

# Journal Pre-proof

How far has Africa gone in achieving Sustainable Development Goals? Exploring African Dataset

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**Article Title****How far has Africa gone in achieving Sustainable Development Goals? Exploring African Dataset****Authors**

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**Abstract**

The dataset describes the status of African countries on the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Datasets on SDG Index (SDGI) scores and other selected variables were compiled from relevant secondary sources. Graphical illustrations were used to describe the type of association existing between the SDGI scores and each of the selected variables to corroborate [1]. Further rigorous statistical analysis can be carried out using these data, in conjunction with other datasets to establish scientifically proven cause and effect relationships among the variables.

**Keywords**

Sustainable Development Goals Index, Extreme Poverty, Corruption Perceptions Index, Stunting

**Specifications Table**

<b>Subject</b>	Agricultural Economics
<b>Specific subject area</b>	Food Security, Food Policy
<b>Type of data</b>	Tables, Figures
<b>How data were acquired</b>	Government Implementation Survey

<b>Data format</b>	Raw Filtered Descriptive Analyzed
<b>Parameters for data collection</b>	The survey covers the following: (i) National strategies and baseline assessments in the executive (ii) Budgeting practices and procedures in the executive (iii) Stakeholder engagement (iv) Coordinating units in the executive (v) Legislative actions (vi) Main challenges for implementation
<b>Data source location</b>	The datasets explored and analysed are available at:  <a href="https://unsdsn.org/resources/publications/2019-africa-sdg-index-and-dashboards-report">unsdsn.org/resources/publications/2019-africa-sdg-index-and-dashboards-report</a>  <a href="https://www.transparency.org/files/content/pages/2018_CPI_ExecutiveSummary.pdf">https://www.transparency.org/files/content/pages/2018_CPI_ExecutiveSummary.pdf</a>  <a href="https://worldpoverty.io/index.html">https://worldpoverty.io/index.html</a>  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2019.08.001">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2019.08.001</a>
<b>Data accessibility</b>	Data is with this article
<b>Related research article</b>	Author's name: Olutosin A. Otekunrin <sup>a*</sup> , Oluwaseun A. Otekunrin <sup>b</sup> , S. Momoh <sup>a</sup> , Idris A. Ayinde <sup>a</sup>  Title: How far has Africa gone in achieving the Zero Hunger Target? Evidence from Nigeria  Journal: Global Food Security 22, 1-12  DOI: 10.1016/j.gfs.2019.08.001

### Value of the Data

- These data provide better a clearer picture of why the attainment of SDGs is of great importance on the African continent.
- Government, non-governmental organizations, public policy analysts, donor agencies and researchers would benefit from the data. The data provide African countries' progress report on

SDGs and other selected indicators that are useful for policy formulation, decision making and advocacy.

- Further rigorous statistical analysis can be carried out using these data, in conjunction with other datasets to establish scientifically proven cause and effect relationships among the variables.
- These data provide useful cross-country comparisons that can lead to better implementation of the sustainable development goals in Africa.

## Data

Data were compiled from different secondary sources. The 2019 SDGI ranks and scores were extracted from [2], the total population in extreme poverty was gotten from [1, 4], the stunting report was obtained from [2] while the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) was obtained from [1, 3].

Extensive desk research authenticated through consultations with experts and government officials were employed in obtaining the stunting (%) report, SDGI ranks and scores. The SDGI was computed by censoring extreme values from the distribution of each indicator, rescaling the data to enhance comparability across indicators and aggregating the indicators within and across SDGs. The data on total population in extreme poverty were obtained real time using scientifically peer-reviewed and published methodology while the CPI data were obtained from informed views of experts, analysts and businesspeople (in African countries) nationally and internationally.

Table 1 shows the SDGI ranks and scores for each of the 52 countries (Seychelles and Libya are not captured). Tunisia has the highest SDGI score of 66.01 and is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in Africa as the highest performer on all SDG goals. South Sudan with the least SDGI score of 29.18 is ranked 52<sup>nd</sup> in Africa, the worst performer on all SDG goals. Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Algeria and Angola are ranked 43<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 38<sup>th</sup> respectively.

Table 2 compares the SDGI ranks and scores of each country with their respective percentage total population in extreme poverty, percentage population of under 5 stunted children and 2018 CPI Ranks. About 0.3% of the population of Tunisia live in extreme poverty, 10.1% of under 5 children are stunted while the country has a 2018 CPI rank of 73. 84.8% of South Sudan's population live in extreme poverty with 31.1% prevalence of stunting among under 5 children and a 2018 CPI rank of 178. Figures 1, 2, and 3 support Table 2 by showing the type of associations existing between the SDGI scores and each of the selected variables.

**Table 1: 2019 SDGI Ranks and Scores**

2019 SDGI Ranks	Country	2019 SDGI Score
1	Tunisia	66.01
2	Mauritius	65.95
3	Algeria	65.55
4	Morocco	64.28
5	Cabo Verde	64

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6	Egypt	63.66
7	Sao Tome And Principe	61.78
8	Bostwana	61.44
9	Ghana	61.17
10	South Africa	59.98
11	Gabon	59.06
12	Rwanda	57.9
13	Namibia	57.01
14	Senegal	56.93
15	Kenya	56.53
16	Tanzania	55.94
17	Cote D'ivoire	55.56
18	Uganda	54.88
19	Zimbabwe	54.77
20	Burkina Faso	53.47
21	Ethiopia	53.21
22	Zambia	53.04
23	Togo	52.67
24	Malawi	52.32
25	Eswatini	52.3
26	The Gambia	51.9
27	Mali	51.74
28	Cameroon	51.54
29	Benin	51.48
30	Mozambique	51.4
31	Mauritania	51.25
32	Lesotho	50.84
33	Niger	50.32
34	Burundi	50.25
35	Sierra Leone	49.74
36	Djibouti	49.63
37	Guinea	49.34
38	Angola	49.18
39	Rep. of Congo	48.62
40	Liberia	48.02
41	Comoros	47.5
42	Sudan	47.38
43	Nigeria	47.03
44	Madagascar	45.56
45	Guinea Bissau	45.46
46	Eritrea	43.32
47	Equitorial Guinea	42.06
48	Dem. Rep. of Congo	41.62

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<b>49</b>	Somalia	40.12
<b>50</b>	Chad	38.73
<b>51</b>	Central African Rep.	36.7
<b>52</b>	South Sudan	29.18

*Source:* SDG Centre for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2019)

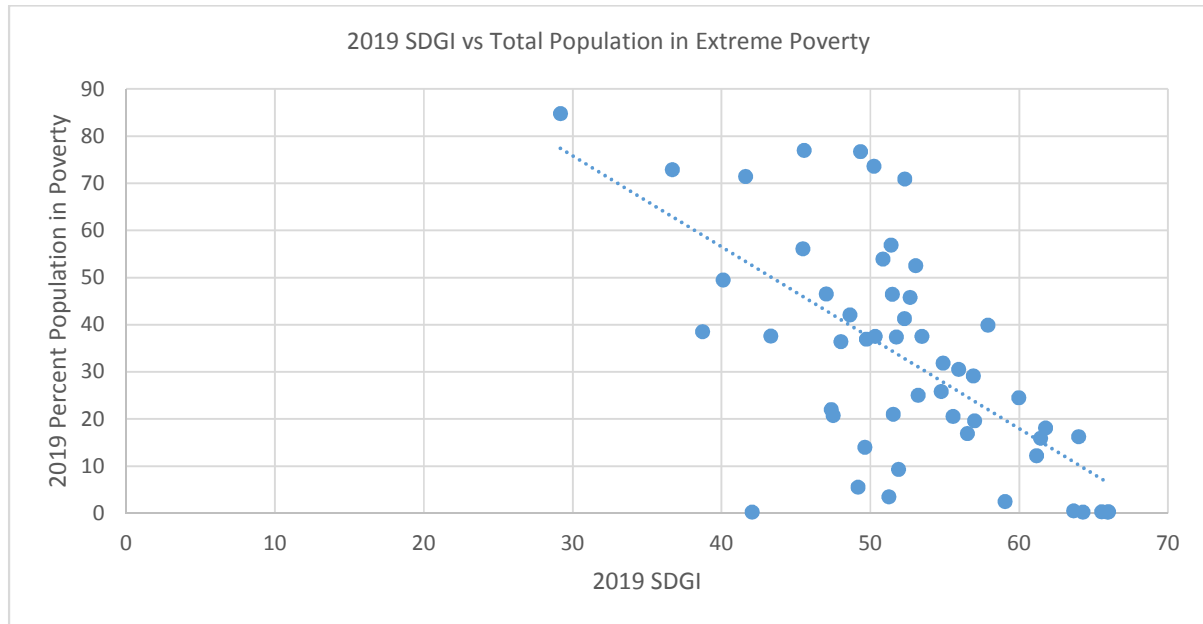
**Table 2: 2019 SDGI Ranks and Scores, 2019 percent total population in extreme poverty, 2019 percent population of under 5 stunted children and 2018 CPI Ranks of African Countries**

<b>2019 SDGI Ranks</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>2019 SDGI Score</b>	<b>Percent Total Population in Extreme Poverty</b>	<b>Stunting (%)</b>	<b>2018CPI Ranks</b>
<b>1</b>	Tunisia	66.01	0.3	10.1	73
<b>2</b>	Mauritius	65.95	0.2	NA	56
<b>3</b>	Algeria	65.55	0.3	11.7	105
<b>4</b>	Morocco	64.28	0.2	14.9	73
<b>5</b>	Cabo Verde	64	16.2	NA	45
<b>6</b>	Egypt	63.66	0.5	22.3	105
<b>7</b>	Sao Tome And Principe	61.78	18.1	17.2	46
<b>8</b>	Bostwana	61.44	15.9	31.4	34
<b>9</b>	Ghana	61.17	12.2	18.8	78
<b>10</b>	South Africa	59.98	24.5	27.4	73
<b>11</b>	Gabon	59.06	2.5	17.5	124
<b>12</b>	Rwanda	57.9	39.9	37.9	48
<b>13</b>	Namibia	57.01	19.6	23.1	52
<b>14</b>	Senegal	56.93	29.1	17	67
<b>15</b>	Kenya	56.53	16.9	26	144
<b>16</b>	Tanzania	55.94	30.5	34.4	99
<b>17</b>	Cote D'ivoire	55.56	20.5	21.6	105
<b>18</b>	Uganda	54.88	31.8	28.9	149
<b>19</b>	Zimbabwe	54.77	25.8	26.8	160
<b>20</b>	Burkina Faso	53.47	37.5	27.3	78
<b>21</b>	Ethiopia	53.21	25	38.4	144
<b>22</b>	Zambia	53.04	52.5	40	105
<b>23</b>	Togo	52.67	45.8	27.5	129
<b>24</b>	Malawi	52.32	70.9	37.1	120
<b>25</b>	Eswatini	52.3	41.3	25.5	89
<b>26</b>	The Gambia	51.9	9.3	25	93
<b>27</b>	Mali	51.74	37.4	30.4	120
<b>28</b>	Cameroon	51.54	21	31.7	152
<b>29</b>	Benin	51.48	46.4	34	85

<b>30</b>	Mozambique	51.4	56.9	43.1	158
<b>31</b>	Mauritania	51.25	3.5	27.9	144
<b>32</b>	Lesotho	50.84	53.9	33.2	78
<b>33</b>	Niger	50.32	37.5	42.2	114
<b>34</b>	Burundi	50.25	73.6	55.9	170
<b>35</b>	Sierra Leone	49.74	36.9	37.9	129
<b>36</b>	Djibouti	49.63	14	33.5	124
<b>37</b>	Guinea	49.34	76.7	32.4	138
<b>38</b>	Angola	49.18	5.5	37.6	165
<b>39</b>	Rep. of Congo	48.62	42.1	21.2	165
<b>40</b>	Liberia	48.02	36.4	32.1	120
<b>41</b>	Comoros	47.5	20.7	32.1	144
<b>42</b>	Sudan	47.38	22	38.2	172
<b>43</b>	Nigeria	47.03	46.5	43.6	144
<b>44</b>	Madagascar	45.56	77	49.2	152
<b>45</b>	Guinea Bissau	45.46	56.1	27.6	172
<b>46</b>	Eritrea	43.32	37.6	50.3	157
<b>47</b>	Equatorial Guinea	42.06	0.2	26.2	172
<b>48</b>	Dem. Rep. of Congo	41.62	71.4	42.6	161
<b>49</b>	Somalia	40.12	49.5	25.3	180
<b>50</b>	Chad	38.73	38.5	39.9	165
<b>51</b>	Central African Rep.	36.7	72.9	40.7	149
<b>52</b>	South Sudan	29.18	84.8	31.1	178

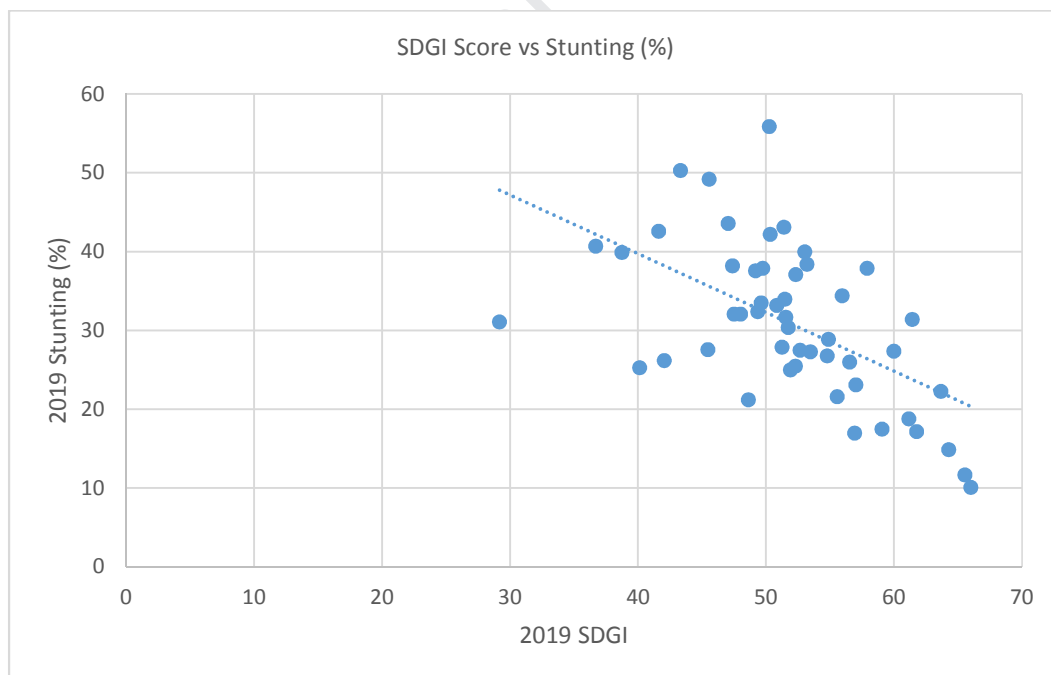
*Source: Authors' compilation from* SDG Centre for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2019); Transparency International (2019) and World Poverty Clock (2019)

*Note: NA means Not Available.*



*Figure 1: Scatter plot with trend line showing the relationship between 2019 SDGI and total population in extreme poverty (%) of African countries.*

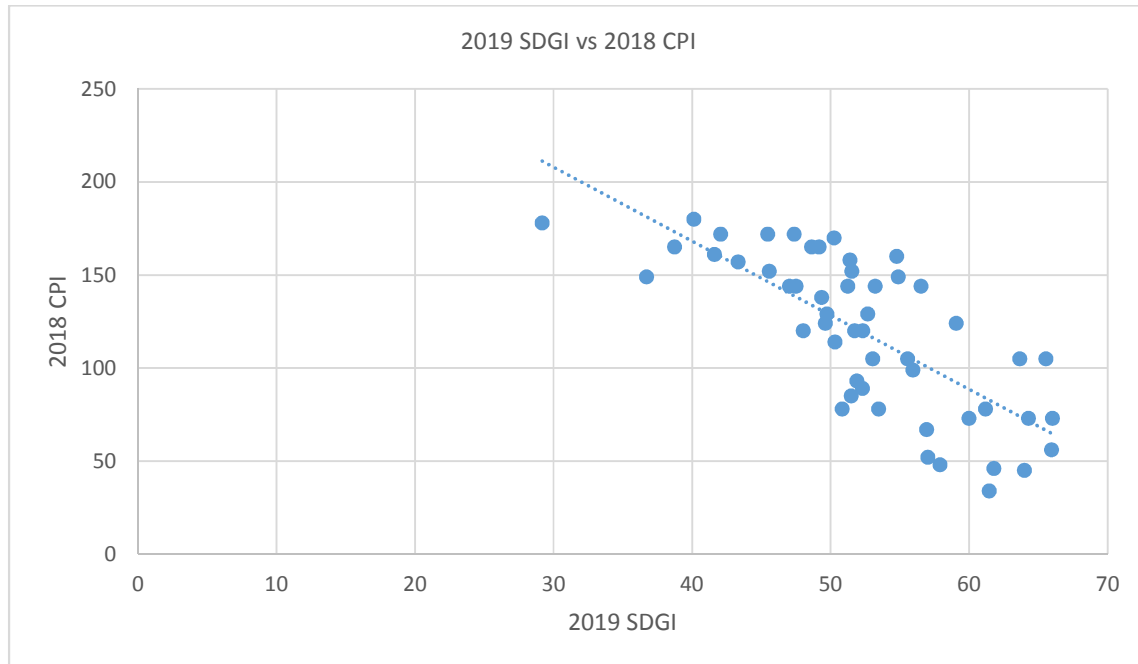
*Source: Authors' graph from compiled data*



*Figure 2: Scatter plot with trend line showing the relationship between 2019 SDGI and stunting (%) of African countries.*

*Source: Authors' graph from compiled data*





*Figure 3: Scatter plot with trend line showing the relationship between 2019 SDGI Score and 2018 CPI Ranks of African countries.*

*Source: Authors' graph from compiled data*

### **Experimental Design, Materials, and Methods**

Data on fifty-two (52) African countries were compiled from different secondary sources. The countries were ranked according to their SDGI scores; worst (0) and best (100). Percentage of the total population, in each African country, living in extreme poverty was computed. Prevalence of stunting, in each of these countries, among under 5 year children was measured using the WHO Child Growth Standards. Furthermore, the CPI ranks of these countries were obtained. Graphical illustrations, using Microsoft Excel 2013, were used to describe the type of association existing between the SDGI scores and each of the selected variables.

### **Acknowledgments**

The Authors sincerely appreciate the SDG Centre for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions Network, Transparency International and World Data Lab (World Poverty Clock) for making their data available for public use.

### **References**

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