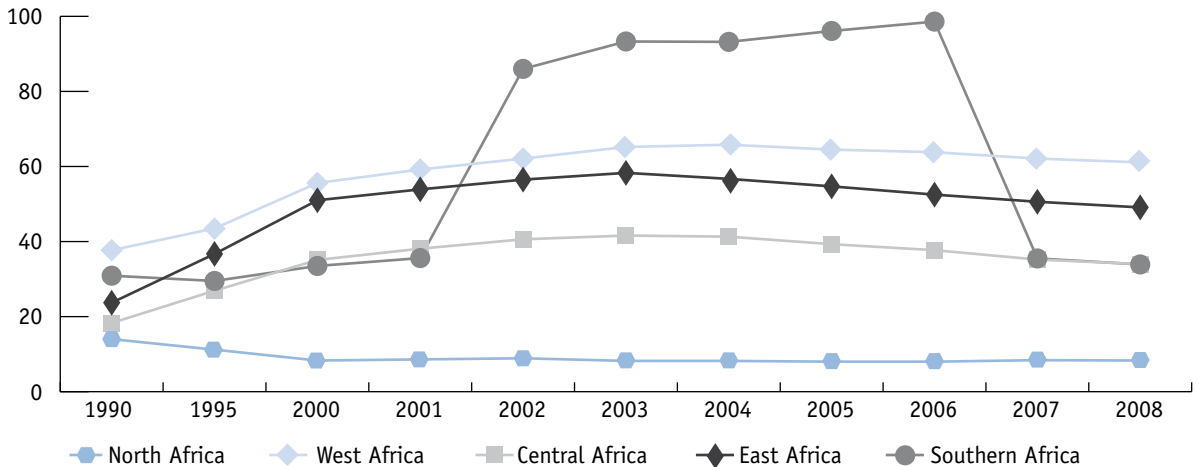


Figure 44: Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population by African subregion, 1990–2008



Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Note: For the purpose of subregional analysis, the data are weighted by population size.

and efficacy⁶² of medicines need to be better monitored. In particular, laboratory capability for malaria diagnosis, TB culture, and Directly Observed Short-Course Treatment (DOTs) is weak and needs to be strengthened.

Second, human resources in the sector are still insufficient to address the African health burden, in terms of numbers, skills, and remuneration. For example, WHO estimates that the minimum recommended health workforce density to achieve the health-related MDGs is 2.5 health workers per 1,000 population. However, for the Africa region, the average health workforce density is estimated at 0.8 workers per 1,000 population.

⁶² Resistance is a big challenge for TB treatment. There are several causes, including inadequate treatment regimes, inadequate dosage, poor quality drugs, over-the-counter medications, and poor adherence to treatment.

Finally, public health partnerships with the private sector need to be enhanced and better monitored. The situation is especially pressing because a significant part of the population seeks care from the private sector with over-the-counter medicines and monotherapies that can lead to resistance, yet regulatory mechanisms are not in place to address this problem. As a result, comprehensive monitoring of program performance remains a challenge.

GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental preservation is an essential foundation for sustainable development and poverty alleviation. As such, failure to achieve biodiversity stability will undermine social and economic development efforts. Furthermore, forests play a critical role in sustaining the health of the environment by

mitigating climate change, conserving biological diversity, maintaining clean and reliable water resources, controlling erosion, protecting agricultural soils, providing low-cost and renewable energy, and enhancing the urban environment. It is a sad indictment of our global society that uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources such as forests, land, water, and fisheries – often by the powerful few – has caused alarming changes to our natural world in recent decades. This has proved especially harmful for the most vulnerable people in the world, who depend on natural resources for their livelihood (ECA, 2010b).

The overall situation for MDG 7 is that most countries seem committed, in principle, to achieving the goal of environmental sustainability, but progress is slow in meeting the targets. Greenhouse gas emissions are still rising and only a few countries have achieved substantial reductions. Difficulties are being experienced in meeting the biodiversity target, as only a small number of countries have made headway in protected area coverage.

Advances are being made in access to improved water sources, but access to improved sanitation is still a challenge in most countries, especially for the rural populations. The struggle to meet MDG 7, and indeed other MDGs in Africa, is exacerbated by the threat of climate change and its potential impacts on ecosystems, water supply, and the degradation of biodiversity.

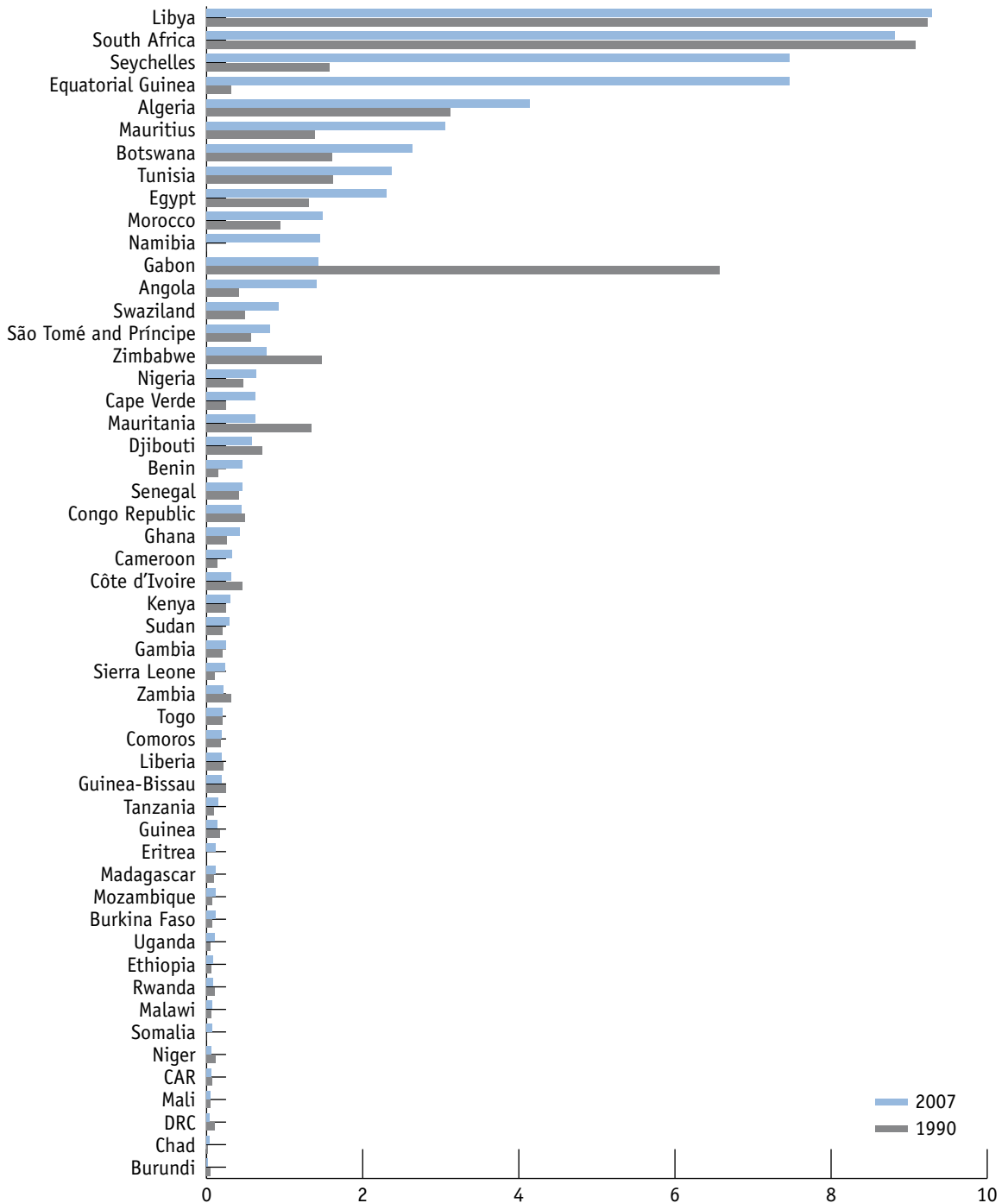
Most data for the four targets composing Goal 7 are either not available at the country level or have not been updated since the *2010 MDG Progress Report*. In this respect, the assessment of progress for this Goal will only cover indicators where data are available and have been updated.

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicator 7.2: CO₂ emissions, total, per capita, and per US\$ 1 GDP (PPP)

Emissions from all fuel sources have increased on the African continent over time, with liquid and solid fuels each accounting for approximately 36 percent and gas fuels accounting for 16.3 percent of the region's total emissions (Boden et al., 2010). It should be noted, however, that Africa is a very small contributor to world CO₂ emissions (less than 4 percent). A few countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, and South Africa) account for most of the emissions from fossil fuels. In 36 African countries, CO₂ emissions increased between 1990 and 2007 and among these, three countries – Equatorial Guinea (7.1 percent), Seychelles (5.9 percent), and Mauritius (1.7 percent) – recorded substantial increases. On the other hand, 16 countries registered reductions, with Gabon significantly reducing CO₂ emissions by 5.1 metric tons per capita between 1990 and 2007 (*Figure 45*).

Some African countries (e.g., South Africa and Zambia) have introduced carbon tax policies as a way of reducing their carbon footprint. The tax is levied on vehicles that cannot produce certified CO₂ vehicle emissions data, and is largely based on vehicle engine size. This demonstrates that regulatory interventions and environmental taxes can be introduced at the national level as a mechanism to shore up environmental sustainability.

Figure 45: Metric tons of CO₂ emissions per capita (CDIAC), 1990 and 2007

Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

The African Development Bank (AfDB) has introduced a Clean Energy Investment Framework⁶³ aimed at increasing energy access on the African continent, while at the same time shifting the balance in favor of clean energy, low carbon development options. This takes account of the fact that the continent has vast renewable resources, including hydro-potential (estimated around 1,750 terawatt hour), geothermal (estimated at 9,000 megawatts), wind and solar power. Furthermore, renewable sources of energy are not only the best option to respond to the needs of Africa's large rural population, but also they can provide the necessary scale to avoid reliance on costly, small-scale, oil-based generation.

Indicator 7.3: Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs)

This indicator tracks progress toward phasing out ozone-depleting substances (ODSs), under the schedules defined by the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its later Amendments. Globally, the Montreal Protocol has proved a great success, as evidenced by a 98 percent reduction in the consumption of ODSs between 1986 and 2008.⁶⁴

In Africa the consumption of ODSs also declined markedly in a majority of countries between 1996

and 2008 (*Table 7*). The integration of sustainable development into national policy frameworks, as well as the strengthening of the global partnership for development, were factors contributing to this progress. Most African countries have managed to reduce the consumption of ODSs by cutting down on imports of ODS-associated substances. For example, South Africa has reduced its imports of halons and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and has almost completely phased out the use of ODSs, for example in aerosol spray-can propellants.

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicator 7.6: Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines a protected area as "a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values." Protected area coverage targets set by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for both terrestrial (10 percent by 2010) and marine (10 percent by 2012) environments provide a major incentive for countries to review and upgrade their protected area systems and track their progress.

⁶³ The AfDB's Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) was approved by its Board in March 2008. It complements the Bank Group's Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy (CRMA), which aims to reduce vulnerability within its regional member countries (RMCs) to climate variability and to promote climate resilience in Bank-financed development projects and programs. It also aims to build capacity and knowledge in its RMCs to address the challenges of climate change and to ensure sustainability through policy and regulatory reforms.

⁶⁴ UN (2010, p. 54).

Table 7: Consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) metric tons, 1996 and 2008

Country	1996	2008	Country	1996	2008
Nigeria	5,111.1	312.7	Eritrea	43.2	3.1
Egypt	2,944.9	726.2	Mozambique	42.4	4.9
Algeria	2,654.5	236.9	Burkina Faso	41.8	27.2
Libya	1,498.7	111.6	Mauritius	37.7	6.9
Morocco	1,465.0	212.7	Chad	35.0	21.5
Tunisia	1,011.1	59.2	Namibia	33.9	5.8
DRC	960.4	16.6	Togo	33.7	9.4
Zimbabwe	901.3	37.3	Rwanda	30.4	2.9
South Africa	798.5	435.1	Guinea-Bissau	26.3	2.2
Sudan	436.4	91.9	Swaziland	23.8	3.3
Kenya	410.6	75.7	Madagascar	23.5	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire	394.5	24.1	Djibouti	21.5	1.5
Cameroon	333.5	36.1	Gambia	21.0	0.5
Senegal	298.4	19.5	Congo Republic	18.9	2.0
Tanzania	297.5	15.4	Niger	18.1	3.1
Somalia	259.4	28.3	Uganda	15.8	0.0
Malawi	181.3	6.7	Ghana	15.7	21.6
Angola	114.8	20.2	Gabon	13.5	5.2
Mali	111.6	5.1	Mauritania	7.8	6.5
Sierra Leone	111.5	5.8	Botswana	6.7	13.6
Liberia	89.0	3.4	Lesotho	6.6	11.6
Zambia	60.9	6.9	CAR	6.5	6.7
Equatorial Guinea	60.8	8.1	São Tomé and Príncipe	4.3	0.2
Benin	59.0	6.0	Seychelles	2.4	0.6
Burundi	58.8	1.0	Comoros	2.3	0.2
Guinea	52.4	2.7	Cape Verde	2.3	0.8
Ethiopia	47.7	4.3			

Source: UNSD data (updated in August 2010).

Table 8: Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected to total territorial area, 1990 and 2009 (%)

Country	1990	2009
Djibouti	0.1	0.1
Libya	0.1	0.1
Somalia	0.3	0.3
Lesotho	0.5	0.5
Mauritius	0.4	0.7
Seychelles	0.9	0.9
Mauritania	1.1	1.1
Tunisia	1.2	1.3
Gambia	1.2	1.3
Morocco	1.1	1.5
Madagascar	1.7	2.4
Mali	2.3	2.4
Cape Verde	2.5	2.5
Comoros	0.0	2.7
Swaziland	3.0	3.0
Sudan	4.7	4.8
Burundi	3.8	4.9
Eritrea	4.9	5.0
Sierra Leone	5.0	5.0
Liberia	5.1	5.1
Egypt	2.1	6.1
Algeria	6.2	6.3
Guinea	6.8	6.8
South Africa	6.2	6.8
Niger	6.8	6.8
Congo Republic	4.7	8.5
Cameroon	6.9	9.0

Country	1990	2009
Chad	9.4	9.4
Uganda	7.3	9.7
DRC	10.0	10.0
Rwanda	9.9	10.0
Togo	11.3	11.3
Kenya	11.4	11.6
Angola	12.1	12.1
Nigeria	11.3	12.6
Ghana	13.3	13.3
Burkina Faso	13.4	13.9
Namibia	13.9	13.9
Equatorial Guinea	5.0	14.0
Gabon	3.9	14.3
CAR	14.4	14.7
Mozambique	13.8	14.8
Malawi	15.0	15.0
Ethiopia	17.7	18.4
Côte d'Ivoire	21.8	21.8
Senegal	23.1	23.5
Benin	23.8	23.8
Guinea-Bissau	5.8	26.9
Tanzania	25.7	27.0
Zimbabwe	18.0	28.0
Botswana	30.3	30.9
Zambia	36.0	36.0

Source: UNSD data (updated June 2010).

In the period 1990–2009, 34 countries registered improvements in the proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected. By 2009, a total of 23 countries had reached the target of having at least 10 percent of their territorial and marine areas protected, compared to 19 countries in 1990 (*Table 8*). Four countries that made noteworthy progress over the 1990–2009 period were Guinea-Bissau (from 5.8 percent to 26.9 percent protected areas), Equatorial Guinea (from 5.0 percent to 14.0 percent), Gabon (from 3.9 percent to 14.3 percent), and Zimbabwe (from 18.0 percent to 28 percent).

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicator 7.8: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

Although the population with access to safe drinking water increased from 56 percent in 1990 to 65 percent in 2008, the rate of progress is insufficient for the continent to reach the target by 2015 (*Table 9*). Access to an improved water source in rural areas increased from 40 percent in 1990 to 53 percent in 2008, while access in urban areas stagnated between 1990 and 2008 at 86 percent. The situation is exacerbated by rapid urbanization, linked to the growth of slums.

Table 9: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source, 1990 and 2008 (%)

Population	1990	2008
Urban	86	86
Rural	40	53
Total	56	65

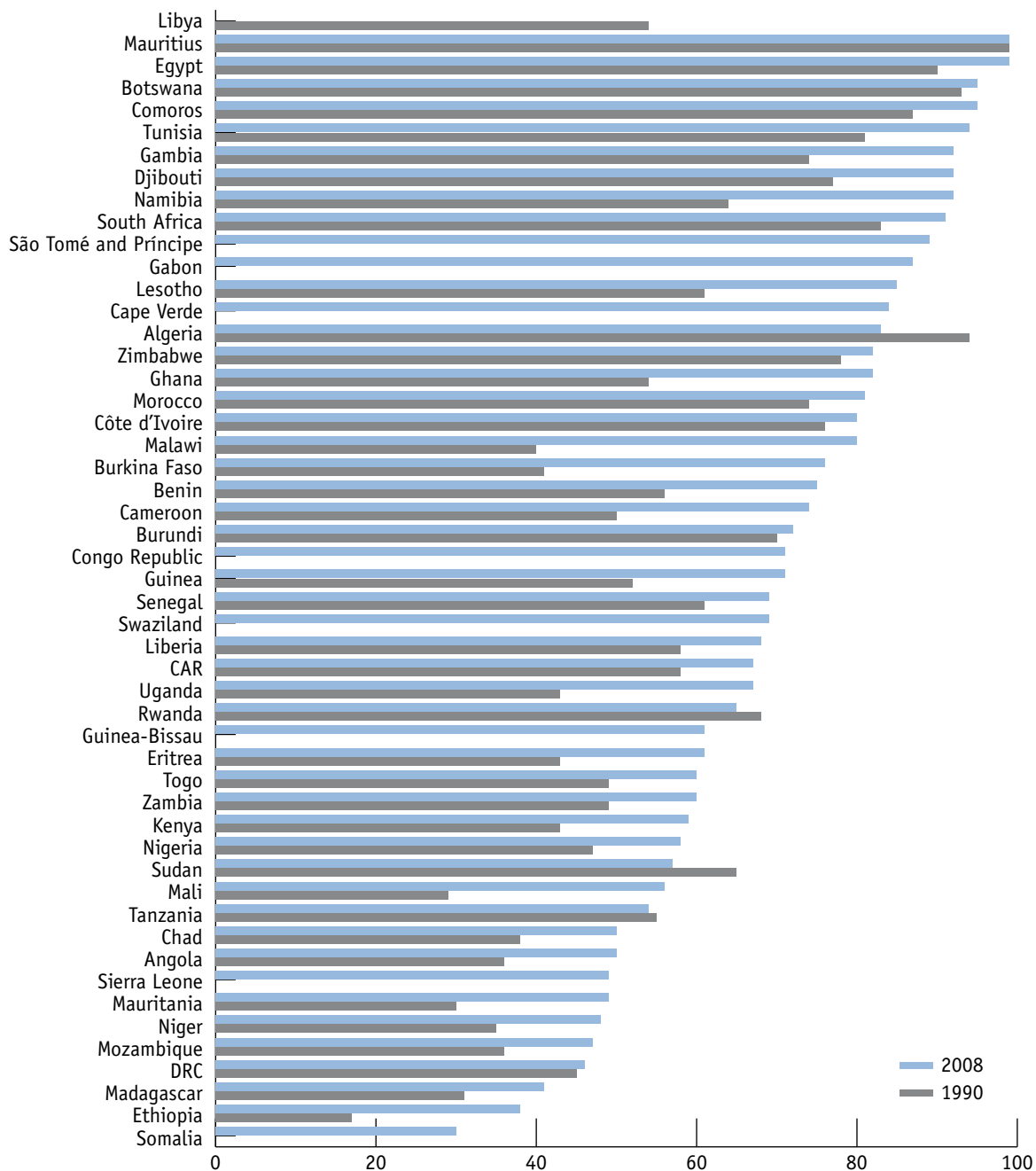
Source: UNSD (updated June 2010).

Between 1990 and 2008, a total of 37 of the 42 countries with data registered improvements of varying magnitudes in water coverage rates. However, four countries (Algeria, Rwanda, The Sudan, and Tanzania) registered declines, and in Mauritius the rate remained unchanged (*Figure 46*). Trends for this indicator reveal sharp urban-rural disparities in access, with rural dwellers having relatively less access to improved water facilities. Progress on this indicator has largely been driven by the urban sector. This can be attributed to water sector reforms which have been implemented in a number of countries. These reforms by and large have involved to some extent the private sector, but equity considerations in access to water supplies have not been adequately addressed (ECA, 2009a).

Urban coverage – improved water supply

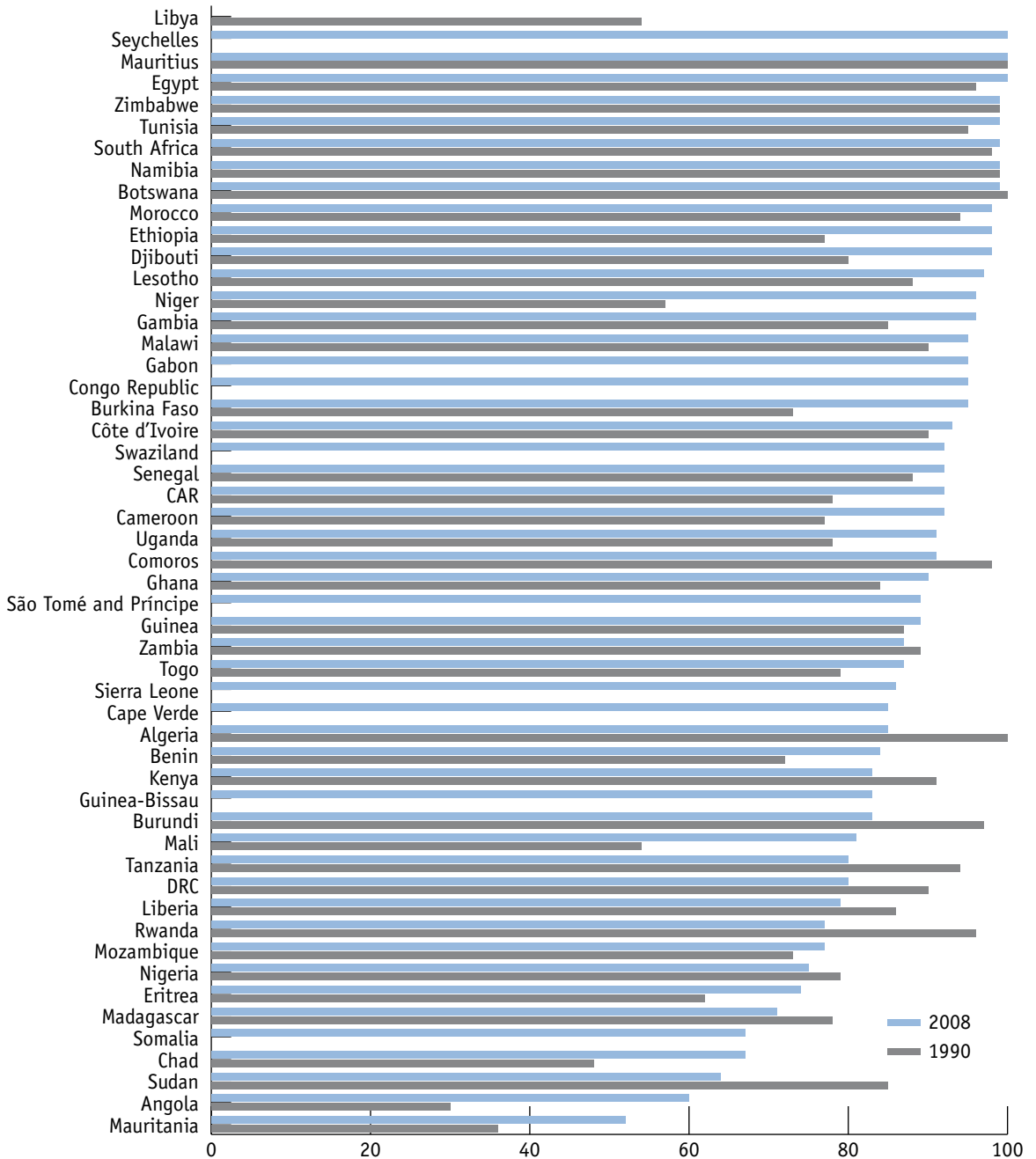
The percentage of the urban population with access to an improved water source ranged from 52 percent (Mauritania) to 100 percent (Egypt, Mauritius, and Seychelles) in 2008. In 1990, 26 countries had at least 80 percent coverage to an improved water supply in urban areas, compared to 40 countries in 2008. The worst-performers in 1990 were Angola, Chad, and Mauritania, which had urban coverage of less than 50 percent. However, by 2008 no country had a coverage rate of less than 50 percent in urban areas (*Figure 47*).

Figure 46: Progress on access to an improved water source – urban and rural (% of total population), 1990–2008



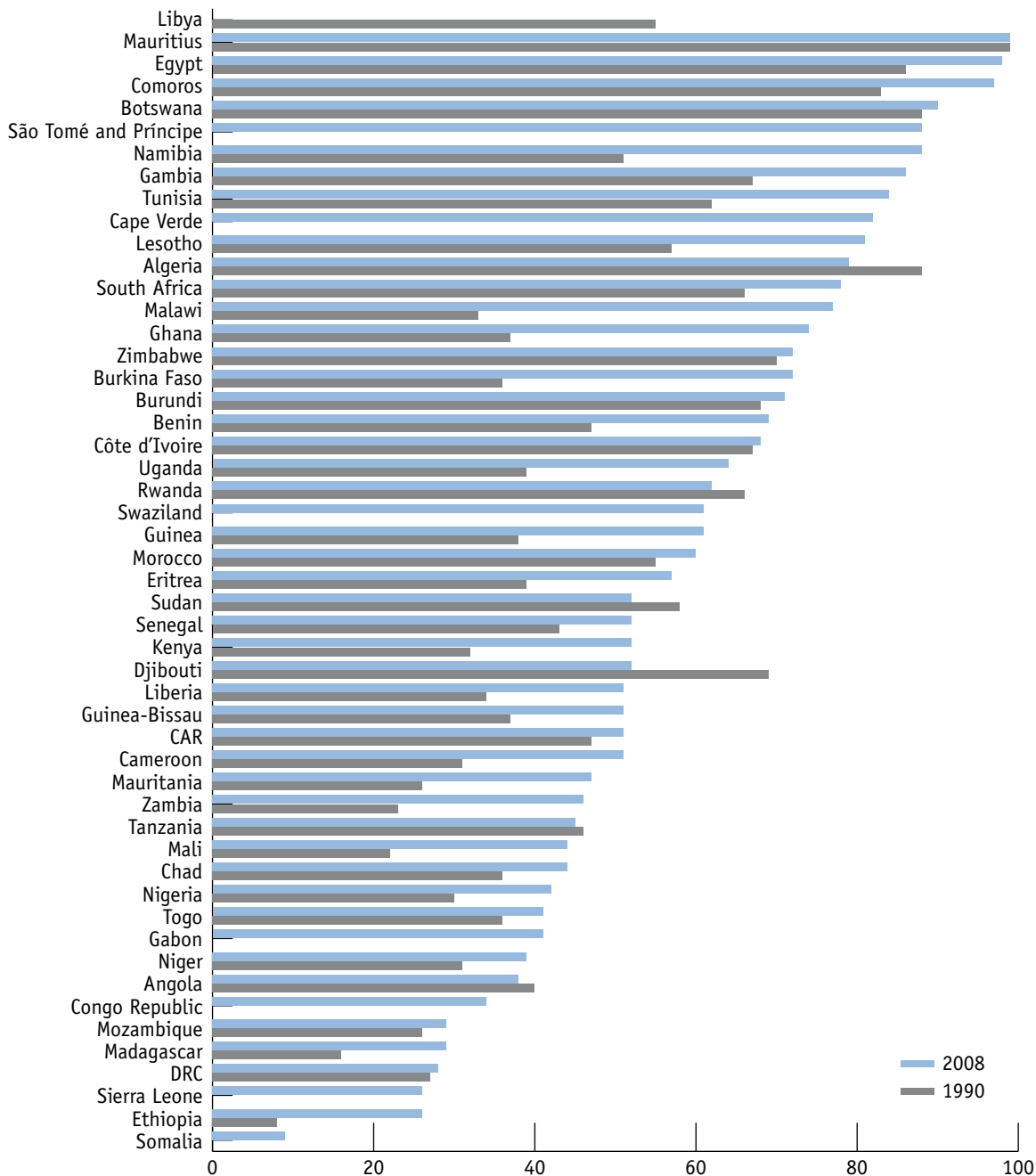
Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Figure 47: Progress on urban access to an improved water source (% of urban population), 1990 and 2008



Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Figure 48: Progress on rural access to an improved water source (% of rural population), 1990 and 2008



Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Rural coverage – improved water supply

The number of countries with coverage rates to an improved water supply of 80 percent or more in rural areas increased from six countries (Algeria, Botswana, Comoros, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, and Mauritius) in 1990 to 10 countries (Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Egypt, The Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe and Tunisia) in 2008. The coverage rates of less than 50 percent in rural areas decreased from 26 countries in 1990 to 17 countries in 2008. There was a wide variation between countries for this indicator, from just 9 percent for Somalia to 99 percent for Mauritius (Figure 48).

Indicator 7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

The use of improved sanitation facilities is generally low in Africa, at just 41 percent in 2008. This means that it has increased by only 5 percentage points over a period of 20 years (from 36 percent in 1990). Two of the key constraints to improved sanitation are the high cost of infrastructural work and the low returns to investment for the private sector. The latter consideration helps to explain why public–private partnerships are rare in the sanitation sector. It is estimated that 242 million people were using improved sanitation facilities in 2006, so to increase this to 66 percent of the African population (to meet Target 7.C), African countries would need to extend such facilities to an additional 370 million people.

There are stark disparities between rural and urban areas in relation to this indicator. In urban areas, the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility was 58 percent in 1990, which declined slightly to 56 percent in 2008. This may

be attributed to the high percentage of slum dwellers and a rapidly expanding urban population. Populations in rural areas continued to have lower access to improved sanitation than those in urban areas. However, the rate of progress in rural areas was greater – rising from 26 percent in 1990 to 32 percent in 2008 (Table 10). The percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities in rural areas ranged from 3 percent (Togo) to 96 percent (Libya) in 2008 (Figure 50). In urban areas the range was from 15 percent (Madagascar) to 98 percent (Algeria) (Figure 51).

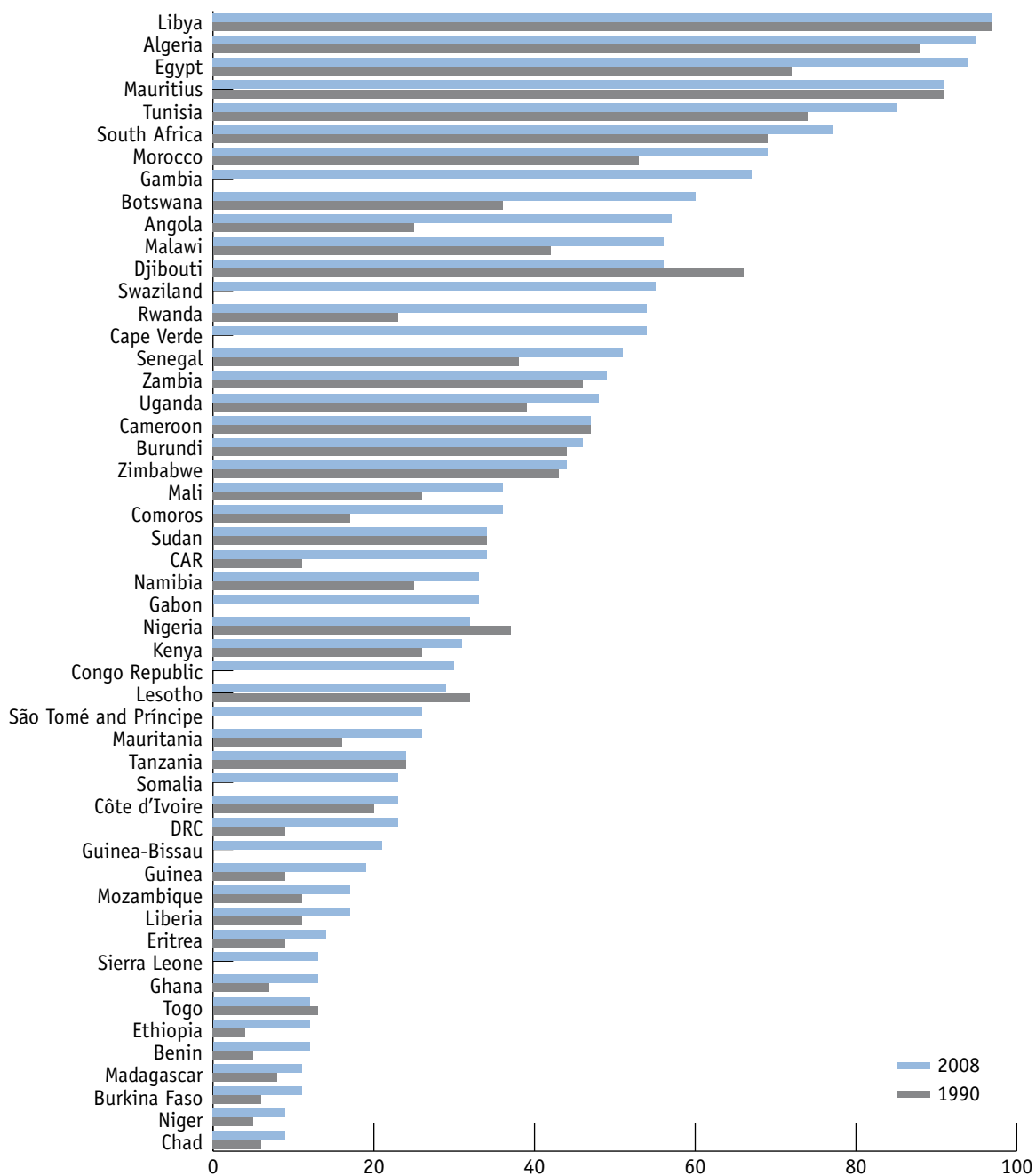
Overall, the majority of the countries (33 of 43 countries where data are available) registered improvements of varying magnitudes in the access to improved sanitation facilities. Only four countries (Djibouti, Lesotho, Nigeria, and Togo) registered regressions. Progress in five countries (Cameroon, Libya, Mauritius, The Sudan, and Tanzania) stalled, recording no improvements over the 1990 levels (Figure 49).

Table 10: Proportion of populations using an improved sanitation facility, 1990 and 2008 (%)

Population	1990	2008
Urban	58	56
Rural	26	32
Total	36	41

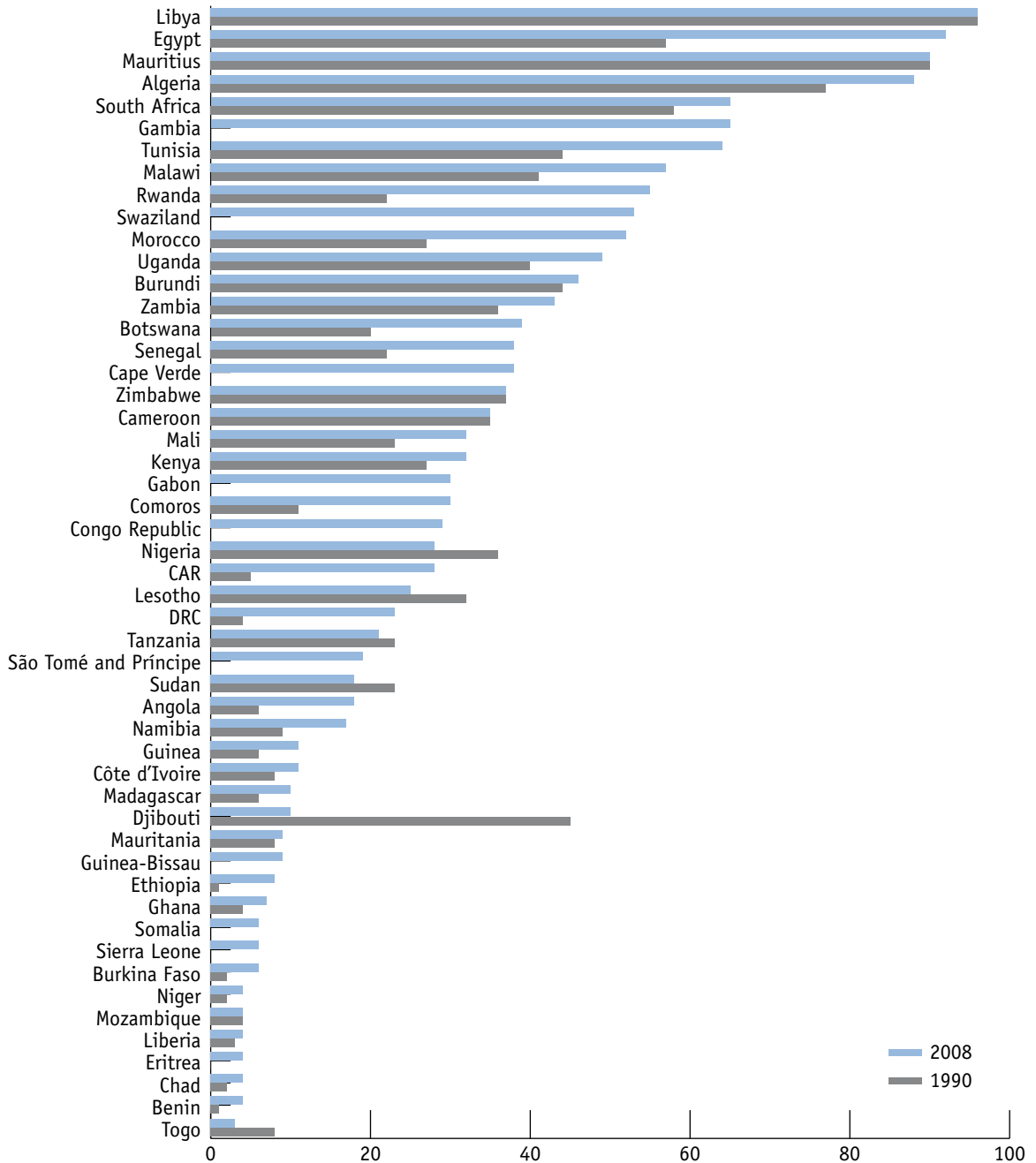
Source: OECD (2010).

Figure 49: Progress on access to improved sanitation facilities – urban and rural (% of total population), 1990 and 2008 (%)



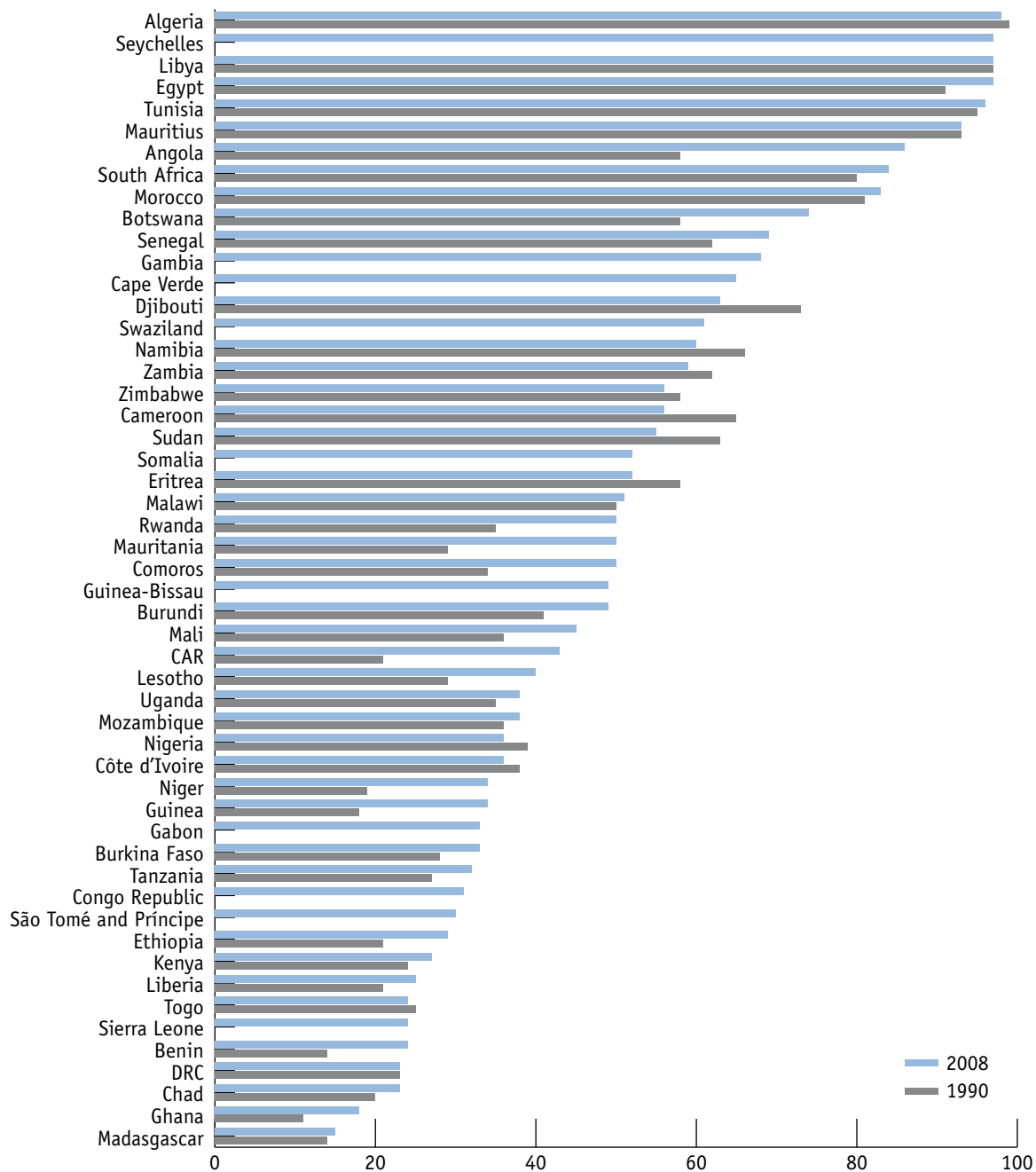
Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Figure 50: Progress on rural access to improved sanitation facilities (% of rural population), 1990 and 2008

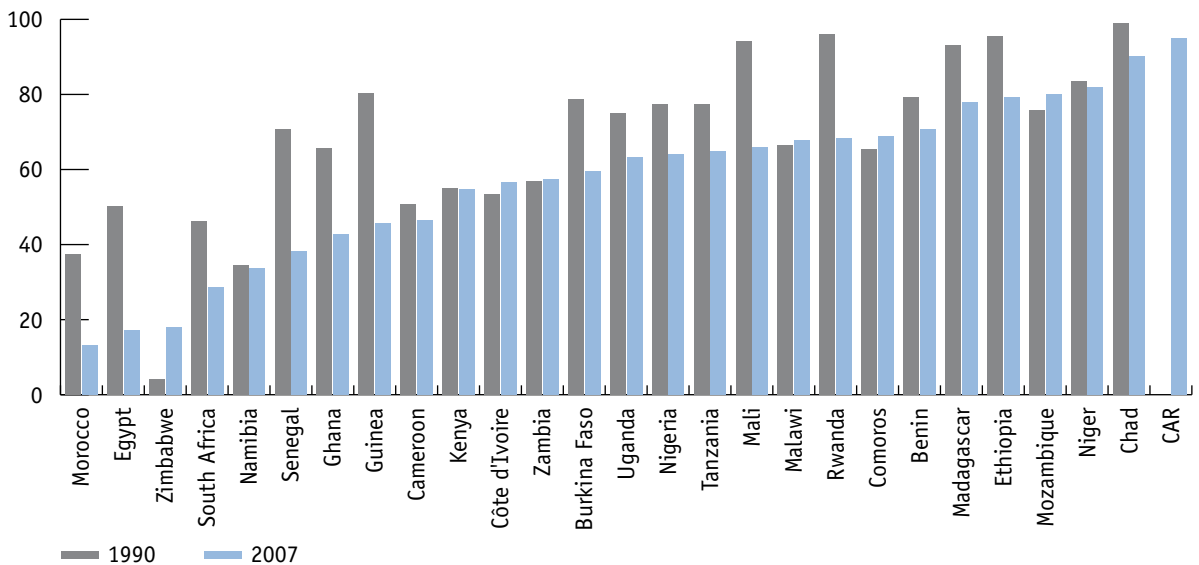


Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Figure 51: Progress on urban access to improved sanitation facilities as (% of urban population), 1990 and 2008



Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Figure 52: Slum population as % of urban population (selected countries), 1990 and 2007

Source: Compiled from UNSD data (updated in June 2010).

Social equity considerations have to be factored in when discussing the slow rate of progress toward improved sanitation access. According to an ECA study (ECA, 2009b) of 11 African Least Developed Countries (LDCs), countries such as Zambia, Niger, and Rwanda have witnessed a dramatic spread of unequal access. The study showed greater access to improved sanitation by wealthier populations, to the detriment of the poor. On a positive note, countries such as Uganda and Malawi, which have integrated a water and sanitation policy into their National Development Plans/Poverty Reduction Strategies, have made considerable progress toward more equitable water and sanitation coverage.

Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicator 7.10: Proportion of urban population living in slums

Africa has the largest slum population worldwide, with 211.3 million persons (or 75 percent of its urban population) living in slum areas. In North Africa, 13.3 percent of its population lives in slums, but in the rest of the continent the proportion is much higher, at 61.7 percent (UN-Habitat, 2010). In terms of progress, the lives of 24 million slum dwellers have improved during the last decade through improvements in housing conditions and better access to amenities such as water supply and sanitation (see earlier discussion on Indicators 7.8 and 7.9). However, there has been a reduction of only 5 percent in the number of slum residents in Africa (excluding North Africa).

North Africa, on the other hand, has made the greatest progress by improving the lives of 8.7 million, or 34.9 percent, slum dwellers (UN-Habitat, 2010).

At the country level, the trend shows that of the 27 African countries with available data for both 1990 and 2007, Egypt, Senegal, Guinea, Mali, and Rwanda made the most progress in reducing their urban slum populations by more than 25 percentage points during this time span. However, in CAR, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe the proportion of the urban population living in slums increased over the period 1990–2007. A number of countries (CAR, Chad, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Niger) still exhibit high (over 75 percent) proportions of urban population living in slum areas, while countries such as Morocco and Egypt, which have made substantial progress on this indicator, now have less than 20 percent (*Figure 52*). This narrowing of the urban divide in Morocco and Egypt accounts for two-thirds of North Africa's progress.

Africa's high rate of urbanization is one of the most challenging aspects hampering improvement to the lives of slum dwellers. In this respect, African countries need to adopt a two-pronged approach: (i) to devise policies and strategies to transform slum areas and improve the lives of people living there and (ii) to take measures to prevent the formation of new informal settlements. In regard to the second approach, municipalities need to adopt long-term policies that address the root causes of slums, such as rural-to-urban migration. There is need for strong political will, increased financial resources, as well as strategic urban planning that integrates public–private partnerships, so that the needs of the poor will be met (UN-Habitat, 2010).

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT⁶⁵

International cooperation and global partnerships are critical for achieving the MDGs. Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa remains far below the 0.7 percent commitment made by development partners at the Gleneagles Group of Eight (G-8) Summit in 2005. Goal 8 is predicated on continuing close partnerships between development partners and developing countries. Notwithstanding, new South–South cooperation with emerging nations presents an opportunity for growth and development and should be harnessed for the achievement of MDGs in Africa.

The importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for reaching the MDGs cannot be overemphasized. Africa lags behind all other regions in the use of ICT. The high cost associated with broadband connectivity in Africa has implications for the absorption of ICTs by African countries and this should be addressed in order to improve access. Overall, progress toward Goal 8 remains sluggish and more effort is needed to reap the full benefits of global partnerships.

Target 8A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

Global recovery has been high on the agenda of various international forums since the onset of the 2007/08 global financial and economic crisis. These discussions continued through 2010 and were aimed at ensuring a sustainable recovery. Notable among these were the G-20 Summits,

⁶⁵ Data for some of the indicators for Goal 8 have not been updated since the 2010 MDG Report and focus on this Goal will be on those indicators where data have been updated and are available for most countries.