



Data for SDGs progress assessment in Africa

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CONTENT

Building SDGs capacity in Africa

Understanding SDGs

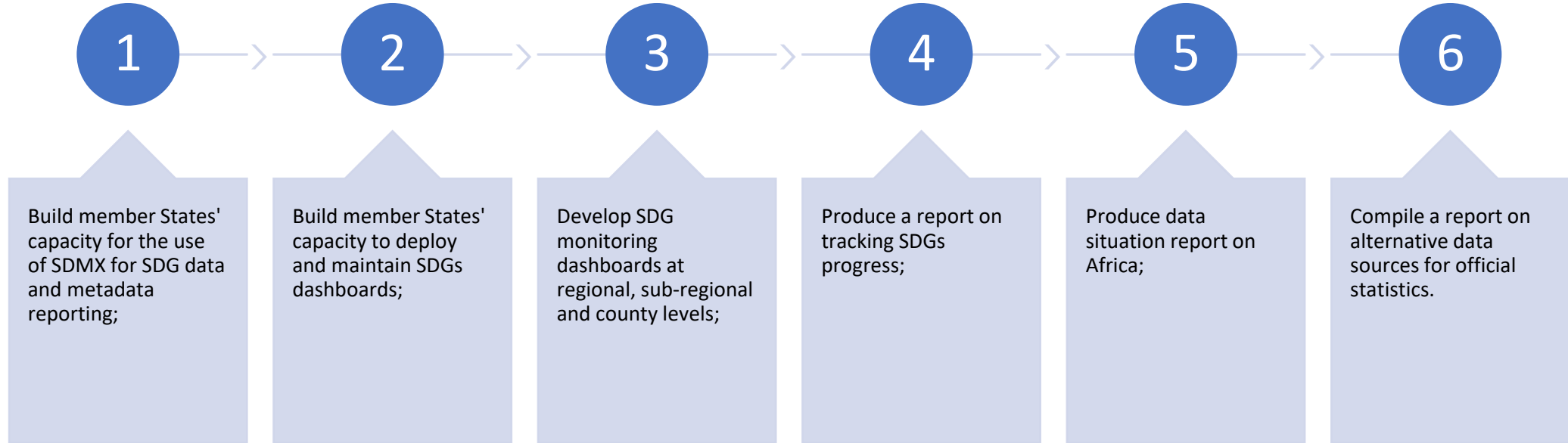
SDGs data availability and currency

Assessing progress in SDGs: Where Africa stands

Addressing the measurement challenges of SDGs



Support the reporting, dissemination and monitoring of SDGs in Africa



SDG dashboards



Regional and sub regional dashboards

Developed by ECA using legacy statistical information system



Developed country SDGs dashboards

Developed county dashboards using openSDG for pilot countries
Four national workshops and technical assistance mission to establish national dashboards (planned in the next four months)
Including reporting of Agenda 2063 indicators

Knowledge products

Produced a report on tracking SDGs progress;

Data situation report on Africa (release date: February 2024)

Compiling a report on alternative data sources for official statistics

SDGs Data Availability in Africa



Insufficient Data



Data Quality



Data Disaggregation



Timeliness of data

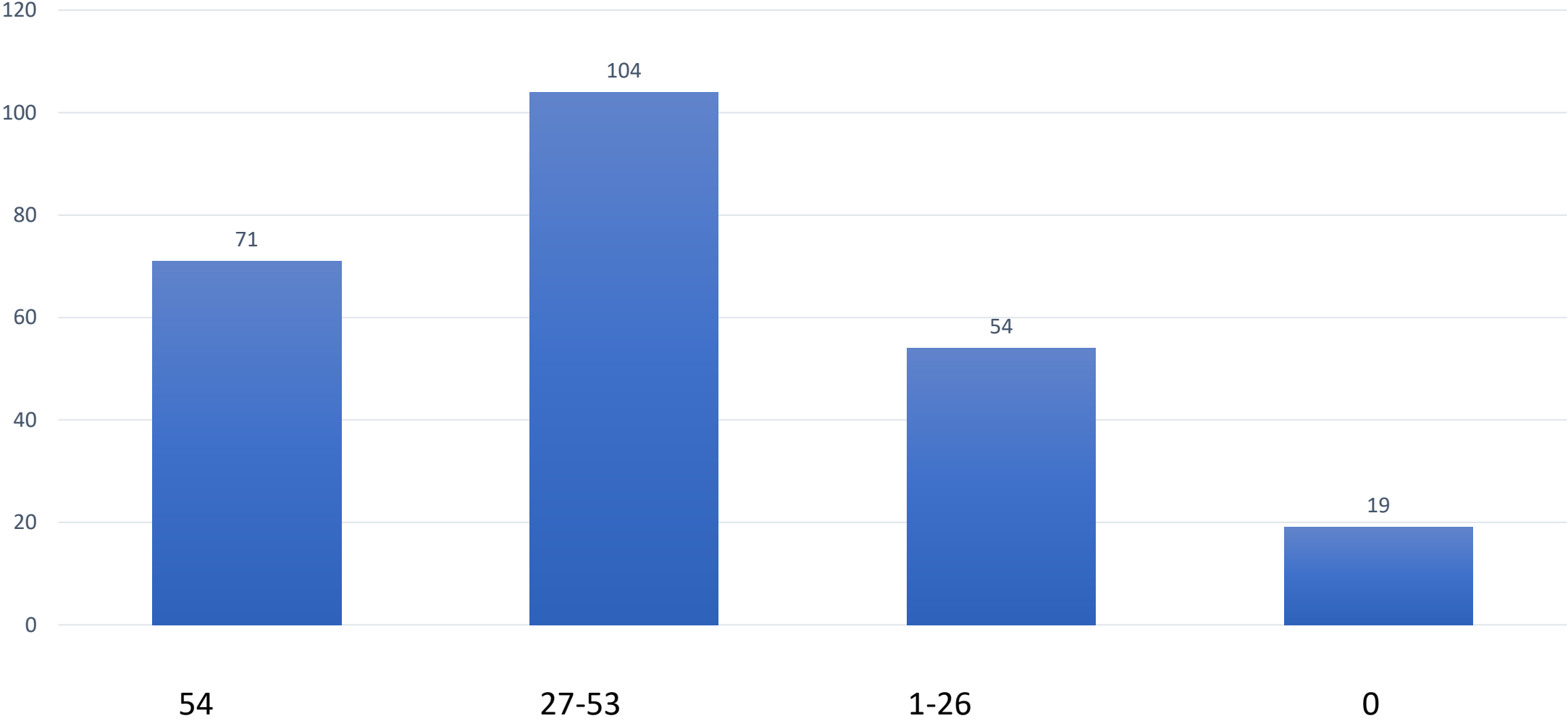
DATA AVAILABILITY

SDGS DATA AVAILABILITY FOR COUNTRIES IN AFRICA (As of April 2022)

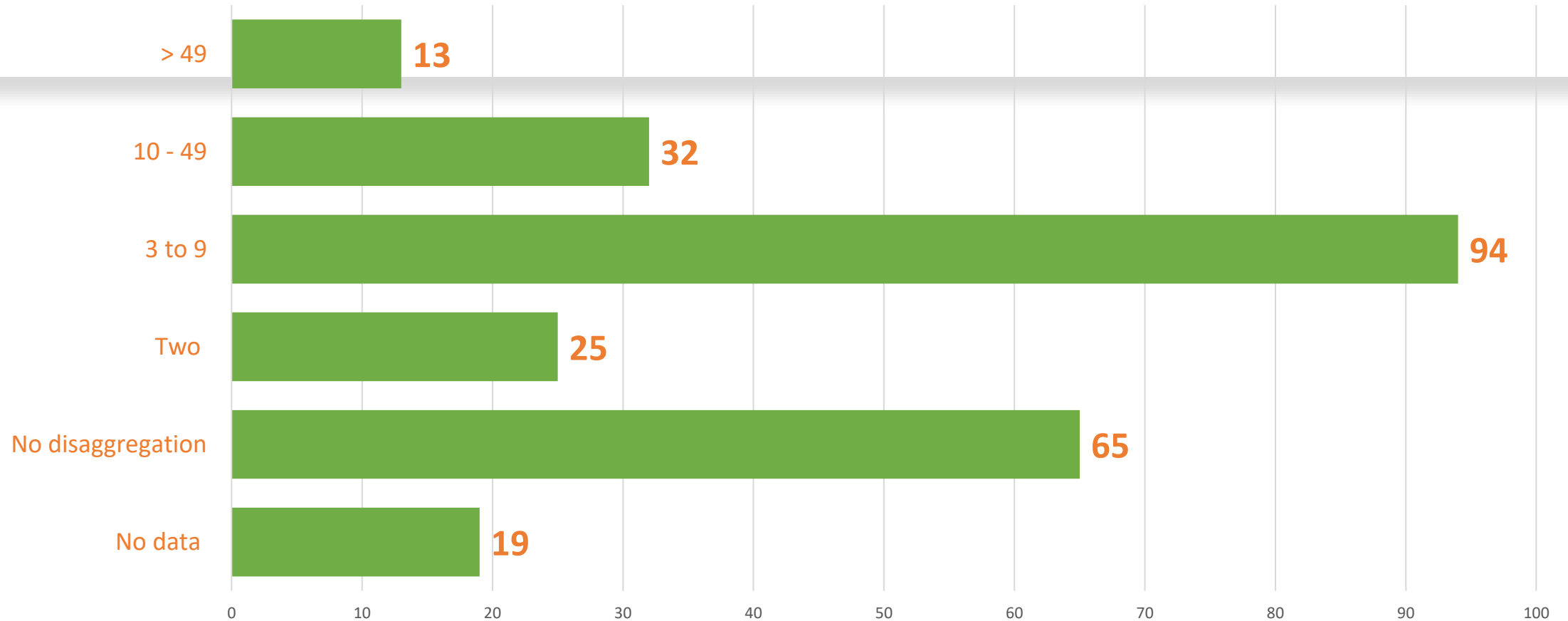
Period covered: 2015 to 2021

Indicator	Sustainable Development Goals																	# of Indicators			Notes
	SDG 1: No Poverty	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	SDG 4: Quality Education	SDG 5: Gender Equality	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	SDG 13: Climate Action	SDG 14: Life Below Water	SDG 15: Life on Land	SDG 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	SDG 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development	Total	Available	Not Available	
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Angola	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Benin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Burundi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Cote d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Egypt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Ethiopia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Ghana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Kenya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Mali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Mozambique	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Rwanda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Tunisia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Zambia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	
Zimbabwe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	0	

of INDICATORS WITH AT LEAST ONE DATA POINT



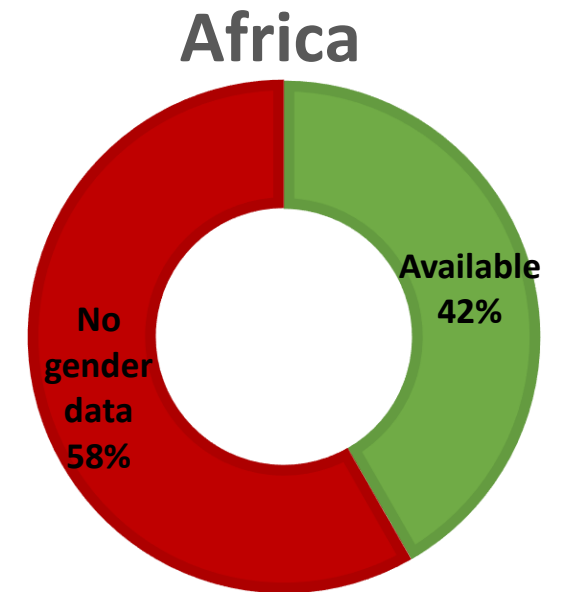
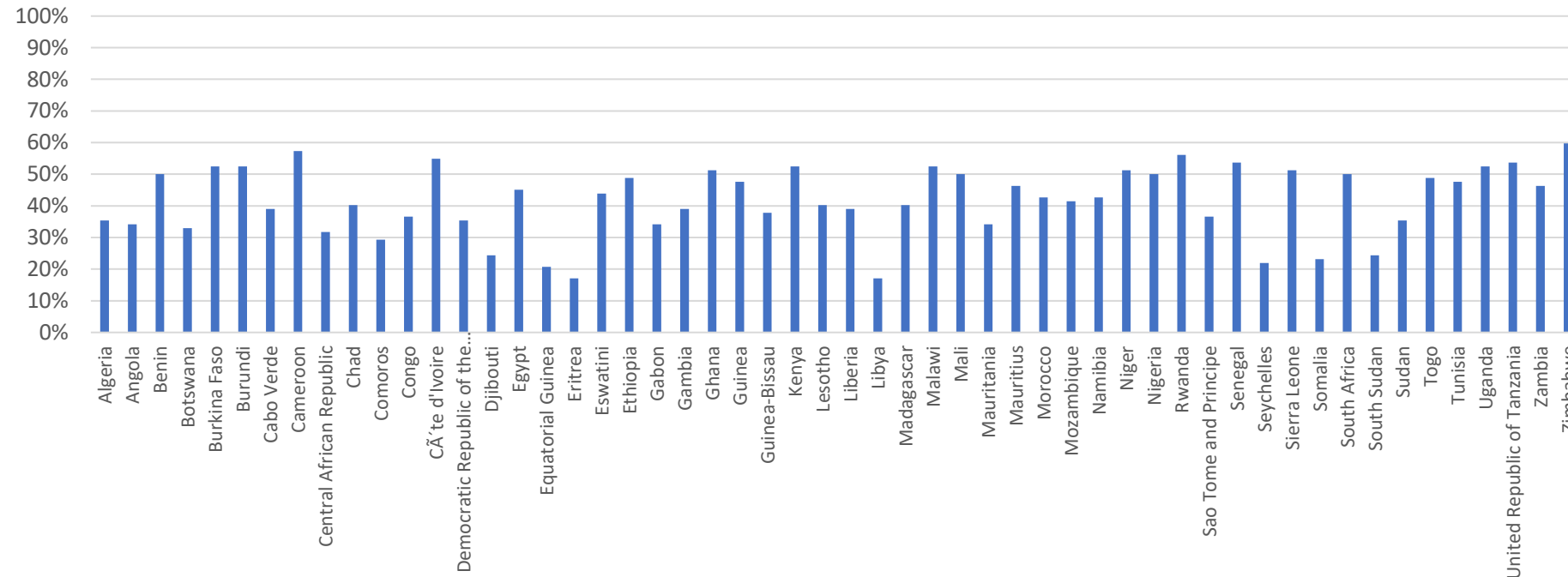
DISAGGREGATION



SDG's Gender Specific Data Availability

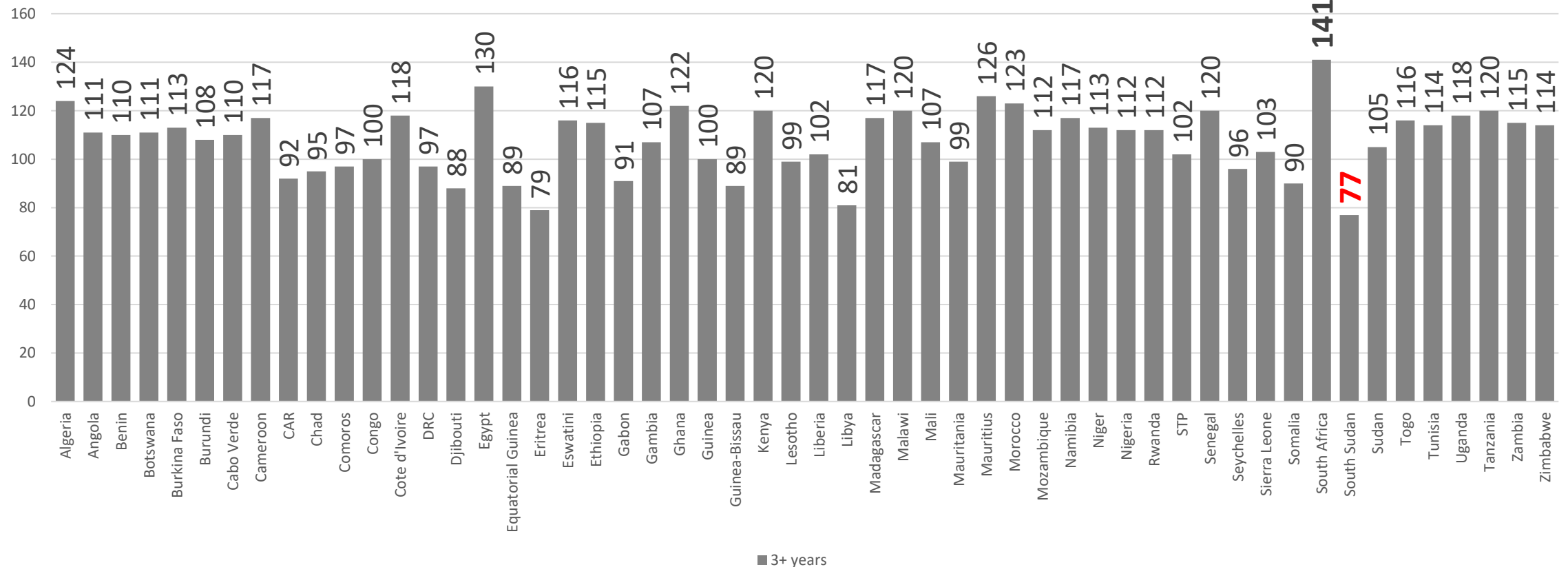
- Out of the 231 SDGs indicators there are 85 indicators are Gender-Relevant SDG (37%)
- Around three-fourths of SDGs gender indicators are sex disaggregated indicators.
- SDG's Gender Specific Data Availability does not exceed 60% in any of African countries

by countries



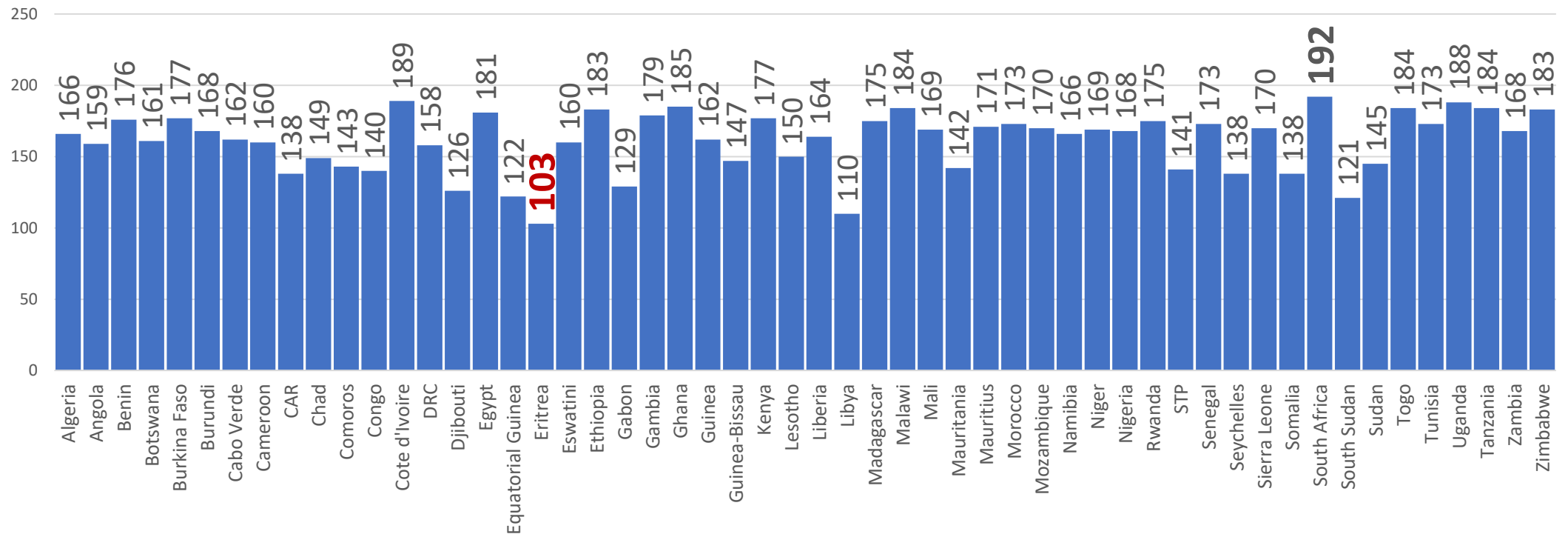
Data availability (at least three-year data)

Data availability (From year 2015...)



Data availability (at least one year data)

of indicators w/data (From year 2015 ...)



Data availability

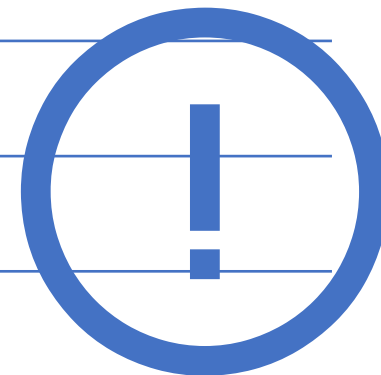
57% of the indicators can be used for data analysis - 2015

64 % of the indicators can be used for data analysis - 2000

19 indicators do not have a single data for any of the African countries (2015 +)

Data currency

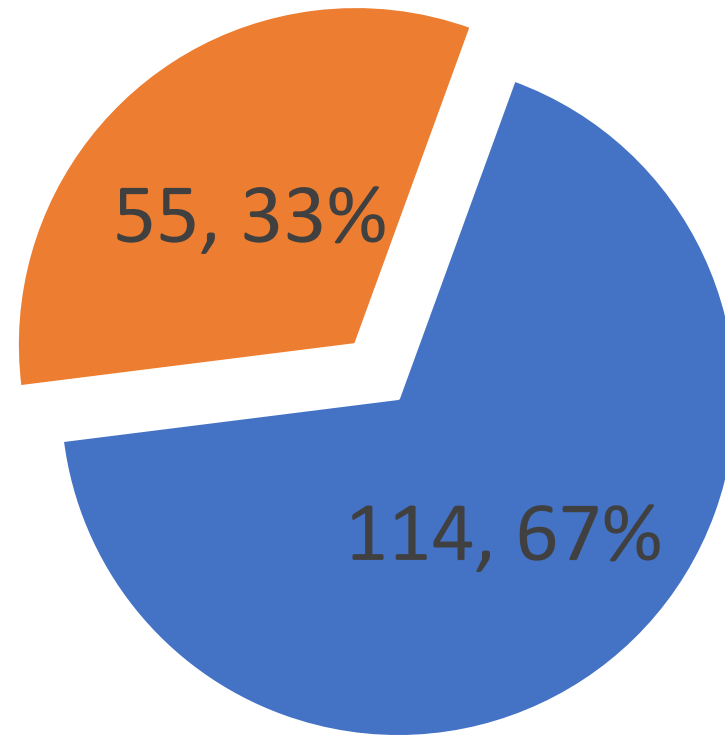
2015	1	0%	0%
2016	1	0%	1%
2017	4	2%	3%
2018	7	3%	6%
2019	15	7%	12%
2020	33	14%	27%
2021	102	45%	71%
2022	59	26%	97%
2023	7	3%	100%



Data from the current year is available for only 3% of the indicators

27% of the indicators have data older than 3 years

TARGETS



■ Measured ■ Not measured

Innovative Methodologies for SDGs progress assessment



Selection of indicators

Indicators are selected based on the availability of two or more data points for more than 40% of the countries in the respective country grouping.

Leaving no one behind – vulnerable group identified when demographic disaggregation is available



Target setting

Direct Method, Factor2015 (implicit or explicit targets values) for almost **one third** of SDGs

Champion area approach: Average top five performers

Methodology of tracking progress towards the SDGs in Africa

Two principal measures are used to assess regional and sub-regional progress towards the SDGs:

1. The Current Status Index (CSI)

It measures progress towards achieving a specific SDG target since 2000, in other words, how much progress has been made since 2000?

When the desirable direction is increasing or decreasing

$$I_{cv}^N = \frac{I_{cv} - I_0}{|TV - I_0|} \times D \quad \text{in which}$$

$$D = \begin{cases} 10 & \text{increasing is desirable} \\ -10 & \text{decreasing is desirable} \end{cases}$$

TV = Target Value (2030)

I_0 = Value of the indicator I for the start year (2000)

I_{cv} = Value of the indicator I for the current year (2022)

For parity indicators

$$I_{cv}^N = \begin{cases} 10 - \frac{|TV - I_{cv}|}{|TV - I_0|} \times 10 & \text{if } |TV - I_{cv}| \leq |TV - I_0| \\ \frac{|I_{cv} - I_0|}{|TV - I_0|} \times (-10) & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Methodology of tracking progress towards the SDGs in Africa

2. The Anticipated Progress Index API

It measures the gap between the expected/projected and targeted progress by 2030, how likely will the target be achieved by 2030?

$$\text{API} = \frac{|TV - I_{\text{target}}|}{|TV - I_{\text{base}}|} \times 100$$

$0 \leq P \leq 10$	<i>(Will meet the target with current rate or minor extra effort)</i>
$10 < P \leq 100$	<i>(Need to accelerate the current rate of progress to achieve the target)</i>
$P > 100$	<i>(Regression or no progress expected)</i>

TV = Target Value (2030)

I_{target} = Predicted value of the indicator I for the target year (2030)

I_{base} = Value of the indicator I at the base year (2015)

Methodology of tracking progress towards the SDGs in Africa

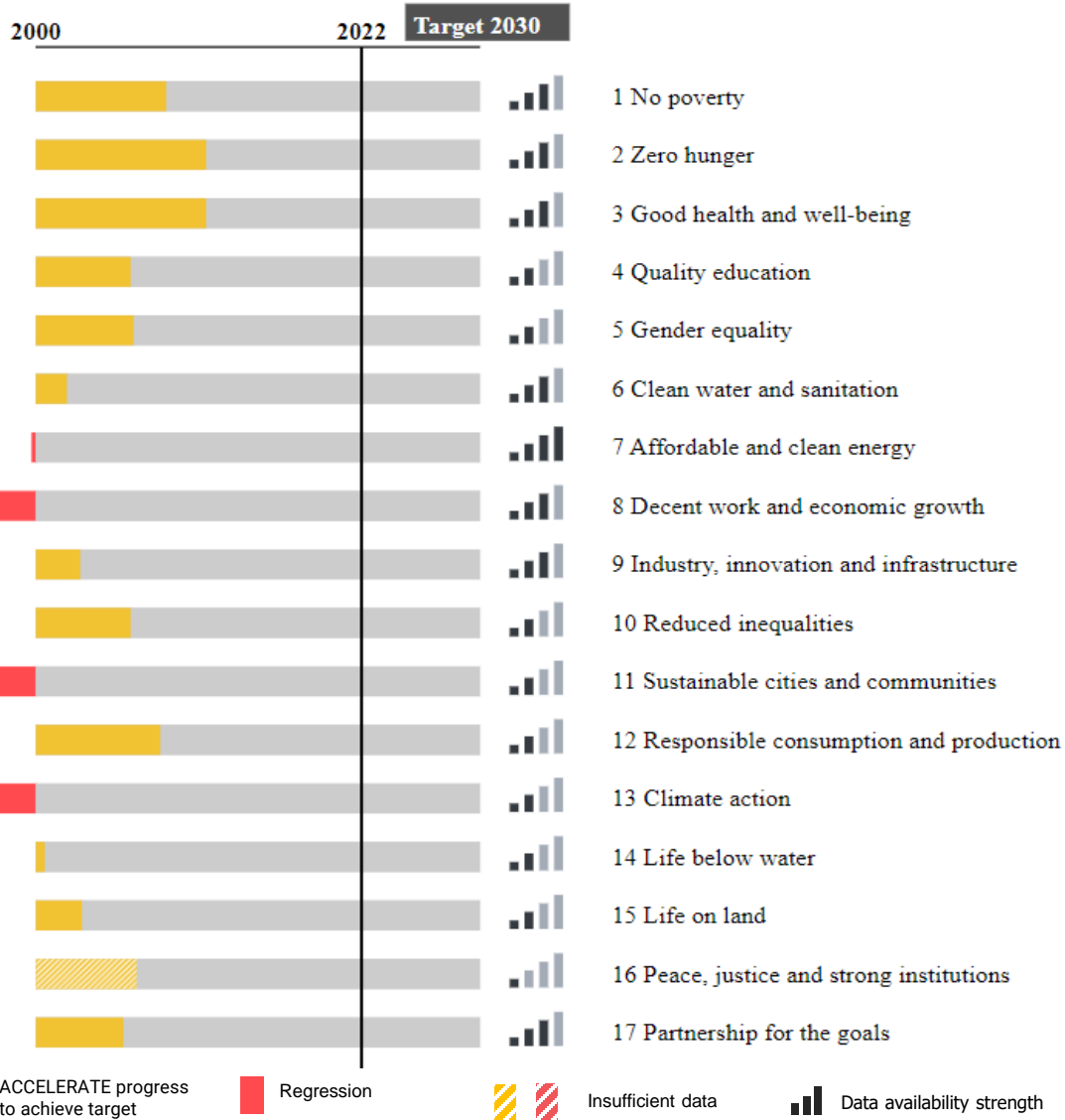
Selection of the indicators

- Indicators are selected based on the availability of two or more data points for more than 40% of the countries in the respective country grouping.
- Data source: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>
- Leaving no one behind – vulnerable group identified when demographic disaggregation is available

Target Setting

- Direct Method (implicit or explicit targets values) for almost one third of SDG indicators
- Champion area approach: Average growth rate of the top five performers

SDGs Progress at a Glance



Africa is making progress in 13 of the 17 SDGs, however the current pace of progress is insufficient to achieve the goals by 2030.



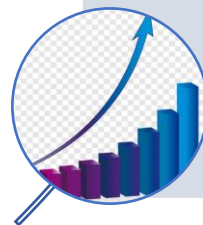
Goal 2: Zero Hunger and Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being have relatively higher progresses than the rest of SDGs.



SDG progress varies across countries and sub regions. Southern and Eastern Africa perform relatively better than the rest of the sub regions.

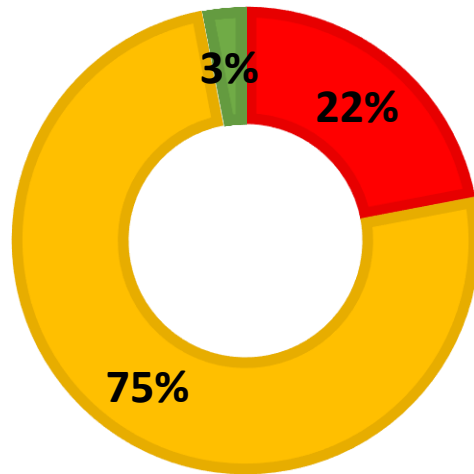


Morocco, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles and Guinea-Bissau are the top five performers, whereas Sierra Leone, Angola, Sudan, Chad and Equatorial Guinea are the lowest performers on the continent.



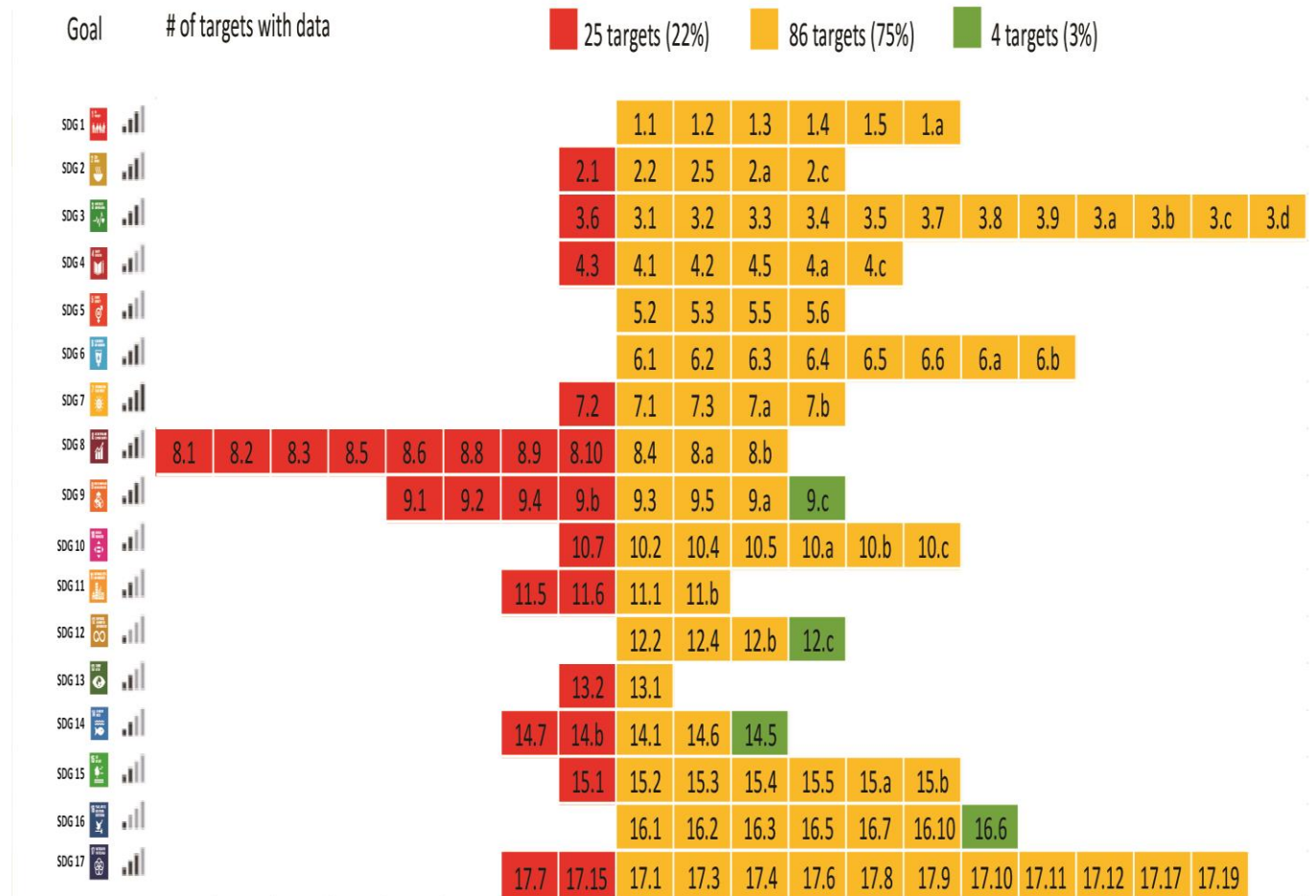
Goal 16 suffers most in terms of data availability.

Africa SDGs Status



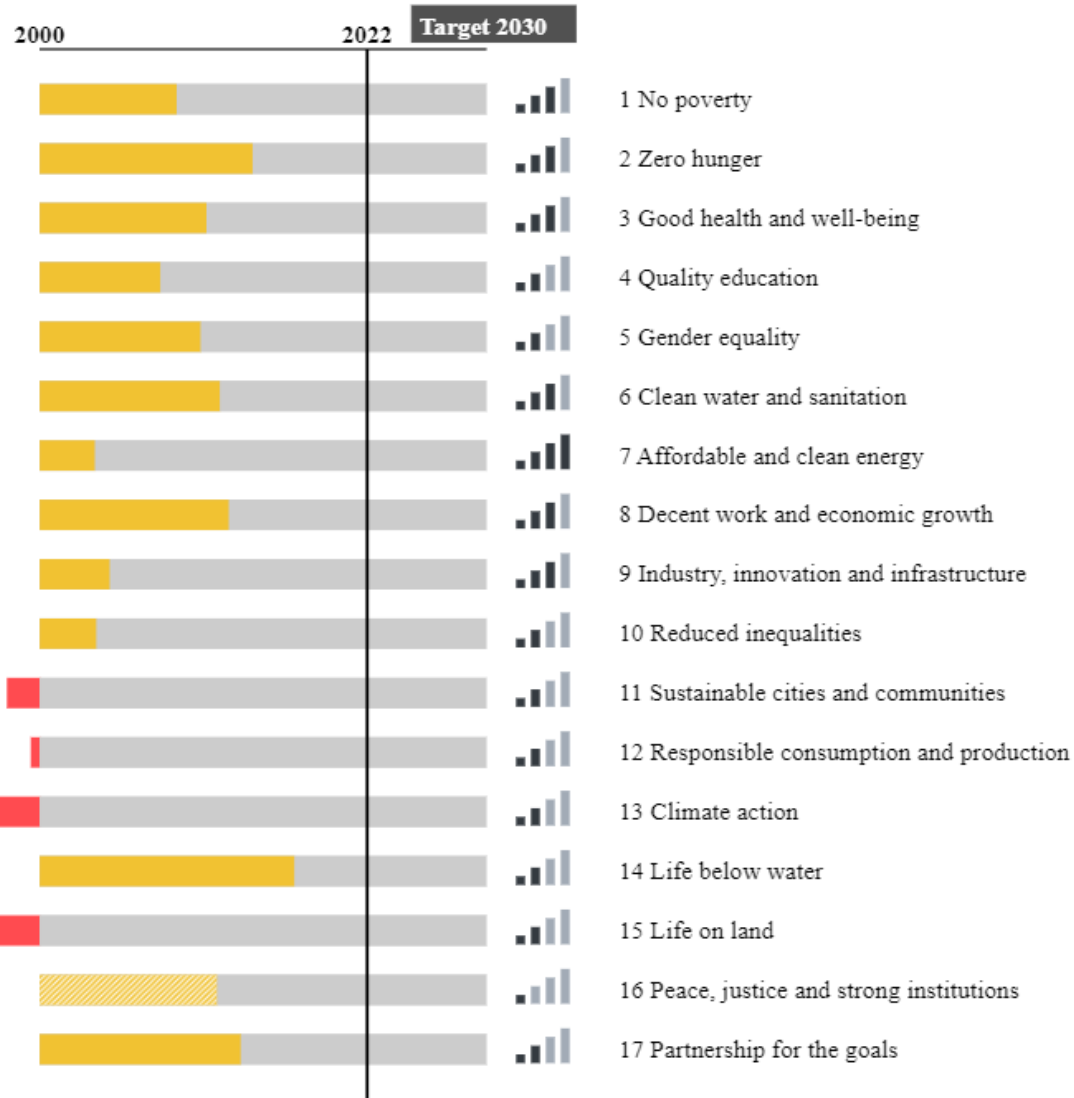
Progress is assessed for 115 out of the 169 targets due data challenges:

- Data collection challenges such as irregularity of conducting surveys and using innovative tools
- Challenges in using data sources such as administrative data and Big Data
- Timely sharing of data by member States
- Lack of disaggregation of data by different groups



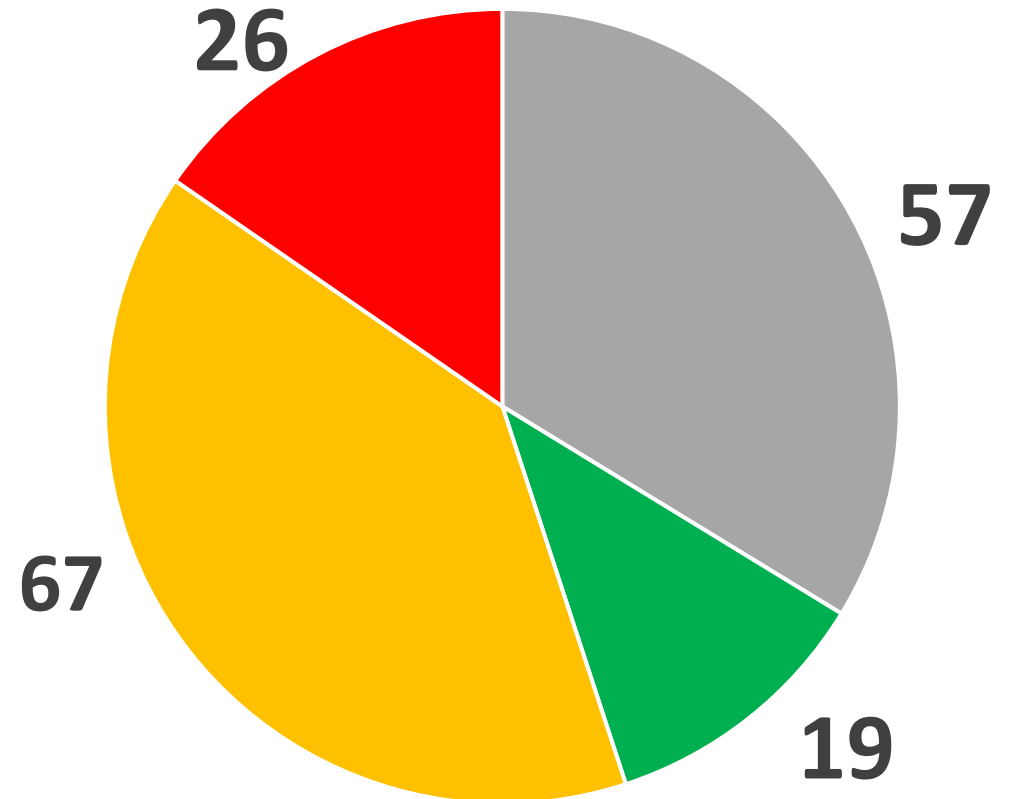
■ Maintain progress to achieve target
■ Accelerate progress to achieve target
■ Reverse trend to achieve target

Ghana SDGs Progress



■ ACCELERATE progress to achieve target
 ■ Regression
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ ■ ■ Data availability strength

Ghana SDG ASSESSMENT

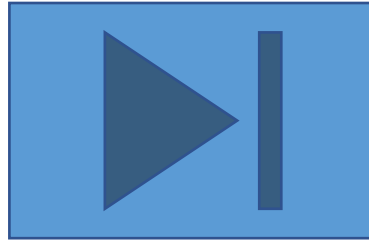


Addressing the Measurement Challenges of SDGs

- Improving data collection: Improve the frequency, timeliness, granularity, and disaggregation. It can involve the expansion of surveys, administrative data, and use of innovative data sources like big data and data science
- Investment in statistical capacity: Building the capacity of national statistical systems particularly the application of new data sources
- Developing new and alternate indicators: For targets and indicators that are hard to measure, the development of new or improved indicators might be needed.
- Collaboration: Sharing of best practices, methods, tools, etc.
- Integrating different data Sources: Combining data from different sources – such as administrative data, surveys, censuses, and big data – can provide a more insights
- Data sharing and exchange: Making data available via online platforms
- Localizing targets and indicators: Adapt targets and indicators to country specific context that can help make the measurement of progress more relevant and accurate.
- Identify new partners with tools and solutions such as the private sector, NGOs/CSO and academia.

The critical challenge in SDG is

data



<https://ecastats.uneca.org/unsdgsafrica/SDGs/SDG-progress-2023>



Thank you!

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