Before 2015 and 7 Years Reality Check of Sustainable Development Goals in Africa

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What Are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

Overview of Africa Development Before 2015

Africa Development: 7 years After
What is SDGs?

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted a new set of internationally agreed development goals (IADGs) tagged Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030.

The aim of the goals are Economic, Social and Environmental prosperity within planetary boundaries that leaves no one behind.

The SDGs are call for action by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. SDGs has 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 proposed indicators to show compliance.

The implication of SDGs 2030 Agenda is that Africa’s structural transformation must be anchored by the principles of sustainable development.

All 193 countries have unanimously committed to adhere to and implement the SDGs throughout their 15-year lifespan, up to 2030.

Hence, (SDGs) emerged as universally applicable for all countries and accounted for all aspects of development – social, economic, and environmental.
The 17 SDGs

G1: NO Poverty:
G2: Zero Hunger:
G3: Good Health and Well-Being
G4: Quality Education
G5: Gender Equality
G6: Clean Water and Sanitation
G7: Affordable and Clean Energy
G8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
G9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
G10: Reduced Inequalities
G11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
G12: Responsible Consumption and Production
G13: Climate Action
G14: Life Below Water
G15: Life on Land
G16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
G17: Partnerships for the Goals
17 Goals, 169 Targets and 232 Indicators

96 out of 232 Indicators have data
Africa Situation before SDGs

54 Countries: Low tax revenue to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Low income trap: 28 countries are LICs

In the Global World: 56% of the poor are in Africa

228 Million poor 1990 & 410 Million in 2015

37 - low Human Development

Lowest tax Effort

Just about 2% of global GDP
Africa before 2015 Continues…

Africa status:
- Average GDP growth is below the 5% per annum
- Average in Social inclusion
- \( \rightarrow \) 2\textsuperscript{nd} most unequal region in world
- \( \rightarrow \) Education – enrolment good but slow on completion
- \( \rightarrow \) Healthcare – Maternal mortality higher global average

Data:
- Only 40\% of the SDGS indicators have data
- Only 50\% of African countries have comparable surveys over last two decades
- Both indicator and methodology framework remain incomplete
- 22\% of African nations have independent statistics offices
SDGs Summary

- Economy Prosperity
- Social Inclusiveness
- Environmental Protection
In 2022, there was an estimated increase of between 119 million and 124 million people living in extreme poverty in Africa.

Extreme poverty: Living on less than $1.25 a day and largely affects women and young people.

The COVID-19 pandemic, + climate change + Political/Religion Conflict = Extreme Poverty e.g Mali, South Sudan, B/F, Nigeria, Somalia, Ethiopia

Hunger has increasing from 8.4% in 2019 to 9.9% in 2022 (between 720 and 811 million people in Africa.

In 2020, meaning that one in three people in Africa had little or no access to healthy food, ran out of food or went sometimes days without eating.
The goals aim to end discrimination, violence and harmful practices against women and girls.

Include providing women and girls access to equal opportunities in education and employment, universal access to sexual and reproductive health care and affirming women and girl’s sexual and reproductive rights.

Targets for this goal include affirming equal rights for all in legislation and practice, eliminating discriminatory laws and practices, increasing minimum incomes and uplifting migrants and developing countries.

In Africa, nearly one in five women (736 million) have experienced sexual or physical violence since the age of 15.

The Situation is yet to reduce
Africa Situation: Indicator 3

- These SDGs focus on reducing pollution, conserving marine ecosystems, managing unregulated fishing and investing in marine science and technology to further study and protect our oceans.
- Africa is not on track to meet the Paris Agreement target of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and reaching net-zero CO2 emissions.
- To meet these goals global CO2 emissions need to be reduced from 2010 levels by at least 45% by 2030 and reduced to net-zero by 2050.
- In addition, the world must prepare for climate-related changes and disasters.
- Sadly, overfishing, land-based pollutants, plastic pollution and sewage runoff are a few human effects that threaten the health of the ocean and marine ecosystems.
- Africa are not fully on track.
SDGs and Africa Sub Continents

G1: Poverty Reduction
G2: Zero Hunger
G4: Quality Education
G5: Gender Equality
G10: Reduce inequality
G13: Climate Action
7 Years After…

- on track
- moving in the right direction
- stagnating
- moving in the wrong direction
THANK YOU.