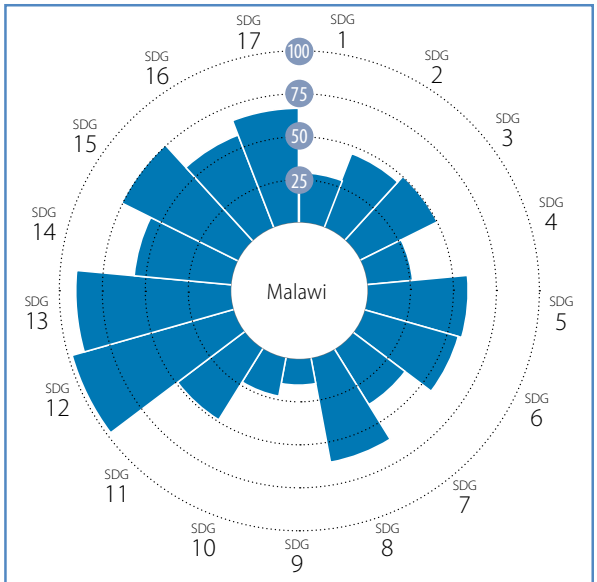
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

25 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	5 (of 52)	72.8 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	28 (of 54)	20.81 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	40 (of 52)	0.41 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	19 (of 54)	55.8 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

MALAWI
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	66.0			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	51.5			2016
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	42.5			2013

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	26.3			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.1			2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7			2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.8			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	21.6			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	634			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8			2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.7			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.4			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	2.4			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	71			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	131			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	92.2			2016
Malaria mortality rate	38.0			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	65.9			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.4			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	34.2			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	141.0			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.4			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.2			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.3			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA			NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.5			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.9			2015
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	20			2013

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	42.1			2015
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	16.7			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	74.6			2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	78.4			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.1			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.2			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.5			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.1			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.3			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	11.0			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.5			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	83.6			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	58.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.0			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	73.1			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.5			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	33.7			2017
Starting a Business	77.2			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	35.3			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0			NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.5			2017
Population using the internet (%)	13.8			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.5			2010
Palma ratio	2.5			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	66.7			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	80.6			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.9			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	23.6			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	7,013.6			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.0			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA			NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA			NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA			NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.5			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.5			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7			2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.0			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	39.3			2016
Property Rights	60.8			2017
Access to justice	81.1			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	38.3			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	67.2			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	27.4			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.6			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.3			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	0.8			2014
Visa Requirement	111			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	80.0			2018

MALI
West Africa

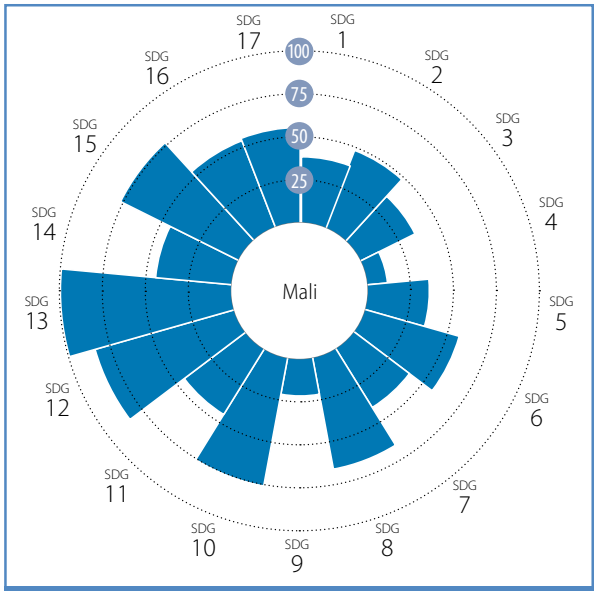
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

27 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	50 (of 52)	33.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	38 (of 54)	15.60 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	18 (of 52)	0.54 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	28 (of 54)	50.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

MALI
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	27.3	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	41.1	orange	—	2009
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	0.6	red	—	2009

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.0	green	↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.4	red	→	2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5	red	↓	2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.6	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.6	orange	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	44.2	yellow	↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	587	red	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.7	red	↓	2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.4	red	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	106.0	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.6	yellow	→	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	32	red	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55	yellow	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	8.3	red	—	2015
Malaria mortality rate	67.0	red	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	95.0	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.6	orange	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	25.3	red	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	171.1	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.6	red	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	209	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61	red	↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.0	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.4	orange	↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	61.2	red	↓	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.3	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	49.4	red	—	2015
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	30	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	51.5	red	—	2015
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	82.7	red	—	2015
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	8.8	red	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	34.4	yellow	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	46.0	red	→	2015
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	56.7	red	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	73.8	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	74.3	yellow	↑	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.3	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	35.1	red	↗	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	1.0	red	↓	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	61.5	yellow	↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	64.0	orange	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.3	orange	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	64.2	yellow	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	3.6	green	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	35.4	red	↑	2017
Starting a Business	84.1	yellow	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	47.9	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3	yellow	↗	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	red	—	2015
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.6	red	↗	2017
Population using the internet (%)	12.7	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	36.7	yellow	—	2009
Palma ratio	1.3	yellow	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	56.3	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	79.1	yellow	↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.3	orange	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	38.5	red	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	48.3	orange	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	44.4	green	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.8	yellow	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.3	orange	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.4	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.9	red	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	2.9	red	→	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.8	yellow	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	55.8	red	—	2016
Property Rights	48.8	orange	↓	2017
Access to justice	68.0	yellow	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32	orange	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	40.7	orange	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	87.2	yellow	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	36.2	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.0	orange	→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8	red	→	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	5.4	orange	—	2012
Visa Requirement	102	orange	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	61.1	yellow	↗	2018

MAURITANIA
North Africa

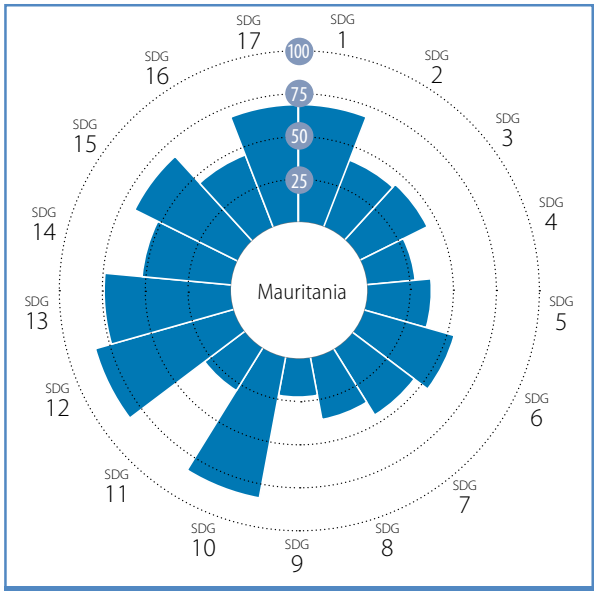
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

31 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	46 (of 52)	41.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	35 (of 54)	16.25 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	49 (of 52)	0.33 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	40 (of 54)	43.4 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

MAURITANIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.8		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	31.0		—	2014
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	47.5		—	2014

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.3		↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9		↓	2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.8		↓	2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.7		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.2		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	602		↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3		↗	2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.8		→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	79.0		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1		↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	33		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	97		↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	8.2		—	2015
Malaria mortality rate	32.1		→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	32.0		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.1		↓	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.2		→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	80.5		→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	56.1		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	169		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78		↗	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.9		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3		↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	75.7		↗	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.5		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	56.1		—	2007
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	35		—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	34.3		—	2011
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	66.6		—	2015
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3		↓	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	31.8		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	30.4		→	2015
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	63.6		→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	45.9		→	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.6		↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.6		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	15.9		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	41.7		→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	46.6		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	32.2		↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	64.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.8		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	41.5		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	21.4		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	20.9		→	2017
Starting a Business	92.2		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	38.0		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.3		↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	20.8		↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.4		—	2014
Palma ratio	1.3		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	79.9		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	63.0		↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	22.2		↓	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	47.4		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	40.5		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	31,953.2		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.6		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	198.0		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	82.4		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.7		↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.3		→	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	15.7		↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.0		↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA		—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0		↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	2.0		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.9		→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.6		↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.6		—	2016
Property Rights	43.2		↓	2017
Access to justice	38.0		↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27		↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	27.4		→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	65.6		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	29.1		—	2018

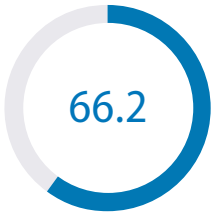
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.3		↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.3		—	2013
Level of customs duties on imports	7.9		—	2014
Visa Requirement	46		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	65.6		↑	2018

MAURITIUS
Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

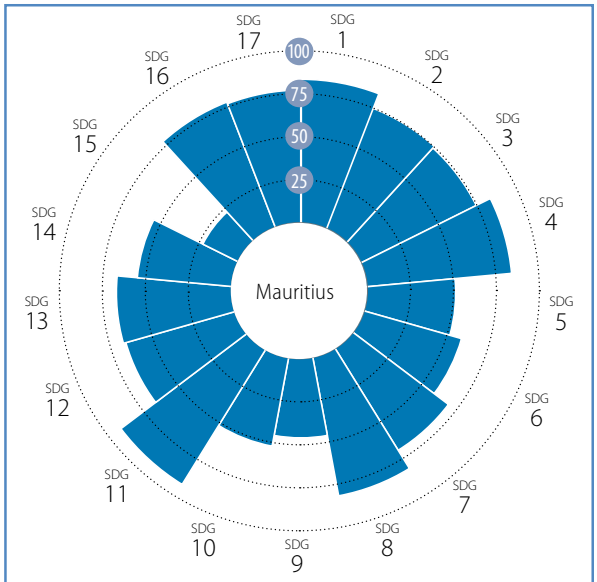
Index score



Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

1 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	4 (of 52)	73.2 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	5 (of 54)	77.50 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	33 (of 52)	0.47 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	1 (of 54)	79.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

MAURITIUS
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.2			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	7.9			2012
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	54.8			2012

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	5.8			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			NA
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			NA
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	10.8			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	235.3			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8			2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.1			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.2			NA
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	0			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA			NA
Malaria mortality rate	NA			NA
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA			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)	22.6			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.9			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.9			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	71.7			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.8			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.8			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.3			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1			2011
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	84			2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	NA			NA
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.6			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.7			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	41.9			2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	95.8			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	62.4			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.1			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	26.4			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	42.4			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	8.4			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	98.8			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	93.3			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.5			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA			NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	3.5			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	54.2			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	1.0			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	89.8			2017
Starting a Business	94.3			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	83.0			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2			2012
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	59.0			2017
Population using the internet (%)	55.6			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.1			2012
Palma ratio	1.5			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA			NA
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.9			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.9			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	14.5			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.3			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.6			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	28.1			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.1			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2,365.3			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.6			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	3.7			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	51.4			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	61.3			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.7			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	28.9			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.5			2008

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.4			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.4			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	26.1			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8			2016
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.5			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA			NA
Property Rights	79.6			2017
Access to justice	89.0			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	51			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	64.6			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			NA
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	26.5			2018

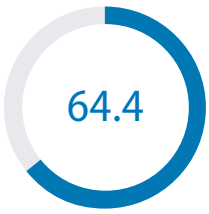
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.5			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0			2014
Visa Requirement	38			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	75.6			2018

MOROCCO
North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

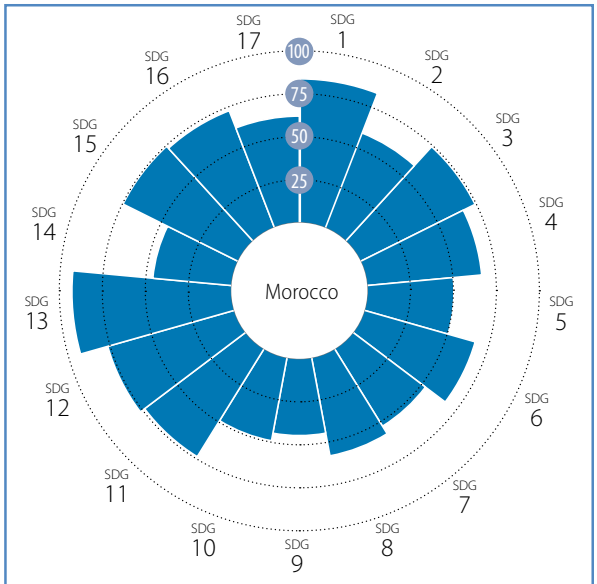
Index score



Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

4 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	26 (of 52)	52.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	7 (of 54)	64.87 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	14 (of 52)	0.55 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	15 (of 54)	58.4 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

MOROCCO
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	↑	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	4.8	●	—	2013
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	52.5	●	—	2009

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.9	●	↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9	●	↗	2011
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	↑	2011
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.1	●	↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.9	●	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	71.1	●	↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	121	●	↑	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	●	—	2011
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.4	●	↑	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.3	●	↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0	●	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	57	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	99	●	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Malaria mortality rate	0.0	●	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA	●	—	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)	12.4	●	↑	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	18.6	●	↗	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	31.7	●	↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.1	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	●	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	●	↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9	●	↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.8	●	↑	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	91.2	●	—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	65	●	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	15.9	●	—	2004
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	●	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.5	●	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6	●	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	74.8	●	↑	2011
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	69.2	●	↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	33.7	●	→	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.0	●	↑	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.5	●	↑	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	49.0	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.0	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	26.0	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	↑	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	96.8	●	↑	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	11.3	●	↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.0	●	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	41.3	●	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	2.4	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	28.6	●	—	2017
Starting a Business	93.0	●	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	70.4	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	●	—	2010
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	58.3	●	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	61.8	●	↑	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.2	●	—	2006
Palma ratio	2.0	●	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	13.1	●	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	94.1	●	→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.1	●	→	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	32.6	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	1.5	●	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.7	●	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	56.0	●	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.2	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1,455.5	●	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.5	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	65.9	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	52.8	●	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5	●	→	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	6.3	●	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	62.0	●	→	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0	●	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2	●	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.7	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	↑	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.8	●	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	8.3	●	—	2016
Property Rights	64.7	●	↓	2017
Access to justice	88.6	●	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43	●	↑	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	46.5	●	→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	94.0	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	43.1	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.9	●	↓	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.8	●	—	2009
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	●	—	2014
Visa Requirement	135	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	73.3	●	↑	2018

MOZAMBIQUE
Southern Africa

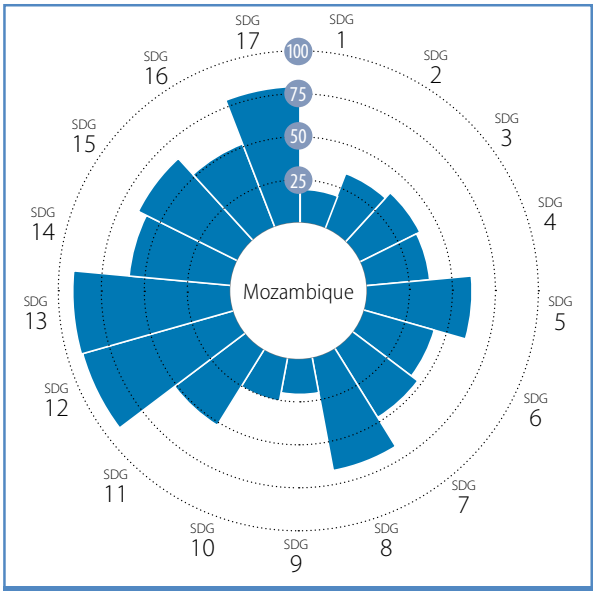
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

30 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	16 (of 52)	61.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	44 (of 54)	11.89 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	31 (of 52)	0.48 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	25 (of 54)	51 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

MOZAMBIQUE
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	66.6	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	46.1	orange	—	2014
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	8.2	red	—	2008

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	30.5	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.1	red	→	2011
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	yellow	↑	2011
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	7.2	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.8	red	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	3.7	red	↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	489	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	54.3	red	—	2011
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.9	red	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.4	red	↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	4.8	red	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	54	orange	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	551	red	↓	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	59.9	green	—	2011
Malaria mortality rate	49.6	red	↗	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	81.4	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.4	yellow	↑	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.1	red	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	138.9	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	45.9	red	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	110	orange	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	yellow	↗	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.1	orange	↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	orange	→	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	87.5	yellow	→	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	70.5	orange	—	2015
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	23	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	48.2	red	—	2011
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	green	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.6	yellow	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	28.6	yellow	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	50.4	orange	↗	2015
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	54.3	red	↓	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	110.3	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.3	red	↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	23.6	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.7	yellow	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	24.2	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	3.7	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	86.4	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	72.0	yellow	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.7	yellow	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	76.0	green	↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	5.4	yellow	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	41.7	red	—	2017
Starting a Business	67.6	orange	↓	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	42.0	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	orange	↗	2016
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	red	—	2015
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.7	red	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	20.8	red	↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.5	yellow	—	2008
Palma ratio	3.9	red	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	80.3	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.7	orange	↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.9	yellow	↗	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	21.3	orange	→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.1	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	65.7	yellow	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1,713.9	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	7,653.4	orange	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.9	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	52.7	orange	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.0	green	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	14.1	yellow	↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.3	yellow	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.4	orange	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	yellow	↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4	orange	—	2011
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.4	orange	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	22.2	red	—	2016
Property Rights	46.8	orange	↓	2017
Access to justice	62.5	yellow	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	23	red	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	30.5	orange	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	47.9	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	31.1	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.6	green	↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.5	orange	—	2013
Level of customs duties on imports	1.6	yellow	—	2014
Visa Requirement	46	yellow	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	74.4	yellow	→	2018

NAMIBIA
Southern Africa

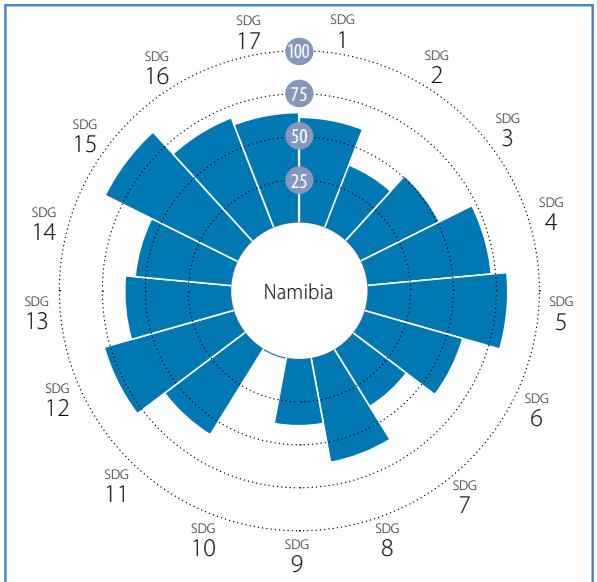
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

13 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	3 (of 52)	73.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	15 (of 54)	28.96 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	13 (of 52)	0.56 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	4 (of 54)	68.6 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

NAMIBIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	22.5	red	↓	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	17.4	yellow	—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	26.5	orange	—	2009

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.4	red	↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1	red	↗	2013
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	yellow	↗	2013
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	17.2	yellow	↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	red	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	26.1	orange	↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	265	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2	yellow	—	2013
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.5	orange	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.2	orange	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	3.5	red	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	84	yellow	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	423	red	↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	44.8	yellow	—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	9.0	yellow	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	15.3	red	—	2016
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.3	yellow	↗	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.6	orange	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	75.0	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.6	orange	↗	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145	orange	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	yellow	→	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.7	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8	orange	↗	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.0	yellow	↑	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.8	orange	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	94.4	yellow	—	2011
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	70	orange	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	6.9	yellow	—	2013
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	green	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	46.2	green	↑	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	orange	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	75.1	yellow	↑	2013
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	109.1	green	↑	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	89.9	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.8	yellow	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	33.8	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.9	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.2	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	51.8	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	42.2	orange	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	26.5	red	→	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.2	orange	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	46.8	orange	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	3.3	green	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80.6	green	—	2017
Starting a Business	69.1	orange	→	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	66.2	yellow	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	yellow	↗	2016
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3	red	—	2014
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	55.8	yellow	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	36.8	orange	↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	66.4	red	—	2009
Palma ratio	5.8	red	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	33.2	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.1	yellow	→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.2	yellow	—	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	25.4	orange	→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.0	yellow	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	grey	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	37.3	red	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-20.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	12,005.4	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	2.7	red	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	65.5	orange	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	83.3	green	↑	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.8	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.3	green	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	88.1	red	→	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA	grey	—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	5.2	yellow	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.1	red	—	2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	39.6	red	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Property Rights	71.3	yellow	↑	2017
Access to justice	77.1	yellow	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	53	yellow	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	59.8	yellow	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	87.1	yellow	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	20.2	green	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.5	green	↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.3	yellow	↓	2014
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	green	—	2014
Visa Requirement	126	red	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	64.4	yellow	↓	2018

NIGER
West Africa

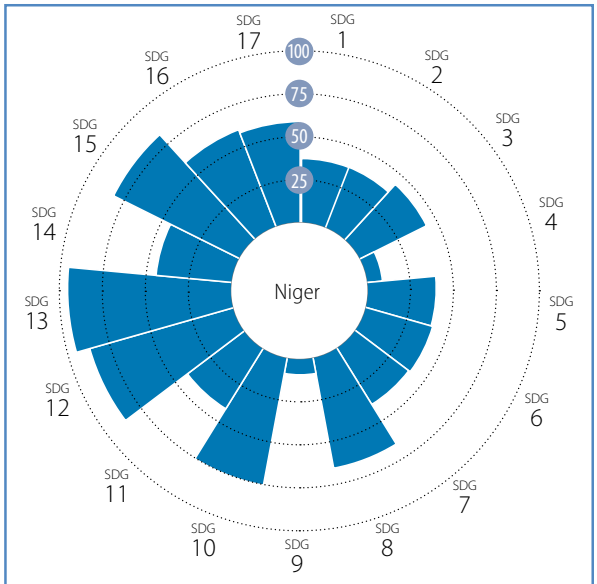
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

33 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	45 (of 52)	42.2 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	52 (of 54)	5.58 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	15 (of 52)	0.55 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	24 (of 54)	51.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

NIGER
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	40.2	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	44.5	orange	—	2014
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	15.5	red	—	2014

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.4	orange	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.2	red	→	2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.3	orange	→	2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.5	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	red	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	0.4	red	↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	553	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	39.7	red	↗	2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.0	red	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	84.5	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1	green	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	52	orange	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	90	orange	↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Malaria mortality rate	79.9	red	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	87.6	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.0	yellow	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.4	red	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	194.0	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.8	red	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	252	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	yellow	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.2	yellow	↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	65.4	orange	→	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.0	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	39.8	red	—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	18	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	76.3	red	—	2012
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	2.0	yellow	—	2012
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.0	orange	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	13.5	red	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	45.4	red	→	2017
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	57.7	red	↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	74.4	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	45.8	red	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	12.9	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.8	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.9	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	16.2	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	1.9	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	78.9	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	62.0	orange	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.4	orange	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	78.5	green	↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.7	yellow	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	15.5	red	→	2017
Starting a Business	93.7	green	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	38.0	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.0	orange	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	red	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	4.0	red	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	10.2	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	34.0	yellow	—	2014
Palma ratio	1.4	yellow	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	70.1	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	89.8	yellow	↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.4	yellow	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	94.1	red	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.4	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	55.2	yellow	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	3,107.1	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.7	yellow	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.0	green	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	red	—	2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	1.0	orange	↓	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.2	yellow	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	30.5	red	—	2016
Property Rights	46.4	orange	↓	2017
Access to justice	83.8	green	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34	orange	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	38.3	orange	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	63.9	orange	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	27.4	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.3	red	↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.5	orange	↑	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	5.1	orange	—	2013
Visa Requirement	108	orange	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	67.8	yellow	↑	2018

NIGERIA
West Africa

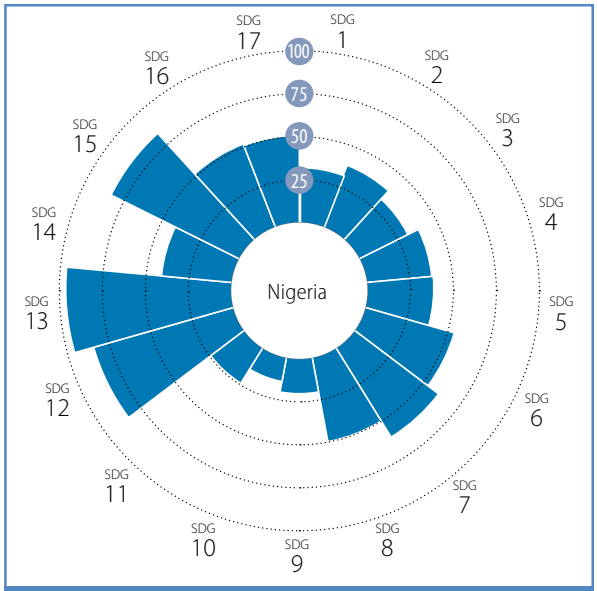
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

43 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	23 (of 52)	54.7 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	24 (of 54)	22.76 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	28 (of 52)	0.5 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	33 (of 54)	47.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

NIGERIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	42.9	red	↓	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	46.0	orange	—	2009
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	5.2	red	—	2015

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.5	yellow	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.6	red	↗	2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8	orange	→	2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.9	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	orange	→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.5	red	↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	814	red	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.0	red	↓	2017
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.9	red	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	100.2	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.2	orange	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	0	red	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219	red	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	20.6	red	—	2017
Malaria mortality rate	42.8	orange	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	76.1	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	22.5	yellow	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.6	orange	↗	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	109.3	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.4	red	↓	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	307	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	red	↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.2	orange	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	yellow	↑	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.2	orange	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	66.4	red	—	2008
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	42.8	red	—	2013
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	18.4	orange	—	2016
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.6	red	→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.0	red	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	26.3	red	→	2017
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	68.5	orange	↓	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	84.7	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.3	orange	↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.6	red	↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.6	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	59.3	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	4.9	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	86.6	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	94.0	yellow	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.3	red	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	51.9	orange	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	NA	grey	—	NA
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	39.7	red	↗	2017
Starting a Business	83.0	yellow	—	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	39.7	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	yellow	↗	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	red	—	2007
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.9	red	↗	2017
Population using the internet (%)	27.7	orange	↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	59.8	orange	—	2009
Palma ratio	2.2	orange	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	50.2	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	13.5	red	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.8	yellow	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	71.8	red	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.6	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.5	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	50.1	orange	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	347.4	orange	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1,655.9	yellow	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	81.0	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	28.1	red	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.4	green	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.5	yellow	→	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA	grey	—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	yellow	→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.3	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.8	red	→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	1.8	red	↓	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.3	orange	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.7	red	—	2016
Property Rights	44.8	orange	↓	2017
Access to justice	82.5	green	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27	red	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	34.5	orange	→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	29.8	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	37.4	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

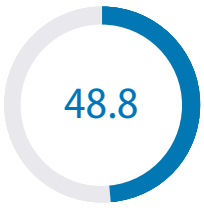
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	2.9	red	→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	grey	—	NA
Level of customs duties on imports	13.5	red	—	2013
Visa Requirement	106	orange	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	68.9	yellow	↑	2018

RWANDA
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

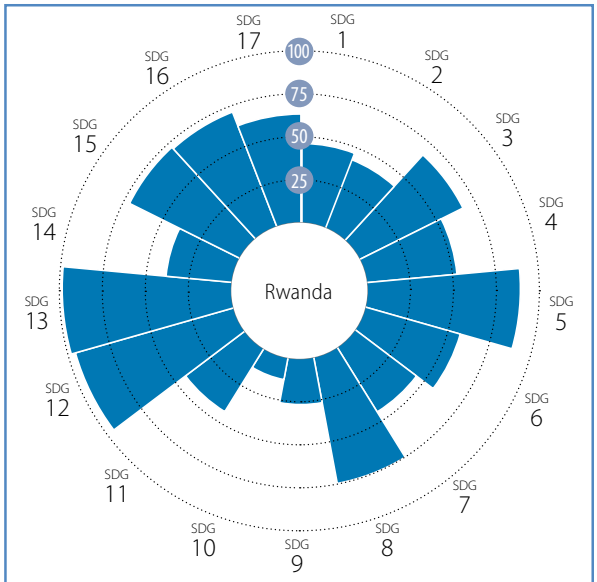
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

12 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	2 (of 52)	74.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	27 (of 54)	20.97 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	16 (of 52)	0.55 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	8 (of 54)	64.3 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

RWANDA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	42.7	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	38.2	orange	—	2016
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	35.3	orange	—	2013

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	36.1	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9	red	→	2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	green	↑	2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.8	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	orange	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	10.9	orange	→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	290	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.7	yellow	↑	2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	yellow	↑	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.9	yellow	↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.6	yellow	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	83	yellow	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	57	orange	↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	91.7	green	—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	26.8	yellow	→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	83.5	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.2	yellow	↗	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	32.9	red	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.8	yellow	↑	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.1	orange	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	121	orange	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	green	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.0	yellow	↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.6	red	→	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	93.9	yellow	—	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.1	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.1	yellow	—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	6.8	yellow	—	2015
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0	green	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	61.3	green	↑	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	51.9	green	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	65.9	yellow	↑	2015
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	78.7	orange	↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	99.8	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.7	orange	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	62.3	orange	↗	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.4	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.3	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	29.4	red	↗	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	0.6	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	86.7	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	61.0	orange	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	4.0	green	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	83.1	green	↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	11.6	red	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	50.0	orange	↗	2017
Starting a Business	91.4	green	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	56.6	yellow	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	yellow	↑	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	red	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	35.0	orange	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	21.8	red	↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.3	orange	—	2013
Palma ratio	3.2	red	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	53.2	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	72.6	orange	→	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.2	orange	→	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	43.2	red	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	grey	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	82.6	green	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.7	yellow	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.3	yellow	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	yellow	→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	1.2	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	yellow	↗	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.1	yellow	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87.1	green	↑	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.5	red	—	2016
Property Rights	71.3	yellow	↑	2017
Access to justice	80.8	green	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	56	yellow	↑	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	66.9	yellow	↗	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	56.0	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	52.9	red	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.0	yellow	↗	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	red	↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	33.5	red	—	2014
Visa Requirement	48	yellow	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	78.9	green	↑	2018

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

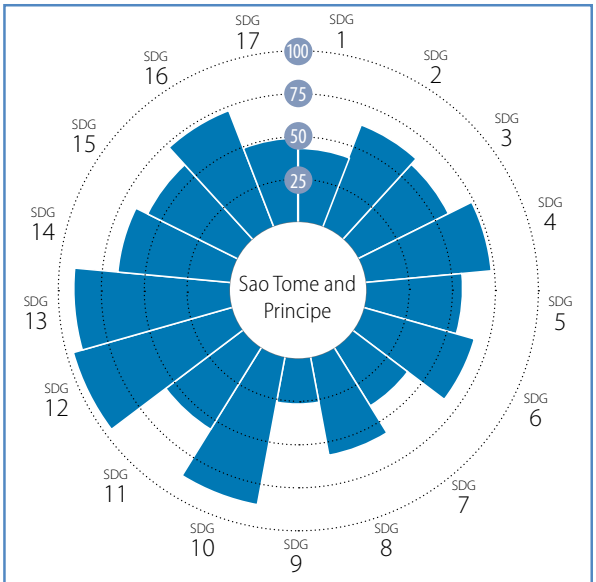
61.8

Regional average score

55.9

Africa Index Rank

7 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	32 (of 52)	50.0 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	16 (of 54)	27.14 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	52 (of 52)	0.24 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	12 (of 54)	59.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	21.9		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	66.2		—	2010
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	10.2		↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.2		↑	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0		↑	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	12.4		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1		↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA		—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	156		→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.5		—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.4		↑	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.4		↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0		—	NA
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA		—	NA
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	118		↓	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	14.3		—	2014
Malaria mortality rate	0.0		↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	14.6		—	2015
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.5		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.1		↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	96.3		→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	58.6		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	162		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.7		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA		—	NA

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.1		↑	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3		↗	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.7		—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	74		—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	35.4		—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0		—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.2		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	33.3		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	50.3		→	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	78.9		→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	54.8		→	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	79.7		↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	40.1		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.5		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA		—	NA
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	65.4		→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	16.8		↓	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	41.1		↓	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA		—	NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.4		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	51.6		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	NA		—	NA
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA		—	NA
Starting a Business	78.3		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	45.0		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	34.3		↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	29.9		→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	30.8		—	NA
Palma ratio	1.2		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	86.6		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	95.9		↑	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA		—	NA
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	28.5		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.2		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA		—	NA
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.7		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	81.1		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	56.1		↗	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.5		↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.5		↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.1		↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.0		↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA		—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	8.2		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4		—	2011
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA		—	NA
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	26.0		—	2016
Property Rights	61.5		↓	2017
Access to justice	83.9		↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	46		↑	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	47.6		→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	95.2		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	NA		—	NA

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.9		→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.6		↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	NA		—	NA
Visa Requirement	132		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	73.3		↑	2018

SENEGAL
West Africa

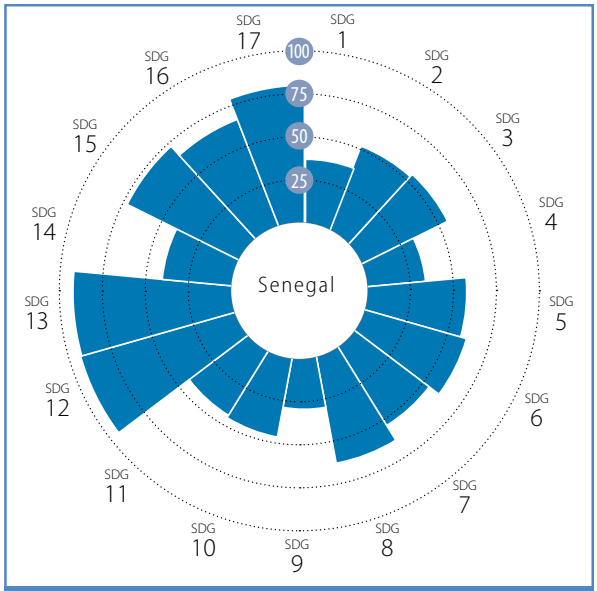
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

14 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	30 (of 52)	51.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	12 (of 54)	30.63 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	7 (of 52)	0.62 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	10 (of 54)	63.3 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SENEGAL
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	29.2			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	46.7			2011
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	9.3			2011

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	11.3			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0			2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2			2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.8			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.3			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	16.4			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	315			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	53.1			2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.5			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	45.4			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	54			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	122			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	10.6			2014
Malaria mortality rate	28.5			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	63.1			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.1			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.0			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	74.9			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	52.6			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	161			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.8			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.8			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	74.1			2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	69.5			2017
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37			2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	31.0			2015
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	23.5			2016
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	41.8			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.9			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	47.4			2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	63.2			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	65.7			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.2			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.4			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.2			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.6			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	64.5			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	31.7			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	42.7			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	67.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.8			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	43.4			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	2.9			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	42.3			2017
Starting a Business	89.9			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	59.2			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8			2015
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	26.9			2017
Population using the internet (%)	29.6			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	44.4			2011
Palma ratio	1.9			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	39.4			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	85.6			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.4			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	40.7			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.0			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.2			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2,233.4			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	12.9			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	82.0			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	45.1			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.9			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25.6			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.2			2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.2			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.4			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.5			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.4			2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.3			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	23.0			2016
Property Rights	75.0			2017
Access to justice	85.1			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	45			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	57.2			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	68.3			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	25.6			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

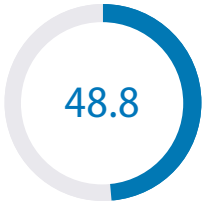
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.5			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	1.1			2013
Visa Requirement	55			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	85.6			2018

SEYCHELLES
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

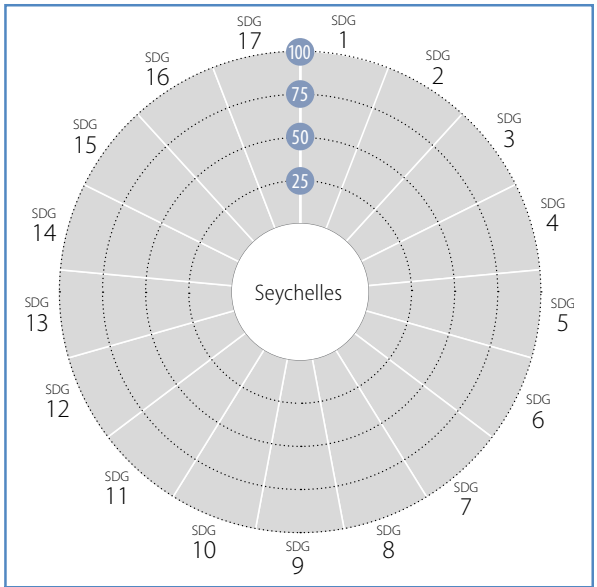
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

na (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	na (of 52)	na / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	1 (of 54)	94.97 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	24 (of 52)	0.51 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	2 (of 54)	73.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SEYCHELLES
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.9			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	39.3			2013
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA			NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	1.2			NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9			2012
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3			2012
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	14.0			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	NA			NA
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	521.7			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA			NA
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0			2012
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.6			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.2			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1			NA
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA			NA
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA			NA
Malaria mortality rate	NA			NA
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA			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)	21.2			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	7.9			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	57.8			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	69.0			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.3			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	NA			NA

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA			NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.5			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0			2010
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	125			2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	NA			NA
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	21.2			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	45.5			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	NA			NA
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA			NA
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	NA			NA

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.3			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	NA			NA
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	63.7			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA			NA

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	90.4			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	1.4			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	NA			NA

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	3.3			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	NA			NA
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	NA			NA
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	NA			NA
Starting a Business	78.7			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	87.2			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA			NA
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2			2016
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	76.0			2017
Population using the internet (%)	58.8			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.8			NA
Palma ratio	2.6			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	NA			NA
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA			NA
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			NA
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	20.2			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	3.0			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	11.5			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA			NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	4,755.8			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.4			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	5.7			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	36.9			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	91.4			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.2			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	56.0			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.7			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA			NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	40.3			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7			2016
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA			NA
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA			NA
Property Rights	60.1			2017
Access to justice	86.5			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	66			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	57.7			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA			NA
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.2			2018

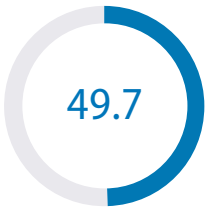
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	36.3			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.4			2014
Level of customs duties on imports	9.8			2007
Visa Requirement	0			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	75.6			2018

SIERRA LEONE
West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

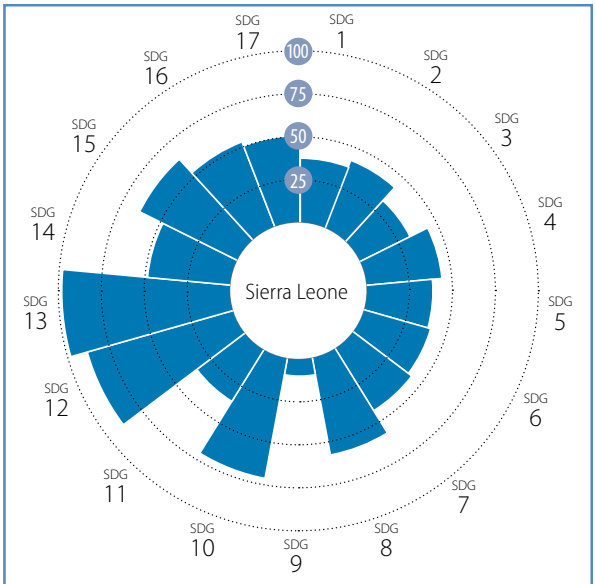
Index score



Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

35 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	20 (of 52)	57.6 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	45 (of 54)	10.75 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	42 (of 52)	0.4 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	26 (of 54)	50.9 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SIERRA LEONE
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	39.5	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	52.9	red	—	2011
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	34.6	orange	—	2011

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.5	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9	red	→	2013
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	orange	↗	2013
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.7	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	yellow	↑	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1360	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.7	red	—	2013
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5	red	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	110.5	red	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.4	yellow	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	39	red	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	301	red	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	77.1	green	—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	232.8	red	↗	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	85.0	green	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	30.5	red	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	28.5	red	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	115.6	red	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	49.5	orange	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	324	red	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	yellow	→	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	53.1	red	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	orange	↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.3	green	↑	2016
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	red	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	57.0	red	—	2013
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	38.9	red	—	2013
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	86.1	red	—	2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	12.3	red	↓	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5	orange	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	37.5	red	→	2013
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	62.8	orange	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	97.3	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.1	orange	↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.5	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	0.2	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	17.5	orange	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	20.3	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	1.0	red	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	77.7	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	70.0	yellow	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.7	red	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	55.6	orange	↓	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	5.0	yellow	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	19.8	red	→	2017
Starting a Business	91.2	green	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	24.2	red	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	orange	↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	red	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	25.6	red	↗	2017
Population using the internet (%)	13.2	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.4	yellow	—	2011
Palma ratio	1.4	yellow	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	75.6	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	43.4	red	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.9	red	↗	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	21.6	orange	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	62.3	yellow	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	254.1	yellow	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.8	red	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	42.1	red	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	2.1	green	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6	yellow	↓	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.3	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	1.5	red	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	green	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.6	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	yellow	↑	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51.0	orange	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	37.4	red	—	2016
Property Rights	48.0	orange	→	2017
Access to justice	55.1	orange	→	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30	red	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	31.7	orange	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	76.7	orange	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.0	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

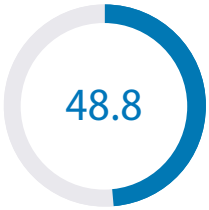
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.5	orange	→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.0	red	→	2014
Level of customs duties on imports	0.8	yellow	—	2002
Visa Requirement	115	red	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	62.2	yellow	↑	2018

SOMALIA
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

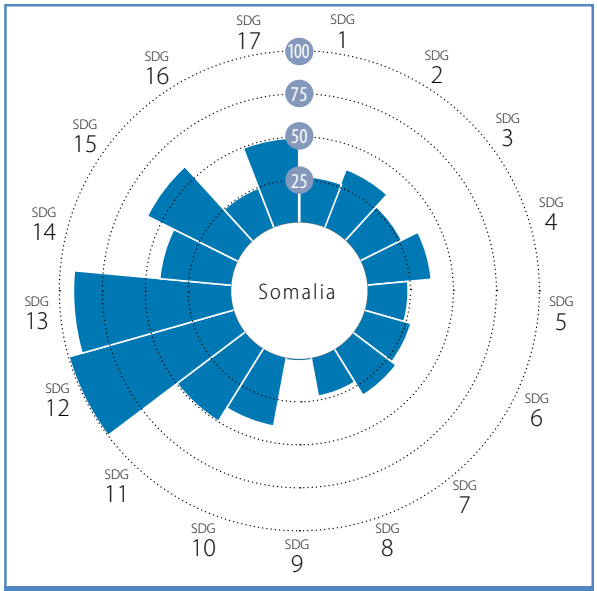
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

49 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	52 (of 52)	15.8 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	54 (of 54)	3.60 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	na (of 52)	na / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	54 (of 54)	13.6 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SOMALIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	52.6	●	↓	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	NA	●	—	NA
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA	●	—	NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	●	→	2009
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.0	●	→	2009
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.3	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.5	●	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	732	●	→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	9.4	●	—	2006
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.5	●	→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	127.2	●	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0	●	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	28	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	266	●	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	10.7	●	—	2006
Malaria mortality rate	9.4	●	→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	28.3	●	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.8	●	↓	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	26.9	●	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	102.2	●	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	25.8	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	●	→	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	55.4	●	→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7	●	—	2016

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Mean years of schooling (years)	NA	●	—	NA
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	45.3	●	—	2006
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	97.9	●	—	2006
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.4	●	↑	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.8	●	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	48.3	●	↗	NA
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	25.1	●	→	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	40.0	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.2	●	↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	30.3	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	32.4	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA	●	—	NA

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	29.9	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.3	●	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	94.3	●	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	NA	●	—	NA
Employment-to-population ratio	39.9	●	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	15.5	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	38.7	●	—	2014
Starting a Business	46.4	●	—	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	9.9	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8	●	→	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0	●	—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	↓	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	2.4	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	2.0	●	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	—	NA
Palma ratio	NA	●	—	NA

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	73.6	●	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	62.0	●	↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	●	—	2016
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	32.0	●	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA	●	—	NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA	●	—	NA
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA	●	—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	6,394.1	●	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	84.8	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.5	●	↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	25.4	●	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.4	●	→	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	●	→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA	●	—	NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.1	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3	●	↗	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	17.4	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.4	●	—	2016
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	49.0	●	—	2016
Property Rights	0.8	●	→	2017
Access to justice	44.9	●	→	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	10	●	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	5.8	●	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	63.0	●	—	2018

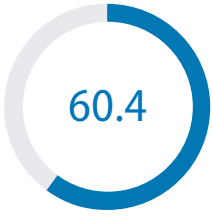
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	—	NA
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	—	NA
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	●	—	NA
Visa Requirement	54	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	30.0	●	↓	2018

SOUTH AFRICA
Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

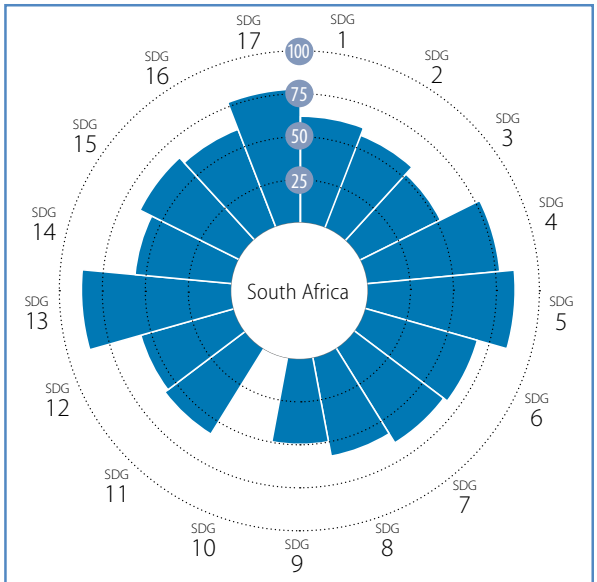
Index score



Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

10 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	1 (of 52)	74.5 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	4 (of 54)	78.43 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	2 (of 52)	0.74 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	7 (of 54)	68 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SOUTH AFRICA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	24.4	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	55.5	red	—	2014
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	86.6	green	—	2010

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	6.1	green	↑	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.4	red	↗	2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	green	↑	2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.3	orange	↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.8	green	↑	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	58.5	green	↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	138	orange	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7	yellow	—	2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	green	↑	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	37.1	yellow	↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	5.5	red	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	61	orange	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	567	red	↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Malaria mortality rate	0.5	green	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	36.4	orange	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.2	orange	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3	orange	↗	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	44.4	orange	↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	65.2	yellow	↗	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	87	yellow	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	60	red	↓	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.6	orange	↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.9	orange	↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.3	yellow	—	2015
Mean years of schooling (years)	10.1	yellow	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0	green	—	2015
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	75	orange	—	2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	5.6	yellow	—	2003
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA	grey	—	NA
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.3	green	↑	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	48.6	green	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	77.9	yellow	→	2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	95.2	yellow	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	77.3	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.7	yellow	↑	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.1	yellow	↗	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	42.9	yellow	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.3	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.5	yellow	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	84.2	yellow	↗	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	84.8	yellow	↑	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	17.2	red	→	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	74.0	yellow	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.1	red	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	40.6	orange	→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	2.8	green	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	69.2	yellow	↑	2017
Starting a Business	81.2	yellow	→	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	65.9	yellow	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	green	↑	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	orange	—	2015
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	orange	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	70.0	yellow	↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	56.2	yellow	↑	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	67.1	red	—	2011
Palma ratio	7.0	red	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	23.0	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.6	green	↑	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.1	yellow	↓	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	25.1	orange	→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	2.0	orange	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.7	yellow	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	49.9	orange	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	57.2	red	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-22.2	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	704.7	red	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.4	red	→	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3,665.8	yellow	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	54.0	orange	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	54.3	orange	→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.0	green	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.8	yellow	↓	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	26.6	yellow	↓	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.7	yellow	↗	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2	yellow	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	yellow	↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	1.9	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	34.0	red	↓	2016
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	green	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	31.5	red	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Property Rights	68.7	yellow	↑	2017
Access to justice	80.0	green	↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43	orange	↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	57.4	yellow	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	85.0	yellow	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	20.4	green	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

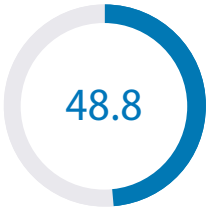
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	32.4	green	↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.3	green	↑	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	green	—	2014
Visa Requirement	120	red	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	82.2	green	↑	2018

SOUTH SUDAN
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

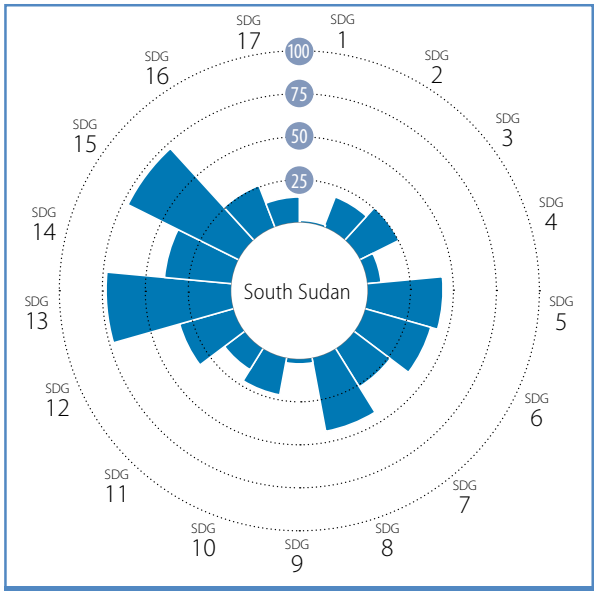
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

52 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	na (of 52)	na / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	53 (of 54)	4.58 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	na (of 52)	na / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	53 (of 54)	19.3 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SOUTH SUDAN
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	86.7			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	82.3			2016
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	3.4			2009

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	NA			NA
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1			2010
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7			2010
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA			NA
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA			NA

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	789			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19.4			2010
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	39.6			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	96.4			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.2			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	13			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	146			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	8.2			2010
Malaria mortality rate	48.3			2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	11.5			2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.8			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	29.3			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	65.2			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	30.7			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	20			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	58.6			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	2.8			2017

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	32.1			2015
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	36.7			2008
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA			NA

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	51.5			2010
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA			NA
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.5			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.8			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	5.6			2010
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	75.5			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	96.0			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.4			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	10.4			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	NA			NA
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA			NA

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	8.9			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	0.6			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	39.1			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	64.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.4			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	63.8			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	NA			NA
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	8.6			2017
Starting a Business	65.4			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	16.9			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	NA			NA
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0			NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	3.8			2017
Population using the internet (%)	8.0			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	47.4			2009
Palma ratio	2.7			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	95.6			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	12.1			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	17.7			2017
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	45.6			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	NA			NA
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	NA			NA
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	42.4			2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA			NA
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	NA			NA

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	14,807.0			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA			NA

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA			NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA			NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA			NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA			NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	NA			NA
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.1			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.9			2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	9.1			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.0			2017
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA			NA
Property Rights	26.0			2017
Access to justice	12.7			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	13			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	9.1			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	35.4			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	46.9			2018

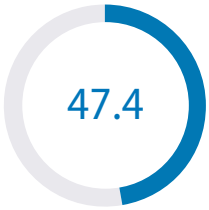
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA			NA
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	1.9			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	NA			NA
Visa Requirement	152			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	37.8			2018

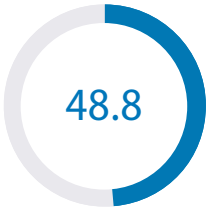
SUDAN
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

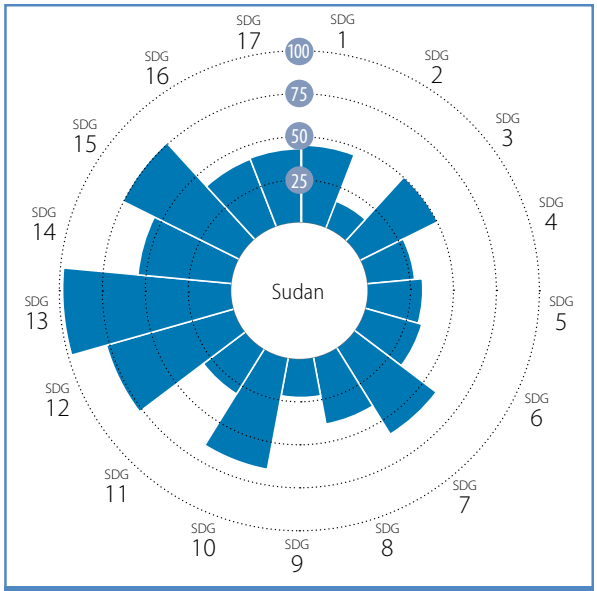


Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

42 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	51 (of 52)	31.9 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	33 (of 54)	16.51 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	51 (of 52)	0.28 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	49 (of 54)	30.8 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SUDAN
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	17.4		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	46.5		—	2009
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	13.1		—	2009

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	25.2		→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2		→	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3		↗	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	NA		—	NA
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.7		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	7.2		→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	311		→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.7		—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.5		→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.2		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.1		↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	15		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	77		↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	32.9		—	2010
Malaria mortality rate	9.6		→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	27.3		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.0		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.6		↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	67.2		↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.5		↗	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	65.1		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.1		—	2014

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	59.6		→	2016
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.7		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	65.8		—	2008
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50		—	2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	34.2		—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	86.6		—	2014
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	30.5		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	9.5		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	30.2		→	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	75.6		↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	33.7		→	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9		↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	93.7		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.7		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	38.5		→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	41.3		↗	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	61.6		→	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	96.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.7		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	41.1		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	12.0		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	15.3		—	2014
Starting a Business	76.4		→	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	36.3		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		↗	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	30.5		→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	30.9		↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	39.7		—	2009
Palma ratio	1.4		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	91.6		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	67.1		↗	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.3		—	2014
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	55.4		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	26.4		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	1.1		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	531.3		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.4		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	177.5		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	79.6		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	44.6		↓	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5		↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.2		↗	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.0		↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0		↗	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.0		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		↑	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.0		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.2		—	2008
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	1.1		→	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.3		—	2014
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.9		—	2016
Property Rights	30.2		↓	2017
Access to justice	28.7		↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	16		→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	11.3		↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	67.3		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	71.1		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

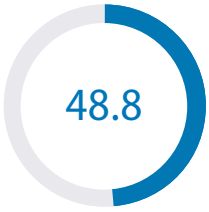
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	6.9		→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.6		—	2009
Level of customs duties on imports	0.3		—	2013
Visa Requirement	155		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	65.6		↗	2018

TANZANIA
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

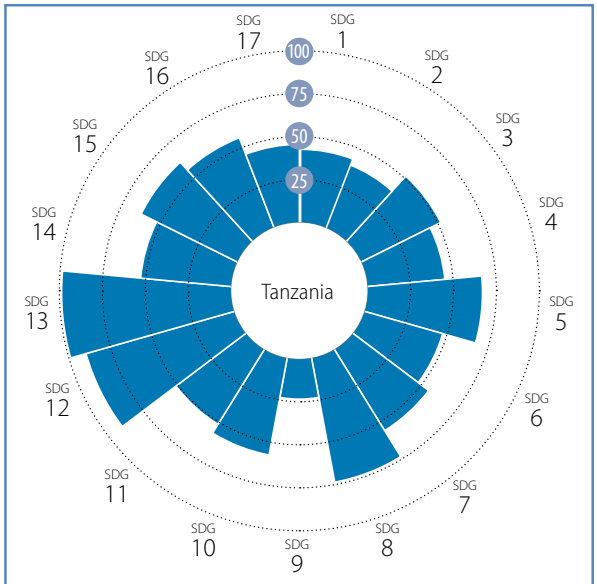
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

16 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	12 (of 52)	64.2 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	41 (of 54)	14.11 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	36 (of 52)	0.43 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	14 (of 54)	58.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

TANZANIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	35.6	●	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	28.2	●	—	2011
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	9.0	●	—	2014

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	32.0	●	→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.4	●	→	2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	●	↑	2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.4	●	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5	●	↗	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	12.6	●	→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	398	●	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.5	●	→	2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.1	●	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.0	●	↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.4	●	↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	66	●	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	269	●	↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	84.9	●	—	2016
Malaria mortality rate	38.9	●	→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	87.4	●	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.9	●	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	33.4	●	↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	116.6	●	→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.2	●	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139	●	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	●	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	63.9	●	↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.4	●	↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrolment rate (%)	78.9	●	↓	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.8	●	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	85.8	●	—	2015
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	29	●	—	2016

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	30.5	●	—	2016
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	10.0	●	—	2016
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.2	●	↗	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.7	●	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	52.9	●	↗	2016
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	87.1	●	↑	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	90.7	●	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.1	●	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	23.5	●	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	7.5	●	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.7	●	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4	●	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Access to electricity (% population)	32.8	●	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.2	●	→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	85.7	●	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	98.0	●	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	3.8	●	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	81.6	●	↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.2	●	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	46.8	●	↑	2017
Starting a Business	72.7	●	↗	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure score	45.6	●	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.8	●	↑	2016
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5	●	—	2013
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	8.7	●	→	2017
Population using the internet (%)	16.0	●	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.6	●	—	2011
Palma ratio	1.7	●	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums	50.7	●	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	58.9	●	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.6	●	↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	29.1	●	→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	●	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8	●	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	59.4	●	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	●	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	62.5	●	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.7	●	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.5	●	—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	48.0	●	→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.1	●	↑	2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	16.4	●	↑	2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.8	●	↑	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.0	●	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.4	●	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.2	●	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.0	●	↗	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	●	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.8	●	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	28.8	●	—	2016
Property Rights	63.4	●	↓	2017
Access to justice	73.1	●	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	36	●	↑	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	42.0	●	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	26.4	●	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.7	●	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.5	●	→	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.4	●	↓	2014
Level of customs duties on imports	54.8	●	—	2014
Visa Requirement	64	●	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	71.1	●	↑	2018

TOGO
West Africa

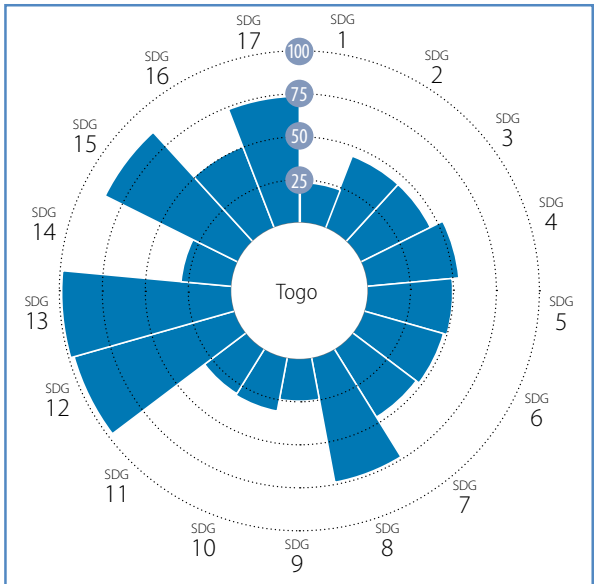
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

23 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	33 (of 52)	49.5 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	42 (of 54)	13.30 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	6 (of 52)	0.66 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	30 (of 54)	49.1 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	42.9		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	55.1		—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	0.0		—	2011

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	16.2		↗	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5		→	2014
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7		↓	2014
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.4		↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.1		→	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	11.0		→	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	368		→	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.6		—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4		→	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	72.9		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.7		↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	57		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	41		↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	49.6		—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	68.5		→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	70.5		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.6		→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	31.9		→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	89.6		→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.3		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	250		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	60.6		→	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0		↗	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.0		—	2017
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	84.3		—	2015
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	46		—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	21.8		—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	4.7		—	2014
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.6		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	32.1		→	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	50.8		→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	95.2		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.8		↗	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.9		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.8		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.9		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	46.9		↗	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	6.7		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	71.3		↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	56.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	2.8		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	76.4		↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.8		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.3		↑	2017
Starting a Business	88.7		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	43.4		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2		↓	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3		—	2014
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	51.5		↗	2017
Population using the internet (%)	12.4		→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	49.0		—	2015
Palma ratio	2.2		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	51.2		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	48.1		↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	26.3		↓	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	35.7		↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	NA		—	NA
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.8		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	46.3		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.0		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	83.5		—	2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	15.1		→	2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.4		↓	2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.0		↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.2		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.7		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.0		→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.1		↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.9		—	2016
Property Rights	49.2		↓	2017
Access to justice	33.4		↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	30		↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	32.7		→	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	78.1		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.2		—	2018

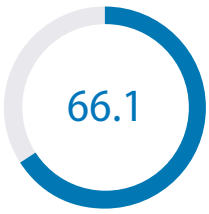
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.2		↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.1		↗	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	5.1		—	2013
Visa Requirement	39		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	72.2		↑	2018

TUNISIA
North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

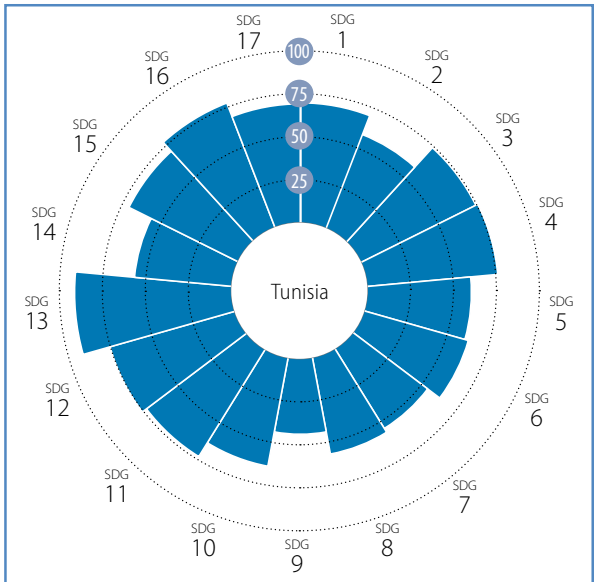
Index score



Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

2 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	17 (of 52)	60.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	6 (of 54)	69.30 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	22 (of 52)	0.52 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	9 (of 54)	63.5 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

TUNISIA
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.6			2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	15.2			2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	19.8			2010

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.9			2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1			2012
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8			2012
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	26.9			2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.5			2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	59.3			2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	62			2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6			2012
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5			2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.0			2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	0.0			2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	31			2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	34			2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA			NA
Malaria mortality rate	NA			NA
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA			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)	16.1			2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	23.0			2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	7.6			2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.4			2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	56			2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98			2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.0			2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.7			2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.6			2013
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.2			2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	96.2			2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	71			2015

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	1.6			2012
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.0			2017
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.3			2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0			2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	73.2			2012
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	79.7			2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	34.3			2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.2			2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.1			2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	94.0			2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.0			2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.6			2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0			2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.1			2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	12.6			2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	0.0			2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.8			2017
Employment-to-population ratio	39.3			2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	2.2			2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	36.9			2017
Starting a Business	90.2			2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	66.2			2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1			2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6			2016
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5			2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.0			2017
Population using the internet (%)	55.5			2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.3			2010
Palma ratio	1.5			2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	8.0			2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.2			2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.8			2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	37.7			2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.8			2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	5.6			2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	50.3			2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.2			2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-6.7			2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	137.4			2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.9			2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.9			2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	411.1			2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	59.5			2014
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.1			2018
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.6			2018
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	5.8			2014
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.1			2014

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.8			2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.6			2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0			2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	1.6			2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0			2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0			2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	62.9			2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	2.1			2016
Property Rights	62.2			2017
Access to justice	100.0			2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43			2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	56.6			2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	99.2			2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.9			2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

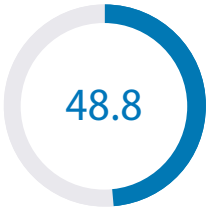
	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.3			2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.4			2015
Level of customs duties on imports	0.4			2013
Visa Requirement	87			2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	63.3			2018

UGANDA
East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

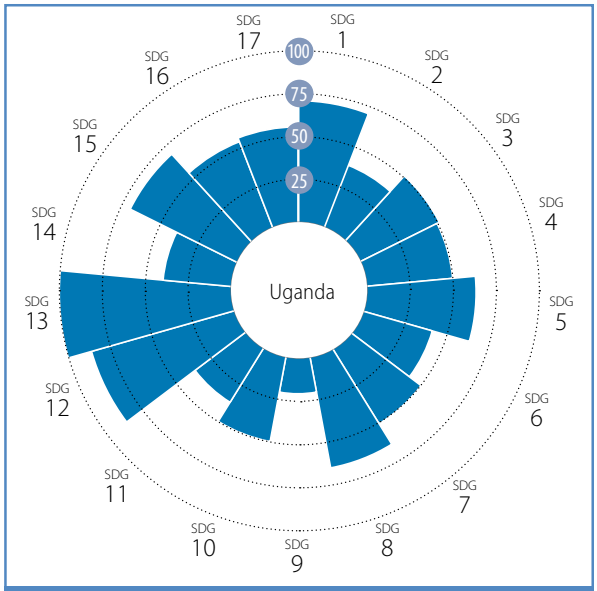
Index score

Regional average score



Africa Index Rank

18 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	13 (of 52)	63.4 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	26 (of 54)	21.17 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	3 (of 52)	0.67 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	20 (of 54)	55 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	30.8	red	→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	21.4	yellow	—	2016
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	75.7	green	—	2012

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	41.4	red	↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9	red	→	2016
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	green	↑	2016
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	5.3	green	↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.9	yellow	↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.9	red	↓	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	343	red	↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.2	orange	↑	2016
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.2	orange	↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.0	orange	↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	1.4	red	↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	72	yellow	—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	201	red	→	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	87.8	green	—	2016
Malaria mortality rate	33.6	orange	↑	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	54.4	yellow	—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.9	yellow	→	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.3	red	→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	110.5	red	↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	46.9	red	→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	156	orange	—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	yellow	↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.5	orange	↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3	orange	→	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.9	yellow	—	2013
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1	orange	→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	83.7	yellow	—	2012
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	26	red	—	2017

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	39.7	red	—	2011
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0.3	yellow	—	2016
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.3	yellow	↓	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	36.7	yellow	—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	49.9	red	↗	2017
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	65.3	orange	→	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	89.0	green	↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	38.9	red	→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.2	red	→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3	green	—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.4	green	—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4	red	—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	26.7	red	→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	0.8	red	↓	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	89.1	green	↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	83.0	yellow	—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	1.1	orange	—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	69.8	yellow	↗	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	7.6	orange	—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	59.2	orange	↑	2017
Starting a Business	72.3	orange	↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	42.1	orange	—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.2	orange	↑	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	red	—	2014
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	red	→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.4	red	↗	2017
Population using the internet (%)	23.7	red	→	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.0	yellow	—	2012
Palma ratio	2.0	orange	—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	53.6	red	—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	56.0	red	↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.2	orange	↓	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	50.5	red	↓	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.3	green	—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.6	green	—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	42.2	orange	—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	green	—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	green	—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	8.9	green	—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	green	↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	green	—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	green	—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	grey	—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	grey	—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	grey	—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.0	green	↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.5	orange	—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	orange	↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.4	green	—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.5	red	↓	2014
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0	yellow	↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.3	orange	↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	16.3	orange	—	2016
Property Rights	60.4	yellow	↓	2017
Access to justice	76.2	yellow	↓	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	26	red	→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	35.7	orange	↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	29.9	red	—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	36.8	yellow	—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.9	orange	↗	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	3.8	red	↓	2015
Level of customs duties on imports	33.6	red	—	2014
Visa Requirement	37	green	—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	74.4	yellow	↑	2018

ZAMBIA
Southern Africa

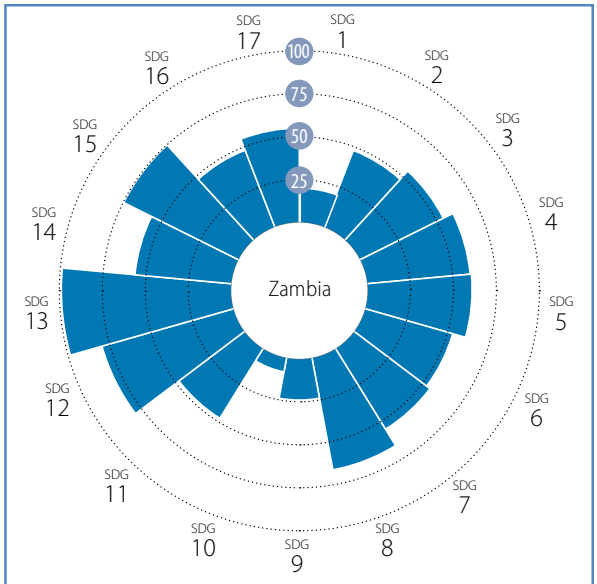
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

22 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	18 (of 52)	58.3 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	23 (of 54)	23.22 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	11 (of 52)	0.57 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	18 (of 54)	56.2 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	53.1		→	2019
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	54.4		—	2015
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	1.2		—	2010

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	44.5		→	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.0		→	2013
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3		→	2013
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.1		↑	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.4		↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	89.6		↑	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	224		↗	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.3		—	2014
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.2		↗	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	60.0		↗	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	3.6		↗	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	75		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361		↗	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	90.4		—	2013
Malaria mortality rate	44.6		→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	87.5		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.9		↑	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	24.7		→	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	86.0		↗	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	54.0		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	127		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.3		↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0		↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	86.3		—	2013
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.0		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	88.7		—	2010
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	53		—	2013

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	31.4		—	2014
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA		—	NA
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	18.0		↗	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	30.0		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	63.8		↑	2014
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	87.8		↗	2017
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.1		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.2		→	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.1		→	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.1		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.3		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	27.2		→	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	16.4		→	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	88.0		↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	91.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.9		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	69.8		→	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	5.7		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	45.9		↑	2017
Starting a Business	85.1		↑	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	40.5		—	2017
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.3		↑	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.3		—	2008
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	45.2		↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	27.9		↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	57.1		—	NA
Palma ratio	5.0		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	54.0		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	66.3		↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.2		↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	27.4		→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.2		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	57.7		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	33.5		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-31.8		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	128.0		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.7		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA		—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.3		→	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.3		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		→	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	0.8		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3		→	2015
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	41.4		↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	40.6		—	2016
Property Rights	60.3		→	2017
Access to justice	67.4		↑	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35		↓	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	42.5		↗	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	35.4		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.5		↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	2.0		—	2008
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0		—	2013
Visa Requirement	99		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	62.2		→	2018

ZIMBABWE
Southern Africa

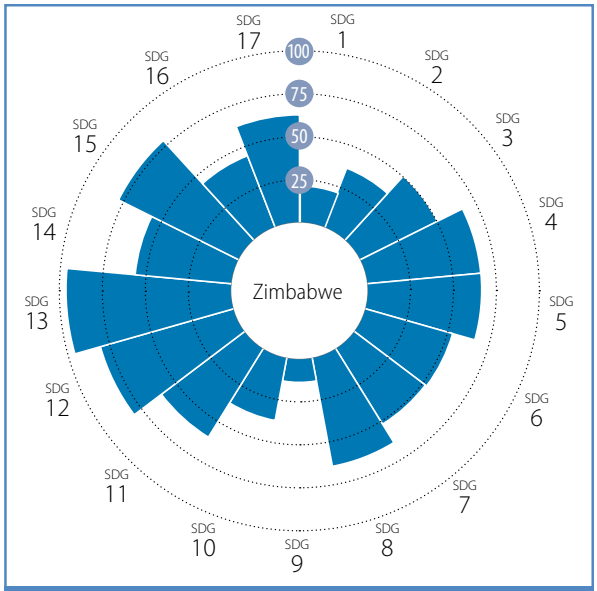
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

Africa Index Rank

19 (OF 52)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AFRICAN INDICES

	RANK	SCORE
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	8 (of 52)	69.1 / 100
Africa Infrastructure Development Index (2019)	19 (of 54)	24.42 / 100
Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)	29 (of 52)	0.49 / 1
Ibrahim Index on African Governance (2018)	39 (of 54)	44.7 / 100

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

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

ZIMBABWE
Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	NA		—	NA
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	72.3		—	2011
Population covered by Social Protection (%)	37.5		—	2011

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	46.6		↓	2016
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.8		↗	2015
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2		↑	2015
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	15.5		↓	2016
Cereal yield (t/ha)	0.6		↓	2016
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	22.9		↗	2016

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	443		↓	2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1		↑	2015
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4		↑	2017
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.3		↑	2017
New HIV infections (per 1,000)	3.1		↑	2017
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	84		—	2017
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	221		↑	2017
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	78.8		—	2014
Malaria mortality rate	19.2		→	2017
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	46.2		—	2017
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30-70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.3		↗	2016
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	45.4		↓	2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	105.8		→	2016
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.2		→	2017
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	133		—	2016
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89		↑	2017
Life Expectancy at birth (years)	61.4		↗	2016
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	3.6		↓	2018

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.8		—	2013
Mean years of schooling (years)	8.2		→	2017
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	90.4		—	2014
Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	65		—	2013

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	32.4		—	2015
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	NA		—	NA
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.5		→	2018
Women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3		—	2019
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	85.2		↑	2015
Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above (%)	NA		—	NA
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	88.3		↑	2018

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.6		↓	2015
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.6		↓	2015
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.3		—	2014
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.8		—	2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	10.4		—	2016

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Access to electricity (% population)	38.1		↓	2016
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	29.1		↓	2016
Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	81.8		↑	2015
Consumer affordability of electricity	59.0		—	2017

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	0.0		—	2017
Employment-to-population ratio	79.4		↑	2018
Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)	6.7		—	2018
Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	55.3		↑	2017
Starting a Business	66.5		→	2019

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Infrastructure score	NA		—	NA
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	1.8		→	2018
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.0		—	NA
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		→	2016
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	41.3		↑	2017
Population using the internet (%)	27.1		↗	2017

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.1		—	2011
Palma ratio	2.2		—	2017

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Proportion of urban population living in slums	25.1		—	2014
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	71.0		↓	2015
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.0		↑	2018
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (μg/m^3)	22.3		→	2017

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.5		—	2012
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9		—	2016
Natural Resource Value Realization Score	37.2		—	2017
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.5		—	2010
Imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-2.2		—	2010

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	179.3		—	2018
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.8		↑	2016
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.3		—	2016
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5.4		—	2017

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Inadequately managed plastic waste (%)	NA		—	NA
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA		—	NA
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA		—	NA
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA		—	NA

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9		↑	2018
Permanent Deforestation (5-year average annual %)	0.3		—	2015
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		↓	2018
Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)	1.1		—	2015

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.7		—	2012
Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0.0		↑	2017
Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.7		↓	2018
Children 5-14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA		—	NA
Property Rights	20.8		→	2017
Access to justice	46.5		↗	2017
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	22		→	2018
Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	25.5		↓	2017
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	43.5		—	2016
Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)	40.5		—	2018

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Rating	Trend	Year
Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.5		↑	2019
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4		↑	2014
Level of customs duties on imports	12.1		—	2007
Visa Requirement	112		—	2015
Governmental Statistical Capacity	66.7		↑	2018

Appendix II. Indicator profiles

The indicator profiles summarize results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report for each of the 97 indicators selected.

For each indicator, we present a brief definition and the source and year of the data. The full table lists the raw value and color rating by country. For trends indicators, we also include the years and the arrows. More detailed metadata 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: World Data Lab, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	0.2	●	↑
Algeria	0.3	●	↑
Morocco	0.4	●	↑
Tunisia	0.6	●	↑
Egypt	0.6	●	↑
Seychelles	0.9	●	↑
Gabon	2.4	●	→
Mauritania	5.8	●	→
Ghana	8.8	●	↗
Djibouti	13.4	●	↗
Ethiopia	13.7	●	↑
Cabo Verde	15.5	●	↗
Botswana	16.2	●	→
Sudan	17.4	●	→
Comoros	21.2	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	21.3	●	↗
Cameroon	21.4	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	21.9	●	→
Namibia	22.5	●	↓
South Africa	24.4	●	→
Mali	27.3	●	→
Kenya	27.6	●	→
Burkina Faso	28.4	●	↗
Senegal	29.2	●	↗
Guinea	29.4	●	↗
Angola	30.8	●	↓
Uganda	30.8	●	→
Liberia	33.0	●	↓
Tanzania	35.6	●	→
The Gambia	38.7	●	→
Sierra Leone	39.5	●	→
Niger	40.2	●	→
Rwanda	42.7	●	→
Nigeria	42.9	●	↓
Togo	42.9	●	→
Chad	43.7	●	↓
Eswatini	45.2	●	↓
Benin	45.4	●	→
Congo	49.9	●	↓
Lesotho	52.6	●	→
Somalia	52.6	●	↓
Zambia	53.1	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	56.7	●	→
Malawi	66.0	●	→
Mozambique	66.6	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	70.1	●	→
Madagascar	75.4	●	→
Burundi	75.6	●	↓
Central African Republic	77.1	●	→
South Sudan	86.7	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	–
Eritrea	NA	●	–
Libya	NA	●	–
Zimbabwe	NA	●	–

Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Source: World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Morocco	4.8	●
Algeria	5.5	●
Mauritius	7.9	●
Tunisia	15.2	●
Namibia	17.4	●
Botswana	19.3	●
Djibouti	21.1	●
Uganda	21.4	●
Ghana	23.4	●
Ethiopia	23.5	●
Egypt	27.8	●
Tanzania	28.2	●
Mauritania	31.0	●
Gabon	33.4	●
Cabo Verde	35.0	●
Kenya	36.1	●
Angola	36.6	●
Cameroon	37.5	●
Rwanda	38.2	●
Seychelles	39.3	●
Benin	40.1	●
Burkina Faso	40.1	●
Mali	41.1	●
Comoros	42.4	●
Niger	44.5	●
Nigeria	46.0	●
Mozambique	46.1	●
Cote d'Ivoire	46.3	●
Congo	46.5	●
Sudan	46.5	●
Chad	46.7	●
Senegal	46.7	●
The Gambia	48.6	●
Liberia	50.9	●
Malawi	51.5	●
Sierra Leone	52.9	●
Zambia	54.4	●
Togo	55.1	●
Guinea	55.2	●
South Africa	55.5	●
Lesotho	57.1	●
Central African Republic	62.0	●
Eswatini	63.0	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	63.9	●
Burundi	64.9	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	66.2	●
Guinea-Bissau	69.3	●
Madagascar	70.7	●
Zimbabwe	72.3	●
Equatorial Guinea	76.8	●
South Sudan	82.3	●
Eritrea	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Somalia	NA	●

Population covered by Social Protection (%)

Percentage of population participating in social protection and labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries). The indicator is estimated by program type, for the entire population and by quintiles of both the post-transfer and pre-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into social assistance, social insurance and labor market according to World Bank's ASPIRE classification. Indicators for all social protection and labor programs comprise the sum of social assistance, social insurance and labor market figures.

Source: World Bank, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	91.6	
South Africa	86.6	
Uganda	75.7	
Eswatini	70.9	
Ghana	64.0	
Egypt	60.3	
Gabon	54.9	
Mauritius	54.8	
Morocco	52.5	
Mauritania	47.5	
Malawi	42.5	
Cote 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	
The Gambia	6.1	
Democratic Republic of the 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, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	1.2	●	—
Morocco	3.9	●	↑
Algeria	4.7	●	↑
Egypt	4.8	●	↑
Tunisia	4.9	●	↑
Mauritius	5.8	●	↑
Mali	6.0	●	↑
Ghana	6.1	●	↑
South Africa	6.1	●	↑
Cameroon	7.3	●	↑
Gabon	9.4	●	→
The Gambia	9.6	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	10.2	●	↑
Benin	10.4	●	→
Mauritania	11.3	●	↓
Senegal	11.3	●	↑
Nigeria	11.5	●	↓
Cabo Verde	12.3	●	↑
Lesotho	12.8	●	→
Niger	14.4	●	↓
Togo	16.2	●	↗
Djibouti	19.7	●	→
Guinea	19.7	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	20.7	●	→
Eswatini	20.7	●	→
Burkina Faso	21.3	●	↓
Ethiopia	21.4	●	↑
Angola	23.9	●	↑
Kenya	24.2	●	↓
Sudan	25.2	●	→
Namibia	25.4	●	↑
Sierra Leone	25.5	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	26.0	●	↓
Malawi	26.3	●	↓
Botswana	28.5	●	↓
Mozambique	30.5	●	↓
Tanzania	32.0	●	→
Rwanda	36.1	●	↓
Congo	37.5	●	→
Liberia	38.8	●	↓
Chad	39.7	●	↓
Uganda	41.4	●	↓
Madagascar	43.1	●	↓
Zambia	44.5	●	→
Zimbabwe	46.6	●	↓
Central African Republic	61.8	●	↓
Burundi	NA	●	—
Comoros	NA	●	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	—
Eritrea	NA	●	—
Libya	NA	●	—
Somalia	NA	●	—
South Sudan	NA	●	—

Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-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 et. al., 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	7.9	●	→
Tunisia	10.1	●	↗
Algeria	11.7	●	↗
Morocco	14.9	●	↗
Senegal	17.0	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	17.2	●	↑
Gabon	17.5	●	↗
Ghana	18.8	●	↗
Libya	21.0	●	→
Congo	21.2	●	↗
Cote d'Ivoire	21.6	●	↗
Egypt	22.3	●	↑
Namibia	23.1	●	↗
The Gambia	25.0	●	→
Somalia	25.3	●	→
Eswatini	25.5	●	↗
Kenya	26.0	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	●	↗
Zimbabwe	26.8	●	↗
Burkina Faso	27.3	●	↗
South Africa	27.4	●	↗
Togo	27.5	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	27.6	●	↗
Mauritania	27.9	●	↓
Uganda	28.9	●	→
Mali	30.4	●	→
South Sudan	31.1	●	→
Botswana	31.4	●	→
Cameroon	31.7	●	→
Comoros	32.1	●	→
Liberia	32.1	●	↗
Guinea	32.4	●	↗
Lesotho	33.2	●	→
Djibouti	33.5	●	→
Benin	34.0	●	↗
Tanzania	34.4	●	→
Malawi	37.1	●	→
Angola	37.6	●	→
Rwanda	37.9	●	→
Sierra Leone	37.9	●	→
Sudan	38.2	●	→
Ethiopia	38.4	●	→
Chad	39.9	●	→
Zambia	40.0	●	→
Central African Republic	40.7	●	→
Niger	42.2	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	42.6	●	→
Mozambique	43.1	●	→
Nigeria	43.6	●	↗
Madagascar	49.2	●	→
Eritrea	50.3	●	→
Burundi	55.9	●	→
Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Mauritius	NA	●	—

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 et. al., 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Eswatini	2.0	●	↑
Rwanda	2.2	●	↑
Morocco	2.3	●	↑
South Africa	2.5	●	↑
Malawi	2.7	●	↑
Lesotho	2.8	●	↑
Tunisia	2.8	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	3.1	●	↑
Zimbabwe	3.2	●	↑
Gabon	3.4	●	↑
Uganda	3.6	●	↑
Kenya	4.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	4.0	●	↑
Algeria	4.1	●	↑
Seychelles	4.3	●	↑
Benin	4.5	●	↑
Tanzania	4.5	●	↑
Ghana	4.7	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Angola	4.9	●	↑
Burundi	5.1	●	→
Cameroon	5.2	●	↑
Liberia	5.6	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	6.0	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	6.0	●	↑
Mozambique	6.1	●	↑
Zambia	6.3	●	→
Libya	6.5	●	→
Togo	6.7	●	↓
Namibia	7.1	●	↗
Botswana	7.2	●	↗
Senegal	7.2	●	↗
Central African Republic	7.4	●	↗
Burkina Faso	7.6	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.1	●	↑
Guinea	8.1	●	→
Congo	8.2	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Sierra Leone	9.4	●	↗
Egypt	9.5	●	↑
Ethiopia	9.9	●	→
Niger	10.3	●	→
Nigeria	10.8	●	→
Comoros	11.1	●	↗
The Gambia	11.1	●	↓
Chad	13.0	●	→
Mali	13.5	●	↓
Mauritania	14.8	●	↓
Somalia	15.0	●	→
Madagascar	15.2	●	→
Eritrea	15.3	●	→
Sudan	16.3	●	↗
Djibouti	21.5	●	→
South Sudan	22.7	●	↗
Cabo Verde	NA	●	—
Mauritius	NA	●	—

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

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

Source: WHO, 2017
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Ethiopia	4.5	●	↑
Eritrea	5.0	●	↑
Madagascar	5.3	●	↑
Uganda	5.3	●	↑
Burundi	5.4	●	↑
Niger	5.5	●	↑
Burkina Faso	5.6	●	↑
Malawi	5.8	●	↑
Rwanda	5.8	●	↑
Chad	6.1	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.7	●	↑
Kenya	7.1	●	↑
Mozambique	7.2	●	↑
Central African Republic	7.5	●	↑
Guinea	7.7	●	↑
Comoros	7.8	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	8.0	●	↑
Zambia	8.1	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Angola	8.2	●	↑
Somalia	8.3	●	↑
Tanzania	8.4	●	↑
Togo	8.4	●	↑
Mali	8.6	●	↑
Sierra Leone	8.7	●	↑
Senegal	8.8	●	↑
Nigeria	8.9	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	9.5	●	↑
Benin	9.6	●	↑
Congo	9.6	●	↑
Liberia	9.9	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	10.3	●	↓
The Gambia	10.3	●	↓
Mauritius	10.8	●	↓
Ghana	10.9	●	↓
Cameroon	11.4	●	↓
Cabo Verde	11.8	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	12.4	●	↓
Mauritania	12.7	●	↓
Djibouti	13.5	●	↓
Seychelles	14.0	●	↓
Gabon	15.0	●	↓
Zimbabwe	15.5	●	↓
Eswatini	16.5	●	↓
Lesotho	16.6	●	↓
Namibia	17.2	●	↓
Botswana	18.9	●	↓
Morocco	26.1	●	↓
Tunisia	26.9	●	↓
Algeria	27.4	●	↓
South Africa	28.3	●	↓
Egypt	32.0	●	↓
Libya	32.5	●	↓
South Sudan	NA	●	—
Sudan	NA	●	—

Cereal yield (t/ha)

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, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	7.1	●	↑
Madagascar	3.9	●	↑
South Africa	3.8	●	↑
Mauritius	3.5	●	↑
Ethiopia	2.5	●	↑
Zambia	2.4	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	2.1	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	●	↓
Djibouti	1.9	●	↓
Uganda	1.9	●	↓
Sierra Leone	1.9	●	↑
Ghana	1.8	●	→
Cameroon	1.6	●	→
Mali	1.6	●	→
Gabon	1.6	●	↓
Algeria	1.6	●	↓
Tunisia	1.5	●	↓
Tanzania	1.5	●	↗

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	1.5	●	↓
Burundi	1.5	●	↑
South Sudan	1.5	●	↑
Benin	1.5	●	→
Nigeria	1.4	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	1.4	●	↓
Kenya	1.4	●	↓
Comoros	1.4	●	→
Senegal	1.3	●	→
Malawi	1.3	●	↓
Liberia	1.3	●	→
Mauritania	1.2	●	→
Burkina Faso	1.2	●	↓
Guinea	1.2	●	→
Eswatini	1.1	●	↓
Togo	1.1	●	→
Morocco	0.9	●	↓
Angola	0.9	●	↗

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Central African Republic	0.9	●	↓
Chad	0.8	●	↓
The Gambia	0.8	●	↓
Congo	0.8	●	→
Mozambique	0.8	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.8	●	→
Libya	0.7	●	→
Sudan	0.7	●	→
Zimbabwe	0.6	●	↓
Niger	0.5	●	→
Lesotho	0.5	●	↓
Somalia	0.5	●	↓
Namibia	0.5	●	→
Botswana	0.5	●	→
Eritrea	0.4	●	↓
Cabo Verde	0.2	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	–
Seychelles	NA	●	–

Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)

The quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers. Traditional nutrients such as animal and plant manures are not included.

Source: FAO, 2017
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	649.2	●	↑
Seychelles	521.7	●	↑
Mauritius	235.3	●	↑
Zambia	89.6	●	↑
Botswana	89.6	●	↑
Morocco	71.1	●	↑
Tunisia	59.3	●	↑
South Africa	58.5	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	51.7	●	↑
Mali	44.2	●	↑
Kenya	38.2	●	↗
Gabon	26.8	●	↑
Namibia	26.1	●	↑
Zimbabwe	22.9	●	↗
Algeria	22.3	●	→
Burkina Faso	21.8	●	↗
Malawi	21.6	●	↓
Ghana	20.9	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Senegal	16.4	●	↗
Benin	14.7	●	→
Ethiopia	14.4	●	↓
Tanzania	12.6	●	→
Libya	11.7	●	↓
Togo	11.0	●	→
Rwanda	10.9	●	→
Cameroon	9.7	●	↓
Angola	8.0	●	↓
Sudan	7.2	●	→
Nigeria	5.5	●	↓
Burundi	5.4	●	↓
Madagascar	5.2	●	→
Mozambique	3.7	●	↓
Eritrea	2.8	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.5	●	→
Uganda	1.9	●	↓
Congo	1.8	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea	1.6	●	↓
The Gambia	1.2	●	↓
Niger	0.4	●	↓
Central African Republic	0.3	●	–
Cabo Verde	NA	●	–
Chad	NA	●	–
Comoros	NA	●	–
Djibouti	NA	●	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	–
Eswatini	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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	9	●	↑
Egypt	33	●	↑
Cabo Verde	42	●	↑
Mauritius	53	●	↑
Tunisia	62	●	↑
Morocco	121	●	↑
Botswana	129	●	↑
South Africa	138	●	↗
Algeria	140	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	156	●	→
Zambia	224	●	↗
Djibouti	229	●	↗
Namibia	265	●	↗
Rwanda	290	●	↗
Gabon	291	●	→
Sudan	311	●	→
Senegal	315	●	↗
Ghana	319	●	→
Comoros	335	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	342	●	→
Uganda	343	●	↗
Ethiopia	353	●	↑
Madagascar	353	●	↗
Togo	368	●	→
Burkina Faso	371	●	→
Eswatini	389	●	→
Tanzania	398	●	↗
Benin	405	●	→
Congo	442	●	→
Zimbabwe	443	●	↓
Angola	477	●	↗
Lesotho	487	●	↗
Mozambique	489	●	↗
Eritrea	501	●	→
Kenya	510	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	549	●	→
Niger	553	●	↗
Mali	587	●	→
Cameroon	596	●	→
Mauritania	602	●	↗
Malawi	634	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	645	●	→
Guinea	679	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	693	●	→
The Gambia	706	●	→
Burundi	712	●	→
Liberia	725	●	→
Somalia	732	●	→
South Sudan	789	●	→
Nigeria	814	●	→
Chad	856	●	↗
Central African Republic	882	●	→
Sierra Leone	1360	●	↗
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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	99.9	●	–
Mauritius	99.8	●	↑
Botswana	99.7	●	↑
Seychelles	99.0	●	–
South Africa	96.7	●	–
Algeria	96.6	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	92.5	●	–
Egypt	91.5	●	–
Cabo Verde	91.4	●	↓
Congo	91.2	●	→
Rwanda	90.7	●	↑
Malawi	89.8	●	↑
Gabon	89.3	●	–
Eswatini	88.3	●	–
Namibia	88.2	●	–
Djibouti	87.4	●	–
Burundi	85.1	●	↑
Comoros	82.2	●	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	80.1	●	–
Burkina Faso	79.8	●	↑
Zimbabwe	78.1	●	↑
Lesotho	77.9	●	–
Sudan	77.7	●	–
Benin	77.2	●	–
Uganda	74.2	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	73.6	●	↑
Morocco	73.6	●	–
Tunisia	73.6	●	–
Ghana	70.8	●	–
Mauritania	69.3	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	68.3	●	–
Cameroon	64.7	●	–
Tanzania	63.5	●	→
Zambia	63.3	●	–
Guinea	62.7	●	↑
Kenya	61.8	●	–
Liberia	61.1	●	–
Sierra Leone	59.7	●	–
The Gambia	57.2	●	–
Mozambique	54.3	●	–
Senegal	53.1	●	↓
Angola	46.9	●	–
Guinea-Bissau	45.0	●	–
Togo	44.6	●	–
Madagascar	44.3	●	–
Mali	43.7	●	↓
Nigeria	43.0	●	↓
Central African Republic	40.0	●	–
Niger	39.7	●	↗
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., 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	6.5	●	↑
Tunisia	7.5	●	↑
Mauritius	7.9	●	↑
Seychelles	8.6	●	↑
Cabo Verde	10.4	●	↑
South Africa	10.7	●	↑
Egypt	11.6	●	↑
Morocco	14.4	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.4	●	↑
Algeria	14.9	●	↗
Rwanda	16.4	●	↑
Eswatini	17.4	●	↗
Namibia	17.5	●	↗
Eritrea	17.8	●	↗
Madagascar	18.4	●	↗
Congo	19.4	●	↗
Uganda	20.2	●	↗
Senegal	20.5	●	↗
Kenya	20.9	●	↗
Tanzania	21.1	●	↗
Gabon	21.5	●	↗
Burundi	22.1	●	↗
Zambia	22.2	●	↗
Zimbabwe	22.4	●	↑
Malawi	22.7	●	↗
Guinea	24.1	●	↗
Ghana	24.2	●	↗
Liberia	25.1	●	↗
Botswana	25.4	●	↗
Burkina Faso	25.4	●	↗
Togo	25.4	●	→
Cameroon	25.5	●	→
Niger	26.0	●	↗
Mozambique	26.9	●	↗
The Gambia	27.6	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28.9	●	→
Ethiopia	28.9	●	↗
Angola	29.1	●	↗
Sudan	29.5	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	30.9	●	→
Comoros	31.7	●	↗
Djibouti	32.4	●	→
Benin	32.7	●	→
Nigeria	32.9	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	33.5	●	→
Sierra Leone	33.5	●	↗
Mauritania	33.8	●	→
Chad	34.8	●	→
Mali	35.4	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	37.3	●	↗
Lesotho	37.9	●	→
Somalia	38.5	●	→
South Sudan	39.6	●	→
Central African Republic	41.5	●	→

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., 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Libya	12.4	●	↑
Tunisia	13.0	●	↑
Mauritius	13.1	●	↑
Seychelles	14.2	●	↑
Cabo Verde	17.4	●	↑
Egypt	22.1	●	↑
Morocco	23.3	●	↑
Algeria	24.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	32.4	●	↑
South Africa	37.1	●	↑
Botswana	37.6	●	↑
Rwanda	37.9	●	↑
Eritrea	43.1	●	↗
Madagascar	44.2	●	↑
Namibia	44.2	●	↗
Senegal	45.4	●	↑
Kenya	45.6	●	↗
Congo	47.5	●	↗
Gabon	48.3	●	↗
Uganda	49.0	●	↑
Ghana	49.3	●	↑
Zimbabwe	50.3	●	↑
Eswatini	53.9	●	↑
Tanzania	54.0	●	↗
Malawi	55.4	●	↑
Ethiopia	58.5	●	↑
Zambia	60.0	●	↗
Burundi	61.2	●	↑
Djibouti	61.7	●	↗
Sudan	63.2	●	↗
The Gambia	63.6	●	↗
Comoros	69.0	●	↗
Mozambique	72.4	●	↑
Togo	72.9	●	↗
Liberia	74.7	●	↗
Mauritania	79.0	●	↗
Angola	81.1	●	↑
Burkina Faso	81.2	●	↗
Cameroon	84.0	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	84.2	●	↗
Niger	84.5	●	↗
Guinea	85.7	●	↗
Lesotho	85.9	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	88.8	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	89.6	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	91.1	●	↗
South Sudan	96.4	●	→
Benin	98.3	●	→
Nigeria	100.2	●	↗
Mali	106.0	●	↗
Sierra Leone	110.5	●	↗
Central African Republic	121.5	●	↗
Chad	123.2	●	↗
Somalia	127.2	●	↗

New HIV infections (per 1,000)

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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	—
Comoros	0.0	●	↑
Egypt	0.0	●	↑
Libya	0.0	●	—
Algeria	0.0	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.0	●	↑
Seychelles	0.1	●	—
Mauritania	0.1	●	↑
Niger	0.1	●	↑
Senegal	0.1	●	↑
Sudan	0.1	●	↑
Eritrea	0.2	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.2	●	↑
Ethiopia	0.2	●	↑
Madagascar	0.2	●	↑
Mauritius	0.2	●	—
Burkina Faso	0.2	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.2	●	→
Burundi	0.3	●	↑
Benin	0.4	●	↑
Chad	0.4	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.4	●	↑
Liberia	0.5	●	↗
Mali	0.6	●	→
Djibouti	0.6	●	→
Rwanda	0.6	●	↑
Togo	0.7	●	↑
Guinea	0.7	●	↗
The Gambia	0.7	●	↗
Ghana	0.7	●	↗
Angola	1.0	●	↗
Nigeria	1.2	●	↗
South Sudan	1.2	●	↗
Kenya	1.2	●	↑
Cameroon	1.2	●	↗
Cote d'Ivoire	1.3	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	1.3	●	↑
Tanzania	1.4	●	↗
Uganda	1.4	●	↑
Congo	1.6	●	→
Gabon	1.6	●	↗
Central African Republic	1.7	●	↗
Malawi	2.4	●	↑
Zimbabwe	3.1	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	3.5	●	↗
Namibia	3.5	●	↗
Zambia	3.6	●	↗
Mozambique	4.8	●	↗
South Africa	5.5	●	↗
Botswana	7.5	●	→
Eswatini	8.0	●	↑
Lesotho	9.1	●	→

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
Eswatini	85	●
Botswana	84	●
Namibia	84	●
Zimbabwe	84	●
Rwanda	83	●
Algeria	80	●
Burundi	77	●
Cabo Verde	75	●
Kenya	75	●
Zambia	75	●
Lesotho	74	●
Uganda	72	●
Ethiopia	71	●
Malawi	71	●
Tanzania	66	●
Burkina Faso	65	●
Eritrea	62	●
South Africa	61	●
Gabon	59	●
Morocco	57	●
Togo	57	●
Benin	55	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55	●
Mozambique	54	●
Senegal	54	●
Niger	52	●
Cameroon	49	●
Cote d'Ivoire	46	●
Chad	45	●
Ghana	40	●
Sierra Leone	39	●
Equatorial Guinea	38	●
Guinea	35	●
Mauritania	33	●
Central African Republic	32	●
The Gambia	32	●
Mali	32	●
Tunisia	31	●
Guinea-Bissau	30	●
Congo	29	●
Liberia	29	●
Somalia	28	●
Comoros	27	●
Djibouti	27	●
Angola	26	●
Egypt	24	●
Sudan	15	●
South Sudan	13	●
Madagascar	7	●
Mauritius	0	●
Nigeria	0	●
Libya	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Seychelles	NA	●

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.

Source: WHO, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	12	●	→
Egypt	13	●	↑
Seychelles	19	●	↑
Tunisia	34	●	→
Comoros	35	●	→
Libya	40	●	→
Togo	41	●	↑
Burkina Faso	49	●	→
Mali	55	●	→
Rwanda	57	●	↗
Benin	58	●	→
Eritrea	67	●	↑
Algeria	70	●	→
Sudan	77	●	↗
Niger	90	●	↗
Mauritania	97	●	↗
Morocco	99	●	→
Burundi	114	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	118	●	↓
Senegal	122	●	→
Malawi	131	●	↑
Cabo Verde	134	●	→
South Sudan	146	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	148	●	↗
Ghana	152	●	→
Chad	154	●	↓
Ethiopia	164	●	↑
The Gambia	174	●	→
Guinea	176	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	191	●	↓
Cameroon	194	●	↗
Uganda	201	●	→
Nigeria	219	●	→
Zimbabwe	221	●	↑
Madagascar	238	●	→
Somalia	266	●	→
Djibouti	269	●	↑
Tanzania	269	●	↗
Botswana	300	●	↑
Sierra Leone	301	●	→
Eswatini	308	●	↑
Liberia	308	●	↓
Kenya	319	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	322	●	→
Angola	359	●	→
Zambia	361	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	374	●	→
Congo	376	●	→
Central African Republic	423	●	↓
Namibia	423	●	↗
Gabon	529	●	→
Mozambique	551	●	↓
South Africa	567	●	↑
Lesotho	665	●	↑

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, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Malawi	92.2	●
Rwanda	91.7	●
Kenya	91.5	●
Zambia	90.4	●
Uganda	87.8	●
Tanzania	84.9	●
Liberia	81.1	●
Zimbabwe	78.8	●
Ghana	78.2	●
Sierra Leone	77.1	●
Angola	76.7	●
Burundi	68.9	●
Cote d'Ivoire	64.1	●
Mozambique	59.9	●
Togo	49.6	●
Guinea-Bissau	47.0	●
Namibia	44.8	●
Equatorial Guinea	44.1	●
The Gambia	37.9	●
Congo	37.0	●
Gabon	34.0	●
Sudan	32.9	●
Burkina Faso	27.8	●
Ethiopia	27.6	●
Djibouti	22.2	●
Nigeria	20.6	●
Eswatini	19.7	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.0	●
Guinea	16.5	●
Comoros	16.0	●
Cameroon	15.1	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.3	●
Benin	13.1	●
Somalia	10.7	●
Senegal	10.6	●
Chad	10.0	●
Central African Republic	9.5	●
Mali	8.3	●
Mauritania	8.2	●
South Sudan	8.2	●
Madagascar	6.1	●
Eritrea	4.6	●
Algeria	NA	●
Botswana	NA	●
Cabo Verde	NA	●
Egypt	NA	●
Lesotho	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Mauritius	NA	●
Morocco	NA	●
Niger	NA	●
Seychelles	NA	●
South Africa	NA	●
Tunisia	NA	●

Malaria mortality rate

Number of adults and children who have died due to malaria in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.

Source: WHO, 2018
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0.0	●	↑
Djibouti	0.0	●	↑
Egypt	0.0	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	↑
Eswatini	0.1	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.2	●	↑
Botswana	0.3	●	↑
South Africa	0.5	●	↑
Comoros	1.0	●	↑
Eritrea	4.4	●	↑
Ethiopia	5.1	●	↑
Namibia	9.0	●	↑
Somalia	9.4	●	→
Sudan	9.6	●	→
Zimbabwe	19.2	●	→
Madagascar	23.3	●	→
Gabon	24.9	●	→
Kenya	25.1	●	→
Rwanda	26.8	●	→
Senegal	28.5	●	→
The Gambia	32.1	●	→
Mauritania	32.1	●	→
Uganda	33.6	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	37.0	●	→
Ghana	37.9	●	↑
Congo	37.9	●	→
Malawi	38.0	●	↑
Tanzania	38.9	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	39.4	●	↑
Nigeria	42.8	●	↑
Zambia	44.6	●	→
Angola	44.7	●	→
Liberia	47.1	●	↗
Cameroon	48.1	●	→
South Sudan	48.3	●	→
Burundi	48.4	●	→
Mozambique	49.6	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	52.8	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	56.6	●	↗
Chad	58.6	●	↑
Guinea	59.5	●	↑
Benin	65.6	●	↗
Mali	67.0	●	↑
Togo	68.5	●	→
Niger	79.9	●	↑
Central African Republic	103.1	●	↑
Burkina Faso	144.8	●	↑
Sierra Leone	232.8	●	↗
Lesotho	NA	●	–
Libya	NA	●	–
Mauritius	NA	●	–
Seychelles	NA	●	–
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
Lesotho	100.0	●
Egypt	98.6	●
Burundi	95.2	●
Mali	95.0	●
Liberia	93.0	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	92.2	●
Burkina Faso	90.9	●
Niger	87.6	●
Zambia	87.5	●
Tanzania	87.4	●
Cameroon	85.8	●
Guinea	85.8	●
Algeria	85.6	●
Sierra Leone	85.0	●
Chad	84.2	●
Rwanda	83.5	●
Cote d'Ivoire	83.2	●
Mozambique	81.4	●
Benin	78.0	●
Guinea-Bissau	77.5	●
Nigeria	76.1	●
Ethiopia	71.5	●
Kenya	71.4	●
Togo	70.5	●
Eritrea	69.1	●
The Gambia	67.9	●
Malawi	65.9	●
Senegal	63.1	●
Eswatini	61.4	●
Cabo Verde	61.4	●
Uganda	54.4	●
Congo	46.5	●
Zimbabwe	46.2	●
Comoros	46.2	●
South Africa	36.4	●
Madagascar	33.9	●
Mauritania	32.0	●
Djibouti	31.7	●
Botswana	30.6	●
Somalia	28.3	●
Sudan	27.3	●
Ghana	26.9	●
Central African Republic	21.9	●
Angola	21.4	●
Namibia	15.3	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.6	●
South Sudan	11.5	●
Gabon	9.7	●
Equatorial Guinea	2.6	●
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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	12.4	●	↑
Kenya	13.4	●	↑
Algeria	14.2	●	↑
Gabon	14.4	●	↑
Tunisia	16.1	●	↑
Malawi	16.4	●	↑
Angola	16.5	●	↑
Congo	16.7	●	↑
Cabo Verde	17.2	●	↗
Liberia	17.6	●	→
Tanzania	17.9	●	→
Zambia	17.9	●	↑
Mauritania	18.1	●	↓
Senegal	18.1	●	↑
Rwanda	18.2	●	↗
Ethiopia	18.3	●	→
Mozambique	18.4	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.5	●	→
Zimbabwe	19.3	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19.4	●	→
Benin	19.6	●	→
Djibouti	19.6	●	↓
South Sudan	19.8	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	20.0	●	↗
Niger	20.0	●	→
Libya	20.1	●	→
Botswana	20.3	●	↗
The Gambia	20.4	●	→
Ghana	20.8	●	↓
Seychelles	21.2	●	↗
Namibia	21.3	●	↗
Cameroon	21.6	●	→
Burkina Faso	21.7	●	→
Somalia	21.8	●	↓
Uganda	21.9	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	22.0	●	→
Guinea	22.4	●	→
Nigeria	22.5	●	→
Mauritius	22.6	●	→
Burundi	22.9	●	↓
Comoros	22.9	●	→
Madagascar	22.9	●	→
Central African Republic	23.1	●	↗
Togo	23.6	●	→
Chad	23.9	●	→
Eritrea	23.9	●	→
Mali	24.6	●	→
Sudan	26.0	●	→
South Africa	26.2	●	→
Lesotho	26.6	●	→
Eswatini	26.7	●	↓
Egypt	27.7	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	29.1	●	↓
Sierra Leone	30.5	●	→

Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)

Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.

Source: WHO, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	7.9	●	↑
Mauritius	12.9	●	↓
Egypt	13.3	●	↗
Morocco	18.6	●	↗
Nigeria	20.6	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	20.8	●	↓
Botswana	21.0	●	↗
Cabo Verde	21.3	●	→
South Africa	21.3	●	↗
Gabon	22.7	●	→
Tunisia	23.0	●	→
Namibia	23.6	●	↓
Algeria	23.7	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	24.0	●	→
Mauritania	24.2	●	→
Chad	24.3	●	↗
Angola	24.4	●	↓
Sudan	24.6	●	↓
Zambia	24.7	●	→
Djibouti	24.9	●	↗
Eritrea	24.9	●	↗
Eswatini	24.9	●	→
Libya	25.3	●	↓
Mali	25.3	●	→
Ghana	26.1	●	→
Lesotho	26.1	●	→
Congo	26.7	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	26.8	●	→
Somalia	26.9	●	→
Ethiopia	27.3	●	↓
Uganda	27.3	●	→
Benin	27.7	●	→
Senegal	28.0	●	→
Cameroon	28.1	●	→
Guinea	28.1	●	→
Niger	28.4	●	→
Sierra Leone	28.5	●	↓
Comoros	28.6	●	↓
South Sudan	29.3	●	↓
The Gambia	30.4	●	→
Kenya	30.5	●	↓
Burkina Faso	30.7	●	↓
Madagascar	31.4	●	→
Central African Republic	31.8	●	↓
Togo	31.9	●	→
Burundi	32.7	●	↓
Rwanda	32.9	●	↓
Mozambique	33.1	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.1	●	↓
Tanzania	33.4	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	33.5	●	→
Malawi	34.2	●	↓
Liberia	35.1	●	↓
Zimbabwe	45.4	●	↓

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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

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

Source: IHME, 2017
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	79.4	●	↑
Algeria	72.3	●	↗
Mauritius	71.7	●	→
Libya	70.6	●	→
Seychelles	69.0	●	→
Cabo Verde	68.3	●	↗
Botswana	66.6	●	→
South Africa	65.2	●	↗
Egypt	65.2	●	→
Namibia	61.6	●	↗
Morocco	61.1	●	→
Sudan	60.5	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	58.6	●	→
Ghana	57.1	●	→
Mauritania	56.1	●	→
Gabon	56.0	●	→
Eswatini	54.7	●	→
Zambia	54.0	●	→
Kenya	53.3	●	→
Togo	53.3	●	→
Cameroon	53.0	●	→
Senegal	52.6	●	→
Lesotho	52.6	●	→
Malawi	52.4	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	52.2	●	→
Liberia	51.4	●	→
The Gambia	51.3	●	→
Burkina Faso	51.1	●	→
Benin	50.6	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	50.3	●	→
Zimbabwe	50.2	●	→
Tanzania	50.2	●	→
Rwanda	50.1	●	→
Sierra Leone	49.5	●	→
Djibouti	48.9	●	→
Congo	48.5	●	→
Comoros	47.4	●	→
Uganda	46.9	●	→
Niger	46.8	●	→
Mali	46.6	●	→
Nigeria	46.4	●	↓
Mozambique	45.9	●	→
Burundi	45.1	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	45.0	●	→
Ethiopia	44.2	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	43.9	●	→
Angola	43.2	●	→
Madagascar	41.6	●	→
Eritrea	40.4	●	→
Chad	39.6	●	→
Guinea	35.8	●	↓
South Sudan	30.7	●	→
Central African Republic	30.3	●	↓
Somalia	25.8	●	→

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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritius	38	
Morocco	49	
Seychelles	49	
Algeria	50	
Tunisia	56	
Libya	72	
Gabon	76	
Kenya	78	
South Africa	87	
Cabo Verde	99	
Botswana	101	
Egypt	109	
Mozambique	110	
Malawi	115	
Angola	119	
Rwanda	121	
Zambia	127	
Congo	131	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zimbabwe	133	
Eswatini	137	
Tanzania	139	
Ethiopia	144	
Namibia	145	
Uganda	156	
Djibouti	159	
Madagascar	160	
Senegal	161	
São Tomé and Príncipe	162	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	164	
South Sudan	165	
Mauritania	169	
Liberia	170	
Comoros	172	
Eritrea	174	
Equatorial Guinea	178	
Lesotho	178	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burundi	180	
Sudan	185	
Ghana	204	
Benin	205	
Burkina Faso	206	
Cameroon	208	
Mali	209	
Central African Republic	212	
Somalia	213	
Guinea-Bissau	215	
The Gambia	237	
Guinea	243	
Togo	250	
Niger	252	
Cote d'Ivoire	269	
Chad	280	
Nigeria	307	
Sierra Leone	324	

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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	99		
Tunisia	98		
Seychelles	97		
Tanzania	97		
Cabo Verde	96		
Botswana	95		
Eritrea	95		
Ghana	95		
Rwanda	95		
Egypt	94		
Libya	94		
Zambia	94		
Burundi	90		
Comoros	90		
The Gambia	90		
Lesotho	90		
São Tomé and Príncipe	90		
Senegal	90		

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Sudan	90		
Togo	90		
Eswatini	89		
Mauritius	89		
Zimbabwe	89		
Algeria	88		
Burkina Faso	88		
Liberia	86		
Malawi	83		
Kenya	82		
Guinea-Bissau	81		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	80		
Mozambique	80		
Namibia	80		
Sierra Leone	80		
Uganda	80		
Cote d'Ivoire	78		
Mauritania	78		

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Niger	78		
Cameroon	77		
Benin	74		
Congo	69		
Djibouti	68		
Ethiopia	65		
Gabon	63		
Mali	61		
South Africa	60		
Madagascar	58		
Central African Republic	47		
Guinea	45		
Angola	42		
Nigeria	42		
Somalia	42		
Chad	37		
Equatorial Guinea	25		
South Sudan	20		

Life Expectancy at birth (years)

The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Source: WHO, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Algeria	76.4	●	↗
Morocco	76.0	●	↗
Tunisia	76.0	●	↗
Mauritius	74.8	●	↗
Seychelles	73.3	●	→
Cabo Verde	73.2	●	→
Libya	71.9	●	→
Egypt	70.5	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	68.7	●	→
Rwanda	68.0	●	↗
Senegal	66.8	●	→
Kenya	66.7	●	↗
Gabon	66.4	●	↗
Botswana	66.1	●	↗
Madagascar	66.1	●	→
Ethiopia	65.5	●	↗
Sudan	65.1	●	→
Eritrea	65.0	●	→
Congo	64.3	●	→
Malawi	64.2	●	↗
Comoros	63.9	●	→
Mauritania	63.9	●	→
Tanzania	63.9	●	↗
Djibouti	63.8	●	→
Namibia	63.7	●	→
South Africa	63.6	●	↗
Ghana	63.4	●	→
Liberia	62.9	●	→
Angola	62.6	●	→
Uganda	62.5	●	↗
Zambia	62.3	●	↗
The Gambia	61.9	●	→
Zimbabwe	61.4	●	↗
Benin	61.1	●	→
Togo	60.6	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	60.5	●	→
Burkina Faso	60.3	●	→
Burundi	60.1	●	→
Mozambique	60.1	●	↗
Guinea	59.8	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	59.8	●	→
Niger	59.8	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	59.5	●	→
South Sudan	58.6	●	→
Cameroon	58.1	●	→
Mali	58.0	●	→
Eswatini	57.7	●	→
Somalia	55.4	●	→
Nigeria	55.2	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	54.6	●	→
Chad	54.3	●	→
Sierra Leone	53.1	●	→
Central African Republic	53.0	●	→
Lesotho	52.9	●	→

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, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	5.9	●	↑
Benin	5.8	●	↑
Libya	5.5	●	↓
Congo	5.5	●	↑
Ghana	5.5	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	5.3	●	↑
Nigeria	5.3	●	↑
Guinea	5.3	●	↑
Cameroon	5.3	●	↑
Niger	5.2	●	↑
Algeria	5.0	●	↓
Burkina Faso	4.9	●	↑
The Gambia	4.9	●	–
Morocco	4.9	●	↓
South Africa	4.9	●	↓
Namibia	4.8	●	↗
Gabon	4.8	●	→
Senegal	4.8	●	↗
Tunisia	4.7	●	↓
Somalia	4.7	●	–
Kenya	4.7	●	↗
Mozambique	4.7	●	→
Chad	4.5	●	↗
Mali	4.4	●	↓
Ethiopia	4.4	●	↓
Djibouti	4.4	●	–
Uganda	4.3	●	→
Mauritania	4.3	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.3	●	↑
Sierra Leone	4.3	●	↓
Eswatini	4.2	●	–
Sudan	4.1	●	–
Liberia	4.1	●	↑
Madagascar	4.1	●	↑
Zambia	4.0	●	↓
Togo	4.0	●	↗
Egypt	4.0	●	↓
Comoros	4.0	●	–
Lesotho	3.8	●	↓
Angola	3.8	●	–
Burundi	3.8	●	↑
Zimbabwe	3.6	●	↓
Rwanda	3.6	●	→
Botswana	3.5	●	↓
Central African Republic	3.5	●	↑
Tanzania	3.4	●	↓
Malawi	3.3	●	↓
South Sudan	2.8	●	↓
Cabo Verde	NA	●	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	–
Eritrea	NA	●	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●	–
Seychelles	NA	●	–

Net primary enrolment rate (%)

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

Source: UNESCO, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	98.6	●	—
Sierra Leone	98.3	●	↑
Algeria	97.5	●	↑
Benin	97.0	●	↑
Namibia	97.0	●	↑
Egypt	97.0	●	→
Morocco	96.8	●	↑
Burundi	96.6	●	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	96.1	●	↑
Mauritius	95.8	●	↑
Cameroon	95.2	●	↑
Rwanda	93.9	●	—
Uganda	90.9	●	—
Togo	90.0	●	—
Botswana	89.0	●	—
Mozambique	87.5	●	→
Zambia	86.3	●	—
Cabo Verde	86.2	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Cote d'Ivoire	86.0	●	↑
Congo	85.8	●	—
Ethiopia	85.4	●	—
Zimbabwe	84.8	●	—
Ghana	84.6	●	↗
South Africa	84.3	●	—
Kenya	81.8	●	—
Lesotho	80.9	●	↓
Comoros	79.8	●	↓
Tanzania	78.9	●	↓
The Gambia	77.6	●	↗
Guinea	76.8	●	→
Burkina Faso	76.4	●	↗
Eswatini	75.7	●	↓
Mauritania	75.7	●	↗
Senegal	74.1	●	→
Central African Republic	68.1	●	—
Niger	65.4	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mali	61.2	●	↓
Sudan	59.6	●	→
Djibouti	59.1	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	43.3	●	—
Eritrea	37.4	●	↓
Liberia	36.8	●	—
South Sudan	32.1	●	—
Angola	NA	●	—
Chad	NA	●	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
Gabon	NA	●	—
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	—
Libya	NA	●	—
Madagascar	NA	●	—
Malawi	NA	●	—
Nigeria	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, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Africa	10.1	●	→
Seychelles	9.5	●	↗
Botswana	9.3	●	→
Mauritius	9.3	●	↗
Gabon	8.2	●	→
Zimbabwe	8.2	●	→
Algeria	8.0	●	→
Libya	7.3	●	→
Egypt	7.2	●	→
Tunisia	7.2	●	→
Ghana	7.1	●	→
Zambia	7.0	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.8	●	→
Namibia	6.8	●	→
Eswatini	6.5	●	→
Kenya	6.5	●	→
Cameroon	6.3	●	→
Congo	6.3	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	6.3	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	6.3	●	↗
Nigeria	6.2	●	→
Cabo Verde	6.1	●	→
Madagascar	6.1	●	→
Uganda	6.1	●	→
Tanzania	5.8	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	5.5	●	→
Morocco	5.5	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	5.2	●	→
Angola	5.1	●	→
Comoros	4.8	●	→
South Sudan	4.8	●	→
Togo	4.8	●	→
Liberia	4.7	●	→
Malawi	4.5	●	→
Mauritania	4.5	●	→
Central African Republic	4.3	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Djibouti	4.1	●	→
Rwanda	4.1	●	→
Eritrea	4.0	●	→
Sudan	3.7	●	→
Benin	3.6	●	→
The Gambia	3.5	●	→
Mozambique	3.5	●	→
Sierra Leone	3.5	●	→
Burundi	3.0	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.0	●	→
Senegal	3.0	●	→
Ethiopia	2.7	●	→
Guinea	2.6	●	→
Chad	2.3	●	→
Mali	2.3	●	→
Niger	2.0	●	→
Burkina Faso	1.5	●	→
Somalia	NA	●	—

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, 2019

Indicator	Value	Rating
Libya	99.6	
Seychelles	99.0	
South Africa	99.0	
Equatorial Guinea	98.2	
Mauritius	98.1	
Cabo Verde	98.1	
Botswana	97.7	
São Tomé and Príncipe	96.7	
Tunisia	96.2	
Namibia	94.4	
Algeria	93.8	
Eswatini	93.5	
Morocco	91.2	
Zimbabwe	90.4	
Zambia	88.7	
Gabon	88.5	
Egypt	88.2	
Eritrea	87.0	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	86.6	
Kenya	86.5	
Tanzania	85.8	
Ghana	85.7	
Rwanda	85.1	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	85.0	
Togo	84.3	
Uganda	83.7	
Congo	80.9	
Cameroon	80.6	
Burundi	79.6	
Angola	77.4	
Madagascar	76.8	
Malawi	72.9	
Comoros	71.6	
Mozambique	70.5	
Senegal	69.5	
Nigeria	66.4	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sudan	65.8	
The Gambia	60.8	
Guinea-Bissau	60.4	
Sierra Leone	57.0	
Mauritania	56.1	
Ethiopia	55.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	53.0	
Benin	52.5	
Burkina Faso	50.1	
Mali	49.4	
Liberia	49.1	
Guinea	46.3	
Niger	39.8	
South Sudan	36.7	
Central African Republic	36.4	
Chad	30.8	
Djibouti	NA	
Somalia	NA	

Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)

The total number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of secondary education. This is a proxy measure of secondary completion.

Source: UNESCO, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	125	
Botswana	94	
Mauritius	84	
Egypt	81	
Kenya	81	
Algeria	79	
Ghana	75	
South Africa	75	
Cabo Verde	74	
São Tomé and Príncipe	74	
Tunisia	71	
Namibia	70	
Morocco	65	
Zimbabwe	65	
The Gambia	63	
Eswatini	55	
Zambia	53	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sierra Leone	50	
Sudan	50	
Cameroon	49	
Comoros	48	
Cote d'Ivoire	47	
Benin	46	
Togo	46	
Djibouti	44	
Lesotho	43	
Burundi	41	
Burkina Faso	37	
Liberia	37	
Madagascar	37	
Rwanda	37	
Senegal	37	
Guinea	36	
Mauritania	35	
Eritrea	31	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	30	
Mali	30	
Tanzania	29	
Uganda	26	
Equatorial Guinea	24	
Mozambique	23	
Malawi	20	
Niger	18	
Chad	17	
Central African Republic	10	
Angola	NA	
Congo	NA	
Gabon	NA	
Guinea-Bissau	NA	
Libya	NA	
Nigeria	NA	
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	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	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	
The Gambia	30.4	
Tanzania	30.5	
Cameroon	31.0	
Senegal	31.0	
Zambia	31.4	
Comoros	31.6	
Zimbabwe	32.4	
Congo	32.6	
Cote d'Ivoire	33.2	
Sudan	34.2	
Mauritania	34.3	
São Tomé and Príncipe	35.4	
Liberia	35.9	
Democratic Republic of the 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, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	0.0	
Angola	0.0	
Botswana	0.0	
Burundi	0.0	
Cabo Verde	0.0	
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	
Eswatini	0.0	
Gabon	0.0	
Lesotho	0.0	
Libya	0.0	
Madagascar	0.0	
Malawi	0.0	
Mauritius	0.0	
Morocco	0.0	
Mozambique	0.0	
Namibia	0.0	
Rwanda	0.0	
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0.0	
Tunisia	0.0	
Uganda	0.3	
Cameroon	1.4	
Niger	2.0	
Ghana	3.8	
Togo	4.7	
Benin	9.2	
Tanzania	10.0	
Nigeria	18.4	
Kenya	21.0	
Senegal	23.5	
Central African Republic	24.2	
Cote d'Ivoire	36.7	
Chad	38.4	
Liberia	44.4	
Guinea-Bissau	44.9	
Ethiopia	65.2	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritania	66.6	
The Gambia	74.9	
Burkina Faso	75.8	
Mali	82.7	
Eritrea	83.0	
Sierra Leone	86.1	
Sudan	86.6	
Egypt	87.2	
Djibouti	93.1	
Guinea	96.8	
Somalia	97.9	
Comoros	NA	
Congo	NA	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	
South Africa	NA	
South Sudan	NA	
Zambia	NA	
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, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	61.3	●	↑
Namibia	46.2	●	↑
South Africa	42.3	●	↑
Senegal	41.8	●	↑
Mozambique	39.6	●	→
Ethiopia	38.8	●	→
Tanzania	37.2	●	↗
Burundi	36.4	●	→
Uganda	34.3	●	↓
Zimbabwe	31.5	●	→
Tunisia	31.3	●	→
Cameroon	31.1	●	→
Angola	30.5	●	↓
Sudan	30.5	●	→
South Sudan	28.5	●	→
Djibouti	26.2	●	↑
Algeria	25.8	●	↓
Somalia	24.4	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Cabo Verde	23.6	●	→
Lesotho	22.1	●	↓
Eritrea	22.0	●	→
Guinea	21.9	●	→
Kenya	21.8	●	→
Seychelles	21.2	●	↓
Morocco	20.5	●	→
Mauritania	20.3	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	20.0	●	↓
Madagascar	19.2	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.2	●	→
Zambia	18.0	●	↗
Togo	17.6	●	→
Gabon	17.1	●	→
Niger	17.0	●	→
Malawi	16.7	●	→
Libya	16.0	●	→
Chad	15.3	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	14.9	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	13.7	●	→
Ghana	12.7	●	→
Liberia	12.3	●	→
Sierra Leone	12.3	●	↓
Mauritius	11.6	●	→
Congo	11.3	●	→
Burkina Faso	11.0	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	10.6	●	→
The Gambia	10.3	●	→
Botswana	9.5	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.9	●	→
Mali	8.8	●	→
Central African Republic	8.6	●	→
Benin	7.2	●	→
Eswatini	7.2	●	→
Comoros	6.1	●	→
Nigeria	5.6	●	→

Women in ministerial positions (%)

The percentage of women in ministerial positions, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2019.

Source: IPU, UN Women. Women in Politics: 2019

Indicator	Value	Rating
Rwanda	51.9	●
South Africa	48.6	●
Ethiopia	47.6	●
Seychelles	45.5	●
Uganda	36.7	●
Angola	34.4	●
Mali	34.4	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.3	●
Mauritania	31.8	●
Eswatini	31.6	●
Zambia	30.0	●
Mozambique	28.6	●
Madagascar	27.3	●
Zimbabwe	27.3	●
Burundi	26.1	●
Chad	25.9	●
Ghana	25.0	●
Kenya	25.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Egypt	24.2	●
Congo	23.5	●
Senegal	22.9	●
Tanzania	22.7	●
Cabo Verde	21.4	●
Namibia	20.0	●
South Sudan	18.8	●
Cameroon	18.6	●
Sierra Leone	18.5	●
Benin	18.2	●
Central African Republic	18.2	●
Gabon	17.9	●
Guinea-Bissau	16.7	●
Malawi	16.7	●
Togo	16.7	●
Botswana	15.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	15.0	●
Lesotho	14.8	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Somalia	14.8	●
Burkina Faso	14.3	●
Niger	13.5	●
Algeria	13.3	●
Guinea	11.8	●
The Gambia	11.1	●
Djibouti	10.0	●
Tunisia	10.0	●
Sudan	9.5	●
Mauritius	8.7	●
Comoros	8.3	●
Nigeria	8.0	●
Equatorial Guinea	6.7	●
Morocco	5.6	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
Eritrea	NA	●
Liberia	NA	●
Libya	NA	●

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)

The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.

Source: UNDESA, 2018
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zimbabwe	85.2	●	↑
Eswatini	80.6	●	↑
Egypt	80.0	●	↑
Botswana	78.2	●	↑
South Africa	77.9	●	→
Kenya	77.6	●	↑
Algeria	77.2	●	↑
Lesotho	76.1	●	↑
Namibia	75.1	●	↑
Morocco	74.8	●	↑
Malawi	74.6	●	↑
Cabo Verde	73.2	●	↑
Tunisia	73.2	●	↗
Rwanda	65.9	●	↑
Zambia	63.8	●	↑
Ethiopia	59.4	●	↗
Tanzania	52.9	●	↗
Mozambique	50.4	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	50.3	●	→
Uganda	49.9	●	↗
Madagascar	49.6	●	↗
Somalia	48.3	●	↗
Senegal	47.4	●	↗
Ghana	46.2	●	↗
Mali	46.0	●	→
Niger	45.4	●	→
Burkina Faso	45.0	●	↗
Djibouti	44.9	●	↗
Mauritius	41.9	●	→
Cameroon	40.1	●	↗
Burundi	39.3	●	↓
Congo	38.5	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	37.6	●	→
Sierra Leone	37.5	●	→
Liberia	37.2	●	↗
Gabon	33.7	●	→
Togo	32.1	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	31.1	●	→
Mauritania	30.4	●	→
Sudan	30.2	●	→
Libya	29.6	●	↗
Central African Republic	28.7	●	→
Comoros	27.8	●	→
Nigeria	26.3	●	→
Benin	24.5	●	→
Angola	24.2	●	→
The Gambia	23.9	●	→
Guinea	21.5	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	20.5	●	→
Eritrea	19.6	●	→
Chad	17.5	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15.6	●	→
South Sudan	5.6	●	→
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: UNESCO, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	127.3	●	↑
Libya	110.0	●	↑
Madagascar	109.8	●	↑
Namibia	109.1	●	↑
Botswana	96.8	●	↑
Mauritius	95.8	●	↑
South Africa	95.2	●	→
Cabo Verde	92.2	●	–
Eswatini	88.4	●	→
Algeria	88.4	●	↑
Zambia	87.8	●	↗
Tanzania	87.1	●	↑
Egypt	82.3	●	↑
Congo	82.1	●	↗
Gabon	81.3	●	→
Kenya	80.3	●	↓
Ghana	79.7	●	↗
Tunisia	79.7	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	78.9	●	→
Rwanda	78.7	●	↗
Malawi	78.4	●	↗
Sudan	75.6	●	↗
South Sudan	75.5	●	→
Burundi	73.0	●	↓
Benin	69.8	●	↗
Morocco	69.2	●	↗
Nigeria	68.5	●	↓
The Gambia	67.4	●	↗
Comoros	66.1	●	→
Uganda	65.3	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	64.5	●	→
Mauritania	63.6	●	→
Senegal	63.2	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	63.1	●	↗
Sierra Leone	62.8	●	→
Cameroon	61.8	●	→
Niger	57.7	●	↗
Liberia	57.4	●	↗
Mali	56.7	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	54.8	●	→
Mozambique	54.3	●	↓
Central African Republic	53.6	●	→
Togo	50.8	●	→
Burkina Faso	50.0	●	→
Ethiopia	42.1	●	→
Guinea	38.5	●	→
Chad	35.3	●	↓
Angola	NA	●	–
Djibouti	NA	●	–
Eritrea	NA	●	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	–
Seychelles	NA	●	–
Somalia	NA	●	–
Zimbabwe	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, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mozambique	110.3	●	↑
Burundi	103.6	●	↑
Rwanda	99.8	●	↑
Sierra Leone	97.3	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	97.1	●	↑
Guinea	96.4	●	↑
South Sudan	96.0	●	↑
Togo	95.2	●	↑
Ghana	94.4	●	↑
Benin	94.2	●	↑
Angola	94.1	●	↑
Liberia	94.0	●	↑
Congo	93.7	●	↑
Madagascar	93.6	●	↑
Kenya	91.1	●	↑
Tanzania	90.7	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	90.3	●	↑
Namibia	89.9	●	↑
Uganda	89.0	●	↑
Zimbabwe	88.3	●	↑
Zambia	88.1	●	↑
Ethiopia	88.1	●	↑
Malawi	88.1	●	↑
Cameroon	87.8	●	↑
Eritrea	86.4	●	↑
Nigeria	84.7	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	84.1	●	↑
Botswana	83.9	●	↑
Chad	83.6	●	↑
Lesotho	79.4	●	↑
Central African Republic	79.1	●	↑
South Africa	77.3	●	↑
Burkina Faso	77.2	●	↑
The Gambia	75.8	●	↑
Niger	74.4	●	↑
Mali	73.8	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	72.9	●	↑
Gabon	72.5	●	↑
Djibouti	72.2	●	↑
Comoros	71.9	●	↑
Cabo Verde	69.8	●	↑
Senegal	65.7	●	↗
Eswatini	63.6	●	↗
Mauritius	62.4	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	54.8	●	→
Mauritania	45.9	●	→
Tunisia	34.3	●	↓
Sudan	33.7	●	→
Morocco	33.7	●	→
Libya	32.6	●	↓
Egypt	30.2	●	→
Somalia	25.1	●	→
Algeria	22.8	●	↓
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, 2019
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.9	●	↑
Egypt	98.4	●	↑
Libya	96.8	●	↑
Seychelles	96.3	●	↑
Tunisia	94.2	●	↑
Algeria	93.5	●	↑
Gabon	87.5	●	↑
Cabo Verde	86.5	●	↑
South Africa	84.7	●	↑
Comoros	83.7	●	→
Morocco	83.0	●	↑
The Gambia	80.1	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	79.7	●	↗
Botswana	79.2	●	→
Namibia	78.8	●	→
Ghana	77.8	●	↗
Djibouti	76.9	●	→
Senegal	75.2	●	↗
Mali	74.3	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	73.1	●	→
Lesotho	71.6	●	→
Liberia	69.9	●	→
Mauritania	69.6	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	69.2	●	↗
Congo	68.3	●	↗
Eswatini	67.6	●	↗
Guinea	67.4	●	↗
Nigeria	67.3	●	↗
Malawi	67.2	●	↗
Benin	67.0	●	→
Zimbabwe	66.6	●	↓
Cameroon	65.3	●	→
Togo	62.8	●	↗
Zambia	61.2	●	→
Sudan	58.9	●	↗
Kenya	58.5	●	→
Sierra Leone	58.1	●	↗
Rwanda	56.7	●	→
Burundi	55.9	●	→
Central African Republic	54.1	●	→
Burkina Faso	53.9	●	→
Madagascar	50.6	●	→
South Sudan	50.4	●	↗
Tanzania	50.1	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	49.6	●	→
Mozambique	47.3	●	↗
Niger	45.8	●	→
Chad	42.5	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	41.8	●	→
Angola	41.0	●	→
Somalia	40.0	●	→
Ethiopia	39.1	●	→
Uganda	38.9	●	→
Eritrea	19.3	●	→

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, 2019
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	100.0	●	↑
Libya	99.7	●	↑
Egypt	93.2	●	↑
Mauritius	93.1	●	↑
Tunisia	93.1	●	↑
Algeria	87.5	●	↗
Morocco	83.5	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	74.5	●	↓
South Africa	73.1	●	↗
Cabo Verde	65.2	●	↗
Rwanda	62.3	●	↗
Botswana	60.0	●	→
Eswatini	58.0	●	→
Djibouti	51.4	●	→
Burundi	50.5	●	→
Senegal	48.4	●	→
Mauritania	44.6	●	→
Lesotho	43.8	●	↗

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Malawi	43.5	●	→
The Gambia	41.7	●	↓
Gabon	40.9	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	40.1	●	→
Angola	39.4	●	→
Cameroon	38.8	●	↓
Zimbabwe	38.6	●	↓
Sudan	34.6	●	→
Comoros	34.2	●	→
Namibia	33.8	●	→
Nigeria	32.6	●	↓
Mali	31.3	●	→
Zambia	31.1	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	29.9	●	→
Kenya	29.8	●	↓
Central African Republic	25.1	●	→
Mozambique	23.6	●	→
Tanzania	23.5	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	22.5	●	→
Guinea	22.0	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	21.5	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19.7	●	↓
Uganda	19.2	●	→
Liberia	16.9	●	→
Somalia	16.2	●	↓
Congo	15.0	●	→
Sierra Leone	14.5	●	→
Ghana	14.3	●	→
Togo	13.9	●	→
Benin	13.9	●	→
Niger	12.9	●	→
Eritrea	11.3	●	→
South Sudan	10.4	●	→
Madagascar	9.7	●	→
Chad	9.5	●	↓
Ethiopia	7.1	●	→

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, 2019

Indicator	Value	Rating
Libya	1072.0	●
Egypt	159.9	●
Tunisia	94.0	●
Sudan	93.7	●
Algeria	88.0	●
Morocco	49.0	●
South Africa	42.9	●
Eswatini	32.4	●
Somalia	30.3	●
Mauritius	26.4	●
Zimbabwe	24.3	●
Mauritania	15.9	●
Kenya	14.3	●
Ethiopia	11.6	●
Malawi	11.1	●
Eritrea	10.1	●
Burkina Faso	9.5	●
Cabo Verde	9.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Djibouti	7.9	●
Tanzania	7.5	●
Senegal	7.2	●
Nigeria	5.8	●
Mali	5.8	●
Madagascar	5.8	●
Niger	3.8	●
Burundi	3.1	●
Ghana	2.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	2.7	●
Chad	2.4	●
Zambia	2.1	●
Lesotho	2.1	●
Botswana	2.1	●
Togo	1.8	●
The Gambia	1.5	●
Rwanda	1.4	●
South Sudan	1.3	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Uganda	1.3	●
Comoros	1.2	●
Mozambique	0.9	●
Namibia	0.9	●
Benin	0.7	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.7	●
Angola	0.7	●
Cameroon	0.5	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.5	●
Guinea	0.3	●
Sierra Leone	0.2	●
Gabon	0.1	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.1	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.1	●
Liberia	0.1	●
Central African Republic	0.1	●
Congo	0.0	●
Seychelles	NA	●

Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/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
Chad	0.1	
Lesotho	0.1	
Eswatini	0.2	
Burundi	0.2	
Malawi	0.3	
Zambia	0.3	
Central African Republic	0.4	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.5	
Mali	0.5	
Tanzania	0.7	
Sudan	0.7	
Eritrea	1.2	
Namibia	1.2	
Ethiopia	1.3	
Nigeria	1.6	
Equatorial Guinea	2.1	
Angola	2.1	
Rwanda	2.3	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ghana	2.3	
Gabon	2.4	
Uganda	2.4	
Egypt	2.8	
Morocco	3.0	
South Africa	3.3	
Togo	3.9	
Zimbabwe	4.8	
Niger	4.9	
Cameroon	5.1	
Cabo Verde	5.5	
Mauritania	5.5	
Senegal	5.6	
Tunisia	7.0	
Benin	7.1	
Burkina Faso	7.1	
Algeria	7.5	
Liberia	7.6	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cote d'Ivoire	8.0	
Botswana	8.2	
Mozambique	9.7	
Libya	9.7	
Madagascar	10.3	
Kenya	13.7	
Sierra Leone	17.5	
Guinea	18.0	
Guinea-Bissau	22.6	
The Gambia	26.6	
Somalia	32.4	
Mauritius	42.4	
Seychelles	63.7	
Djibouti	77.7	
Comoros	NA	
Congo	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
South Sudan	NA	

Percentage of 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: Environmental Performance Index, 2018

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	3.7	
Tanzania	1.4	
Ghana	1.4	
Equatorial Guinea	1.3	
Guinea	1.1	
Botswana	1.0	
Mozambique	0.7	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cote 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 the 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	
The Gambia	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Seychelles	NA	
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	NA	

Access to electricity (% population)

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

Source: SE4All, 2019
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	100.0	●	↑
Morocco	100.0	●	↑
Seychelles	100.0	●	↑
Tunisia	100.0	●	↑
Algeria	99.4	●	↑
Mauritius	98.8	●	↑
Libya	98.5	●	↑
Cabo Verde	92.6	●	↑
Gabon	91.4	●	↑
South Africa	84.2	●	↗
Ghana	79.3	●	↑
Comoros	77.8	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	67.9	●	→
Eswatini	65.8	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	65.4	●	→
Senegal	64.5	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	64.3	●	↗
Botswana	60.7	●	↗
Cameroon	60.1	●	→
Nigeria	59.3	●	→
Congo	56.6	●	↑
Kenya	56.0	●	↗
Djibouti	51.8	●	↓
Namibia	51.8	●	→
The Gambia	47.8	●	→
Togo	46.9	●	↗
Eritrea	46.7	●	→
Ethiopia	42.9	●	→
Mauritania	41.7	●	→
Benin	41.4	●	→
Angola	40.5	●	→
Sudan	38.5	●	→
Zimbabwe	38.1	●	↓
Mali	35.1	●	↗
Guinea	33.5	●	→
Tanzania	32.8	●	→
Somalia	29.9	●	→
Lesotho	29.7	●	→
Rwanda	29.4	●	↗
Zambia	27.2	●	→
Uganda	26.7	●	→
Mozambique	24.2	●	→
Madagascar	22.9	●	→
Sierra Leone	20.3	●	→
Liberia	19.8	●	→
Burkina Faso	19.2	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.1	●	→
Niger	16.2	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	14.7	●	→
Central African Republic	14.0	●	→
Malawi	11.0	●	→
South Sudan	8.9	●	→
Chad	8.8	●	→
Burundi	7.6	●	→

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: SE4All, 2019
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	99.1	●	↑
Egypt	97.6	●	↑
Morocco	96.8	●	↑
Mauritius	93.3	●	↑
Algeria	92.6	●	↑
Seychelles	90.4	●	↑
South Africa	84.8	●	↑
Gabon	79.1	●	↑
Cabo Verde	71.1	●	↗
Botswana	64.1	●	↗
Eswatini	49.7	●	↗
Angola	48.1	●	→
Mauritania	46.6	●	→
Namibia	42.2	●	→
Sudan	41.3	●	↗
Lesotho	35.6	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	34.4	●	→
Senegal	31.7	●	↓
Zimbabwe	29.1	●	↓
Congo	24.1	●	→
Cameroon	23.0	●	→
Ghana	21.7	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	18.2	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	16.8	●	↓
Zambia	16.4	●	→
Eritrea	16.3	●	→
Kenya	13.4	●	→
Djibouti	11.5	●	→
Comoros	9.3	●	→
Burkina Faso	8.9	●	→
Togo	6.7	●	→
Benin	6.4	●	→
Nigeria	4.9	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.0	●	→
Mozambique	3.7	●	→
Ethiopia	3.5	●	→
The Gambia	3.3	●	→
Chad	3.1	●	↓
Malawi	2.5	●	→
Somalia	2.3	●	→
Tanzania	2.2	●	→
Niger	1.9	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	●	→
Guinea	1.2	●	→
Sierra Leone	1.0	●	→
Central African Republic	1.0	●	→
Mali	1.0	●	↓
Madagascar	0.9	●	↓
Burundi	0.8	●	→
Uganda	0.8	●	↓
Liberia	0.7	●	→
South Sudan	0.6	●	→
Rwanda	0.6	●	→
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, 2019
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95.8	●	↑
Burundi	95.7	●	↑
Somalia	94.3	●	↑
Ethiopia	92.2	●	↑
Chad	89.4	●	↑
Uganda	89.1	●	↑
Zambia	88.0	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	86.9	●	↑
Rwanda	86.7	●	↑
Nigeria	86.6	●	↑
Mozambique	86.4	●	↑
Tanzania	85.7	●	↑
Liberia	83.8	●	↑
Malawi	83.6	●	↑
Gabon	82.0	●	↑
Zimbabwe	81.8	●	↑
Eritrea	79.8	●	↑
Niger	78.9	●	↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Sierra Leone	77.7	●	↑
Central African Republic	76.6	●	↑
Cameroon	76.5	●	↑
Guinea	76.3	●	↑
Burkina Faso	74.2	●	↓
Kenya	72.7	●	↓
Togo	71.3	●	↑
Madagascar	70.2	●	↓
Eswatini	66.1	●	↗
Cote d'Ivoire	64.5	●	↓
Congo	62.4	●	↑
Sudan	61.6	●	→
Mali	61.5	●	↓
Lesotho	52.1	●	↓
The Gambia	51.5	●	↓
Benin	50.9	●	→
Angola	49.6	●	↓
Comoros	45.3	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Senegal	42.7	●	↓
Ghana	41.4	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	41.1	●	↓
South Sudan	39.1	●	—
Mauritania	32.2	●	↓
Botswana	28.9	●	↓
Cabo Verde	26.6	●	→
Namibia	26.5	●	→
South Africa	17.2	●	→
Djibouti	15.4	●	↓
Tunisia	12.6	●	↓
Mauritius	11.5	●	↓
Morocco	11.3	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	7.8	●	→
Egypt	5.7	●	↓
Libya	2.0	●	→
Seychelles	1.4	●	→
Algeria	0.1	●	↓

Consumer affordability of electricity

In RISE, affordability of electricity for consumers is based on three sub-indicators: i) cost of subsistence consumption, ii) affordability of the connection fee, and iii) olicy to support low-volume consumers.

Source: RISE report, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cameroon	100	●
Cote d'Ivoire	100	●
Angola	99	●
Tanzania	98	●
Ethiopia	97	●
Sudan	96	●
Nigeria	94	●
Zambia	91	●
Burkina Faso	90	●
Uganda	83	●
Benin	75	●
South Africa	74	●
Mozambique	72	●
Sierra Leone	70	●
Guinea	67	●
Kenya	67	●
Senegal	67	●
Ghana	66	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mali	64	●
Mauritania	64	●
South Sudan	64	●
Niger	62	●
Rwanda	61	●
Zimbabwe	59	●
Malawi	58	●
Togo	56	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	51	●
Burundi	50	●
Chad	43	●
Congo	39	●
Madagascar	33	●
Liberia	29	●
Central African Republic	8	●
Eritrea	5	●
Algeria	0	●
Egypt	0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Morocco	0	●
Somalia	0	●
Tunisia	0	●
Botswana	NA	●
Cabo Verde	NA	●
Comoros	NA	●
Djibouti	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Eswatini	NA	●
Gabon	NA	●
The Gambia	NA	●
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●
Lesotho	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Mauritius	NA	●
Namibia	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
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.

Source: World Bank, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ethiopia	7.1	
Djibouti	6.1	
Cote d'Ivoire	5.7	
Rwanda	4.0	
Guinea	4.0	
Tanzania	3.8	
Mauritius	3.5	
Seychelles	3.3	
Kenya	2.8	
Senegal	2.8	
Togo	2.8	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.7	
Mozambique	2.7	
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.4	
Cameroon	2.3	
Mali	2.3	
Benin	2.2	
Burkina Faso	2.2	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Botswana	2.2	
Morocco	2.0	
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	
Sudan	1.7	
Egypt	1.4	
Niger	1.4	
South Sudan	1.4	
Namibia	1.2	
Algeria	1.1	
Uganda	1.1	
Malawi	1.0	
Cabo Verde	1.0	
Eswatini	0.9	
Zambia	0.9	
Tunisia	0.8	
Mauritania	0.8	
Sierra Leone	0.7	
Madagascar	0.7	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Lesotho	0.4	
Gabon	0.4	
Nigeria	0.3	
Comoros	0.1	
South Africa	0.1	
Zimbabwe	0.0	
The Gambia	-0.2	
Liberia	-0.4	
Congo	-1.1	
Angola	-1.8	
Chad	-1.9	
Burundi	-2.0	
Libya	-5.1	
Central African Republic	-5.2	
Equatorial Guinea	-9.0	
Eritrea	NA	
Ghana	NA	
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 2018
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Madagascar	85.0		
Rwanda	83.1		
Tanzania	81.6		
Zimbabwe	79.4		
Ethiopia	78.9		
Niger	78.5		
Burundi	77.8		
Togo	76.4		
Mozambique	76.0		
Eritrea	75.3		
Cameroon	73.7		
Malawi	73.1		
Angola	72.0		
Guinea-Bissau	70.0		
Uganda	69.8		
Zambia	69.8		
Benin	69.7		
Chad	69.7		

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Central African Republic	67.4		
Mali	64.2		
South Sudan	63.8		
Ghana	63.0		
Burkina Faso	62.6		
Guinea	62.3		
Congo	62.1		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	61.0		
Cabo Verde	60.6		
Kenya	60.1		
Botswana	59.3		
Equatorial Guinea	56.4		
Djibouti	56.0		
Cote d'Ivoire	55.9		
Sierra Leone	55.6		
Liberia	54.9		
The Gambia	54.2		
Mauritius	54.2		

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Nigeria	51.9		
São Tomé and Príncipe	51.6		
Lesotho	51.2		
Namibia	46.8		
Senegal	43.4		
Libya	43.3		
Egypt	42.6		
Comoros	42.5		
Gabon	41.9		
Mauritania	41.5		
Morocco	41.3		
Eswatini	41.1		
Sudan	41.1		
South Africa	40.6		
Somalia	39.9		
Tunisia	39.3		
Algeria	36.3		
Seychelles	NA		—

Prevalence of Modern Slavery (victims per 1,000 population)

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, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mauritius	1.0	●
Tunisia	2.2	●
Morocco	2.4	●
Algeria	2.7	●
South Africa	2.8	●
Senegal	2.9	●
Namibia	3.3	●
Botswana	3.4	●
Mali	3.6	●
Cabo Verde	4.1	●
Lesotho	4.2	●
Burkina Faso	4.5	●
Gabon	4.8	●
Ghana	4.8	●
Sierra Leone	5.0	●
Mozambique	5.4	●
Benin	5.5	●
Egypt	5.5	●
Zambia	5.7	●
The Gambia	5.8	●
Cote d'Ivoire	5.9	●
Ethiopia	6.1	●
Tanzania	6.2	●
Equatorial Guinea	6.4	●
Zimbabwe	6.7	●
Niger	6.7	●
Togo	6.8	●
Cameroon	6.9	●
Kenya	6.9	●
Djibouti	7.1	●
Angola	7.2	●
Liberia	7.4	●
Guinea-Bissau	7.5	●
Malawi	7.5	●
Madagascar	7.5	●
Uganda	7.6	●
Guinea	7.8	●
Congo	8.0	●
Eswatini	8.8	●
Rwanda	11.6	●
Chad	12.0	●
Sudan	12.0	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.7	●
Somalia	15.5	●
Mauritania	21.4	●
Central African Republic	22.3	●
Burundi	40.0	●
Eritrea	93.0	●
Comoros	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Nigeria	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Seychelles	NA	●
South Sudan	NA	●

Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service 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, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

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

Starting a Business score

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 , 2018
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burundi	94.8	●	↑
Mauritius	94.3	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	93.7	●	↑
Niger	93.7	●	↑
Morocco	93.0	●	↑
Mauritania	92.2	●	↑
Rwanda	91.4	●	↑
Sierra Leone	91.2	●	↑
Benin	90.6	●	↑
Democratic Republic of the Congo	90.2	●	↑
Tunisia	90.2	●	↑
Senegal	89.9	●	↑
Togo	88.7	●	↑
Burkina Faso	88.2	●	↑
Liberia	88.1	●	↑
Madagascar	88.1	●	↑
Cameroon	86.3	●	↑
Djibouti	85.7	●	↑
Zambia	85.1	●	↑
Ghana	84.3	●	→
Egypt	84.1	●	→
Mali	84.1	●	↑
Guinea	83.9	●	↑
Cabo Verde	83.5	●	↑
Lesotho	83.1	●	↑
Nigeria	83.0	●	–
Gabon	82.6	●	↗
Kenya	82.4	●	↑
South Africa	81.2	●	→
Angola	80.5	●	↑
Seychelles	78.7	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	78.3	●	↑
Algeria	78.1	●	↑
Malawi	77.2	●	↑
Sudan	76.4	●	→
Botswana	76.2	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	75.2	●	↑
Eswatini	74.6	●	↑
Libya	73.6	●	→
Tanzania	72.7	●	↗
Comoros	72.3	●	↑
Uganda	72.3	●	↑
Ethiopia	70.8	●	↑
The Gambia	69.9	●	↑
Namibia	69.1	●	→
Mozambique	67.6	●	↓
Zimbabwe	66.5	●	→
South Sudan	65.4	●	↓
Congo	64.1	●	↑
Central African Republic	60.9	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	55.7	●	→
Chad	52.1	●	↑
Eritrea	51.9	●	↗
Somalia	46.4	●	–

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.

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	87.2	
Mauritius	83.0	
Morocco	70.4	
Egypt	69.3	
Botswana	67.2	
Namibia	66.2	
Tunisia	66.2	
South Africa	65.9	
Cabo Verde	63.5	
Algeria	62.9	
Ghana	61.5	
Kenya	59.4	
Senegal	59.2	
Rwanda	56.6	
Cote d'Ivoire	53.5	
Eswatini	53.3	
Djibouti	51.0	
The Gambia	49.7	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Mali	47.9	
Ethiopia	46.8	
Cameroon	45.7	
Tanzania	45.6	
Libya	45.4	
São Tomé and Príncipe	45.0	
Congo	44.4	
Lesotho	43.8	
Togo	43.4	
Uganda	42.1	
Mozambique	42.0	
Zambia	40.5	
Nigeria	39.7	
Comoros	39.0	
Benin	38.8	
Mauritania	38.0	
Niger	38.0	
Burundi	37.6	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Gabon	37.1	
Sudan	36.3	
Guinea-Bissau	35.9	
Malawi	35.3	
Burkina Faso	35.1	
Liberia	35.1	
Guinea	27.5	
Chad	27.1	
Madagascar	26.5	
Equatorial Guinea	25.4	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24.7	
Central African Republic	24.4	
Sierra Leone	24.2	
Angola	21.8	
South Sudan	16.9	
Eritrea	11.3	
Somalia	9.9	
Zimbabwe	NA	

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, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
South Africa	3.2		↑
Botswana	3.0		↑
Cote d'Ivoire	2.9		↗
Egypt	2.8		↑
Tanzania	2.8		↑
Mauritius	2.8		–
Djibouti	2.8		↑
Namibia	2.8		↗
Rwanda	2.8		↑
Cameroon	2.6		↓
Nigeria	2.6		↗
Kenya	2.6		↑
Benin	2.5		↓
Ghana	2.4		↑
Morocco	2.4		↓
Burkina Faso	2.4		↑
Algeria	2.4		↑
Chad	2.4		→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.3		↓
Zambia	2.3		↑
Mali	2.3		↗
Mauritania	2.3		↓
Comoros	2.3		↑
Libya	2.2		↗
Mozambique	2.2		↗
Togo	2.2		↓
Senegal	2.2		↓
Uganda	2.2		↑
Sudan	2.2		↗
Malawi	2.2		–
Madagascar	2.2		↓
Ethiopia	2.1		↓
Tunisia	2.1		↓
Gabon	2.1		→
Congo	2.1		↑
Niger	2.0		↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	2.0		↓
Burundi	2.0		↗
Central African Republic	1.9		–
Liberia	1.9		↓
Equatorial Guinea	1.9		–
Eritrea	1.9		↗
Angola	1.9		↓
Zimbabwe	1.8		→
The Gambia	1.8		–
Sierra Leone	1.8		↓
Somalia	1.8		→
Guinea-Bissau	1.8		↓
Guinea	1.6		↓
Cabo Verde	NA		–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA		–
Eswatini	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, 2019

Indicator	Value	Rating
South Africa	0.8	
Kenya	0.8	
Senegal	0.8	
Morocco	0.7	
Egypt	0.7	
Ethiopia	0.6	
Tunisia	0.6	
Botswana	0.5	
Tanzania	0.5	
Ghana	0.4	
Namibia	0.3	
Mozambique	0.3	
Chad	0.3	
Mali	0.3	
Zambia	0.3	
Togo	0.3	
Eswatini	0.3	
Burkina Faso	0.2	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0.2	
Nigeria	0.2	
Mauritius	0.2	
Uganda	0.2	
The Gambia	0.1	
Cabo Verde	0.1	
Algeria	0.1	
Lesotho	0.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	
Madagascar	0.0	
Benin	0.0	
Burundi	0.0	
Central African Republic	0.0	
Comoros	0.0	
Eritrea	0.0	
Guinea	0.0	
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	
Liberia	0.0	

Indicator	Value	Rating
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	
Cote d'Ivoire	NA	
Djibouti	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Gabon	NA	
Libya	NA	
Mauritania	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Sudan	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, 2019

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
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	0.0		
Senegal	0.0		
The Gambia	0.0		
Libya	0.0		
Nigeria	0.0		
Kenya	0.0		

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
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		
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0		
Sierra Leone	0.0		
Guinea-Bissau	0.0		
Central African Republic	0.0		

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
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 the 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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Gabon	84.1	●	↑
Ghana	81.7	●	↑
Algeria	78.4	●	↑
Seychelles	76.0	●	↑
South Africa	70.0	●	↑
Cabo Verde	69.9	●	↑
Botswana	66.9	●	↑
Tunisia	65.0	●	↑
Mauritius	59.0	●	↑
Morocco	58.3	●	↑
Namibia	55.8	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	53.9	●	↑
Togo	51.5	●	↗
Egypt	50.1	●	↑
Lesotho	49.0	●	↑
Zambia	45.2	●	↑
Zimbabwe	41.3	●	↑
Comoros	37.8	●	→
Libya	36.9	●	–
Rwanda	35.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	34.3	●	↑
Kenya	34.1	●	↑
Mali	30.6	●	↗
Sudan	30.5	●	→
Mauritania	30.3	●	↑
Burkina Faso	28.8	●	↗
The Gambia	27.0	●	↗
Senegal	26.9	●	↑
Mozambique	25.7	●	↑
Sierra Leone	25.6	●	↗
Malawi	25.5	●	↗
Guinea	24.6	●	↑
Uganda	23.4	●	↗
Chad	22.6	●	→
Nigeria	19.9	●	↗
Djibouti	19.5	●	→
Cameroon	17.7	●	→
Congo	16.2	●	↗
Angola	14.6	●	↗
Ethiopia	14.1	●	→
Eswatini	13.1	●	↗
Madagascar	13.0	●	→
Burundi	12.6	●	→
Benin	12.0	●	→
Liberia	11.6	●	→
Tanzania	8.7	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	8.5	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.9	●	↗
Central African Republic	4.7	●	→
Niger	4.0	●	→
South Sudan	3.8	●	→
Somalia	2.4	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	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, 2019
Trends: 2011-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Morocco	61.8	●	↑
Seychelles	58.8	●	↑
Cabo Verde	57.2	●	↑
South Africa	56.2	●	↑
Djibouti	55.7	●	→
Mauritius	55.6	●	↑
Tunisia	55.5	●	↗
Gabon	50.3	●	↑
Algeria	47.7	●	↑
Egypt	45.0	●	↗
Cote d'Ivoire	43.8	●	↑
Botswana	41.4	●	↑
Ghana	37.9	●	↑
Namibia	36.8	●	↗
Sudan	30.9	●	↗
Eswatini	30.3	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	29.9	●	→
Lesotho	29.8	●	↗
Senegal	29.6	●	↗
Zambia	27.9	●	↗
Nigeria	27.7	●	↗
Zimbabwe	27.1	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	●	↗
Uganda	23.7	●	→
Cameroon	23.2	●	↗
Rwanda	21.8	●	↗
Libya	21.8	●	→
Mauritania	20.8	●	↗
Mozambique	20.8	●	↗
The Gambia	19.8	●	→
Ethiopia	18.6	●	↗
Kenya	17.8	●	→
Tanzania	16.0	●	→
Burkina Faso	15.9	●	→
Angola	14.3	●	→
Benin	14.1	●	→
Malawi	13.8	●	→
Sierra Leone	13.2	●	→
Mali	12.7	●	→
Togo	12.4	●	→
Guinea	11.4	●	→
Niger	10.2	●	→
Madagascar	9.8	●	→
Congo	8.7	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8.6	●	→
Comoros	8.5	●	→
Liberia	8.0	●	→
South Sudan	8.0	●	–
Chad	6.5	●	→
Burundi	5.6	●	→
Central African Republic	4.3	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.9	●	→
Somalia	2.0	●	→
Eritrea	1.3	●	→

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
São Tomé and Príncipe	30.8	
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	
Ethiopia	39.1	
Burundi	39.2	
Sudan	39.7	
Uganda	41.0	
Morocco	41.2	
Tunisia	41.3	
Tanzania	41.6	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	42.1	
Ghana	42.2	
Angola	42.7	
Zimbabwe	43.1	
Chad	44.1	
Djibouti	44.1	
Senegal	44.4	
Comoros	45.0	
Mozambique	45.5	
Gabon	46.3	
Cote d'Ivoire	46.4	
Seychelles	46.8	
The 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	
Rwanda	53.3	
Central African Republic	56.2	
Zambia	57.1	
Nigeria	59.8	
Lesotho	62.9	
Botswana	63.0	
Eswatini	65.0	
Namibia	66.4	
South Africa	67.1	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Eritrea	NA	
Libya	NA	
Somalia	NA	

Palma ratio

The share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income. It is based on the work of Palma (2011).

Source: Human Development Report, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Algeria	1.0	
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	
Mauritania	1.3	
Egypt	1.3	
Mali	1.3	
Liberia	1.3	
Guinea	1.3	
Sierra Leone	1.4	
Niger	1.4	
Sudan	1.4	
Burkina Faso	1.5	
Tunisia	1.5	
The Gambia	1.5	
Mauritius	1.5	
Tanzania	1.7	
Burundi	1.7	
Ethiopia	1.8	
Senegal	1.9	
Morocco	2.0	
Uganda	2.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	2.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.1	
Gabon	2.1	
Ghana	2.1	
Madagascar	2.1	
Angola	2.2	
Nigeria	2.2	
Togo	2.2	
Zimbabwe	2.2	
Chad	2.2	
Djibouti	2.3	
Comoros	2.5	
Malawi	2.5	
Seychelles	2.6	
South Sudan	2.7	
Cameroon	2.7	
Cabo Verde	2.7	
Kenya	2.9	
Benin	2.9	
Congo	3.1	
Rwanda	3.2	
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	
Eswatini	3.5	
Mozambique	3.9	
Lesotho	4.3	
Central African Republic	4.5	
Zambia	5.0	
Namibia	5.8	
Botswana	5.8	
South Africa	7.0	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Eritrea	NA	
Libya	NA	
Somalia	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	32.7	●
Namibia	33.2	●
The 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	●
Cote d'Ivoire	56.0	●
Kenya	56.0	●
Mali	56.3	●
Burundi	57.9	●
Benin	61.5	●
Djibouti	65.6	●
Burkina Faso	65.8	●
Equatorial Guinea	66.2	●
Malawi	66.7	●
Liberia	68.3	●
Comoros	69.6	●
Niger	70.1	●
Somalia	73.6	●
Ethiopia	73.9	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Democratic Republic of the 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, 2019
Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.9	●	↑
Botswana	99.4	●	↑
South Africa	98.6	●	↑
Egypt	97.9	●	↓
Cabo Verde	97.5	●	↑
Namibia	97.1	●	→
Tunisia	96.2	●	↑
Djibouti	96.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.9	●	↑
Gabon	94.5	●	→
Morocco	94.1	●	→
Eswatini	92.9	●	↑
Niger	89.8	●	↗
The Gambia	89.1	●	↗
Lesotho	88.8	●	↗
Comoros	87.0	●	↗
Burundi	86.9	●	↗
Ethiopia	86.0	●	→

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Senegal	85.6	●	↓
Congo	82.6	●	→
Algeria	81.9	●	↓
Malawi	80.6	●	→
Mali	79.1	●	↗
Burkina Faso	75.8	●	↓
Rwanda	72.6	●	→
Mozambique	71.7	●	↗
Zimbabwe	71.0	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	70.2	●	→
Eritrea	69.0	●	→
Madagascar	68.3	●	→
Sudan	67.1	●	↗
Zambia	66.3	●	↓
Guinea	65.5	●	↓
Mauritania	63.0	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	62.7	●	→
Somalia	62.0	●	↗

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

Satisfaction with public transport (%)

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, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Zimbabwe	78.0	●	↑
Mauritius	71.9	●	↑
Egypt	71.0	●	↑
Niger	69.4	●	↑
Nigeria	64.8	●	↑
Tanzania	64.6	●	↑
Eswatini	63.6	●	–
Botswana	63.5	●	↑
Somalia	62.0	●	–
Djibouti	60.8	●	–
Comoros	58.0	●	–
Algeria	57.7	●	↑
South Africa	57.1	●	↓
Namibia	56.2	●	–
Morocco	55.1	●	→
Kenya	55.0	●	↑
Mozambique	53.9	●	↗
Zambia	53.2	●	↑
Rwanda	52.2	●	→
Ghana	49.8	●	↑
Burkina Faso	48.5	●	↑
Benin	48.4	●	↑
Cameroon	47.2	●	↗
Chad	47.1	●	↑
Congo	47.1	●	→
Lesotho	46.6	●	↓
Madagascar	46.4	●	↑
Uganda	46.2	●	↓
Libya	45.7	●	↓
The Gambia	45.6	●	–
Mali	45.3	●	↑
Ethiopia	43.8	●	↗
Malawi	41.9	●	↗
Senegal	41.4	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	41.2	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40.8	●	↑
Tunisia	39.8	●	→
Burundi	39.4	●	–
Guinea	39.0	●	↑
Sudan	33.3	●	–
Sierra Leone	32.9	●	↗
Angola	32.2	●	–
Gabon	30.3	●	→
Togo	26.3	●	↓
Central African Republic	25.1	●	↑
Mauritania	22.2	●	↓
Liberia	18.2	●	→
South Sudan	17.7	●	↓
Cabo Verde	NA	●	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	–
Eritrea	NA	●	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●	–
Seychelles	NA	●	–

Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)

Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.

Source: IHME, 2017
Trends: 2010-2016

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	14.5	●	→
Eswatini	17.2	●	→
Liberia	18.0	●	↓
Seychelles	20.2	●	→
Comoros	20.5	●	→
Mozambique	21.3	●	→
Sierra Leone	21.6	●	↓
Zimbabwe	22.3	●	→
Madagascar	22.5	●	↓
Botswana	23.1	●	→
Malawi	23.6	●	→
South Africa	25.1	●	→
Namibia	25.4	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	25.9	●	↓
Guinea	26.1	●	↓
Zambia	27.4	●	→
Lesotho	28.0	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.5	●	↓
Kenya	28.6	●	↓
Tanzania	29.1	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	29.8	●	↓
Somalia	32.0	●	↓
Angola	32.4	●	→
Morocco	32.6	●	↓
The Gambia	34.0	●	↓
Ghana	34.7	●	↓
Cabo Verde	34.8	●	↓
Togo	35.7	●	↓
Tunisia	37.7	●	↓
Mali	38.5	●	↓
Algeria	38.9	●	↓
Burundi	38.9	●	↓
Ethiopia	39.0	●	↓
Benin	39.0	●	↓
Senegal	40.7	●	↓
Burkina Faso	42.9	●	↓
Rwanda	43.2	●	↓
Gabon	44.4	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44.9	●	↓
Djibouti	45.6	●	↓
South Sudan	45.6	●	↓
Congo	46.6	●	↓
Mauritania	47.4	●	↓
Eritrea	48.0	●	↓
Uganda	50.5	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	53.2	●	↓
Libya	54.3	●	↓
Sudan	55.4	●	↓
Central African Republic	56.8	●	↓
Chad	66.0	●	↓
Nigeria	71.8	●	↓
Cameroon	72.8	●	↓
Egypt	87.0	●	↓
Niger	94.1	●	↓

Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)

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	
Cote 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 the 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	0.5	
Rwanda	0.5	
Senegal	0.5	
Togo	0.5	
Congo	0.5	
Gambia, The	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
Niger	0.4	
Burundi	0.5	
Central African Republic	0.5	
Ethiopia	0.5	
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	
Madagascar	0.5	
Malawi	0.5	
Rwanda	0.5	
Sierra Leone	0.5	
Burkina Faso	0.6	
Eritrea	0.6	
Guinea	0.6	
Mozambique	0.6	
Uganda	0.6	
Benin	0.7	
Chad	0.7	
Mali	0.7	
Cameroon	0.8	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Comoros	0.8	
Kenya	0.8	
Tanzania	0.8	
Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	
Djibouti	0.9	
Lesotho	0.9	
Togo	0.9	
Zambia	0.9	
Zimbabwe	0.9	
Senegal	1.0	
The Gambia	1.1	
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	
Mauritania	1.3	
Sudan	1.3	
Ghana	1.4	
Nigeria	1.5	
Congo	3.0	
Angola	3.3	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Morocco	3.7	
Cabo Verde	4.6	
Eswatini	5.1	
Egypt	5.5	
Tunisia	5.6	
South Africa	5.7	
Namibia	6.0	
Algeria	6.2	
Botswana	7.6	
Gabon	7.6	
Mauritius	8.6	
Libya	11.0	
Seychelles	11.5	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Liberia	NA	
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	
Cote 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 the Congo	47.9	
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	
Cabo Verde	NA	
Central African Republic	NA	
Comoros	NA	
Djibouti	NA	
Eswatini	NA	
The 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 SO_2 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	
Cote d'Ivoire	0.7	
Nigeria	0.7	
Mozambique	0.8	
Guinea	0.8	
Mauritania	0.8	
Sierra Leone	0.8	
Togo	0.8	
Benin	0.8	
Burkina Faso	0.8	
Cabo Verde	0.8	
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	
Liberia	0.8	
Mali	0.8	
Niger	0.8	
The Gambia	0.8	
Angola	0.8	
Democratic Republic of the 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	
Somalia	1.1	
Kenya	1.3	
Ghana	2.0	
Senegal	2.2	
Eswatini	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	

Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)

Net imports of SO_2 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	-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 the Congo	0.3	●
Ethiopia	0.3	●
Malawi	0.3	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cote 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	●
The 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	●

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)

The yearly average number of people that have died, been left injured, homeless or in need of basic survival needs due to climate related disasters over the last five year period per 100,000 population.

Source: EM-DAT, 2019

Indicator	Value	Rating
Cabo Verde	1.7	
Uganda	8.9	
Egypt	17.2	
Cote d'Ivoire	20.4	
Mali	44.4	
Togo	46.3	
Central African Republic	59.6	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	61.3	
Tanzania	62.5	
Burundi	78.4	
Rwanda	82.6	
Botswana	107.6	
Zambia	128.0	
Tunisia	137.4	
Guinea	137.5	
Zimbabwe	179.3	
Algeria	195.2	
Sierra Leone	254.1	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Liberia	334.5	
Nigeria	347.4	
Cameroon	436.4	
Sudan	531.3	
Guinea-Bissau	605.3	
South Africa	704.7	
Ghana	765.2	
Angola	986.4	
Comoros	1252.5	
Morocco	1455.5	
Madagascar	1603.5	
Mozambique	1713.9	
Kenya	1779.1	
Senegal	2233.4	
Mauritius	2365.3	
Djibouti	2573.8	
Ethiopia	2726.4	
Niger	3107.1	

Indicator	Value	Rating
The Gambia	3190.8	
Seychelles	4755.8	
Burkina Faso	5774.2	
Somalia	6394.1	
Malawi	7013.6	
Namibia	12005.4	
Chad	12663.1	
South Sudan	14807.0	
Eswatini	18331.7	
Lesotho	22272.0	
Mauritania	31953.2	
Benin	NA	
Congo	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Eritrea	NA	
Gabon	NA	
Libya	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	

Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/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: Gütschow et al., 2016
Trends: 2011-2016

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

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Comoros	0.2		↑
Liberia	0.2		↑
Zambia	0.2		↑
Guinea	0.2		↑
Kenya	0.3		↑
Gambia, The	0.3		↑
Togo	0.3		↑
Mozambique	0.3		↑
Sudan	0.4		↑
Côte d'Ivoire	0.4		↑
Senegal	0.4		↑
Ghana	0.5		↑
Benin	0.5		↑
Cameroon	0.5		↑
Nigeria	0.5		↑
Congo, Rep.	0.5		↑
Djibouti	0.6		↑
Mauritania	0.6		↑

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.7		↑
Zimbabwe	0.8		↑
Eswatini	0.9		↑
Lesotho	1.2		↑
Cabo Verde	1.3		↑
Angola	1.3		↑
Namibia	1.4		↑
Morocco	1.5		↑
Tunisia	1.9		↑
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.0		↑
Gabon	2.5		↑
Botswana	3.1		↓
Algeria	3.4		↓
Mauritius	3.6		↓
Seychelles	4.4		↓
Equatorial Guinea	5.4		↗
Libya	8.2		↓
South Africa	9.4		→

Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/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	●
Cote 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 the 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
The 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	2.7	●
Mauritius	3.7	●
Botswana	4.3	●
Seychelles	5.7	●
Comoros	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Guinea-Bissau	NA	●

CO_2 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, 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burkina Faso	0.0	●
Burundi	0.0	●
Central African Republic	0.0	●
Comoros	0.0	●
Djibouti	0.0	●
Eritrea	0.0	●
Liberia	0.0	●
Mali	0.0	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	●
Somalia	0.0	●
Cabo Verde	0.0	●
Madagascar	0.0	●
Ethiopia	0.0	●
The Gambia	0.0	●
Niger	0.0	●
Seychelles	0.0	●
Morocco	0.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Benin	0.0	●
Uganda	0.0	●
Guinea	0.0	●
Rwanda	0.0	●
Mauritius	0.0	●
Namibia	0.1	●
Lesotho	0.2	●
Zambia	0.7	●
Togo	1.0	●
Malawi	1.0	●
Kenya	1.4	●
Tanzania	1.7	●
Zimbabwe	5.4	●
Senegal	12.9	●
Botswana	58.6	●
Egypt	155.6	●
Eswatini	158.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	177.4	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sudan	177.5	●
Mauritania	198.0	●
Tunisia	411.1	●
Cameroon	425.2	●
Ghana	486.5	●
Nigeria	1655.9	●
Algeria	3194.1	●
South Africa	3665.8	●
Congo	5319.2	●
Mozambique	7653.4	●
Angola	11139.6	●
Chad	NA	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●
Gabon	NA	●
Guinea-Bissau	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

Indicator	Value	Rating
Libya	22.9	●
Equatorial Guinea	30.5	●
Gabon	34.0	●
Seychelles	36.9	●
Mauritius	51.4	●
South Africa	54.0	●
Algeria	58.1	●
Tunisia	59.5	●
Namibia	65.5	●
Morocco	65.9	●
Egypt	66.7	●
Angola	70.7	●
Djibouti	72.6	●
Cabo Verde	73.7	●
Eritrea	76.6	●
Congo	76.9	●
Sudan	79.6	●
Nigeria	81.0	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ghana	81.0	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	81.1	●
Cameroon	81.4	●
Cote d'Ivoire	81.6	●
Senegal	82.0	●
Mauritania	82.4	●
Kenya	82.7	●
Benin	82.8	●
Comoros	82.9	●
Guinea-Bissau	83.5	●
Tanzania	83.5	●
Togo	83.5	●
Guinea	83.5	●
The Gambia	83.6	●
Sierra Leone	83.8	●
Madagascar	83.8	●
Mozambique	83.9	●
Liberia	84.4	●

Indicator	Value	Rating
Democratic Republic of the Congo	84.5	●
Somalia	84.8	●
Botswana	NA	●
Burkina Faso	NA	●
Burundi	NA	●
Central African Republic	NA	●
Chad	NA	●
Eswatini	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-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, 2018
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	91.4	●	↑
Namibia	83.3	●	↑
Gabon	63.0	●	↑
Mauritius	61.3	●	↓
Cabo Verde	59.9	●	↑
Mauritania	59.7	●	↓
Somalia	59.5	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	57.8	●	↓
Madagascar	57.3	●	↓
Libya	57.1	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	56.1	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	55.0	●	↗
Eritrea	54.6	●	↓
South Africa	54.3	●	→
Morocco	52.8	●	↓
Angola	52.7	●	↓
Mozambique	52.7	●	↓
Tunisia	50.1	●	↗

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Djibouti	49.9	●	↓
Egypt	49.5	●	↓
Liberia	48.4	●	→
The Gambia	48.0	●	→
Tanzania	48.0	●	→
Congo	47.5	●	↗
Kenya	45.9	●	↓
Senegal	45.1	●	→
Sudan	44.6	●	↓
Guinea	42.2	●	→
Sierra Leone	42.1	●	↓
Algeria	40.5	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	39.5	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	37.7	●	↓
Comoros	36.7	●	↓
Cameroon	34.5	●	→
Ghana	31.3	●	↓
Nigeria	28.1	●	↓

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Benin	16.7	●	→
Togo	15.1	●	→
Botswana	NA	●	–
Burkina Faso	NA	●	–
Burundi	NA	●	–
Central African Republic	NA	●	–
Chad	NA	●	–
Eswatini	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, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	●	↑
Mozambique	98.9	●	↑
Gabon	98.6	●	↑
Liberia	98.3	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	88.8	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	88.5	●	↑
Sudan	87.5	●	↑
Guinea	86.6	●	↑
Namibia	76.8	●	↑
Egypt	64.8	●	↑
Sierra Leone	57.6	●	↑
South Africa	56.0	●	↑
Algeria	54.9	●	↑
The Gambia	54.4	●	↑
Tanzania	53.1	●	↑
Kenya	51.9	●	↑
Mauritania	48.3	●	→
Tunisia	44.6	●	→
Morocco	34.5	●	→
Senegal	29.9	●	→
Seychelles	23.2	●	→
Madagascar	20.9	●	↑
Mauritius	8.7	●	→
Cabo Verde	4.6	●	→
Angola	0.9	●	→
Comoros	0.0	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	●	→
Eritrea	0.0	●	→
Libya	0.0	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→
Benin	NA	●	–
Botswana	NA	●	–
Burkina Faso	NA	●	–
Burundi	NA	●	–
Cameroon	NA	●	–
Central African Republic	NA	●	–
Chad	NA	●	–
Congo	NA	●	–
Cote d'Ivoire	NA	●	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	–
Eswatini	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., 2018
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
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	●	↑
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	●	–
Chad	NA	●	–
Congo	NA	●	–
Cote d'Ivoire	NA	●	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	–
Djibouti	NA	●	–
Eswatini	NA	●	–
Ethiopia	NA	●	–
The Gambia	NA	●	–
Lesotho	NA	●	–
Malawi	NA	●	–
Mali	NA	●	–
Niger	NA	●	–
Rwanda	NA	●	–
South Sudan	NA	●	–
Togo	NA	●	–
Uganda	NA	●	–
Zambia	NA	●	–
Zimbabwe	NA	●	–

Fish caught by trawling (%)

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: 2010-2014

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	●	—
The Gambia	1.4	●	↑
Benin	1.5	●	↑
Sudan	2.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	●	↑
Tanzania	2.8	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	4.3	●	↑
Liberia	6.1	●	—
Mauritius	6.5	●	—
Ghana	7.8	●	↑
Cameroon	7.9	●	↑
Kenya	8.0	●	→
Congo	8.0	●	→
Somalia	10.4	●	→
Madagascar	13.6	●	→
Mozambique	14.1	●	↑
Senegal	15.2	●	↑
Togo	15.4	●	↓
Guinea	17.4	●	↗
Libya	19.9	●	↓
Mauritania	23.0	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	23.2	●	↓
South Africa	26.6	●	↓
Tunisia	28.1	●	↓
Nigeria	28.5	●	→
Angola	28.9	●	↗
Sierra Leone	29.6	●	↓
Algeria	29.6	●	↓
Cabo Verde	33.7	●	—
Egypt	34.5	●	↑
Gabon	39.6	●	↓
Morocco	62.0	●	→
Namibia	88.1	●	→
Botswana	NA	●	—
Burkina Faso	NA	●	—
Burundi	NA	●	—
Central African Republic	NA	●	—
Chad	NA	●	—
Comoros	NA	●	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	NA	●	—
Djibouti	NA	●	—
Eritrea	NA	●	—
Eswatini	NA	●	—
Ethiopia	NA	●	—
Lesotho	NA	●	—
Malawi	NA	●	—
Mali	NA	●	—
Niger	NA	●	—
Rwanda	NA	●	—
Seychelles	NA	●	—
South Sudan	NA	●	—
Uganda	NA	●	—
Zambia	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, 2018
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	●	↑
Togo	97.0	●	↑
Zimbabwe	85.9	●	↑
Namibia	85.4	●	↑
Ghana	85.0	●	↑
Malawi	81.6	●	↑
Sierra Leone	80.3	●	↑
Nigeria	79.6	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	79.1	●	↑
Benin	77.4	●	↑
Guinea	76.4	●	↑
Central African Republic	74.4	●	↑
Congo	72.1	●	↑
Uganda	72.0	●	↑
Burkina Faso	71.8	●	↑
Chad	70.6	●	↑
Gabon	61.7	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	58.0	●	↑
Tanzania	57.0	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	52.6	●	↑
Burundi	51.2	●	↑
Zambia	48.3	●	→
Botswana	47.1	●	→
Rwanda	45.7	●	→
Morocco	43.0	●	→
Niger	42.7	●	→
Senegal	41.2	●	→
Tunisia	40.8	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	40.1	●	→
Egypt	39.6	●	→
Algeria	38.8	●	→
South Africa	37.7	●	↗
Kenya	37.5	●	→
Cameroon	36.3	●	→
The Gambia	34.6	●	→
Mali	33.8	●	→
South Sudan	33.6	●	→
Mozambique	31.3	●	→
Eswatini	30.3	●	→
Angola	28.4	●	→
Sudan	25.0	●	↗
Madagascar	24.3	●	→
Ethiopia	19.8	●	→
Seychelles	19.7	●	→
Liberia	16.4	●	→
Lesotho	15.3	●	→
Cabo Verde	15.1	●	→
Mauritania	14.6	●	→
Eritrea	13.3	●	→
Comoros	10.4	●	→
Mauritius	10.4	●	→
Libya	4.6	●	→
Djibouti	0.9	●	→
Somalia	0.0	●	→

Permanent Deforestation (average annual %)

The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the period 2011 to 2015. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production, and certain types of small-scale agriculture. It does not include temporary forest loss due to the forestry sector or wildfires.

Source: Curtis et al., 2018

Indicator	Value	Rating
Niger	0.0	●
Egypt	0.0	●
Botswana	0.0	●
Sudan	0.0	●
Central African Republic	0.1	●
Eswatini	0.1	●
Gabon	0.1	●
Congo	0.1	●
Ethiopia	0.1	●
Burundi	0.2	●
Morocco	0.2	●
Cameroon	0.2	●
Benin	0.2	●
Togo	0.2	●
Mauritius	0.2	●
Angola	0.2	●
Chad	0.2	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	●
South Africa	0.2	●
Rwanda	0.3	●
Zambia	0.3	●
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.3	●
Mali	0.3	●
Zimbabwe	0.3	●
Comoros	0.3	●
Kenya	0.3	●
Senegal	0.4	●
Tanzania	0.4	●
Mozambique	0.4	●
Uganda	0.5	●
Malawi	0.5	●
Tunisia	0.6	●
Algeria	0.6	●
Ghana	0.6	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.7	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	●
Guinea	0.9	●
Liberia	0.9	●
Madagascar	1.1	●
Sierra Leone	1.5	●
Burkina Faso	NA	●
Cabo Verde	NA	●
Djibouti	NA	●
Eritrea	NA	●
The Gambia	NA	●
Lesotho	NA	●
Libya	NA	●
Mauritania	NA	●
Namibia	NA	●
Nigeria	NA	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	●
Seychelles	NA	●
Somalia	NA	●
South Sudan	NA	●

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, 2019
Trends: 2012-2017

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	1.0	●	↑
Congo	1.0	●	↑
Mali	1.0	●	↑
The Gambia	1.0	●	↑
Botswana	1.0	●	↑
Mauritania	1.0	●	↑
Tunisia	1.0	●	↑
Libya	1.0	●	↑
Namibia	1.0	●	↑
Lesotho	1.0	●	↑
Gabon	1.0	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	●	↑
Central African Republic	0.9	●	↑
Senegal	0.9	●	↑
Niger	0.9	●	↑
Angola	0.9	●	↑
Sudan	0.9	●	↑
South Sudan	0.9	●	↑
Burundi	0.9	●	↑
Chad	0.9	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.9	●	↑
Egypt	0.9	●	↑
Benin	0.9	●	↑
Eritrea	0.9	●	↑
Algeria	0.9	●	↑
Somalia	0.9	●	↑
Guinea	0.9	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.9	●	→
Liberia	0.9	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	0.9	●	→
Morocco	0.9	●	→
Cabo Verde	0.9	●	↗
Zambia	0.9	●	→
Nigeria	0.9	●	→
Togo	0.9	●	→
Rwanda	0.8	●	→
Ghana	0.8	●	↓
Ethiopia	0.8	●	→
Cameroon	0.8	●	↓
Mozambique	0.8	●	↓
Djibouti	0.8	●	↓
Eswatini	0.8	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	●	↓
Malawi	0.8	●	↓
Kenya	0.8	●	↓
Madagascar	0.8	●	↓
Zimbabwe	0.8	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.8	●	↓
South Africa	0.8	●	↓
Comoros	0.8	●	↓
Uganda	0.7	●	↓
Tanzania	0.7	●	↓
Seychelles	0.7	●	↓
Mauritius	0.4	●	↓

Imported biodiversity threats (per million population)

The number of species threatened as a result of international trade expressed per million people.

Source: Lenzen et al., 2012

Indicator	Value	Rating
Sudan	0.0	●
Somalia	0.1	●
South Sudan	0.1	●
Ethiopia	0.2	●
Chad	0.2	●
Tanzania	0.2	●
Cote d'Ivoire	0.2	●
Mozambique	0.3	●
Burundi	0.3	●
Democratic Republic of the 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	●
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	●
The 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	●
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	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 population)

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, 2018
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	0.4	●	↑
Morocco	1.2	●	↑
Algeria	1.4	●	↑
Ghana	1.7	●	–
Sierra Leone	1.7	●	↑
Malawi	1.7	●	–
Mauritius	1.8	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	2.3	●	↗
Libya	2.5	●	↑
Egypt	2.5	●	–
Rwanda	2.5	●	↗
Tunisia	3.0	●	–
Liberia	3.2	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.4	●	–
Mozambique	3.4	●	–
Cameroon	4.2	●	–
Somalia	4.3	●	↗
Niger	4.4	●	–
Angola	4.8	●	–
Kenya	4.9	●	↓
Sudan	5.2	●	–
Zambia	5.3	●	→
Burundi	6.0	●	→
Benin	6.2	●	→
Djibouti	6.5	●	↗
Zimbabwe	6.7	●	–
Tanzania	7.0	●	↗
Senegal	7.4	●	↗
Ethiopia	7.6	●	→
Madagascar	7.7	●	↗
Comoros	7.7	●	→
Gabon	8.0	●	→
Eritrea	8.0	●	→
Guinea	8.8	●	→
Togo	9.0	●	→
Chad	9.0	●	→
The Gambia	9.1	●	→
Congo	9.3	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	9.5	●	→
Nigeria	9.8	●	→
Mauritania	9.9	●	→
Mali	10.9	●	→
Cabo Verde	11.5	●	↓
Uganda	11.5	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	11.6	●	→
Seychelles	12.7	●	↗
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13.5	●	→
South Sudan	13.9	●	–
Botswana	15.0	●	–
Namibia	17.1	●	–
Eswatini	17.3	●	–
Central African Republic	19.8	●	–
South Africa	34.0	●	↓
Lesotho	41.2	●	↓

Conflict-related deaths per 100,000

This indicator reports the number of battle related deaths in armed conflict, and is reported per 100,000 inhabitants in the country. It combines both military and civilian battle related deaths from three datasets collected by the UCDP on: intrastate and interstate organized armed conflict, conflicts between non-state groups, and one-sided violence perpetrated by an armed group against un-armed actors. 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 countries involved.

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, 2018
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Benin	0.0	●	↑
Botswana	0.0	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.0	●	↑
Comoros	0.0	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	●	↑
Djibouti	0.0	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	●	↑
Eritrea	0.0	●	↑
Eswatini	0.0	●	↑
Gabon	0.0	●	↑
The Gambia	0.0	●	↑
Ghana	0.0	●	↑
Guinea	0.0	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	●	↑
Lesotho	0.0	●	↑
Liberia	0.0	●	↑
Malawi	0.0	●	↑
Mauritania	0.0	●	↑
Mauritius	0.0	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	●	↑
Mozambique	0.0	●	↑
Namibia	0.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	●	↑
Senegal	0.0	●	↑
Seychelles	0.0	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.0	●	↑
South Africa	0.0	●	↑
Togo	0.0	●	↑
Zambia	0.0	●	↑
Zimbabwe	0.0	●	↑
Tanzania	0.0	●	↑
Madagascar	0.0	●	↑
Uganda	0.0	●	↑
Tunisia	0.0	●	↓
Angola	0.1	●	↑
Rwanda	0.1	●	↑
Burkina Faso	0.2	●	↓
Algeria	0.2	●	↑
Burundi	0.3	●	↓
Congo	0.4	●	↓
Ethiopia	0.5	●	→
Kenya	0.5	●	→
Chad	0.5	●	↓
Egypt	0.9	●	→
Niger	1.0	●	↓
Sudan	1.1	●	→
Cameroon	1.5	●	↓
Nigeria	1.8	●	↓
Mali	2.9	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.9	●	↗
South Sudan	9.1	●	↓
Libya	15.6	●	↓
Somalia	17.4	●	↑
Central African Republic	34.6	●	↓

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, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	87.1	●	↑
Egypt	87.0	●	↑
Somalia	85.4	●	–
Djibouti	71.6	●	–
Sudan	71.3	●	–
Comoros	70.8	●	–
Ghana	66.2	●	↓
Burundi	65.7	●	↑
Algeria	64.3	●	–
Morocco	63.8	●	↓
Ethiopia	63.6	●	↓
Tunisia	62.9	●	→
Tanzania	62.8	●	↓
Mauritius	62.5	●	↑
Niger	62.2	●	↓
Burkina Faso	61.9	●	↑
Mali	60.8	●	↓
Nigeria	54.3	●	↓
Kenya	54.3	●	→
Libya	54.1	●	–
Senegal	53.3	●	→
Uganda	52.3	●	↓
Central African Republic	52.1	●	↑
Sierra Leone	51.0	●	↓
Benin	50.4	●	↗
Zimbabwe	48.7	●	↓
Guinea	48.7	●	↓
Togo	48.1	●	↓
Mozambique	47.4	●	↓
Malawi	47.0	●	↑
The Gambia	46.6	●	–
Cameroon	46.2	●	↓
Angola	46.2	●	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	45.2	●	↗
Congo	43.4	●	↓
Chad	42.9	●	↓
Mauritania	42.6	●	↓
Lesotho	42.6	●	↓
South Sudan	42.0	●	↓
Zambia	41.4	●	↓
Eswatini	40.6	●	–
Madagascar	40.6	●	↓
Liberia	40.3	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	39.7	●	↓
Namibia	39.6	●	↓
Gabon	34.7	●	↓
Botswana	33.8	●	↓
South Africa	31.5	●	↓
Cabo Verde	NA	●	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	–
Eritrea	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.

Source: UNICEF, 2017

Indicator	Value	Rating
Tunisia	2.1	●
Algeria	5.0	●
Cabo Verde	6.4	●
Egypt	7.0	●
Eswatini	7.3	●
Djibouti	7.7	●
Morocco	8.3	●
Botswana	9.0	●
Gabon	13.4	●
Uganda	16.3	●
The Gambia	19.2	●
Liberia	20.8	●
Ghana	21.8	●
Comoros	22.0	●
Mozambique	22.2	●
Lesotho	22.9	●
Madagascar	22.9	●
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	●
Cote 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	●
Mauritania	37.6	●
Democratic Republic of the 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	●
Seychelles	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, 2018
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	NA		—
Botswana	88.3		↑
Mauritius	79.6		↑
Ghana	79.5		↑
Cabo Verde	77.1		↑
Senegal	75.0		↗
Namibia	71.3		↑
Rwanda	71.3		↑
South Africa	68.7		↑
Morocco	64.7		↓
Tanzania	63.4		↓
Cote d'Ivoire	62.4		↑
Lesotho	62.4		↑
Tunisia	62.2		↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	61.5		↓
Egypt	61.4		↓
Kenya	61.1		↑
Malawi	60.8		↓
Benin	60.4		↓
Uganda	60.4		↓
Zambia	60.3		→
Seychelles	60.1		↓
The Gambia	59.4		↓
Liberia	56.7		↑
Guinea	54.2		→
Burkina Faso	53.1		↓
Gabon	51.7		↓
Djibouti	51.6		→
Togo	49.2		↓
Mali	48.8		↓
Ethiopia	48.6		↓
Sierra Leone	48.0		→
Algeria	47.4		↓
Comoros	47.4		↑
Mozambique	46.8		↓
Niger	46.4		↓
Cameroon	45.7		→
Nigeria	44.8		↓
Eswatini	44.3		↓
Mauritania	43.2		↓
Madagascar	42.1		↓
Burundi	38.4		→
Congo	38.3		↓
Guinea-Bissau	35.4		↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	33.0		→
Chad	31.8		↗
Eritrea	31.3		↓
Angola	30.4		↓
Sudan	30.2		↓
Central African Republic	27.1		↓
South Sudan	26.0		↓
Zimbabwe	20.8		→
Libya	18.1		↓
Somalia	0.8		→

Access to justice (0-100)

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

Source: Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2018
Trends: 2011-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	100.0		↑
Benin	97.7		↑
Ghana	94.7		↑
Cabo Verde	89.4		↑
Mauritius	89.0		↑
Morocco	88.6		↑
Seychelles	86.5		↑
Senegal	85.1		↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	83.9		↑
Niger	83.8		↑
Nigeria	82.5		↑
The Gambia	82.1		↑
Burkina Faso	81.2		↑
Malawi	81.1		↑
Rwanda	80.8		↑
Liberia	80.4		↑
South Africa	80.0		↑
Botswana	79.8		↑
Gabon	78.1		↑
Ethiopia	77.8		↓
Namibia	77.1		↑
Uganda	76.2		↓
Djibouti	75.0		↑
Tanzania	73.1		↓
Lesotho	69.1		↓
Mali	68.0		↓
Zambia	67.4		↑
Mozambique	62.5		↑
Algeria	60.6		↗
Eswatini	60.5		→
Cote d'Ivoire	57.7		↑
Comoros	56.1		↑
Sierra Leone	55.1		→
Cameroon	50.7		↓
Zimbabwe	46.5		↗
Angola	46.1		→
Egypt	45.4		↓
Somalia	44.9		→
Madagascar	41.3		↓
Mauritania	38.0		↓
Burundi	35.8		↓
Togo	33.4		↓
Guinea	32.7		↓
Kenya	31.3		↓
Chad	29.7		→
Guinea-Bissau	28.8		↓
Sudan	28.7		↓
Congo	26.8		↓
Libya	21.1		→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14.7		↓
Central African Republic	12.8		↓
South Sudan	12.7		↗
Equatorial Guinea	12.6		→
Eritrea	8.1		↓

Corruption Perception Index (0-100)

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, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	66	●	↑
Botswana	61	●	↑
Cabo Verde	57	●	↑
Rwanda	56	●	↑
Namibia	53	●	→
Mauritius	51	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	46	●	↑
Senegal	45	●	→
Morocco	43	●	↑
South Africa	43	●	↓
Tunisia	43	●	↑
Burkina Faso	41	●	↗
Ghana	41	●	↓
Lesotho	41	●	↓
Benin	40	●	↗
Eswatini	38	●	↓
The Gambia	37	●	↑
Tanzania	36	●	↑
Algeria	35	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	35	●	↗
Egypt	35	●	↓
Zambia	35	●	↓
Ethiopia	34	●	→
Niger	34	●	→
Liberia	32	●	↓
Malawi	32	●	→
Mali	32	●	↓
Djibouti	31	●	↓
Gabon	31	●	↓
Sierra Leone	30	●	→
Togo	30	●	↓
Guinea	28	●	→
Comoros	27	●	→
Kenya	27	●	→
Mauritania	27	●	↓
Nigeria	27	●	→
Central African Republic	26	●	→
Uganda	26	●	→
Cameroon	25	●	↓
Madagascar	25	●	↓
Eritrea	24	●	↗
Mozambique	23	●	↓
Zimbabwe	22	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20	●	↓
Angola	19	●	↗
Chad	19	●	↓
Congo	19	●	↓
Burundi	17	●	↓
Libya	17	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	16	●	—
Guinea-Bissau	16	●	↓
Sudan	16	●	→
South Sudan	13	●	↓
Somalia	10	●	→

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, 2018
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	66.9	●	↗
Botswana	65.9	●	↓
Mauritius	64.6	●	↓
Namibia	59.8	●	↓
Cabo Verde	59.1	●	↓
Seychelles	57.7	●	↗
South Africa	57.4	●	↓
Senegal	57.2	●	↗
Tunisia	56.6	●	↗
Lesotho	53.0	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	47.6	●	→
Cote d'Ivoire	47.3	●	↑
Morocco	46.5	●	→
Burkina Faso	45.7	●	→
Kenya	45.4	●	→
Ghana	45.2	●	↓
The Gambia	43.8	●	↓
Zambia	42.5	●	↗
Tanzania	42.0	●	↓
Mali	40.7	●	↓
Eswatini	40.1	●	↓
Egypt	39.2	●	→
Benin	38.8	●	→
Malawi	38.3	●	↓
Niger	38.3	●	↓
Ethiopia	36.5	●	→
Uganda	35.7	●	↓
Liberia	34.9	●	↓
Algeria	34.7	●	↓
Nigeria	34.5	●	→
Madagascar	33.6	●	→
Togo	32.7	●	→
Sierra Leone	31.7	●	↓
Mozambique	30.5	●	↓
Mauritania	27.4	●	→
Guinea	27.1	●	↓
Cameroon	26.8	●	↓
Zimbabwe	25.5	●	↓
Gabon	25.3	●	↓
Chad	23.6	●	→
Comoros	23.2	●	→
Djibouti	21.2	●	↓
Burundi	20.3	●	↓
Central African Republic	19.9	●	↓
Libya	18.2	●	↓
Eritrea	17.8	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17.3	●	→
Congo	15.9	●	→
Angola	11.4	●	↓
Sudan	11.3	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	10.1	●	→
South Sudan	9.1	●	→
Somalia	5.8	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	5.1	●	↓

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, 2017

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	
The Gambia	72.0	
Ghana	70.5	
Senegal	68.3	
Sudan	67.3	
Malawi	67.2	
Kenya	66.9	
Cameroon	66.1	
Mauritania	65.6	
Cote d'Ivoire	65.0	
Niger	63.9	
Central African Republic	61.0	
Guinea	57.9	
Rwanda	56.0	
Equatorial Guinea	53.5	
Eswatini	53.5	
Mozambique	47.9	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zimbabwe	43.5	
Lesotho	43.3	
South Sudan	35.4	
Uganda	29.9	
Nigeria	29.8	
Tanzania	26.4	
Angola	25.0	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24.6	
Liberia	24.6	
Guinea-Bissau	23.7	
Chad	12.0	
Zambia	11.3	
Somalia	3.0	
Ethiopia	2.7	
Eritrea	NA	
Libya	NA	
Mauritius	NA	
Seychelles	NA	

Freedom of Press Index (best 0-100 worst)

The degree of freedom available to journalists, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.

Source: Reporters sans frontières, 2019

Indicator	Value	Rating
Ghana	18.4	
Namibia	20.2	
Cabo Verde	20.4	
South Africa	20.4	
Burkina Faso	23.3	
Botswana	25.3	
Comoros	25.3	
Senegal	25.6	
Madagascar	26.2	
Mauritius	26.5	
Niger	27.4	
Malawi	27.4	
Lesotho	28.8	
Mauritania	29.1	
Sierra Leone	30.0	
Cote d'Ivoire	30.1	
Guinea-Bissau	30.1	
Benin	30.2	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	30.2	
Togo	30.2	
Liberia	30.3	
Tanzania	30.7	
Kenya	30.8	
Tunisia	30.9	
Mozambique	31.1	
Guinea	31.9	
Gabon	32.4	
Central African Republic	35.3	
Zambia	35.4	
Congo	35.4	
Mali	36.2	
Uganda	36.8	
Nigeria	37.4	
Angola	38.4	
The Gambia	38.4	
Chad	38.5	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Zimbabwe	40.5	
Cameroon	40.9	
Algeria	43.1	
Morocco	43.1	
South Sudan	46.9	
Ethiopia	50.2	
Eswatini	51.5	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	51.6	
Rwanda	52.9	
Burundi	55.3	
Egypt	56.7	
Libya	56.8	
Somalia	63.0	
Equatorial Guinea	66.5	
Djibouti	70.8	
Sudan	71.1	
Eritrea	84.2	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	

Tax revenue (% GDP)

Tax revenues are compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers, such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions, are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenues are treated as negative revenue. It is reported as a percentage of GDP.

Source: AfDB, AUC, and UNECA, 2018
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	48.5	●	↑
Seychelles	36.3	●	↑
Congo	33.3	●	↑
Botswana	32.6	●	↑
South Africa	32.4	●	↑
Djibouti	29.7	●	↑
Mozambique	27.6	●	↑
Namibia	27.5	●	↑
Senegal	25.5	●	↑
Eswatini	25.4	●	↑
Mauritania	25.3	●	↑
Libya	24.2	●	↓
Cabo Verde	23.8	●	↑
Zimbabwe	23.5	●	↑
Morocco	22.9	●	↓
Ghana	22.7	●	↑
Tunisia	22.3	●	→
Mauritius	21.5	●	→
Togo	21.2	●	↑
Rwanda	20.0	●	↗
Cote d'Ivoire	19.8	●	→
Liberia	19.6	●	↑
The Gambia	19.3	●	↗
Mali	19.0	●	→
Malawi	18.6	●	↗
Kenya	18.5	●	→
Zambia	18.5	●	↑
Burkina Faso	18.3	●	↗
Algeria	17.3	●	↗
Cameroon	17.3	●	→
Tanzania	16.5	●	→
Guinea	16.4	●	↓
Benin	16.1	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	15.9	●	→
Egypt	15.9	●	↓
Comoros	15.5	●	↗
Uganda	14.9	●	↗
Ethiopia	14.2	●	→
Burundi	14.0	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	13.7	●	↗
Sierra Leone	13.5	●	→
Niger	13.3	●	↑
Madagascar	12.7	●	→
Gabon	9.9	●	↓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.4	●	↗
Angola	9.2	●	↓
Central African Republic	9.1	●	↓
Sudan	6.9	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	5.8	●	↓
Chad	4.5	●	↓
Nigeria	2.9	●	→
Eritrea	NA	●	–
Somalia	NA	●	–
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, 2019
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	15.6	●	–
Botswana	14.1	●	–
Eswatini	11.4	●	↑
Tunisia	10.4	●	↑
South Africa	10.3	●	↑
Burundi	9.6	●	↑
Zimbabwe	9.4	●	↑
Cabo Verde	8.6	●	→
Senegal	8.4	●	↗
Namibia	8.3	●	↓
Malawi	8.3	●	↑
Ghana	8.0	●	↓
Morocco	7.8	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	7.6	●	↓
Mozambique	7.5	●	–
Niger	7.5	●	↑
Mauritius	7.4	●	↑
Algeria	7.4	●	–
Seychelles	7.4	●	↑
Djibouti	7.1	●	–
Togo	7.1	●	↗
Kenya	7.0	●	↓
Congo	6.0	●	↓
Cote d'Ivoire	6.0	●	→
Ethiopia	5.8	●	→
Burkina Faso	5.7	●	→
The Gambia	5.7	●	↓
Rwanda	5.4	●	↓
Comoros	5.4	●	↓
Tanzania	5.4	●	↓
Egypt	5.4	●	–
Liberia	5.2	●	–
Angola	5.2	●	–
Benin	5.2	●	↓
Madagascar	4.9	●	→
Mali	4.8	●	→
Chad	4.7	●	–
Sudan	4.6	●	–
Mauritania	4.3	●	–
Gabon	4.2	●	↓
Sierra Leone	4.0	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.9	●	–
Uganda	3.8	●	↓
Cameroon	3.5	●	↓
Guinea	3.3	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.9	●	→
Zambia	2.0	●	–
South Sudan	1.9	●	–
Central African Republic	1.9	●	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	●	–
Eritrea	NA	●	–
Libya	NA	●	–
Nigeria	NA	●	–
Somalia	NA	●	–

Level of customs duties on imports

This indicator is the average level of tariffs applied to imports from intra-regional trade. This average is obtained across all the regional economic communities (RECs) with which a given a country trades. The African Union objective is for a free trade zone without customs and duties to boost the level of intra-African trade. This indicator is one of the metrics under the "Trade Integration" component of the African Integration Index.

Source: AU, AfDB, and UNECA, 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	0.6	
Cote 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	
The 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 the Congo	NA	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	
Gabon	NA	
Liberia	NA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	
Somalia	NA	
South Sudan	NA	

Visa Requirement score

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: AU, AfDB, and UNECA, 2016

Indicator	Value	Rating
Seychelles	0	
Uganda	37	
Cabo Verde	38	
Mauritius	38	
Togo	39	
Guinea-Bissau	40	
Mauritania	46	
Mozambique	46	
Kenya	48	
Rwanda	48	
Comoros	54	
Madagascar	54	
Somalia	54	
Senegal	55	
Djibouti	56	
Tanzania	64	
The Gambia	78	
Tunisia	87	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Burkina Faso	94	
Cote d'Ivoire	99	
Zambia	99	
Guinea	102	
Mali	102	
Ghana	104	
Benin	105	
Nigeria	106	
Botswana	108	
Niger	108	
Eswatini	111	
Malawi	111	
Zimbabwe	112	
Sierra Leone	115	
Lesotho	117	
Liberia	117	
Central African Republic	120	
South Africa	120	

Indicator	Value	Rating
Chad	124	
Congo	126	
Namibia	126	
São Tomé and Príncipe	132	
Morocco	135	
Gabon	139	
Algeria	141	
Cameroon	141	
Burundi	147	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	147	
Equatorial Guinea	147	
Egypt	148	
South Sudan	152	
Eritrea	154	
Ethiopia	154	
Sudan	155	
Angola	157	
Libya	159	

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, 2018
Trends: 2010-2015

Indicator	Value	Rating	Trend
Egypt	90.0	●	↑
Senegal	85.6	●	↑
South Africa	82.2	●	↑
Malawi	80.0	●	↑
Rwanda	78.9	●	↑
Benin	75.6	●	↑
Burkina Faso	75.6	●	↑
Mauritius	75.6	●	↑
Seychelles	75.6	●	↑
Mozambique	74.4	●	→
Uganda	74.4	●	↑
Morocco	73.3	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	73.3	●	↑
Ethiopia	72.2	●	↓
Lesotho	72.2	●	→
Togo	72.2	●	↑
Ghana	71.1	●	→
Cabo Verde	71.1	●	↓
Tanzania	71.1	●	↑
Cote d'Ivoire	70.0	●	→
The Gambia	68.9	●	↓
Nigeria	68.9	●	↑
Niger	67.8	●	↑
Zimbabwe	66.7	●	↑
Mauritania	65.6	●	↑
Sudan	65.6	●	↗
Namibia	64.4	●	↓
Tunisia	63.3	●	↑
Sierra Leone	62.2	●	↑
Zambia	62.2	●	→
Mali	61.1	●	↗
Cameroon	60.0	●	↓
Djibouti	60.0	●	→
Eswatini	58.9	●	↓
Guinea	58.9	●	↓
Madagascar	57.8	●	↓
Burundi	56.7	●	→
Algeria	56.7	●	↓
Liberia	56.7	●	↑
Congo	55.6	●	↓
Kenya	55.6	●	↓
Botswana	54.4	●	↓
Angola	52.2	●	→
Democratic Republic of the Congo	52.2	●	↑
Chad	50.0	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	47.8	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	43.3	●	↗
South Sudan	37.8	●	–
Gabon	36.7	●	↓
Central African Republic	35.6	●	↓
Comoros	35.6	●	↓
Eritrea	31.1	●	↓
Somalia	30.0	●	↓
Libya	29.4	●	↓

Appendix III. Implementation Survey Results

To understand and gauge how governments are actually implementing the SDGs, this survey covers six strategic aspects: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation. The answers to the survey's 17 questions for all 54 African countries are detailed in this Annex.

To the extent possible, the survey aims to cover policies and actions enacted by the current administration unless there has been a very recent change of government, such as in Algeria and Sudan. Please note that the survey focuses on initiatives introduced between January 1st, 2016, when the SDGs came into force, and May 1st, 2019 (unless otherwise specified).

	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea
SUBREGION	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	East Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	Central Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	North Africa	Central Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE																	
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																	
The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.																	
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)				X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X			
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	X	X	X	X	X	X						X					X
c) No															X	X	
Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																	
a) Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X	
b) No but it is planned												X		X			
c) No and it is not planned									X						X		X
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																	
Yes			X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X	
No but it is planned									X			X	X	X			
No and it is not planned	X	X									X				X		X
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)																	
Yes		X									X		X		X		
No														X			X
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																	
There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit statement about priorities.																	
Yes		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			X		X	
No but it is planned	X											X	X				
No and it is not planned									X	X					X		X
Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																	
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	
No, but a national document and/or online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators																	
No but it is planned																	X
No and it is not planned									X	X		X			X		
Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?																	
Please indicate the exact number(e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)		98	82	158	71	103	160	217					40	58			
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)																	
Yes			X	X			X									X	
No	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																	
Yes	X		X	X			X									X	
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)																	
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																	
This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment proces. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.																	
Yes			X	X	X		X	X								X	
No but it is planned	X					X			X	X	X	X	X	X			
No and it is not planned		X													X		X
Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																	
All SDGs	X		X	X			X	X								X	
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)					X						X						
Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative measure of distance pre-defined targets?																	
Yes			X													X	
No	X				X		X				X				X		

	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
SUBREGION	East Africa	Southern Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	West Africa	West Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	North Africa	Central Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE																			
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																			
The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.																			
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)	X					X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	X			X		X	X				X	X		X	X		X		X
c) No		X	X		X					X									
Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																			
a) Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
b) No but it is planned					X							X	X					X	
c) No and it is not planned																			X
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																			
Yes			X			X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	
No but it is planned				X				X		X					X				
No and it is not planned	X	X			X							X							X
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)																			
Yes	X						X	X		X	X	X			X				X
No		X			X														
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																			
There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit statement about priorities.																			
Yes	X		X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
No but it is planned										X		X							X
No and it is not planned		X		X	X														
Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																			
Yes			X			X			X								X	X	
No, but a national document and/or online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators		X											X	X					
No but it is planned											X	X			X				
No and it is not planned	X			X	X		X	X		X						X			X
Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?																			
Please indicate the exact number(e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)						125			138		52	192	64	50			232	98	
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)													p.47						
Yes			X			X	X		X				X	X	X		X	X	
No	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X				X			X
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																			
Yes			X			X	X		X				X		X		X	X	
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)														X					
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																			
This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment proces. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.																			
Yes		X	X			X			X								X	X	
No but it is planned										X	X	X							
No and it is not planned	X			X	X		X	X					X	X	X	X			X
Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																			
All SDGs						X			X			X					X	X	
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)			X																
Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative measure of distance pre-defined targets?																			
Yes			X																
No	X					X			X			X					X	X	

	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
SUBREGION	Southern Africa	West Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	East Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	East Africa	East Africa	East Africa	West Africa	North Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	Southern Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																		
The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.																		
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)			X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		X		X
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
c) No																		
Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																		
a) Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
b) No but it is planned															X			
c) No and it is not planned											X	X						
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																		
Yes	X	X		X		X		X	X				X	X		X	X	X
No but it is planned					X		X			X								
No and it is not planned			X								X	X			X			
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)																		
Yes		X				X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
No			X		X													
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																		
There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit statement about priorities.																		
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X		X
No but it is planned							X			X	X	X	X		X		X	
No and it is not planned																		
Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																		
Yes	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			X			X		
No, but a national document and/or online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators			X														X	X
No but it is planned							X							X	X			
No and it is not planned					X						X	X						
Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?																		
Please indicate the exact number(e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)		66	126	160		142		56		98					90	80		232
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)																		
Yes	X	X	X			X		X		X			X	X		X		X
No				X	X		X		X		X	X			X		X	
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																		
Yes	X	X	X			X		X					X	X		X		X
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)										X								
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																		
This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment proces. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.																		
Yes	X	X	X			X		X						X				X
No but it is planned				X			X		X	X							X	
No and it is not planned					X						X	X	X		X	X		
Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																		
All SDGs		X				X	X											X
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)	X		1-5, 9, 14, 16, 17											X				
Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative measure of distance pre-defined targets?																		
Yes	X		X					X										X
No		X				X								X				

	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea
SUBREGION	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	East Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	Central Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	North Africa	Central Africa
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EXECUTIVE																	
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal government conduct a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																	
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs			X														
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs					X		X							X			
No but it is planned	X	X				X					X		X				
No and it is not planned				X				X	X	X		X			X	X	X
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																	
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs																	
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs			X		X		X										
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs																	
d) No but it is planned	X					X					X						
e) No and it is not planned		X						X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																	
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that apply)																	
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)	X		X	X	X											X	
Yes, for setting SDG priorities	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		X				
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs	X		X	X	X						X						
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs			X		X		X				X		X				
No						X		X	X			X		X	X		X
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG implementation process? (Please select all that apply). *																	
Citizen Panel		X		X	X												
Focus groups		X	X								X						
Online consultation/survey	X																
Expert panels	X		X		X		X			X	X					X	
Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations, trade unions, business associations etc.)	X		X	X	X		X				X		X			X	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation mechanisms)																	
Other (please specify)																	
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																	
No		X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Yes, through a public awaress campaign			X	X	X						X					X	
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	X		X	X													
Yes, through SDG partenerships with media (TV, Radio, newspaper, online platform, etc.)	X		X								X						
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons	X																
Yes, through educational programs in schools																	
Other (please specify)																Engagement with youth groups	
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided.																	
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)				X													
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please provide web link)				X													
No, but information about the SDGs are available in departments' and agencies' websites	X																
No		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																	
Yes				X													
No		X															

	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
SUBREGION	Southern Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	West Africa	West Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	North Africa	Central Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/ OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal government conduct a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																		
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs					X											X		
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs							X											
No but it is planned	X												X				X	
No and it is not planned		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																		
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs					X											X		
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs		X																
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs								X				X	X					
d) No but it is planned																		
e) No and it is not planned	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X				X		X	X
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																		
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that apply)																		
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)		X			X	X		X	X					X		X		
Yes, for setting SDG priorities					X	X			X					X		X	X	
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs														X		X		
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs	X				X													
No			X	X			X			X	X	X	X		X			X
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG implementation process? (Please select all that apply). *																		
Citizen Panel									X									
Focus groups						X								X				X
Online consultation/survey																		
Expert panels		X			X			X										
Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations, trade unions, business associations etc.)					X	X			X					X		X	X	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation mechanisms)																		
Other (please specify)																		
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																		
No		X	X	X			X	X			X				X			X
Yes, through a public awaress campaign					X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X	
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	X				X									X				
Yes, through SDG partenerships with media (TV, Radio, newspaper, online platform, etc.)					X											X		
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons																		
Yes, through educational programs in schools	X											X						
Other (please specify)																		
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided.																		
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)			X					X									X	
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please provide web link)											X					X		
No, but information about the SDGs are available in departments' and agencies' websites																		
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																		
Yes											X							
No								X							X		X	

	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
SUBREGION	Southern Africa	West Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	East Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	East Africa	East Africa	East Africa	West Africa	North Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	Southern Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/ OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal government conduct a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																		
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs																		
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs		X											X			X		
No but it is planned			X	X			X	X	X					X				X
No and it is not planned	X				X	X				X	X	X	X		X		X	
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																		
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs																		
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs			X				X											X
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs		X						X						X				
d) No but it is planned	X								X							X		
e) No and it is not planned				X	X	X				X					X			
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																		
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that apply)																		
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)	X		X				X	X						X			X	
Yes, for setting SDG priorities	X		X			X	X							X		X		X
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs	X						X			X								
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs																		
No		X		X	X				X		X	X	X		X			
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG implementation process? (Please select all that apply). *																		
Citizen Panel																		
Focus groups																		
Online consultation/survey							X											
Expert panels			X			X								X		X		
Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations, trade unions, business associations etc.)	X		X			X	X	X						X		X	X	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation mechanisms)																		
Other (please specify)		volunteer programs						Stakeholder retreat		Stakeholders were invited to particpate both the South African indicator validation process and in the SDG report validation process. It is co-ordinated by Statistics South Africa.								Stakeholders Workshop
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																		
No		X		X	X	X			X		X	X			X	X	X	
Yes, through a public awaress campaign	X		X					X		X			X					Yes, through a public awaress campaign
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	X		X				X	X										
Yes, through SDG partenerships with media (TV, Radio, newspaper, online platform, etc.)	X		X															
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons														X				
Yes, through educational programs in schools	X																	
Other (please specify)																		
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided.																		
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)	X		X															
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please provide web link)	X															X	X	X
No, but information about the SDGs are available in departments' and agencies' websites							X			X								X
No		X		X	X	X		x	X		X	X	X	X	X			
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																		
Yes			X							X								
No	X															X	X	X

	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea
SUBREGION	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	East Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	Central Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa	North Africa	Central Africa	East Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/ OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																		
Yes	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		
No		X							X						X		X	X
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																		
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office)											X					X		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	X																	
Ministry of Finance						X	X											
Ministry of Environment														X				
Ministry of Economic development										X								
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency		X	X	X				X					X	X				
Other (please specify):					Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development							Ministry of Planning, Statistics, and Regional Integration						
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																		
Yes	X		X	X	X		X				X					x		
No but it is planned		X												X				
No, and it is not planned						X		X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS																		
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?																		
Yes	X										X							
No		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																		
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of government	1		1		1		1				2		1	3				
Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government	1		1		1		1				4		2	4				
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption	1		1		1		1				4		1	3				
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources	1		4		2		1				3		2	4				
Lack of political will	1		1		1		1				1		1	3				
Lack of awareness within government	1		2		1		1				1		1	3				
Lack of capacity in the civil service	1		2		3		2				3		2	4				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality	3		4		2		1				3		2	4				
Lack of capacity among the civil society	3		2		2		1				3		1	3				
Other (please specify)																		
Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation ? (select all that apply)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of statistical capacity	2		3		1		1				4		1	4				
Lack of funding/resources	3		4		2		2				3		2	4				
Too many indicators	4		3		1		1				2		1	3				
Insufficient indicators	1		1		1		1				2		1	2				
Indicators not well defined	2		1		1		1				2		2	3				
Other (please specify)																		

	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
SUBREGION	Southern Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	West Africa	West Africa	West Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	North Africa	Central Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/ OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																		
Yes		X			X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
No	X		X	X			X				X		X					X
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																		
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office)														X				
Ministry of Foreign Affairs																	X	
Ministry of Finance																		
Ministry of Environment												X			X			
Ministry of Economic development								X										
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency		X			X	X			X		X						X	
Other (please specify):						Jointly between Planning and Intl Cooperation ministries				Ministry of Finance & Development Planning								
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																		
Yes					X	X			X	X				X		X		
No but it is planned																		
No, and it is not planned	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X		X		X	X
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS																		
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?																		
Yes														X				
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																		
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of government					1	2				1	4		3					
Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government					1	2				2	4		4					
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption					1	3				1	4		2					
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources					2	4				1	4		3					
Lack of political will					1	1				1			3					
Lack of awareness within government					2	1				1	4		4					
Lack of capacity in the civil service					1	3				1	4		3					
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality					3	3				2	4		4					
Lack of capacity among the civil society					2	3				2			3					
Other (please specify)											Political Division							
Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation ? (select all that apply)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.											4							
Lack of statistical capacity					1	2				2	4		3					
Lack of funding/resources					2	4				2	4	4	4					
Too many indicators					1	2				1			2					
Insufficient indicators					1	1				1			3					
Indicators not well defined					2	1				1			1					
Other (please specify)											security and political division		2					

	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
SUBREGION	Southern Africa	West Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa	East Africa	West Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	East Africa	East Africa	East Africa	West Africa	North Africa	East Africa	Southern Africa	Southern Africa
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/ OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																		
Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					X	X	X		X
No					X					X	X	X	X				X	
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																		
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office)			X													X		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs															X			
Ministry of Finance				X		X		X										
Ministry of Environment														X				
Ministry of Economic development	X	X													X			
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency									X					X				
Other (please specify):							X											Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																		
Yes		X	X			X	X							X		X		X
No but it is planned									X	X					X			
No, and it is not planned	X			X	X						X	X	X				X	
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS																		
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?																		
Yes			X					X								X		X
No	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																		
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of government			2			1	3		4	4				2	X			1
Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government			2			2	2		4	4				2	X			1
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption			2			1	1		3	3				1				1
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources			2			4	2		4	4				4				4
Lack of political will			2			1	1		3	4				1				1
Lack of awareness within government			2			3	2		3	4				2				2
Lack of capacity in the civil service			2			2	2		4	1				1				1
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality			2			3	3		4	1				2				3
Lack of capacity among the civil society			1			4	3		4	1				1				1
Other (please specify)						4: integrating the SDGs in local planning												
Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation ? (select all that apply)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of statistical capacity			1			3	3		4	1				4	X			1
Lack of funding/resources			2			4	2		4	2				4				4
Too many indicators			1			4	4		4	2				2				2
Insufficient indicators			1			1	1			3				1				1
Indicators not well defined			1			2	2		4	3				1				4
Other (please specify)						3												

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