



Report

Projecting progress

Are cities on track to achieve
the SDGs by 2030?

Annex 3: City scorecards

October 2016



Overseas Development Institute

203 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8NJ

Tel. +44 (0) 20 7922 0300
Fax. +44 (0) 20 7922 0399
E-mail: info@odi.org.uk

www.odi.org
www.odi.org/facebook
www.odi.org/twitter

Readers are encouraged to reproduce material from ODI Reports for their own publications, as long as they are not being sold commercially. As copyright holder, ODI requests due acknowledgement and a copy of the publication. For online use, we ask readers to link to the original resource on the ODI website. The views presented in this paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of ODI.

© Overseas Development Institute 2016. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence (CC BY-NC 4.0).

Cover photo: The view from Torre Colpatria - Marcelo Druck/Flickr - CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

How will cities perform on the SDGs?

In this annex to *Projecting progress: are cities on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030?* we discuss SDG performance at city level for each of the 20 cities. We provide a snapshot of the headline scores each achieves on the specific targets. We then indicate based on the grades where cities need a reform, revolution or reversal (the 3 Rs approach) under current trends. This helps us understand where each particular city stands with respect to the SDG agenda and which targets would require more efforts to be achieved by 2030. See Table 2 in Section 2.

SDG scorecard 2030 grading system

Grading system	A	B	C	D	E	F
Current trends suggest	Will meet the target	More than halfway to target	More than a third of the way to target	More than a quarter of the way to target	Little to no progress	Progress in wrong direction

Source: Nicolai et al. (2015).

SDG SCORECARD 2030

MUMBAI, INDIA

Goal	Target	Grade
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	N/A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	N/A
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	N/A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	N/A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	N/A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	N/A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Mumbai

Reform

If current trends prevail, the city will be able to meet target 6.1 on universal access to drinking water. Access to piped water in premises is projected to increase from 91% in 2006 (latest year available) to 100% before 2030.

The city is projected to achieve target 7.1 on universal access to energy by 2030 as well. Based on current trends, our estimates suggest access to electricity could rise to 100% well before 2030.

Revolution

Mumbai will see no change on target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) if present trends in access to flush toilets remain. Access is projected to rise only slightly from 33% to 35% by 2030.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	E
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	N/A
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	N/A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	N/A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Manila

Reform

Manila is moving in the right direction on three goals. It receives an A rating for being on track to meet SDG targets 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five), 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing). The under-five mortality rate was already below the target in 2013 and it is projected to continue to fall till 2030. Access to electricity is projected to be close to universal by 2030. The quality of flooring is also set to improve by 2030, with materials like dirt, dung or leaves projected to no longer be in use.

Revolution

On target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), Manila shows very little gains and scores an E. Effectively no progress is projected to occur for the female employment rate. Unfortunately, no data are available to estimate progress in male employment.

Current trends on target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water) based on access to piped water in premises demonstrate regress, as Manila gets an E.

Manila's projected performance on target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) is poor. On access to flush toilets, it receives an E. Trends project access to drop from 72% to 57%.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	B
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	N/A
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	N/A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	N/A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Jakarta

Reform

Targets on which Jakarta receives As include 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five), 7.1 (universal access to energy), 8.5 (full and productive employment for all based on trends in male employment) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing). The under-five mortality rate is projected to reduce from 31 per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 18 by 2030. Access to electricity is estimated to remain at 100%. The employment rate for males is projected to reach nearly 100% by 2030. Quality of flooring is set to improve significantly, with the use of materials like dirt, dung or leaves projected to be almost eliminated by 2030.

It scores a B on 8.5 (full and productive employment for all) based on trends in female employment. The employment rate for females is projected to rise from 54% in 2012 to 81% by 2030.

Revolution

Jakarta needs to increase efforts to achieve target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water). If current trends persist, piped water access in premises is projected to reduce in the city.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	B
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	C
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	D
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	N/A

Phnom Penh

Reform

Phnom Penh is projected to meet many SDG targets if present trends continue. These include targets 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five), 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation), 7.1 (universal access to energy), 8.5 (full and productive employment for all) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing) based on quality of flooring, on which it scores As. The under-five mortality rate was below the SDG target in 2014 and it is projected to fall further by 2030. Access to flush toilets is projected to reach 100% by 2030, as is access to electricity. The continuation of current trends would see both men and women on track to reach full employment by 2030. The use of poor quality flooring in premises (using materials like dirt, dung, or leaves) is projected to be eliminated by 2030.

On target 11.1 (based on trends in overcrowding), Phnom Penh scores a B. Overcrowding is projected to fall from 38% in 2014 to 16% by 2030.

Revolution

The city shows slow gains on a few targets. On target 4.1 (universal secondary education), it gets a C. Present trends show it is less than half of the way to reaching target 4.1 by 2030. The net attendance rate for girls and boys at secondary level is projected to rise from 54% in 2014 to 72% by 2030.

On target 2.2 (end malnutrition) it receives a D. Stunting is projected to fall from 18% in 2014 to 12% by 2030.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

KINSHASA, D.R. CONGO

Goal	Target	Grade
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	B
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	B
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	B
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	C
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	C
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	E

Kinshasa

Reform

Target 7.1 (universal access to energy) receives an A rating as Kinshasa is projected to reach just below full coverage in 2030, up from 89% in 2014. Target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all based on trends in male employment) also receives an A rating as male employment is projected to increase from 68% in 2014 to 100% by 2030.

Target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five) receives a B rating. Child mortality is projected to reduce from 83 per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 52 by 2030 if current trends continue; however, this is still well short of the target level of 25 or below. Target 4.1 (universal secondary education) also receives a B rating. The net attendance rate could improve from 66% in 2014 to 94% by 2030.

While Kinshasa is projected to achieve the target on full and productive male employment, on women's employment it is progressing moderately. Therefore, on target 8.5 (based on trends in female employment), it receives a B rating. Female employment is projected to increase from 54% in 2014 to 84% by 2030.

Revolution

Target 2.2 (end malnutrition) receives a C rating. Child malnutrition is estimated to fall from 17% in 2014 to 9% by 2030 if current trends continue.

On target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation), based on trends in access to flush toilets, Kinshasa receives a C rating. Access to flush toilets is projected to increase from 16% in 2014 to 53% by 2030.

On target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), based on trends in access to piped water in premises, Kinshasa receives an E rating. Access to piped water within premises is projected to improve marginally from 50% in 2014 to 54% by 2030.

Little to no progress is projected on improving the quality of flooring materials in dwellings and on reducing overcrowding, which is why Target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing) receives an E grade on both.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Goal	Target	Grade
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	E
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	N/A

Dar es Salaam

Reform

On targets 4.1 (universal secondary education), 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation based on access to flush toilets) and 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), Dar es Salaam scores As. On target 11.1 (adequate housing for all), it receives an A based on current trends in quality of flooring but not in terms of overcrowding.

If the current rate of progress continues, the secondary-level net attendance rate for girls and boys could reach 100% by 2030. Access to flush toilets is also projected to reach 100% by 2030 if current trends continue, as are the male and female employment rates. The use of poor quality flooring materials in dwellings (like dirt, dung or leaves) is projected to fall to close to zero by 2030.

Revolution

Slow gains are projected on targets 2.2 (end malnutrition), 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 11.1 based on trends in overcrowding.

Access to electricity is projected to see an increase from 59% in 2010 to 67% by 2030.

The rate of child stunting is set to increase if current trends remain. Access to piped water in premises is projected to fall by 2030. Overcrowding is projected to increase from 17% in 2010 to 22% by 2030.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

ABIDJAN, CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Goal	Target	Grade
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	D
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	D
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	E
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	F
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	N/A

Abidjan

Reform

Abidjan is set to make good progress on target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water); it receives an A. Access to piped water in premises is projected to go up from 88% in 2012 to 100% by 2030. It also receives an A on targets 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing). Electricity coverage is projected to rise from 97% in 2012 to 100% by 2030. The use of poor quality flooring materials is expected to be minimal – 3% by 2030 if present trends prevail.

Revolution

Target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five) receives a D rating. Under-five mortality in Abidjan was at a relatively high rate in 2012, with 97 deaths per 1,000 live births (or 1 in 10); this is projected to fall to 74 by 2030.

Gains are slow on target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all) in terms of both male (graded D) and female employment (graded E). In 2012, male employment stood at 76%, and it is projected to reach 83% by 2030. Female employment is expected to see slower gains if current trends continue. In 2012, 63% of women were employed; this figure is projected to rise to 69% by 2030.

Abidjan also receives an E on target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) as well as on target 11.1, based on trends in overcrowding. Access to flush toilets is projected to rise slightly – from 45% in 2012 to 49% by 2030. Overcrowding is projected to remain at around 30%.

Reversal

Abidjan is projected to fare poorly on target 2.2 (end malnutrition). Stunting will rise dramatically by 2030 if current trends continue. Since a complete reversal in these is required, it receives an F rating.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

NAIROBI, KENYA

Goal	Target	Grade
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	B
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	B
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	C
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	F
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	F

Nairobi

Reform

Nairobi scores As on targets 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 8.5 (full and productive employment for all). Access to electricity is projected to increase from 89% in 2014 to 100% by 2030. The male employment rate is on track to rise from 86% to 100% by 2030 although gains in female employment will follow slowly. Nairobi also scores an A on target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), based on improvements in the quality of flooring. If current trends continue, the share of dwellings relying on poor quality flooring materials is set to fall from 6% to 2% by 2030.

With some targeted reform, Nairobi can increase the current rate of progress to achieve targets 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five) and 4.1 (universal secondary education), the two areas in which it scores Bs. The under-five mortality rate is projected to fall from 72 per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 48 by 2030. This will not be enough to meet the target. On target 4.1, the continuation of current trends will see the net attendance rate of girls and boys at secondary level rise from 48% in 2014 to 88% by 2030.

Revolution

Nairobi needs to improve its performance on the second indicator related to target 8.5 (female employment), where it scores a C, and on target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation based on access to flush toilets), where it scores an E. The female employment rate is projected to increase from 65% in 2014 to 80% by 2030. Access to flush toilets is projected to fall by 2030 if current trends continue.

Nairobi also receives an E on target 2.2 (end malnutrition). Stunting in children is projected to fall from 17% in 2014 to 15% by 2030 if current trends continue.

Reversal

On target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), based on access to piped water in premises, Nairobi performs poorly. Progress is negative, and marked by an F.

Nairobi also receives an F on target 11.1 based on current trends in overcrowding. It is projected to increase from 35% in 2014 to 61% by 2030. A clear reversal of current trends is required to meet the target.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	C
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	C
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	D
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	D
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	D
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	N/A

Addis Ababa

Reform

Addis Ababa is set to make impressive progress by 2030 (graded As) on targets 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five) and 7.1 (universal access to energy) if current trends continue. Under-five mortality is on track to reduce from 53 per 1,000 live births to 14 by 2030. Access to electricity is projected to reach 100% by 2030.

On targets 8.5 (full and productive employment for all) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), progress is strong (graded As) on one of two indicators. The male employment rate is projected to rise from 84% in 2011 to 100% ahead of 2030. The quality of flooring is projected to improve, with the share of houses that rely on materials like dung, dirt or leaves set to fall close to zero by 2030.

Revolution

On target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), based on access to piped water in premises, Addis Ababa scores a C. Access to piped water is projected to increase from 74% in 2011 to 87% by 2030.

On target 11.1, based on trends in overcrowding, it receives a C as well. Overcrowding is projected to fall from 29% in 2011 to 16% by 2030. Progress on target 2.2 (end malnutrition) is estimated to be slow. It is graded D. The child stunting rate is projected to fall from 22% in 2011 to 16% by 2030.

On target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) based on access to flush toilets, it also scores a D. Access to flush toilets is projected to increase from a low base in 2011 to 34% by 2030.

The female employment rate is likely to see much slower progress (graded D) than the male employment rate if current trends continue. It is projected to go up from 52% in 2011 to 67% by 2030.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO

Goal	Target	Grade
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	B
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	D
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	E
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	F
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Ouagadougou

Reform

Ouagadougou scores an A on target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water). Access to piped water in premises is projected to rise from 50% in 2010 to 100% by 2030 if current trends continue. On target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), based on trends in male employment, it receives an A rating. In 2010, male employment stood at 75%, and it is projected to reach 100% before 2030.

On target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five), Ouagadougou receives a B. Under-five mortality was at a high rate in 2010, with 95 deaths per 1,000 live births; this is set to halve by 2030 if current trends continue.

Revolution

On target 8.5, based on trends in female employment, the city scores a D. Female employment is projected to increase from 60% in 2010 to 72% by 2030.

On target 4.1 (universal secondary education), Ouagadougou receives an E rating. The net attendance rate for girls and boys at secondary level is projected to rise from 42% in 2010 to 55% by 2030.

On target 7.1 (universal access to energy), it receives an E rating. Access to electricity is projected to increase only slightly, from 60% in 2010 to 64% by 2030.

Ouagadougou also receives Es on target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) and 2.2 (end malnutrition). Access to flush toilets is projected to stay at less than 50% by 2030 and stunting is projected to rise.

Reversal

On target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), Ouagadougou receives an F rating. Progress on improving the quality of flooring materials is projected to reverse.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

BAMAKO, MALI

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	B
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	C
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	F

Bamako

Reform

On target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five), Bamako receives an A. If current trends continue, rapid improvements in reducing childhood mortality will be made. The under-five mortality rate is projected to fall from 59 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013 to below the target of 25 by 2030.

Bamako also receives an A rating on targets 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 8.5 (full and productive employment for all, based on trends in male employment). Access to electricity is projected to rise from 85% in 2013 to 100% by 2030. Male employment is projected to increase from 75% in 2013 to 100% by 2030.

Target 4.1 (universal secondary education) receives a B rating. The net attendance rate for girls and boys at secondary level is projected to increase from 51% in 2013 to 89% by 2030.

Revolution

On target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), based on current trends in overcrowding, Bamako scores a C. Overcrowding is projected to fall from 20% in 2013 to 13% by 2030.

On targets 2.2 (end malnutrition), 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation), and 8.5 (based on trends in female employment), Bamako receives E ratings. Stunting is projected to drop from 21% in 2013 to 17% by 2030. Access to piped water in premises is projected to fall. Access to flush toilets is projected to increase to 24% by 2030. Unlike the progress projected on male employment, the female employment rate is projected to decline.

Reversal

Target 11.1 (based on the quality of flooring) receives an F rating. Bamako is projected to see deterioration in the quality of flooring used in dwellings if current trends continue.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

ACCRA, GHANA

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	C
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	C
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Accra

Reform

Accra receives an A on target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five). Under-five mortality is projected to fall from 47 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 to below the target of 25 by 2030.

Targets 7.1 (universal access to energy), 8.5 (full and productive employment based on male employment) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing based on the quality of flooring) all receive A ratings. Electricity coverage is projected to increase from 93% in 2014 to 100% before 2030. Male employment is projected to rise from 81% in 2014 to 96% by 2030.

Revolution

Progress towards ending child malnutrition in Accra is projected to be slower than required to achieve the target by 2030, and so it receives a C rating. In 2014, 10% of children were stunted. This is set to decrease to 7% by 2030. Female employment under target 8.5 (graded C on this) is expected to rise from 76% in 2014 to 84% by 2030.

Progress towards target 4.1 (universal secondary education) will be limited if current trends continue. The net attendance rate for girls and boys at secondary level is projected to stay at less than 50%. Target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water) receives an E rating as access to piped water in premises is projected to decline. Target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) also receives an E rating. Access to flush toilets is projected to stay at less than 25%.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

Goal	Target	Grade
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	B
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	B
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Lusaka

Reform

On target 4.1 (universal secondary education), Lusaka receives an A rating. The net attendance rate for girls and boys is projected to increase from 54% in 2014 to 100% by 2030 if present trends remain. Lusaka receives an A rating on target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), based on quality of flooring. The share of households that rely on materials like dung, dirt or leaves is projected to reduce from 17% in 2014 to 3% by 2030.

Progress towards reducing childhood mortality under target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five) receives a B. Under-five mortality is estimated to reduce from 68 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 27, which is nearly in line with the target of 25.

Target 7.1 (universal access to energy based on access to electricity) receives a B rating as coverage is projected to be 94% by 2030, and up from 63% in 2014.

Revolution

Target 2.2 (end malnutrition) receives an E rating. Lusaka is projected to see very little change from 2014 to 2030 in the stunting rate, remaining at roughly 36%. On targets 6.1 (universal access to drinking water) and 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation), limited progress is projected for the city (both graded Es). Access to piped water within premises is projected to rise from 32% in 2014 to 42% by 2030. Access to flush toilets is projected to rise from 21% in 2014 to 39% by 2030.

On target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), it also receives Es as both male and female employment rates are projected to drop slightly.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

CONAKRY, GUINEA

Goal	Target	Grade
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	B
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	B
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	C
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	F
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Conakry

Reform

On targets 6.1 (universal access to drinking water) and 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation), Conakry receives As. Access to piped water in premises is projected to increase from 87% in 2012 to 100% by 2030. Access to flush toilets is projected to rise to 100% by 2030. Conakry also gets an A on target 7.1 (universal access to energy). Access to electricity is expected to rise to 97% by 2030.

On targets 2.2 (end malnutrition) and 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under 5), Conakry receives Bs. The child stunting rate is projected to fall from 15% in 2012 to 6% by 2030. The under-five mortality rate is projected to drop from 70 per 1,000 live births to 35 by 2030.

Revolution

On target 4.1 (universal secondary education), Conakry gets a C. The net attendance rate at secondary level for girls and boys is projected to rise from 43% in 2012 to 71% by 2030. On target 8.5, Conakry gets an E. The male and the female employment rate are each expected to fall slightly by 2030 if current trends continue.

Reversal

On target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), Conakry scores an F. The progress rate on improving the quality of flooring is projected to reverse.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

BRAZZAVILLE, REP. CONGO

Goal	Target	Grade
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	B
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	C
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	F
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	N/A

Brazzaville

Reform

In relation to target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), Brazzaville scores an A on progress in both male and female employment. The male employment rate is projected to rise from 73% in 2012 to 100% by 2030, and the female employment rate from 57% to almost 100% by 2030.

It scores a B on target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five). The under-five mortality rate is projected to fall from 79 per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 35 by 2030.

Revolution

On target 2.2 (end malnutrition) Brazzaville gets a C. The rate of child stunting is projected to fall from 19% in 2012 to 11% by 2030.

Brazzaville receives an E on targets 6.1 (universal access to drinking water based on trends in access to piped water in premises), 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation based on trends in access to flush toilets) and 11.1 (adequate housing for all based on current trends in overcrowding). Access to piped water in premises is projected to fall slightly. Access to flush toilets is projected to rise from 10% in 2012 to 21% by 2030. Overcrowding is projected to increase from 21% in 2012 to 30% by 2030.

Reversal

On target 11.1, based on trends in the quality of flooring materials, the city scores an F. Quality of flooring is projected to deteriorate by 2030. Brazzaville needs a clear reversal of current trends.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

HARARE, ZIMBABWE

Goal	Target	Grade
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	E
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	E
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	E
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	F
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	N/A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Harare

Reform

Harare receives As on targets 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing). Access to flush toilets is projected to reach 100% before 2030. The reliance of dwellings on poor quality flooring materials like dung, dirt or leaves is projected to fall to zero by 2030.

Revolution

Harare receives an E rating on many targets: 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under 5), 4.1 (universal secondary education), 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 8.5 (full and productive employment for all). Child mortality is projected to increase slightly by 2030. The net attendance rate for girls and boys at secondary level is also projected to fall slightly by 2030, as is access to piped water within premises. Access to electricity is projected to remain at roughly 88% between 2011 and 2030. Female employment is projected to remain the same, around 46–8%. There are no data on male employment.

Reversal

On target 2.2 (end malnutrition), a clear reversal of current trends is needed. The stunting rate is projected to rise.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

KIGALI, RWANDA

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	B
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	D
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	N/A

Kigali

Reform

Progress on target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under 5) has been rated A, with the under-five mortality rate projected to reduce from 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to below the target of 25 by 2030. The city is also estimated to do well on universal secondary education – target 4.1 – with the net attendance rate for girls and boys at secondary level projected to rise to 100% by 2030 if current progress continues. Targets 6.1 (universal access to drinking water) and 7.1 (universal access to energy) receive an A rating as well. Access to piped water within premises is projected to rise to 100% by 2030 and so is electricity coverage.

On target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), full employment for females is projected to occur by 2030 if current trends continue. Male employment is projected to improve from 83% in 2015 to 93% by 2030, but at a slightly slower rate compared with female employment, therefore the indicator receives a B rating.

Revolution

Progress towards target 2.2 (end malnutrition) receives a D rating. In 2015, 23% of children were stunted; this is set to decrease to 16% by 2030. Target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing) receives an E rating. The quality of flooring is projected to improve minimally, with reliance on materials like dung, dirt or leaves falling from 26% in 2015 to 24% by 2030. Target 6.2 (universal access to adequate sanitation) also receives an E rating. Access to flush toilets, at 11% in 2015, is projected to remain the same by 2030.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

Goal	Target	Grade
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	D
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	E
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	F

Maputo

Reform

On targets 4.1 (universal secondary education), 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), 6.2 (access to adequate sanitation), 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 8.5 (full and productive employment for all based on male employment), Maputo receives As. The secondary-level net attendance rate for boys and girls is projected to rise from 60% in 2011 to 100% by 2030. Access to piped water in premises is projected to rise from 69% in 2011 to 100% by 2030 if current trends continue. Access to flush toilets is projected to reach 100% before 2030, as are access to electricity and the male employment rate.

On target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), based on trends in the quality of flooring, the city also performs well. The reliance on poor quality materials is projected to fall to almost zero by 2030.

Revolution

On target 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under five), Maputo scores a D. The under-five mortality rate is projected to fall from 80 per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 62 by 2030 according to current trends.

On target 2.2 (end malnutrition) and 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), based on trends in female employment, Maputo scores Es. The rate of stunting in children is projected to rise slightly. The female employment rate is projected to increase from 43% to 51% by 2030.

Reversal

Trends in overcrowding paint a very different picture of progress towards reaching target 11.1 to that painted by trends in the quality of flooring. Overcrowding is projected to increase from 14% in 2011 to 24% by 2030. A clear reversal is imperative to reduce overcrowding.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

LIMA, PERU

Goal	Target	Grade
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	A
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	C
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	C
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	N/A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	N/A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	N/A

Lima

Reform

On targets 2.2 (end malnutrition), 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under 5) and 7.1 (universal access to energy), Lima scores As. The stunting rate is projected to fall from 4% in 2012 to 2% by 2030. Its under-five child mortality rate is already below 25 per 1,000 live births. Access to electricity is already near universal and is projected to reach 100% by 2030.

Lima also receives an A on its performance on target 6.1 (universal access to drinking water). Access to piped water in premises is projected to increase from 86% in 2012 to 98% by 2030.

On target 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing), based on trends in the quality of flooring, it scores an A. The percentage of households that use poor quality flooring materials is projected to decline from 8% in 2012 to 2% by 2030.

Revolution

On target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all, based on female employment) and 11.1 (based on trends in overcrowding), Lima scores Cs. The female employment rate is projected to rise from 65% in 2012 to 80% by 2030 if current trends continue. Overcrowding is projected to reduce from 12% in 2012 to 6% by 2030.

SDG SCORECARD 2030

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Goal	Target	Grade
3. HEALTH	3.2 End Preventable Under-Five Mortality	A
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.1 Access to Piped Water in Premises	A
7. ENERGY	7.1 Access to Modern Energy	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Quality of Flooring	A
11. CITIES	11.1 Adequate Housing: Overcrowding	B
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Female Employment	C
2. HUNGER	2.2 End All Forms of Malnutrition	E
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	E
6. WATER AND SANITATION	6.2 Access to Flush Toilets	N/A
8. GROWTH	8.5 Full and Productive Male Employment	N/A

Bogota

Reform

Bogota is projected to make progress on targets 3.2 (end preventable deaths of children under 5), 6.1 (universal access to drinking water), 7.1 (universal access to energy) and 11.1 (access for all to adequate housing). It gets As on these first three targets. It gets an A on target 11.1 based on trends in quality of flooring and a B based on trends in overcrowding. Under-five mortality is projected to be very close to the target of 25 deaths per 1,000 live births. Access to piped water in premises is projected to remain extremely high, at 98% between 2010 and 2030. Access to electricity is also projected to stay very high at 99%. Overcrowding is projected to reduce from 6% in 2010 to 1% by 2030. Reliance on poor quality flooring is already very low – less than 1% in 2010.

Revolution

On target 8.5 (full and productive employment for all), progress is slow based on trends in female employment (graded C). The female employment rate is projected to rise from 63% in 2010 to 78% by 2030.

On targets 4.1 (universal secondary education) and 2.2 (end malnutrition), Bogota receives Es. The net attendance rate of girls and boys at secondary level is projected to remain the same at 73% by 2030. It does not fare well on target 2.2, as stunting is projected to rise slightly.



ODI is the UK's leading independent think tank on international development and humanitarian issues.

Readers are encouraged to reproduce material from ODI Reports for their own publications, as long as they are not being sold commercially. As copyright holder, ODI requests due acknowledgement and a copy of the publication. For online use, we ask readers to link to the original resource on the ODI website. The views presented in this paper are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the views of ODI.

© Overseas Development Institute 2016. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Licence (CC BY-NC 4.0).

All ODI Reports are available from www.odi.org

Cover photo: The view from Torre Colpatria - Marcelo Druck/Flickr - CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

Overseas Development Institute
203 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8NJ
Tel +44 (0) 20 7922 0300
Fax +44 (0) 20 7922 0399

odi.org



This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK Government, however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK Government's official policies.