



Ninth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

“Accelerating the inclusive and green recovery from multiple crises and the integrated and full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063”

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Summary of the report on African progress towards achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, of the African Union

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Clean water and sanitation



Only 30 per cent of sub-Saharan Africans used safely managed drinking water sources, compared to the world average of 74 per cent.

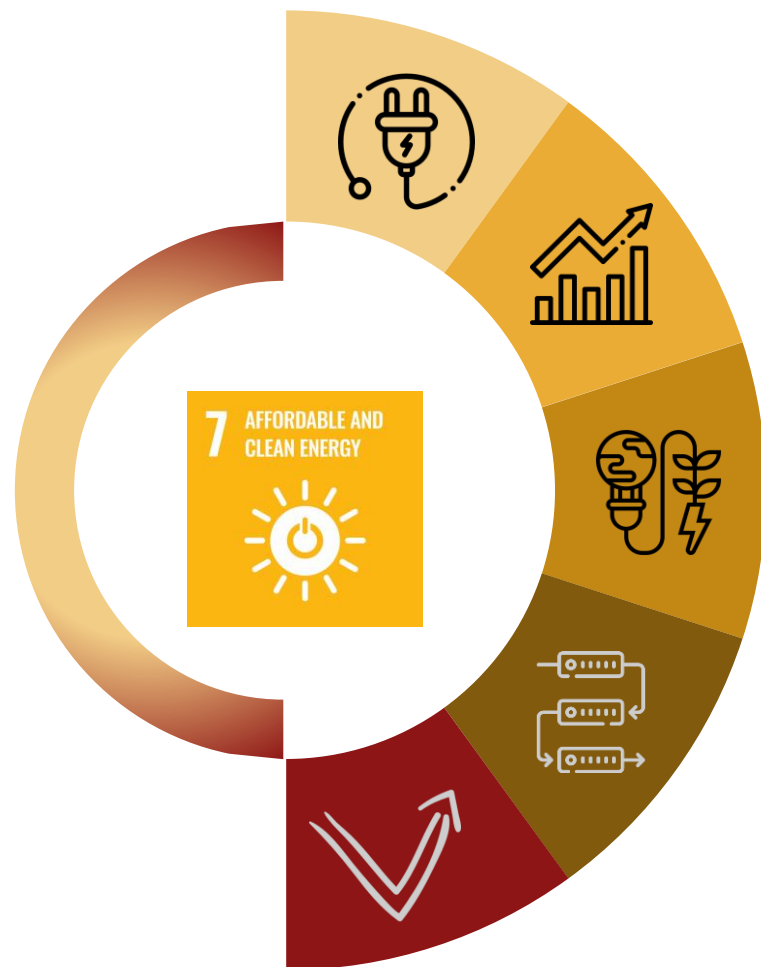
Access to safely managed sanitation **was only 21 per cent**, in sub-Saharan Africa, compared to the world average of 54 per cent.

It is crucial to appropriately **manage competing demands for water resources and enhance water-use efficiency**, such as through reuse and recycling, and ecosystem protection

The negative trend in water stress levels (**indicator 6.4.2**) **must be reversed**, in particular in North Africa, where water stress levels reached 120.5% in 2019.

In 2020, **ODA** for water and sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa **dropped below** the 2015 level of \$2.5 billion.

Affordable and clean energy



Electricity access in Africa is on the rise and there is large potential for increased production, yet **over half of the population lacks access to electricity.**

Progress is uneven: Algeria, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Seychelles and Tunisia achieved **close to 100 per cent access to electricity** in 2020 but at in least 16 countries 60 per cent or more lack access.

Despite notable efforts to increase the use of renewable energy sources, the share of renewable energy in total energy consumption **remained** at 68.3 per cent from 2013 to 2019 in Sub-Saharan Africa.

North Africa and Southern Africa are **more reliant on non-renewable energy consumption** than the other subregions.

Indicator 7.a.1 (international support for clean and renewable energy) is **heading in the right direction.**

Industry, innovation and infrastructure



The share of **manufacturing in GDP** has been stagnant in sub-Saharan Africa at around 10 per cent.

The share of **employment in the manufacturing sector has declined since 2019**, following the outbreak of the C-19 pandemic, although North and West Africa showed slight increases in 2020 compared with 2013.

In 2020, the pandemic **reversed** the rising trend in total official flows for infrastructure to sub-Saharan African countries.

The share of medium- and high-technology manufacturing in total manufacturing in sub-Saharan Africa was 21.4 per cent, compared with the global average of 45.1 per cent.

Africa is **on track** to achieve the Agenda 2063 target of doubling ICT penetration and realizing a 70 per cent increase in broadband accessibility by 2020.



The proportion of the urban population living in slums in Africa has shown **a slight decrease**.

Progress has been made in providing decent housing and moving people out of informal settlements.

Progress towards reducing the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters has **shown improvement but remains below the target**.

Increasing the scope of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies **must also be accelerated**.

Partnerships



Domestic revenue generation in Africa continues to lag other regions and is below the average for least developed countries.

The proportion of the **domestic budget financed by domestic taxes improved** in Africa, rising to 65.8 per cent in 2019 compared with 61.9 per cent in 2015.

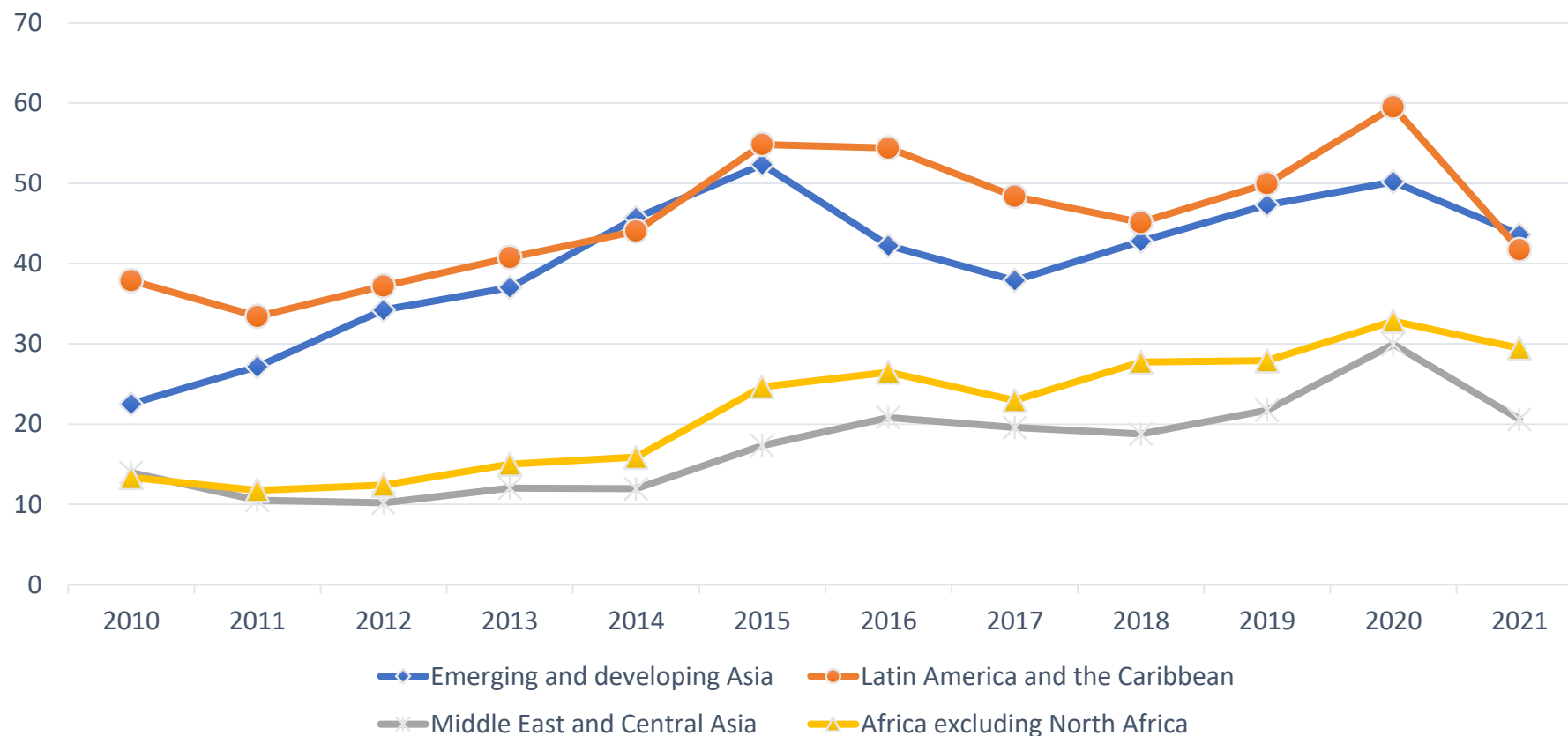
OECD countries have collectively **fallen short** of their target of devoting 0.7 per cent of their gross national income to ODA.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) to Africa continues to lag behind other regions, such as Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Debt management has been challenging for African Governments.

Despite some notable progress achieved, **ICT in Africa remains limited.**

External debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services



Source: International Monetary Fund, 2022.

Key policy takeaways

Rapid population growth, urbanization and the poor water resource management are threatening access to clean water: increased global efforts are required to ensure sustainable and fair distribution to all.

Access to modern and renewable sources of energy is fundamental to achieving sustainable human development. Progress on access to electricity, clean energy, energy intensity and renewable electricity-generating capacity per capita must be accelerated.

No noteworthy progress has been made on industrialization. The potential of the manufacturing sector must be unleashed, including ensuring access to electricity, facilitating credit and creating a climate that is conducive to FDI.

Harnessing digital technologies and promoting free and fair competition will be key to revitalizing African economies by stimulating innovation, economic growth and job creation, and enhancing greater connectivity.

African governments need to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through private financing and sustainable public borrowing.

More efforts are needed in strategic development cooperation, particularly enhanced South-South cooperation and the issuance of impact bonds.



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Ideas
to
Action