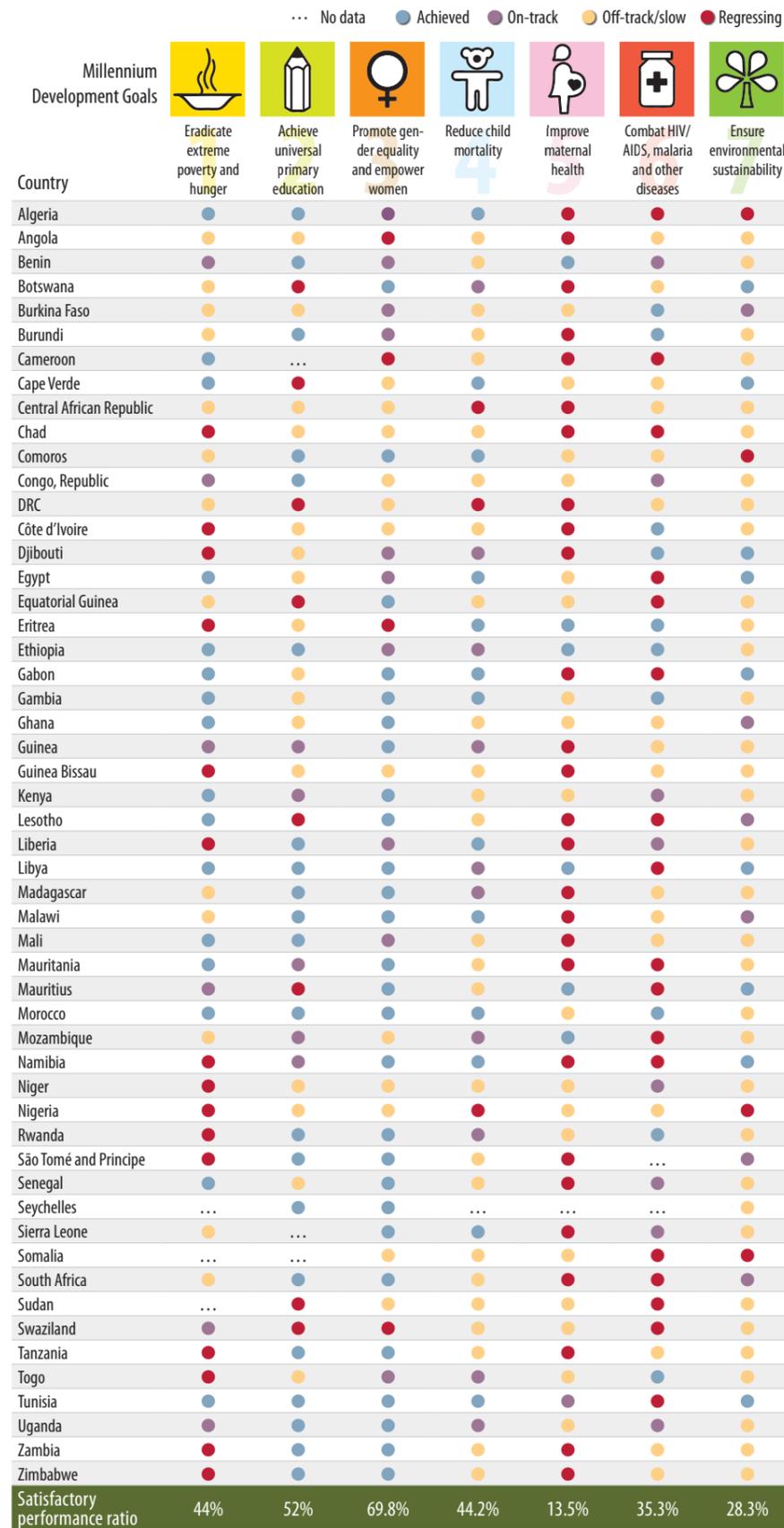


MDG SCORECARD



TRACKING MDG PROGRESS

Tracking progress on MDG achievement is an immense challenge due to a lack of sufficient, reliable, and updated data. There are also inconsistencies between national and global tracking efforts that make it difficult to compare progress across countries and regions but commendable efforts have been made.

This infographic illustrates overall MDG progress as seen in the African Economic Outlook 2010 Report.

2009 and 2010 data from other progress reports highlight the following:

GOAL 1: POVERTY AND HUNGER

Despite progress in many countries, the number of people suffering from hunger on the continent has increased.

Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, DRC, Angola, Mozambique and Malawi made the most progress in GDP growth rate per person employed. Many countries increased labour productivity but Comoros, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Mali, Namibia, Tunisia, Eritrea, Botswana and Lesotho showed a decline between 1992 and 2008.

In Burkina Faso, Comoros, Djibouti, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Morocco, Libya and Madagascar the prevalence of underweight children increased.¹ Undernourished population decreased in Nigeria and Ghana, but increased in Gambia, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.²

According to IFPRI, African countries that achieved the most progress in combatting hunger are: Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana and Mozambique. The largest deterioration between 1990 and 2010 is seen in the DRC and Burundi, which together with Chad and Eritrea have the most alarming 2010 Global Hunger Index scores.³

1 Data not available for Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Cape Verde
2 FAO 2009 The State of Food Insecurity in the World Economic Crisis
3 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (2010) Global Hunger Index

GOAL 2: EDUCATION

African countries continue to show overall progress in net enrollment in primary education where Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Madagascar, Mauritania and Morocco showed significant improvement as did Burkina Faso, Burundi, Djibouti, Gambia, Ghana, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland and Togo. DRC and Equatorial Guinea reversed progress (1991-2007).

Guinea, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Malawi, Madagascar, Tanzania and Togo have made significant progress in improving primary completion rates while Burundi and Mauritius were the only two countries to register a setback.¹

1 AU, AfDB, UNECA and UNDP (2010) Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals, MDG Report 2010

GOAL 3: WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

The gender parity index in primary education (1991-2007) shows that Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Madagascar, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and have regressed. Mauritius is the only country that has managed to maintain gender parity for the same period. Other countries have only marginally increased gender parity.

Women's representation in African parliaments has made significant progress. Of 37 countries only six - Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Egypt and Cameroon - show that parliamentary seats held by women decreased between 1990 and 2009. The most progress was seen in Rwanda followed by Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and Uganda.¹

1 AU, AfDB, UNECA and UNDP (2010)

GOAL 6: HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Africa has sustained the progress made in tackling HIV/AIDS. Namibia and Rwanda made remarkable increase in knowledge about HIV prevention between 2000 and 2008 but most countries will not meet the 95% knowledge target by 2010 set by the UN. Condom use has also gained acceptance in some countries such as Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia and Nigeria. As of December 2008, some 3 million Africans were estimated to be receiving antiretroviral therapy (44% of the estimated need).¹

1 UNAIDS, AIDS Epidemic Update 2009

Malaria mortality has dropped in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zambia and the Zanzibar region of Tanzania. Between 2000 and 2008/2009 there was significant increase in the use of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITN) to protect from malaria. The proportion of children under five sleeping under ITNs rose considerably in Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Zambia.²

The TB prevalence rate has been rising in Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo and Tunisia. It declined

2 UN (2010) The Millennium Development Goals Report

GOAL 4: CHILD MORTALITY

Overall African under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined at an insufficient rate to attain the MDG target between 1990 and 2008. U5MR progress has been most striking in Eritrea and Malawi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique and Niger.¹

Progress remains slow in Mauritania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Central African Republic and Swaziland.

Between 1990-2008, there was no change in DRC or Somalia. While in Chad, Congo, Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe, the U5MR increased.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined between 1990 and 2008. Mozambique recorded the greatest reduction, followed by Malawi, Niger and Ethiopia. Kenya was the worst performer, followed by Chad, Congo, Lesotho, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

Between 2000 and 2008, 16 countries increased their measles immunization: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Niger,

1 UN (2010) The Millennium Development Goals Report

in Egypt, Nigeria and Morocco.³ Nine countries are still classified by WHO as TB high-burden countries: DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

3 AU, AfDB, UNECA and UNDP (2010)

GOAL 5: MATERNAL HEALTH

DRC, Ethiopia and Nigeria, account for 50% of all maternal deaths globally. Although the Maternal Mortality Ratio has fallen in both Nigeria and Ethiopia, it needs to fall at a much faster rate for the overall picture to change.¹

Most African countries are unlikely to achieve the target as only ten countries have reached an over 50% contraceptive prevalence rate: Mauritius, Morocco, Algeria, Cape Verde, Egypt, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Swaziland.

Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, and Morocco report the lowest adolescent birth rates on the continent. It is highest in Chad, Mali, Mozambique and Niger.²

1 The Lancet (Hogan et al., 2010)
2 AU, AfDB, UNECA and UNDP (2010)

Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Sudan. Benin, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Egypt, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe reported a setback over the same period.²

2 AU, AfDB, UNECA and UNDP (2010)

except Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, and the Seychelles. Libya is the highest emitter of CO₂ per capita in Africa.

Many countries showed an improvement in access to safe drinking water. In 2008, Botswana, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gambia, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, and Tunisia reached over 90% coverage. DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone and Somalia had less than 50% coverage.

Progress in sanitation is still slow. Only Algeria, Egypt, Libya, and Mauritius have 90% of their population with access to improved sanitation. Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Togo have less than 20%.

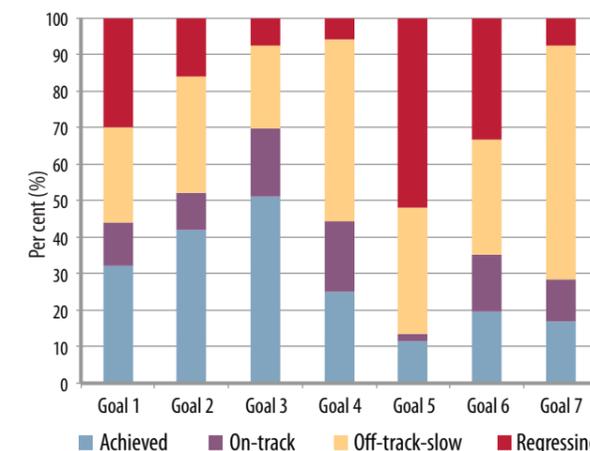
GOAL 7: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Many countries are yet to include environmental sustainability in their national development plans. Most are failing to honor commitments made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and NEPAD's Environment Initiative.

Africa is the lowest emitter of carbon dioxide as a global region. CO₂ emissions between 1990 and 2006 decreased in most countries

1 AU, AfDB, UNECA and UNDP (2010)

MIXED PROGRESS IN AFRICA



Source: Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, African Economic Outlook 2010.