AGENDAS 2063 & 2030: IS AFRICA ON TRACK?

MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION

AFRICAN GOVERNANCE REPORT
Africa’s Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan covers 7 Aspirations, 20 Goals, 13 Fast-Track Projects, 39 Priority Areas, 255 Targets

The global 2030 Agenda covers 17 SDGs, 169 Targets, 232 Indicators

Inclusive socioeconomic development, peaceful societies, accountable institutions and environmental sustainability are at the core of both Agendas

Agenda 2063 has a distinct focus on democracy, cultural identity and continental integration, while Agenda 2030 has a stronger emphasis on climate change related issues and inequalities

The IIAG shows that since the beginning of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2014), average continental performance in Education has deteriorated

While indicators show access to all levels of education is increasing, a decrease in the quality of education and the growing mismatch between the education system and job market requirements have led to a decline in the performance of Education since 2014

4 out of the 5 worst-scoring countries in Education in 2017 are fragile states, such as Chad, Libya, Central African Republic and Somalia

IIAG’s Reliability of Electricity Supply is the most strongly correlated indicator with Education performance, and the second-most correlated with Health performance

IIAG’s Absence of Undernourishment indicator has registered a continental average decline since 2014

Since 2014 DRC, Gambia, Madagascar and Nigeria have all deteriorated in IIAG’s Access to Sanitation indicator

At the continental level, citizens’ dissatisfaction with basic health services has grown over the past decade

According to available data, there are 17 skilled health workers per 10,000 people in Africa, versus over 117 per 10,000 in the US

Though progress is being made, Women’s Political Representation remains the lowest scoring IIAG indicator in Gender at the continental level

IIAG’s Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth indicator has deteriorated since 2014

The score for IIAG’s Laws on Violence against Women indicator remains low, and IIAG’s Absence of Human Trafficking indicator has experienced a large deterioration since 2014

Despite progress, unconstitutional changes in government are still a reality on the continent, while Agenda 2063 aims at zero tolerance
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1.1 THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063

In May 2013, the year of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the African Union (AU) member states signed the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, which laid the foundations for the development of Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.

Agenda 2063 is a 50-year strategic framework with the main objective being to guide Africa’s development for the next half-century and to achieve the vision of The Africa We Want. Agenda 2063 is aimed at being Africa’s blueprint and master plan for transforming the continent into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the continent’s strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance.

African leaders aimed at redirecting the focus from Africa’s struggle against apartheid and the attainment of political independence for the continent towards inclusive social and economic growth and development, regional integration, democratic governance and peace and security.

A consultative process

Under the auspices of the African Union Commission (AUC) Agenda 2063 was developed through a people-driven 18 months of consultation with stakeholders of African society and was adopted in January 2015. The process also built upon past and existing continental development initiatives such as the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development in Africa (1980) and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)(2001) as well as taking into account a review of Africa’s development experience and global trends and possible development scenarios.

A distinctive focus on democracy, cultural identity and continental integration

The seven Aspirations are centred around socioeconomic development, culture, democratic governance and peace and security, while also emphasising inclusive societies and the empowerment of women and youth. Included in Aspiration 3, strong leadership and democratic institutions are considered critical enablers for achieving the transformation aspired by the Agenda 2063 framework. Additionally, Agenda 2063 puts a strong focus on regional integration. It is considered a critical success factor to achieve shared prosperity and peace on the continent.

Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.
Aspiration 2: An integrated continent; politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance.
Aspiration 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
Aspiration 4: A peaceful and secure Africa.
Aspiration 5: An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.
Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.
Aspiration 7: Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.
TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLANS AND KEY PRIORITY AREAS

The implementation of Agenda 2063 is guided by five ten-year plans, the first adopted by the AU Summit in June 2015 as a basis for the preparation of medium-term development plans of AU member states, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the AU Organs.

The FTYIP: 2014-2023

The First Ten-Year Implementation Plan for Agenda 2063 (FTYIP) seeks to accelerate Africa's political, social, economic and technological transformation while continuing the Pan-African drive for self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity.

The FTYIP covers 2014-2023 and has five main objectives.

1. Identify priority areas, set specific targets, define strategies and policy measures required to implement the first ten years on the journey to 2063.
2. Bring to fruition the fast-track programmes and initiatives outlined in the Malabo Decisions of the AU to provide the big push and breakthroughs for Africa's economic and social transformation.
3. Provide information to all key stakeholders at the national, regional and continental levels, the diaspora, development partners, global financial institutions, the expected results/outcomes for the FTYIP and the roles expected of them.
4. Assign responsibilities to all stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
5. Outline the strategies required to ensure availability of resources and capacities together with citizens' engagement to implement the FTYIP.

Assessing progress: Goals, Priority Areas, Targets and Core Indicators

The FTYIP covers 20 Goals and 39 Priority Areas across the seven Aspirations. Each Priority Area also comes with a set of Targets. In total the FTYIP lists 255 Targets. A set of 63 Core Indicators have been identified on which all member states have to report to their respective RECs, while it is up to the member states' priorities which of the non-core indicators they want to track. The 63 Indicators were selected according to how they related to the flagship projects or to transformation in areas such as science, job creation, technology, gender parity or indicators linked to integration, as well as indicators which converge with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or are matched to national systems capabilities.

Priority Areas

Informed by a detailed situational analysis called "Africa the Last Fifty Years and the Present: Progress, Challenges and Implications for Agenda 2063", African governments, RECs and AU organs and other stakeholders identified key Priority Areas for each of the Aspirations.

The Priority Areas and Targets selected for the FTYIP are:

- Areas where African citizens expect to see immediate impact within the context of the African Aspirations
- Flagship programmes of the FTYIP
- Short- and medium-term development priorities of member states and the RECs
- Ongoing continental frameworks that fall within the next ten years
- Targets within the Agenda 2063 Framework that fall within the next ten years
Multi-layered domestication

Agenda 2063 is to be implemented at the national, REC and continental level. Public and private sectors and civil society are also to be engaged due to their active part in formulating the Agenda.

To disseminate the contents of Agenda 2063 and to initiate action, domestication missions are working with all stakeholders to ensure incorporation of Agenda 2063 into national strategic and action plans, programmes and budgets.

AU member states are primarily responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Agenda within the national context, reporting to RECs who are responsible for integrating these and facilitating regional initiatives. RECs are responsible for organising annual forums for member states to review regional implementation performance and prepare annual reports to the AU Assembly.

Regional monitoring then informs a report at the continent level. Annual consultations are expected between the AU organs and the RECs on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with mid-term reviews every five years and a final evaluation at the end of each ten-year plan. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) supports the African Union Commission in producing these Africa Reports on Agenda 2063.

Member states have been advised to designate a specific ministry as the focal point for the implementation of the Agenda which is to also act as a focal point for the Agenda 2030 SDGs. The domestication process is also supposed to help raise awareness for the Agenda among the population.

Flagship projects

In order to achieve an immediate positive impact on perceptions of African citizens regarding the success of Agenda 2063, the FTYIP comes with 13 fast track projects and initiatives which are supposed to fast track the implementation of programmes for growth and transformation and act as enablers for development.

- Integrated High-Speed Train Network
- African Commodity Strategy
- Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
- African Passport and freedom of movement
- Silencing the guns by 2020
- Grand Inga Dam Project
- Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM)
- Annual African Economic Dialogue Platform
- Establishment of African Financial Institutions:
  - African Central Bank (ACB)
  - African Investment Bank (AIB)
  - African Monetary Fund (AMF)
  - Pan-African Stock Exchange
- Pan-African E-Network
- Africa Outer Space Strategy
- African Virtual and E-University
- Great African Museum

The role of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)

NEPAD was a merger of the Millennium Partnership for Africa’s Recovery (MPA) and Omega Plan and was adopted in Lusaka in July 2001. Starting as a socio-economic flagship programme of the AU with primary objectives to eradicate poverty, promote sustainable growth and development, integrate Africa in the world economy and accelerate the empowerment of women, the programme was, among other organisations and agencies, tasked with the drafting of Agenda 2063. In July 2019, the 35th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council officially made NEPAD the first development agency of the AU, called AUDA-NEPAD. AUDA-NEPAD is mandated “to coordinate and execute priority regional and continental projects to promote regional integration towards the accelerated realisation of Agenda 2063” - and thus takes a direct role in implementing the Agenda.

The role of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The APRM was initiated in 2002 and established in 2003 by the AU in the framework of the implementation of NEPAD. It acts as a self-monitoring mechanism intended to promote political stability, economic growth, sustained development and regional integration through experience sharing. In January 2017, the 28th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government assigned the APRM a stronger role and the task of supporting the monitoring and evaluation of key governance areas which encompasses among other things both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. The endorsement and the implementation of the APRM by all member states are also 2023 targets within the FTYIP.
The Agendas: visions and frameworks

**Agenda 2030 (2015-2030)**

*15-Year Global Action Plan*

**Vision:**
A world that is resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure the planet

**Focus areas:**
Inclusive socioeconomic development, peaceful societies, accountable institutions, environmental sustainability, climate change, inequalities

**Breakdown:**
- 17 Goals
- 169 Targets
- 232 Indicators
- Localisation
- Member States

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**Agenda 2063 (2013-2063)**

*50-Year Continental Integrative and Transformative Agenda*

**Vision:**
Pan-African Vision and African Renaissance
The Africa We Want: An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena

**Focus areas:**
Inclusive socioeconomic development, peaceful societies, accountable institutions, environmental sustainability, inclusion, democracy, culture, continental integration

**Breakdown:**
- 7 Aspirations
- 20 Goals
- 39 Priority Areas
- 255 Targets
- 63 Core Indicators
- National and regional development plans
- Domestication
- Continent, RECs, Member States
- Localisation
- Member States

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2018: AU-UN Implementation Development Framework for Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030

1.2 THE UN 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs

AN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL 15-YEAR AGENDA

A strong emphasis on climate change related issues and inequalities

Adopted by all UN member states at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York on 25 September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the global sustainable development action plan.

Agenda 2030 is a transformational vision of the world “resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet”. The 2030 Agenda features 17 Goals known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, designed to instigate action on issues of “critical importance for humanity and the planet”. It encompasses the three core dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, and includes areas such as poverty, education, healthcare, sustainable energy, human rights, equality and sustainable consumption patterns.

SDGs and MDGs: a shift from donor dependence to government ownership

The Agenda 2030 builds upon multilateral development plans and commitments developed over the past decades and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that have guided global development efforts since the year 2000, and was first conceptualised at Rio+20, the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro.

The MDGs initiated a global effort to tackle poverty through the establishment of measurable objectives for addressing poverty, disease and a wide range of other development issues and was applied to developing countries. The MDGs were constructed under the premise of richer donor countries providing official development assistance (ODA) to poorer countries to fund the goals, with many ODA obligations not met. The SDGs, universal and applicable to all countries, will be financed by a global framework developed to align financial flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities. The SDGs are intended to build upon the progress of the MDGs, completing unfinished work in areas such as poverty, health and food security. However, they are more encompassing, including a wider range of economic, social and environmental objectives, whilst also including a defined means of implementation in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) that was absent from the MDGs.


The SDG formulation process initiated at Rio+20, known as the Post-2015 Development Agenda, sought to avoid the donor led formulation of the MDGs, developing the SDGs through intensive consultation with the public, civil society, governments and relevant stakeholders from across the globe. While the SDG targets are defined as global, governments are expected to implement them within the context of their own states’ individual circumstances and the consultation process allowed for better synchronisation between global and national/regional objectives. Through this process the SDGs were able to better reflect the African development priorities highlighted in the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (CAP). The CAP was influential in the work of the UN Open Working Group and on formal intergovernmental negotiations in developing the SDGs.

The Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda

The CAP states that the Post-2015 Development Agenda should “enhance Member States’ ownership of development; generate the required political will to address the unfinished business of the MDGs; and respond to the emerging issues and gaps in implementation, particularly with regard to data collection and monitoring”. It also outlines six key pillars of Africa’s development priorities including i) structural economic transformation and inclusive growth, ii) science, technology and innovation, iii) people-centred development, iv) environmental sustainability, natural resources management, and disaster risk management, v) peace and security, vi) finance and partnerships. For the most part, these priorities are reflected in the SDGs and the final version of Agenda 2030.
COUNTRY VOLUNTARY REVIEWS ON FOUR-YEAR CYCLES

The process of monitoring the SDGs is the mandate of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). The HLPF convenes on an annual basis where an inter-related set of SDGs are discussed and progress towards said SDGs is reviewed. This is done on a four-year cyclical basis, with the overall progress for all SDGs to be evaluated every fourth year. The content of HLPF sessions is largely informed by Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), country conducted voluntary self-assessments on SDG progress. Guidelines for conducting VNRs are detailed in the VNR handbook produced by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), leaving margin to the country to choose whether to report, and on what aspects of the SDGs to report on.

In order to facilitate the monitoring process, in 2015, the UN Statistical Commission created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). The IAEG-SDGs were tasked with developing and implementing the global indicator framework for the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda. The framework includes 169 Targets broken down into 232 unique Indicators. Progress on the Indicators can be tracked using the online SDG Tracker tool, if data is available.

Multi-layered localisation

The primary responsibility for implementation lies with member states, making the localisation of the global and continental Agendas essential, while the AU and the UN have a key role in facilitating implementation of the SDGs in Africa. Tools to facilitate integration into global and local development contexts have been developed, with the UN Development Group designing “the mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support strategy” as well as with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developing the “Rapid integrated assessment tool” to assist with and assess the integration of Agenda 2030 into national policy frameworks. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has developed the “Policy coherence for sustainable development” toolkit which focuses on integrating the economic, social, environmental and governance dimensions of sustainable development into all levels of policy formulation.

SPOTLIGHT

Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Monitoring and assessing progress towards both Agendas

Faced with monitoring two development agendas, several actors are involved with assessing progress.

UNECA in collaboration with the RECs and the UN annually convenes the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD), a multi-stakeholder platform for following-up and reviewing the implementation progress on both the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The ARFSD focuses on the theme of the HLPF, evaluating the same SDGs, and the aligned Agenda 2063 targets, that are up for review at the HLPF in the respective year. The respective HLPF theme also informs the annual Africa Sustainable Development Report co-authored by UNECA, the AU, the African Development Bank (AFDB) and UNDP which simultaneously tracks progress on both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.
In January 2018, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the UN signed the "AU-UN Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" in order to strengthen cooperation between the two organisations with regard to the implementation of the two Agendas, while avoiding duplication and policy incoherence.

It reiterates the commitment to the adoption of a common reporting and evaluation architecture that builds upon the strategic framework of the "African Union-United Nations partnership on Africa’s integration and development agenda for 2017–2027", and the AU and UN ambition to develop statistical methodologies and common indicators from the two Agendas. Further, it outlines collaborative monitoring processes for the implementation of both Agendas in Africa.

It also details a schedule for reviewing the monitoring and implementation process, with wider biennial reviews of the Development Framework being informed by annual meetings between the Chairperson of the AUC and the UN Secretary-General on strategic direction, and quarterly meetings of technical officials from the AU, UN and RECs to enhance coordination and collaborative programming. The annual Africa Sustainable Development Report is an outcome of such joint efforts. UNECA is further developing an integrated toolkit to harmonise the domestication of the two Agendas into national development plans, to reduce transaction costs of reporting on both strategies and allow for track progress on both Agendas.

Monitoring the overlapping goals: looking for clarity

Given the various actors and plans, criticisms arise that the monitoring process is overcomplicated. The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa (SDGC/A), an international organisation that supports citizens, governments, civil society and other stakeholders to accelerate progress towards the SDGs, has raised concerns over a lack of a clear accountability framework and the fact that there is little guidance on how accountability can be shared across stakeholders at the domestic and international level. The SDGC/A suggests that VNRs should be compulsory and more systematic and to integrate Agenda 2063 into the process. Despite the UN guidelines on VNRs, government reviews have been accused of being selective and self-serving, while they often lack comparability.
Monitoring both Agendas on the continent

**Agenda 2030**

- Sustainable Development Goals Report
- High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)
- Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)
- Framework on Implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030
- Annual Workplan Reviews
- Annual Strategic Direction Review
- Quarterly Technical Reviews

**Overlapping**

- Africa Sustainable Development Report
- Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD)
- Mid-term/End-term Evaluation of Continental Programmes by Technical Unit
- Mid-term/End-term Evaluation of Regional Programmes by RECs
- Annual AU Organs/RECs Consultations
- Annual Continental Platform on the Progress of Agenda 2063

**Agenda 2063**

- Report on the Progress of Agenda 2063 Implementation at all Levels
- Annual AU Organs/RECs Consultations
- REC Member State Consultative Forum on Performance of Agenda 2063
- Mid-term/End-term Evaluation of Regional Programmes by RECs
- REC Annual Monitoring of Regional Programmes
- National Monitoring/ Stakeholder Consultation
- Annual REC Monitoring Report
- Mid-term/End-term Evaluation of Agenda 2063 Integrated National Plans
- Mid-term/End-term Report of Ten-Year Implementation Plan
- Annual Continental Platform on the Progress of Agenda 2063
- REC Annual Monitoring of Regional Programmes
- National Monitoring/ Stakeholder Consultation
- Annual REC Monitoring Report
**1.3 GOVERNANCE IS KEY TO ASSESS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BOTH AGENDAS**

**AGENDAS 2063 AND 2030: A KEY CORRELATION WITH GOVERNANCE**

Agendas 2063 and 2030: overlaps and differences

Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 are both universal frameworks – global and continental respectively, produced through extensive consultations and aiming at common objectives and aspirations in key areas of sustainable development.

The main dimensions where the Agendas overlap are economic, social and environmental. The Goals, Targets and Priority Areas of Agenda 2063 and the Goals and Targets of Agenda 2030 overlap in broad areas of convergence such as: human development (poverty eradication, education, health), sustainable economic opportunity (transforming economies, infrastructure and rural sector), gender equality and youth empowerment, peaceful and inclusive societies, accountable institutions, justice and environmental sustainability.

However, the two Agendas also present different focuses and approaches.

- **Agenda 2063** emphasises democratic values and continental institutions and initiatives, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Moreover, it includes Pan-African objectives related to African cultural identity and common heritage or Africa Renaissance.

- **Agenda 2030** stresses the need to reduce inequalities within and between countries, while also calling for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, preserve terrestrial and marine ecosystems and halt land degradation and biodiversity loss.

The degree of convergence between the two Agendas depends on the level of disaggregation (Goals, Targets, Indicators), and of course the nature of their focus. A mapping exercise by UNECA has shown that convergence is 100.0% at Goal level. Convergence reaches 69.8% at Target level and 67.2% at Indicator level.

**Comparison of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063**

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<th>Weakly matched</th>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of Targets</td>
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<td>39.8</td>
<td>27.4</td>
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</table>

Agenda 2063 extends beyond the overlapping goals, to include African-specific objectives related to cultural identity or continental integration processes.

**Agenda 2063 additional goals**

- Goal 8: United Africa (federal or confederate)
- Goal 9: Continental financial and monetary institutions
- Goal 15: Fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)
- Goal 16: African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent.
Public governance at the core of both Agendas

The SDGC/A and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) note that "governments have a unique and central role to play in achieving the UN’s Agenda 2030 as well as Africa’s own Agenda 2063, which will continue beyond the SDG timeline. While good governance is a Sustainable Development Goal in its own right (SDG 16), the active role of government is instrumental to every other SDG as well. For this reason, it is necessary not only for each country to reflect on its current SDG status and progress(...) but to analyse how government-led efforts can be improved and accelerated."

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) defines governance as the provision of the political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens. To measure this, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) focusses on the outcomes for citizens in key governance dimensions such as Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development.

The four governance dimensions, and their respective sub-dimensions – from Rule of Law to National Security, to Gender, Business Environment, Rural Sector and Education – are also at the core of the Goals and Targets of the two Agendas. All three frameworks – the IIAG, Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 – have in common a citizen-centred approach that is the essence of governance.

Governance dimensions in the IIAG framework
Section 01

The IIAG: a key tool to assess country readiness and progress towards both Agendas

Africa is already halfway through the FTYIP of Agenda 2063, and almost one third of the way through Agenda 2030 completion. Efforts to monitor progress and reports have been produced to inform policy. Initiatives such as the annual Africa Sustainable Development Report focus on some of the SDGs and related objectives using relevant data, and the SDGC/A and SDSN provide a comprehensive Africa SDG Index assessing not just where African countries stand with respect to the SDGs and their progress towards the goals, but also how African governments are implementing strategies for achieving them.

Utilising a mix of data - official, expert assessment and perception surveys, that provide both input and outcome indicators, the IIAG is highly relevant to highlighting challenges and priorities relating to both Agendas. As a composite Index covering 14 thematic areas for 54 countries

THE IIAG: THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE DATASET TO ASSESS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BOTH AGENDAS

The IIAG: a key tool to assess country readiness and progress towards both Agendas

85.7% of Agenda 2063 Aspirations (6 out of 7) & 70.0% of the Goals (14 out of 20) are linked to MIF governance measures.

70.6% of Agenda 2030 SDGs (12 out of 17) are linked to MIF governance measures.

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)
In Africa for ten years, the IIAG is currently the only singular comprehensive dataset to provide comparable scores and ten-year trends for Africa in some key overlapping thematic areas covered by both Agendas. This comparable time series is integral to understanding the continent’s trajectory towards improving outcomes for citizens.

In the IIAG, country performance in delivering governance is measured across four key components that effectively provide indicators of a country’s Overall Governance performance. Each of these categories contain sub-categories under which are organised various indicators that provide quantifiable measures of the overarching dimensions of governance. In total, the IIAG contains over 100 indicators.

The Africa SDG Index, produced by the SDGC/A and SDSN, is the most comprehensive data assessment of African country progress towards attaining the SDGs. Whilst there is some data overlap, 82.5% of indicators in the Africa SDG Index do not feature in the IIAG, and the strong correlation (r= +0.82) between overall country progress towards the SDGs and Overall Governance scores demonstrates the importance of governance and the application of the IIAG as a tool to measure country progress towards attaining the SDGs, and therefore, given the overlaps, implementing Agenda 2063.
Using the IIAG

**Structure, data points and sources:** the 2018 IIAG covers ten years’ worth of data (2008-2017) for all 54 African countries. The construction method provides vast amounts of data. To construct the 2018 IIAG, the Foundation’s Research Team collected 191 variables that measure governance concepts from 35 sources. These were combined to form 102 indicators, then organised under the IIAG’s key governance dimensions; the 14 sub-categories and four categories that make up the Overall Governance score. Including all the data collected from source and the calculations made expressly for the IIAG, there are a total of 273 different measures of governance for any given country or group in any given year across ten years. These are made up of indicators that measure specific issues such as the Independence of the Judiciary, which is one indicator of the broader sub-category Rule of Law, which is in turn part of the overarching category Safety & Rule of Law. In total, there are almost 150,000 data points in the 2018 IIAG.

**Scores, ranks, trends, structure & levels:** IIAG results can be classified into three main types: score, rank and trend. All three types must be considered when using the index, as each type of result gives context to the others. Looking only at rank or score without considering the trends overlooks the important trajectories that countries follow. In the 2018 IIAG for example, Botswana ranks in the top ten highest scoring countries (5th) with a score of 68.5 (out of 100.0) in Overall Governance. In the last ten years however, it is also the fifth most deteriorated country on the continent, having declined by -3.7 points. In the same way that trends should be considered when looking at scores and ranks, when looking at trends it is important to consider the level of score and rank. Guinea, for example, shows the fifth largest improvement on the continent (+6.1) over ten years but still ranks in the bottom half (37th) on the continent with a score of 45.9, below the African average. To fully assess any country’s governance performance, it is also vital to drill-down beyond the broader measures such as the Overall Governance score to consider country performance across the different governance dimensions encompassed by the categories, sub-categories and indicators of the IIAG. These are all essentially mini indexes in their own right and country performance can vary across these dimensions. Using Botswana again as an example, whilst the country has a declined score in all four categories of the IIAG, looking at the sub-categories, Botswana has improved scores in Infrastructure (+2.6) and Welfare (+3.3). The benefit of the IIAG structure is that country or group performance can be assessed holistically through the broader measures, but users can also drill-down to assess performance in specific governance issues.

**Group averages:** by averaging the scores of countries, the IIAG provides group analysis for a variety of different group compositions. For this report, key findings are often provided for ‘Africa’. These results are the average of the scores of 54 African countries, at all levels of the IIAG. Of course, Africa is a diverse continent with many unique countries, and readers of this report are advised not to over analyse the continental findings. This report focusses on presenting the top-level findings of the 2018 IIAG for Africa as well as other groups, such as regions, as related to Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. In-depth analysis of countries and other groupings are available via other IIAG publications and tools on the MIF website.
Section 02
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2.1 ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION

CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas FTYIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)</th>
<th>2018 IIAG</th>
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<td>Overlapping theme: Access and quality education for productive employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and STI-driven (Science, Technology and Innovation) skills revolution</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Goal 4. Quality Education</td>
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Agenda 2063

| Aspiration | (1) A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development |
| Goal (selected) | (2) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation |
| Priority Area | Education and STI-driven (Science, Technology and Innovation) skills revolution |

A full list of Targets in Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 related to this overlapping theme appears in the annex of this report.

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)
CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

Education is an essential social good to help people develop socially, intellectually and economically. Both the African 2063 and the global 2030 Agendas have specifically recognised the latter, not just emphasising access and opportunity for enrolment but providing a focus on skills, and on the quality of education. As an essential foundation of a country’s ability to provide development for its citizens, Education appears in the IIAG as one of the three sub-categories of Human Development.

Human Development, which apart from assessing whether African governments provide educational advancement opportunities for their citizens, also evaluates the outcomes of poverty mitigation and alleviation mechanisms (Welfare sub-category) and those of healthcare and medical and sanitary services (Health sub-category), is on average the Index category where countries score best. In 2017, the average score for Human Development is 52.8 (out of 100.0). Over the Index time series (2008-2017) it is also the most improved category (African average improvement of +3.5 points).

Since 2014, when the implementation of Agenda 2063’s First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) started, countries have, on average, continued to improve in Human Development (the African average score improved by +0.8). However, and this is a matter of concern, progress has slowed, and this is largely due to a downturn in results in Education.

Education is one of the few sub-categories in the IIAG (four of 14) that has experienced an African average decline since the implementation of Agenda 2063 has begun, declining by -0.3 points since 2014, showing the extent to which many African countries are still lagging behind in terms of providing an environment conducive to meeting the education-related targets set out in both Aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063 and SDG 4. Half of the 54 countries in the IIAG (27) display a negative trajectory since 2014 and in 2017 the African average score has dropped to 44.5.

Too many countries have low scores in providing access to and quality education, and for many the situation is worsening. Of the bottom ten scoring countries, only one (South Sudan) has improved its Education score since 2014.

What is causing the low scores is what the 2063 and 2030 Agendas are partly aiming to address. Among the lowest performing indicators for the Education sub-category, are those that measure whether governments are successful in delivering high quality education and training and the quality of research and development, and how well the educational systems are meeting the needs of a competitive economy. In the indicator Education Quality, which measures the quality of basic, secondary and tertiary institutions, only Togo has improved since 2014.

Even if the indicators used in the IIAG to measure these are broader than the many specific indicators used to measure the targets in the African and global Agendas, they serve as good proxies to assess the general environment and trends in which the countries are operating. The key challenge for many countries in providing education for productive employment lies in the quality of education and its relevance to the job market.

Most countries have indeed been faring better in improving access to education. Even if scores still remain low, a majority of countries have seen more primary school completion and more students enrolled in secondary education over the last ten years, providing evidence that access has, on average, been extended. The indicators measuring enrolment are among some of the most improved indicators in the IIAG, with secondary and tertiary enrolment being, at average continental level, two of the ten most improved of the IIAG’s 102 indicators over the last decade. There has also been an increase in the number of teachers per pupil in primary schools, and the average score for the indicator measuring this is 71.2 out of 100.0 in 2017.

If African countries manage to put in place policies that improve the quality of education and lessen the mismatch between education supply and job market demands, they can enable their growing youth population with the knowledge and skills conducive to productive employment.

The main challenge though is that however positive, current trends are not improving fast enough to keep up with demographic growth, with Africa’s majority age group being under 15.
Country-level performance, IIAG Education sub-category

In 2017, the five highest scoring countries in Education are Mauritius (83.8), Seychelles (78.8), Kenya (72.7), Algeria (71.6) and Tunisia (67.7). Conversely, the five countries showing the worst performance in Education are Chad (19.8), Libya (17.0), Gabon (16.4), Central African Republic (9.5) and Somalia (0.0).

Since 2014, compared to an African average decline of -0.3 in Education, Gabon, Libya and Liberia have deteriorated the most (-10.4, -8.3 and -6.5, respectively). On the contrary, Ghana, São Tomé & Príncipe and Côte d’Ivoire have shown the largest increases (+8.5, +6.6 and +5.3, respectively).
Despite being the highest performing Education indicator on average in 2017 (71.2), progress in Human Resources in Primary Schools appears to have stalled since the start of the FTYIP of Agenda 2063, having only improved by +0.4 points since 2014.

Of the 48 countries with data during the period 2014–2017, only 14 have experienced a deterioration, the largest in Burundi, Liberia and Sierra Leone, (-6.8, -4.5 and -3.5, respectively). 23 countries improved, the largest improvements are those of Gambia, Mali and Malawi (+6.8, +3.8 and +3.6, respectively).

Since 2014, the two Education indicators that have deteriorated the most on average are Education Quality and Alignment of Education with Market Needs (-3.5 and -1.3, respectively). While the Education Quality scores of five countries (Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Namibia and Niger) have deteriorated by more than -15.0 points during the period 2014–2017, only Togo has shown an improvement (+8.3). As for Alignment of Education with Market Needs, of the 41 countries with data, only 17 experienced an improvement. South Africa (+18.2), Côte d’Ivoire (+17.7) and Burundi (+14.4) experienced the largest improvements since 2014. Conversely, 21 declined, with Mauritania (-25.5), Tunisia (-19.9), and Seychelles (-18.7) being the most deteriorated.

Even though Africa on average has experienced progress in the indicators Primary School Completion and Secondary Education Enrolment during the period 2014–2017 (+0.7 and +1.3, respectively), the pace of improvement in both measures has slowed in recent years. Since the beginning of Agenda 2063’s FTYIP in 2014, Mauritania, Uganda and Egypt have been the three countries that have experienced the largest declines in Primary School Completion (-7.9, -4.5 and -4.3, respectively). The largest improvements have been those of Niger, Côte d’Ivoire and Sierra Leone (+13.6, +9.7 and +6.6, respectively). In Secondary Education Enrolment, the largest deteriorations during the period 2014–2017 have been those experienced by Mauritius, Eritrea and Rwanda (-7.0, -4.8 and -3.4, respectively), while the most sizeable improvements have been those of São Tomé & Príncipe, Burundi and Côte d’Ivoire (+16.4, +8.8 and +6.9, respectively).

**Tertiary Education Enrolment** has improved since 2014 but progress has faltered compared to the annual average progress seen over the Index time-series and it remains the lowest-scoring indicator in the IIAG’s Education sub-category.

Even if the Afrobarometer perception-based indicator Satisfaction with Education Provision has started to rebound since 2014 (+0.4), it still shows a decline of -9.0 points over a decade. At the country level, the performances of Ghana and Tanzania during the period 2014–2017 stand out. Even though both Ghana and Tanzania have experienced a deterioration over the past ten years (-0.8 and -8.1, respectively), the two countries have exhibited the largest improvements since 2014 (+60.3 and +27.9, respectively).
Best performance in Education at country level appears strongly related to performance in indicators relating to infrastructure and welfare. Specifically, high scores in Infrastructure indicators measuring the quality and reliability of electricity supply, digital & IT and transport infrastructure are highly associated with the best Education scores on the continent. Countries with the best performance in national welfare policies and services that affect access to and quality of health and education, and provide social safety nets, also tend to score among the best in IIAG Education.

Whilst the relationships seen in the IIAG between these issues are not evidence of causal links, the high degree of correlation between these measures does point to a strong association.
2.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

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<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
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<td>Goal 5. Gender Equality</td>
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Agenda 2063

Aspiration

(1) A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
(6) An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children

Goal

Aspiration 1 (selected Goals)

(3) Healthy and well-nourished citizens
(5) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production

Aspiration 6 (selected Goals)

(17) Full gender equality in all spheres of life

Priority Area

Aspiration 1 (selected Priority Areas)

Health and nutrition
Agricultural productivity and production

Aspiration 6 (selected Priority Areas)

Violence and discrimination against women and girls

A full list of Targets in Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 related to this overlapping theme appears in the annex of this report.

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)
CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

Ensuring healthy lives is at the heart of both the global and Africa’s Agendas. Agenda 2063 recognises that human capital development, achieved through quality education and health services, will be a key driver of development on the African continent. Under Aspiration 1, which envisions a prosperous Africa built upon inclusive growth and sustainable development, Goal 3 aims at broadening citizens’ access to good health and nutrition. Under Aspiration 6, which has two goals aiming to achieve a people-driven African continent, improved health outcomes with a focus on women and girls, feature in some of the targets listed in the FTYIP 2014-2023.

The FTYIP commits African states to halve the levels of malnutrition and of maternal, child and neo-natal deaths; to guarantee universal access to anti-retroviral therapy for HIV, and to reduce HIV-AIDS and malaria-related deaths by half, compared with 2013 levels. Furthermore, Agenda 2063 and the FTYIP also attempt to address the social determinants of health (e.g. access to safe drinking water and sanitation). The African Health Strategy 2016-2030 acknowledges these commitments and provides guiding principles for African Union (AU) members and key stakeholders for their achievement for a continent that hosts most of the world’s countries with the worst performance in indicators such as those measuring maternal and infant mortality. Those principles include health as a human right, equity, accountable health systems, gender equality, cost-effective prevention, and regional cooperation.

In Agenda 2030, expanding access to health is not only understood as a goal per se, but it also plays a fundamental role in realising the whole Agenda. This much more expansive view of health contrasts with the former Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which mainly led to large increases in the average levels of national health-related performance indicators, the majority of them communicable disease-specific.

SDG 3 of Agenda 2030 is solely focused on tackling inequalities in health access, paving the way to achieve health and wellbeing for all at all ages. In fact, all 17 SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly linked to health, which sheds light into the complexity and the relevance of health promotion to achieve equity, empower communities and people and protect human rights. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), across the 17 SDGs there are, overall, 25 targets that substantially relate to health.

Similarly, while SDG 2 captures the ambition to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, the importance of ending malnourishment for the successful achievement of most SDGs is reflected by the fact that at least 12 of the 17 SDGs contain indicators that are related to nutrition. In terms of the intricate relationship between the health-specific and nutrition-specific targets of Agenda 2030, an example of a very direct link is Target 2.2 which aims at ending stunting and malnutrition in children under five.

In Agenda 2063, even though nutrition and health targets are mostly conflated within the same Goal and Priority Area for the first ten years, the fundamental link with the agricultural sector is fully recognised in Goal 5: Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production. Two of its Targets are focused explicitly on ending hunger and child undernutrition on the African continent.

Recognising the importance that good health holds for the development of African countries, as well as the fundamental role that governments play in providing their citizens with access to good quality health services, one of the three sub-categories sitting underneath the IIAG’s Human Development category measures the health performance of African countries in terms of the outcomes of their healthcare and medical and sanitary services.

In 2017, African countries score, on average, 67.8 in Health, the second highest sub-category score in the IIAG. Health is also the most improved sub-category over the last decade (2008-2017), with the African average score having increased by +7.6 points.

However, there is no room for complacency. Even though the continent has made progress in health provision, on average the pace of improvement has slackened since the first implementation period year of Agenda 2063’s FTYIP (2014) (average of +0.67 per year, compared to an average of +0.84 per year since 2008). 13 countries have even seen their Health scores decline since 2014.

On average, African countries have made large improvements in indicators measuring access to antiretroviral treatment for HIV-positive people, child mortality and the prevalence of deaths from communicable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

The average trend in Africa is thus one of substantial progress in many of the targets of both the continental and global goals related to child and maternal mortality, immunisation and treatment of communicable diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS.

The IIAG does point however to other areas where the average trend in Africa is running against the stated targets. Since 2014, the only
Health indicator to show an African average decline is Absence of Undernourishment. Whilst there is improvement in the indicator Absence of Undernourishment over ten years, the declining average trend since 2014 in data estimating the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously means that, on average, the continent is not on track for the ambitious goals of ending hunger, improving nutrition and all its related targets. Linked to this, the clustered indicator Absence of Lived Poverty, which uses perception data from Afrobarometer and sits under the IIAG’s Welfare sub-category, contains a sub-indicator measuring food poverty: Absence of Food Poverty. Even though this measure has shown progress over the last decade, the pace of improvement has dropped substantially since 2014.

Targets of both Agendas also reference access to quality healthcare and services. The only proxy measure in the IIAG for this, the indicator Satisfaction with Basic Health Services, shows dissatisfaction over the last decade has grown among Africa’s citizens with how governments are handling delivery of basic health services. Whilst there is African average improvement in this indicator since 2014, there is still a long way to go to achieving the essential targets which are relevant to this.

Country-level performance, IIAG Health sub-category

The five highest scoring countries in Health in 2017 are Mauritius (93.2), Libya (89.6), Seychelles (89.2), Cabo Verde (85.6) and Rwanda (83.3). On the other hand, the five countries scoring the worst are Sierra Leone (51.5), Madagascar (51.1), South Sudan (42.8), Central African Republic (38.9) and Somalia (37.4).

Since 2014, compared to an African average improvement of +2.0 in Health, Chad, DRC and Liberia have exhibited the most sizeable increases (+10.6, +10.2 and +10.0, respectively). In contrast, the largest deteriorations are seen in Seychelles, Algeria and Angola (-10.6, -7.2 and -6.8, respectively).
African average trends since 2014 in IIAG *Health* indicators

*Absence of Undernourishment* is the only indicator in *Health* exhibiting African average decline since 2014, with 26 countries registering deterioration. At country level, the most concerning cases since 2014 are Sierra Leone (-9.4), CAR (-6.4) and Zimbabwe (-6.2). The largest improvements were made by Chad (+5.1), Djibouti (+3.4) and Togo (+3.3). Morocco is the only country to score 100.0, whilst CAR scores 0.0 in 2017.

*Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* is the most improved indicator: 44 countries have improved since 2014, Liberia (+34.5), Sierra Leone (+30.4) and Benin (+28.7) the most. However, despite some improvement there are still some very low performing countries, like Egypt, Madagascar and Sudan.

Africa continues to progress in tackling child mortality. Since 2014, the African average score for *Absence of Child Mortality* improved by +3.1 points to 68.4. All 54 countries have improved, Sierra Leone (+6.9), CAR (+6.0) and Angola (+5.2) the most.

African countries have also made progress in the indicator measuring *Absence of Maternal Mortality*. Since 2014 the African average has improved by +0.7, with as many as 49 countries registering progress. Sierra Leone (+2.8), South Sudan (+2.0) and Mauritania (+1.6) are the best performers, whilst Zimbabwe (-2.5) and CAR (-0.6) are the only two countries to show decline.
Immunisation is the highest scoring indicator at continental level, reaching 78.1 in 2017, a small improvement of +0.3 since 2014. The lack of progress in the African average score is due to mixed results at country level. Since 2014, 21 countries improved, 23 deteriorated and 10 remained static. Liberia (+31.0), Côte d’Ivoire (+13.0) and Chad (+9.3) are the most improved whilst Mauritania (-14.1), Mauritius (-12.9) and Swaziland (-9.4) show the largest deteriorations.

The continent reaches its second highest Health indicator average score in Absence of Communicable Diseases (75.2, an improvement of +1.2 since 2014). The improvement is driven by 36 countries showing progress although 15 have declined (three show no change). Liberia (+30.1), Sierra Leone (+26.0) and Burkina Faso (+10.9) show the largest improvements and CAR (-42.7), Angola (-28.0) and Burundi (-18.6) the largest declines.

In contrast, the lowest African average score is in Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (52.7). This is much lower than the 2008 African average score (59.4). Even if there has been some marginal progress since 2014 (+0.8), this has not yet reversed the decline over the ten years (2008-2017) and is only driven by 15 country improvements, some large enough to counterbalance the 18 country deteriorations. Mauritius (-16.9), Togo (-15.5) and Algeria (-13.5) are the most declined. Ghana (+38.0), Burkina Faso (+29.0) and Senegal (+19.5) show the largest improvements.

The second lowest African average score is in Access to Sanitation, albeit a slight improvement since 2014 of +0.6, with 40 countries registering improvement. Ethiopia (+2.3), Sudan (+2.1) and Lesotho (+1.9) are the most improved. Only four countries show decline: Gambia (-0.3), Nigeria (-0.2), Madagascar (-0.1) and DRC (-0.1). 10 countries show no change.

### SPOTLIGHT

Universal Health Care (UHC) for all of Africa’s citizens: still a long way to go

As part of a series of side summits during the 2019 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), a High-Level Meeting on UHC on 23 September 2019 gathered stakeholders to secure political commitment and discuss how to accelerate progress towards UHC, which is meant to ensure that all people and communities receive the quality health services they require without financial hardship. The IIAG’s Health sub-category has some valuable insights concerning the 54 African countries.

**Dissatisfaction with basic health services**

Satisfaction with Basic Health Services is the only indicator in Health to show decline across the IIAG ten-year time series (2008-2017) highlighting the fact that Africa’s citizens are increasingly dissatisfied with the delivery of basic health services.

In this citizen perception measure sourced from Afrobarometer, which has trends for 34 countries, 20 have registered a deterioration in the past ten years, the largest being Madagascar (-55.6), Malawi (-47.8) and Mozambique (-34.2).
What’s causing dissatisfaction and how will this affect Africa’s progress towards UHC?

The lack of data makes the answer difficult.

There is a clear contrast between the perception of citizens and success in indicators that were largely achieved through the focus of the MDGs, mostly through commitments from multilateral organisations and dedicated foundations.

MDG-specific focuses may have had a counter-effect, leading to a lack of policies, and hence a gap in relevant data related to broader issues such as health infrastructures and capacities, as well as affordability. Recent, regular and comparable indicators have mainly focused on measuring improvement of specific MDG targets, missing out these other key components.

The percentage of aid given to the development of healthcare systems and non-communicable diseases is also significantly less when compared to the aid given to specific targets of combating communicable diseases, and maternal, new-born and child health. Even worse, aid given to the development of healthcare systems decreased in the period 2010-2017, when compared to the period 2000-2010.

Indeed, the IIAG does show that there has been notable progress in indicators relating to the MDGs, related to some targets and indicators of SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages and of Agenda 2063’s Aspiration 1 Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens but this will not be enough to achieve UHC.

The UN now acknowledges that “key barriers to UHC achievement include poor infrastructures and availability of basic amenities, out of pocket payments and catastrophic expenditures, shortages and maldistribution of qualified health workers, prohibitively expensive good quality medicines and medical products, low access to digital health and innovative technologies, among others”.

Currently, we still lack data to measure progress in removing these barriers in African countries. Recent, regular and comparable data are lacking for health infrastructure, or costs of accessing healthcare.

Where there is data, these provide valuable insights. The WHO, for example, has collected data on the number of skilled health professionals per 10,000 population for 41 African countries.

Across these countries, the average ratio according to data from the last ten years (since 2009) is only 17.0 per 10,000, which comes to approximately 588 “customers” per skilled health worker. In some cases, the ratio is staggeringly low: 1.1 per 10,000 in Somalia in 2014, or 2.8 in Ethiopia in 2009. In comparison, in the United States of America (US) in 2014 the ratio is 117.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skilled health workers per 10,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa (average across selected countries, 2009-2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America (2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO (2018a)

According to the 2006 World Health Report, countries with fewer than 23 physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population generally fail to achieve adequate coverage rates for selected primary health care interventions.

This kind of data can help us understand why there might be dissatisfaction with provision of basic health services, yet even these are not regular. Over the last ten years, only seven of the 41 African countries have two data points for this specific measure. The last year data was collected for any of the 41 countries was 2016.

In terms of financial protection, the WHO underlines that while there is no magic number, significant improvement in financial protection is observed across countries only once their public spending on health is greater than PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) $200 per capita; in Africa, only 17 countries carried out this level of spending in 2016, the latest year of data.

Sound and robust data are essential to form relevant and efficient policies: assess needs and priorities, take focused decisions, efficiently allocate resources and monitor progress.
Improving performance in *Health*: welfare policies, infrastructure, education and anti-corruption policies appear key

Performance in *Health* is strongly correlated with the existence of national welfare policies and services, access to and quality of education, and also infrastructure capacity in the areas of reliability of electricity supply, provision of water and sanitation services and digital and IT.

Strong correlations are also found with absence of corruption in both the private and public sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB-CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Welfare Policies &amp; Services</td>
<td>+0.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>Reliability of Electricity Supply</td>
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<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Secondary Education Enrolment</td>
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<td>INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>Satisfaction with Provision of Water &amp; Sanitation Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Education Quality</td>
<td>+0.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector</td>
<td>+0.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>Digital &amp; IT Infrastructure</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 WOMEN AND YOUTH INCLUSION

CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas FTYIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)</th>
<th>2018 IIAG</th>
<th>Agenda 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Equal treatment of women in all spheres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women empowerment</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Goal 5. Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Sector</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence and discrimination against women and girls</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Goal 4. Quality Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 5. Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Empowerment of youth and children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth empowerment and children</td>
<td>Personal Safety</td>
<td>Goal 4. Quality Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Security</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rights</td>
<td>Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda 2063

Aspiration | (6) An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children |
| (1) A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development |

Goal

Aspiration 6

(17) Full gender equality in all spheres of life |
(18) Engaged and empowered youth and children |

Aspiration 1 (selected Goals)

(1) A high standard of living, quality of life and well being for all |
(2) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation |
(3) Healthy and well-nourished citizens |
(4) Transformed economies |
(5) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production |

Priority Area

Aspiration 6

Women empowerment |
Violence and discrimination against women and girls |
Youth empowerment and children |

Aspiration 1 (selected Priority Areas)

Incomes, jobs and decent work |
Poverty, equality and hunger |
Education and STI driven skills revolution |
Health and nutrition |
Sustainable and inclusive economic growth |
Agricultural productivity and production |
CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

Gender promotion and youth inclusion are essential to create and foster inclusive societies and inclusive governments. While women’s empowerment appears a core issue across both Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, both Agenda 2063’s Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children and SDG 5: Gender Equality are explicitly focused on the issue. While Agenda 2063 also puts a strong focus on youth and children with Goal 18, youth is less prominently featured in the SDGs. In the IIAG, women’s inclusion in different spheres is measured as one of the three sub-categories in Participation & Human Rights through the sub-category Gender.

Participation & Human Rights, which also showcases to what extent countries offer their citizens opportunities for political participation (Participation) and grant them basic civil rights and liberties (Rights), is the second-lowest scoring of the four IIAG categories. In 2017, the African average score for Participation & Human Rights is 49.2 (out of 100.0). Since 2014, when the implementation of Agenda 2063’s FTYP started, countries have on average continued to improve in Participation & Human Rights (the African average improved by +0.7), and this upwards trend has been mostly driven by large improvements in the Gender sub-category.

However, though Gender has improved every single year since 2014, with the African average improving by +1.2 points, progress has slightly slowed down in more recent years. The improvements in Gender have led to an African average score of 54.0, making it the third-highest scoring of all 14 IIAG sub-categories in 2017. Achieving the targets under Aspiration 6 of Agenda 2063 and SDG 5 of Agenda 2030 as well as other related targets within the two agendas thus could seem within reach. More than half of the 54 countries (34) in the IIAG have improved their Gender score since 2014, eight with year-on-year improvement (Burkina Faso, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, Seychelles, Tunisia and Zambia). Still, 19 countries have deteriorated, with year-on-year deterioration for Guinea-Bissau and Togo.

Measures used to assess the Gender sub-category are more general than the specific targets and indicators used to assess equal treatment of women in all spheres in Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. Nevertheless, they inform about the current environment and the progress made with regards to the inclusion and empowerment of women. In general, Africa has managed to create a more conducive and inclusive environment for women over the recent years and it continues to advance, albeit slower since starting to implement the FTYP.

Countries are performing best and continue to improve when it comes to granting women civil liberties, including participation in political discussion and civil society organisations. Progress is less obvious when it comes to representation in politics. Although countries have on average made progress, the political representation of women remains the area in which they fare the worst. This in particular applies to women’s representation in parliament which on average is less inclusive than women’s representation at ministerial and cabinet level. Indeed, a higher proportion of women in cabinet or similar level positions is driving progress in women’s political representation with 33 countries performing better in this area since 2014. African average scores in representation of women in the judiciary on the other hand has been declining since the start of the implementation of Agenda 2063 albeit only by a small amount.

On average scores are slightly better in indicators measuring providing girls with education, as well as offering socio-economic opportunities to women and integrating them into the labour force. Indeed, the workplace environment for women has seen large improvements and in only three countries gender equality in the workplace has worsened. However, since 2014, only small average progress has been made in providing women with employment.

Agriculture is a key sector when it comes to creating employment opportunities in Africa, especially for women. That is why the IIAG sub-category Rural Sector includes an indicator which measures the enabling environment for women’s representation in rural organisations and potential barriers to these. After displaying its lowest score in 2014, the continent has made progress in Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations, gaining +1.6 points on average, but the African average score remains low at 45.5 in 2017. Three countries, Benin (-12.5), Nigeria (-8.2) and Namibia (-1.3) have deteriorated since 2014.

Improvement in Gender at continental level also hides substantial disparities. While the average Gender score of 55.8 for countries in sub-Saharan Africa is above the continental average (54.0), the average score for North African countries is 39.7, -16.1 points less than the average score for sub-Saharan Africa.
Country-level performance, IIAG Gender sub-category

In 2017, the highest scoring country in Gender is Rwanda (87.3), followed by Madagascar (73.5), Seychelles (73.2), Uganda (72.7) and South Africa (71.3). In contrast, the five lowest scoring countries are Guinea-Bissau (33.8), Sudan (33.8), Egypt (31.4), Somalia (17.8) and Libya (17.1).

Since 2014, Seychelles (+12.3), Congo (+10.3) and Egypt (+7.5) have made most progress in Gender, while Guinea-Bissau (-11.9), Libya (-7.4) and Cabo Verde (-7.3) have declined the most.
As the IIAG data have shown, the continent appears to be mostly on the right track when it comes to generating a conducive environment for eventually achieving the targets related to the inclusion and empowerment of women and some impressive improvements have been made over the last ten years. However, countries must be careful not to lose momentum as progress has slowed down since the start of the implementation of the FTYIP, and challenges remain. One is the continuous decline of the socio-economic integration of youth which is a key element in the 2063 Agenda. The other is the growing prevalence of human trafficking on the continent which is one of the areas where governance on the continent seems to fail the most.
African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Gender indicators

Women’s Political Empowerment is the highest scoring Gender indicator. With an African average score of 68.8 in 2017 it is featured among the 15 highest scoring of all 102 IIAG indicators. It is also the most improved Gender indicator since 2014, having gained +1.5 points. More than half (28) of the 54 countries in the IIAG have improved in Women’s Political Empowerment since 2014, while 24 deteriorated. Guinea (+27.8), Egypt (+23.9) and Somalia (+16.4) have improved the most since the start of the implementation of Agenda 2063, while Chad (-13.9), Lesotho (-11.2) and Guinea-Bissau (-10.9) have experienced the largest deteriorations.

In contrast, Women’s Political Representation has still the lowest continental average of the underlying Gender indicators although the 2017 African average score of 41.1 is the highest seen over the ten-year Index timeframe (2008-2017). The continent on average improved by +1.0 points since 2014, with more than half (32) of the countries following a positive trajectory. Tunisia (+21.6) has made the most progress, followed by Congo (+21.3) and Somalia (+20.2), while Comoros (-19.5), Cabo Verde (-14.4) and Nigeria (-13.2) deteriorated the most.

The 2017 African average score for Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School is 64.8 and the continent on average improved by +1.2 since the start of the implementation of Agenda 2063 in 2014. 23 countries have experienced an increase in score with DRC (+14.5), Gambia (+8.2) and Burkina Faso (+5.2) making the most progress. The scores of ten countries have dropped and Rwanda (-5.6), Liberia (-3.1) and Mali (-2.5) have fallen behind the most on this indicator.

With an African average score of 44.0, Workplace Gender Equality is the second lowest scoring of the Gender indicators but it is the one that has made most progress by far since 2014, gaining +7.0 points. Between 2014 and 2017, 19 countries improved their score, while only three deteriorated (Ethiopia, Mali and Swaziland). 32 countries, however, did not see any change in score for this time frame.

The African average for Women’s Labour Force Participation is 58.9 and apart from Laws on Violence Against Women which has seen no change, has seen the smallest progress between 2014 and 2017, having improved by only +0.3 points. Nevertheless, 30 countries improved their score over this timeframe, while 19 deteriorated and four did not see any change. Cabo Verde (+2.0) leads the way as the most improved country since 2014, followed by South Africa (+1.7) and Namibia (+1.5), while Madagascar (-1.5), Tunisia (-0.8) and Mozambique (-0.5) declined the most.

Representation of Women in the Judiciary is one of the indicators within the Gender sub-category where the gap between countries’ performance is the widest. The African average is at 59.3 but 17 countries score 0.0. Representation of Women in the Judiciary is one of the two Gender indicators where the African average score has declined since the implementation of the FTYIP has begun, having lost -0.4 points since 2014. Seychelles (+75.0), Ethiopia (+50.0) and Swaziland (+50.0) are the most improved among the 11 countries which followed a positive trajectory since 2014. Of the 12 countries that deteriorated, Guinea-Bissau (-75.0), Libya (-50.0) and Guinea (-50.0) have fallen back the most.

The 2017 continental average score for Promotion of Gender Equality stands at 52.5. It is the most declined Gender indicator, having lost -1.7 points, a stark deterioration since 2014. Although the indicator has also declined over the last decade, deterioration between 2014 and 2017 has happened almost 20-times faster (annual average decline of -0.57 compared to -0.03 over the decade). Only 11 countries improved their score between 2014 and 2017, while 17 deteriorated. The most positive developments are seen in Zimbabwe (+8.3), Rwanda (+7.9) and DRC (+6.2), while the paths of Mauritania (-20.4), Eritrea (-13.7) and Mali (-12.1) are the most worrying.
Improving performances in Gender: welfare policies, public management and rights appear key

Countries achieving the highest scores on the continent in the IIAG’s Gender sub-category also have the highest scores in welfare policies that ensure access to health and education services and the most effective social protection and labour policies. The IIAG data illustrate strong correlations between these measures and performance in Gender.

There are also moderate correlations with public management related variables such as efficient delivery of public services, domestic resource mobilisation and budget management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB-CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>r</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Welfare Policies &amp; Services</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Social Protection &amp; Labour Policies</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>Tax &amp; Revenue Mobilisation</td>
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<td>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>Effectiveness of the Public Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Promotion of Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>+0.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>Budgetary &amp; Financial Management</td>
<td>+0.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIGHTS</td>
<td>Civil Rights &amp; Liberties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULE OF LAW</td>
<td>Property Rights</td>
<td>+0.59</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.4 SECURITY, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

### CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas FTYIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)</th>
<th>2018 IIAG</th>
<th>Agenda 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Good governance and strong institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic values and practices are the norm</td>
<td>Transparency &amp; Accountability</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights, justice and the rule of law</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rule of Law</td>
<td>Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and leadership</td>
<td>Transparency &amp; Accountability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Public Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participatory development and local governance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 15. Life on Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Overlapping theme: Peace and Security | | |
| | National Security | |
| Defence, security and peace | Personal Safety | - |
| | National Security | |
| Operationalisation of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars | - | - |

### Agenda 2063

**Aspiration**

(3) An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

(4) A peaceful and secure Africa

**Goal**

Aspiration 3

(11) Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched

(12) Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place

Aspiration 4

(13) Peace, security and stability is preserved

(14) A stable and peaceful Africa

(15) A fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

**Priority Area**

Aspiration 3

Democratic values and practices are the norm

Human rights, justice and rule of law

Institutions and leadership

Participatory development and local governance

Aspiration 4

Maintenance and restoration of peace and security

Institutional structure for AU instruments on peace and security

Defence, security and peace

Operationalisation of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars

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A full list of Targets in Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 related to this overlapping theme appears in the annex of this report.

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)
CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

The objective of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and building effective and accountable institutions is reflected in both Agendas. While peace and institutions are merged in SDG 16 of Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 puts a stronger emphasis on both areas with Aspiration 3 being dedicated to an Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law and Aspiration 4 focusing on a peaceful and secure Africa.

The Safety & Rule of Law category in the IIAG is well positioned to inform about the status and progress in these areas. With an African average score of 52.6 (out of 100.0) in 2017, Safety & Rule of Law is the second-highest scoring IIAG category after Human Development. It is the only category to have declined between 2008 and 2017 (-2.5), the ten years covered by the IIAG, but no further deterioration at the continental level has taken place since the start of the implementation of Agenda 2063 in 2014. In fact, the decline over the decade masks some positive trends appearing since 2014. More than half (29) of the 54 African countries in the IIAG have registered progress in their Safety & Rule of Law score since then, while 24 countries declined. Driving this are improvements in the sub-categories Rule of Law and Transparency & Accountability.

Rule of Law has improved every single year between 2014 and 2017 with the African average gaining +1.9 points between 2014 and 2017 (+0.63), the ten years covered by the IIAG, but no further deterioration at the continental level has taken place since the start of the implementation of Agenda 2063. The annual average rate of improvement between 2014 and 2017 (+0.70) being nine times as quick as that seen over the ten-year timeframe, 2008-2017 (+0.07). The continental trend offers optimism that Africa is making progress in building up strong institutions to achieve the targets set out under Aspiration 3 of Agenda 2063 and under SDG 16. 30 of the 54 countries in the IIAG are on a positive trajectory, beginning to reverse earlier decline.

However, Agenda 2063 specifically mentions there should be zero tolerance towards unconstitutional changes in government, yet the IIAG data show this is one area where the continent, despite progress, performs relatively worse than in other areas of Rule of Law and there is diversification across the continent regarding the clarity of established and accepted constitutional mechanisms for the transfer of power. While seven1 countries score 100.0 in the indicator Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (indicating the best score on the continent), 162 still score 0.0 out of 100.0. meaning these countries fail to provide any sort of constitutional and lawful transfers of power.

Country-level performance, IIAG Rule of Law sub-category

In 2017, the highest scoring country in Rule of Law is Mauritius (93.3), followed by Ghana (90.6), South Africa (90.2), Botswana (89.1) and Cabo Verde (87.4). Eritrea receives the lowest score (14.9) while Libya (19.6), Somalia (20.6), South Sudan (23.2) and Equatorial Guinea (25.2) are also among the five lowest scoring countries.
African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Rule of Law indicators

Access to Justice with an African average score of 59.3 is the second-highest scoring indicator of Rule of Law and the most improved one between 2014 and 2017 (+2.3) with the pace of improvement within this timeframe almost five times as fast as that seen over the decade of data in the Index (an annual average improvement of +0.77 compared to +0.16 between 2008 and 2017). 30 countries have improved their score since 2014, while 24 deteriorated. Somalia (+35.2), Ethiopia (+29.9) and Swaziland (+21.3) have improved the most while Namibia (-12.4), Togo (-12.0) and Comoros (-10.8) have seen the largest declines.

Independence of the Judiciary has seen the second-largest improvement (+2.2) between 2014 and 2017, with the annual rate of progress being more than double the rate between 2008 and 2017 (+0.73 compared to +0.29 for the whole time-series). It receives its highest African average score of 43.8 over the time-series in 2017 but nevertheless remains the second-lowest scoring Rule of Law indicator. 30 countries have improved their Independence of the Judiciary score since 2014, while 22 have seen a decline. Gambia (+39.4) has made the biggest leaps, followed by Guinea-Bissau (+19.2) and CAR (+15.4). In contrast, Botswana (-15.6), Djibouti (-12.2) and DRC (-11.4) deteriorated the most.

Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process is another Rule of Law indicator where progress has quickened within the most recent years compared to the average rate of progress across the Index time series. The African average score for the indicator improved by +2.1 between 2014 and 2017 and more than twice as fast as that seen over the ten years of data in the Index (annual average improvement of +0.70 compared to +0.31 for 2008-2017), resulting in an African average score of 47.4 in 2017. 17 countries improved their score between 2014 and 2017 and almost the same number (16) declined. Four countries receive the highest score on the continent of 100.0 in 2017. 21 have not seen a change for this timeframe. Burkina Faso (+37.5), Nigeria (+33.3) and Tunisia (+29.1) improved the most while Lesotho (-25.0), Congo (-25.0) and Burundi (-16.7) experienced the largest declines in score for this indicator.

Since the start of the implementation of the FTYP, quick progress has also been accomplished in the indicator Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power. On average, the continent gained +2.0 since 2014.

Although the African average score of 40.1 in 2017 is the highest since 2008, the indicator remains the lowest scoring within Rule of Law. The positive trajectory was driven by only nine countries that improved their score since 2014, most notably Comoros (+50.0), CAR, Nigeria and Somalia (all +33.3). Four countries have deteriorated since 2014: Burundi, Djibouti, DRC and Ethiopia (all -33.3).

Since 2014, the African average score has begun to arrest a decline in Property Rights, improving the continental average score by +1.6. However, the 2017 African average score of 51.0 is still down by -2.6 from the start of the decade. The positive change was driven by the 34 countries that have improved their score since 2014, with Guinea (+18.6), São Tomé & Príncipe (+11.5) and Côte d’Ivoire (+10.0) making the largest progress. Over that period 14 countries have seen a decline in score with South Africa (-16.7), Swaziland (-12.5) and Namibia (-10.6) experiencing the largest deteriorations.
Besides Rule of Law, Transparency & Accountability is the other sub-category where recent improvements have occurred, despite the wider decline in Safety & Rule of Law over the ten years in the IIAG. After receiving in 2014 the lowest African average score for the period 2008-2017, the sub-category Transparency & Accountability has since seen year-on-year improvement, gaining on average +0.50 points annually. More than half (34) of the countries have improved their Transparency & Accountability score between 2014 and 2017, six showing year-on-year improvement (Benin, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Tanzania and Zimbabwe). However, despite this progress, the African average score of 35.3 in Transparency & Accountability remains the lowest of all 14 IIAG sub-categories. Of the 19 countries that have declined, six have deteriorated every year since 2014: Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia.

When it comes to being transparent about laws and the records of state-owned companies, the continent is, despite improvements, still clearly underperforming, with an average score of only 171 out of 100.0. The fact that performance in this area of the IIAG remains so low means corruption continues to distort effectiveness of the public and private sectors and this will continue to affect delivery of the targets of both Agendas. Both Agendas consider accountability and integrity as essential, as reflected in Aspiration 3 and SDG 16 which focus on the building of strong institutions. Although the emphasis in Agenda 2063 is more on accountability than on transparency, the latter is prominent in SDG 16 and a lack of transparency can act as an obstacle to enforcing accountability.

Country-level performance, IIAG Transparency & Accountability sub-category

In 2017, Rwanda (66.9), Botswana (65.9), Mauritius (64.6), Namibia (59.8) and Cabo Verde (59.1) performed best in Transparency & Accountability, while Equatorial Guinea (5.1), Somalia (5.8), South Sudan (9.1), Guinea-Bissau (10.1) and Sudan (11.3) are sitting at the bottom of the ranking table.
Most progress has been made on the two indicators related to transparency. Due to gaining +4.7 points since 2014, the African average score of *Access to Public & Legislative Information* stands at 31.5 in 2017, the highest score over the ten-year time frame (2008-2017), but still a low one. 22 countries have improved their score, while 12 deteriorated and 20 have not seen any change. Gambia and Morocco made the biggest progress (+41.7 each), followed by Côte d’Ivoire and Madagascar (+33.3 each), Tunisia (-29.2), Swaziland (-29.2) and Zambia (-25.0) declined the most.

The second largest improvements were made in *Access to Records of State-owned Companies* where the continent gained +2.7 points since 2014. Nevertheless, at 17.1, the 2017 African average score is not only the lowest scoring of the 2014. Nevertheless, at 171, the 2017 African average score is not only the lowest scoring of the Transparency & Accountability indicators but also the second-lowest scoring of all 102 IIAG indicators. Half (27) of the 54 countries in the IIAG receive the lowest possible score of 0.0 in 2017 for this indicator. 30 countries have not seen a change in score and ten countries declined, while 14 countries, most notably Senegal and Seychelles (+50.0 each), have driven the positive trajectory.

Notable progress has also been made in *Absence of Corruption in Government Branches*, in which the continent on average gained +2.5 points, resulting in its highest average score of 46.3 over the ten-year time frame in 2017. 33 countries, at the forefront Gambia (+38.6), Benin (+16.5) and Nigeria (+14.7), have seen an increase in score while 20 deteriorated, with Zambia (-13.4), Burundi (-9.1) and Burkina Faso (-5.2) falling the most.

There has also been progress in *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms* where the African average score has increased by +2.0 points since 2014, leading to a still low score of 32.7 in 2017. The positive change was driven by the 26 countries that improved, with Seychelles (+37.5), Nigeria (+24.3) and Ghana (+23.6) showing the largest progress. Comoros has declined the most (-50.0) while Mali (-26.5) and South Africa (-26.4) are also among the three most deteriorated countries.

*Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector* improved by +2.4 points since 2014, leaving Africa with an average score of 34.8 in 2017. More than double the number of countries (35) improved than declined (17). Egypt (+20.0) has made the largest progress, followed by Togo (+19.4) and Benin (+16.8), although it should be mentioned they still all score below 50.0 out of 100.0, while Eritrea (-24.8), Comoros (-18.3) and CAR (-17.8) deteriorated the most.

In contrast, *Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector* declined by -0.3 since 2014, resulting in an African average score of 35.1 which is the lowest for this indicator in the whole ten-year time period (2008-2017). The negative trajectory was driven by 19 countries which declined, in particular Lesotho (-21.0), South Africa (-13.7) and Zambia (-7.8). Almost the same number, 18 countries, improved with Tanzania (+14.2), Guinea (+11.2) and Swaziland (+10.7) making the largest progress.

The African average score for *Absence of Favouritism* stands at 32.1 in 2017, due to a decline of -0.5 since 2014. 16 countries have seen an increase, mostly Guinea (+24.1), Gambia (+16.8) and Ethiopia (+11.8), while 23 declined with Libya’s, Mauritius’s and Zambia’s scores dropping the most (-25.0, -22.4, -10.9, respectively).

*Accountability of Government & Public Employees* has its highest African average score (48.2) over the ten-year time frame in 2017 due to an improvement of +1.5 between 2014 and 2017 when progress happened at around twice the pace as that seen over the ten years of data in the IIAG (2008-2017). Egypt (+31.7), Gambia (+18.1) and CAR (+14.5) are the top three of the 29 countries that have improved since 2014, while of the 24 countries that have seen a decline in score, Comoros (-17.5), Burundi (-10.1) and Zambia (-4.9) have fallen back the most.

The Transparency & Accountability indicator to have declined the most since 2014 is *Sanctions for Abuse of Office* which has lost -2.4 points. As a consequence, the African average score of 41.6 in 2017 is the lowest seen between 2008-2017. Only two countries, Ethiopia and Mali (both +7.2) have made progress since 2014 while 14 countries deteriorated and 28 did not see a change. Namibia (-14.3), Mozambique (-14.3) and Sierra Leone (-14.2) have declined the most.
Apart from the predominance of the rule of law and transparent and corruption-free institutions, Agenda 2063’s Aspiration 3 also entails targets related to elections and the freedom of expression. Within its Participation & Human Rights category, the IIAG includes measures that can inform about the continent’s environment and development in these areas. The freedom, fairness and impartiality of elections has improved on the continent between 2008-2017, albeit the pace of improvement has been slightly slower in more recent years. However, the capacity of election monitoring agencies has worsened and the space for political participation and opposition parties has shrunk since 2014. Measures related to civil rights and liberties, including the freedom of association and assembly and in particular the freedom of expression are declining and recorded their lowest scores in 2017.

Democratic elections, political participation and rights: warning signs

A fundamental part of capable institutions as mentioned in Agenda 2063 is a professional, efficient, and accountable public service. The IIAG sub-category Public Management can provide a good indication about the environment for public service in Africa and the progress made. Public Management has improved on the continental level since 2014 with the annual average rate of improvement being much quicker in more recent years. The effectiveness of public services, however, has seen a deterioration between 2014 and 2017 on the continental level. On the other hand, large progress has been made in the use of ICT to deliver public services, but scores still remain very low with the average score being 34.7 out of 100.0. Little progress has been made in stepping up civil registration systems with countries only improving by +0.7 points on average between 2014 and 2017.

Civil registration: a building block for Public Management
While goals of building strong institutions and creating peaceful societies are merged into SDG 16 within the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 dedicates Aspiration 4 solely to peace, security, defence and stability. The IIAG’s sub-category National Security informs about the environment for achieving this as well as the trajectory of security issues on the continent. Although National Security, with an African average score of 75.1, is the highest scoring IIAG sub-category, it is also the most deteriorated, having lost -2.0 points on average between 2014 and 2017. The continued weakening of Africa’s National Security threatens to hold back or prevent achieving the targets and goals set out under Aspiration 4 and SDG 16, although decline appears to have almost come to a halt in the last few data years available for the Index. Still, between 2014 and 2017, 29 countries have experienced a weakening National Security performance with 16 countries improving. Country performance varies. While South Africa and Uganda have shown year-on-year improvement, Angola, Cameroon and Djibouti have declined every single year since 2014.

Only four countries have managed to reduce their conflict involvement while 22 countries have been involved in more conflicts in 2017 than in 2014. At the same time, violence by non-state actors has been at its peak in 2017. This has also led to forced migration, in the form of IDPs and refugees, to reach its highest levels in 2017 (in the case of refugees in 2016 and 2017) across 2008-2017. This threatens Africa’s ambitions under Aspiration 4 and the accompanying AU’s flagship project of Silencing the Guns.

Country-level performance, IIAG National Security sub-category

The African average score for National Security disguises stark differences at country-level. 13 countries score higher than 90.0 while the bottom two countries, Somalia and South Sudan both score as low as 17.1. Three countries, Cabo Verde, Mauritius and Seychelles, are receiving the highest possible score of 100.0, followed by Botswana with a score of 99.9 and Namibia with a score of 99.7. In addition to Somalia and South Sudan, the other three countries in the bottom five are DRC (20.9), CAR (29.1) and Sudan (35.3).

The decline of security on a continental level is driven by a higher number of conflicts, both domestic and external, and increased levels of violence by non-state actors, highlighting the modern transversal security challenges the continent is facing. The consequences are visible in the rising numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. Considering the devastating impact of conflict on societies, a lack of progress with regards to security could also lead to setbacks in other elements of the two Agendas such as building institutions or development-related goals and targets such as those pertaining to health and education.
African Governance Report

African average trends since 2014 in IIAG National Security indicators

Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict is the National Security indicator to have declined the most, losing -7.6 points between 2014 and 2017. The negative trajectory is driven by 22 countries which deteriorated while only four countries, Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda (all +11.1) managed to increase their scores. Kenya, Egypt, Chad and Cameroon are the four countries that have experienced the largest declines (-44.5 each).

Although progress has been made between 2008 and 2017 in Absence of Cross-border Tensions, the indicator has shown a decline of -2.1 since 2014. Most countries (46) have seen no change in score and the negative trajectory is driven by five countries only: Lesotho, DRC (both -50.0), Burundi, Djibouti and Togo (-25.0 each). Only three countries have improved: CAR, Kenya (+25.0 each) and Burkina Faso (+12.5).

Driven by 21 deteriorating countries, the African average decline of -1.6 in the indicator Absence of Violence against Civilians by Non-state Actors, indicates that non-state actors’ involvement in violent events has been increasing between 2014 and 2017. 2017 has been the worst across the period 2008-2017, recording the lowest score in this period of 79.0. 18 countries have improved since 2014, with CAR (+49.8), Sudan (+33.6) and Egypt (+25.8) showing the largest improvements, but all from a low level, while out of the 21 countries to have declined Burundi (-67.7), Mali (-39.0) and Cameroon (-27.7) have experienced the largest deteriorations.

The situation with regards to both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees is the worst in over a decade as both Absence of Internally Displaced Persons and Absence of Refugees receive their lowest African average score in 2017. Both indicators have seen a decline since 2014, although the deterioration in Absence of Refugees with a decline of -2.2 is larger than in Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (-0.3 points). 11 countries, most notably Libya (+42.5), Côte d’Ivoire (+23.7) and Liberia (+9.7), improved their scores in Absence of Internally Displaced Persons since the beginning of the implementation of Agenda 2063’s FTYIP in 2014, while 10 deteriorated. Congo (-35.2), DRC (-30.4) and Cameroon (-15.2) have fallen back the most. Despite the continental decline in Absence of Refugees, more countries have improved their scores than declined since 2014. Of the 20 countries that have improved, Chad (+6.2), Liberia (+4.6) and Côte d’Ivoire (+3.9) have done so the most, while Burundi (-81.5), Rwanda (-35.9) and Gambia (-10.7) are the three most declined of the 18 deteriorated countries.
In addition to eliminating violence, another target area within Aspiration 4 is the capability of security services, an important element for peacebuilding and generating lasting peace. Within its sub-category Personal Safety, the IIAG assesses the reliability of police services. Although countries on average still fare relatively poorly in this regard (average score of 35.9), large and fast improvements have been made since 2014. Between 2014 and 2017, more than half (30) of the 54 African countries in the IIAG have improved their score in this indicator, only ten deteriorated and the African average score improved by +7.6. However, there are six countries which received the lowest possible score of 0.0 across the years 2008-2017.

Since the beginning of the implementation of Agenda 2063’s FTYIP, the continent has made fair progress in strengthening the rule of law, improving accountability and transparency and fighting corruption. These developments provide an optimistic assessment that Africa is beginning to establish a conducive environment for achieving the targets and goals of Aspiration 3 and SDG 16. Results from the 2018 IIAG dataset show that countries which perform well in the IIAG sub-categories Rule of Law and Transparency & Accountability also tend to score high in Overall Governance. Eight of the top ten scoring countries in Overall Governance also feature in the top ten in Rule of Law and nine of the top ten scoring countries in Overall Governance are in the top ten in Transparency & Accountability.

However, deteriorating security situations are still a problem on the continent, threatening to prevent the achievement of Aspiration 4 and of some key targets of SDG 16, as well as to potentially hinder or reverse progress made in relation to other goals and targets within the two Agendas.

There are strong statistical correlations in the IIAG with indicators relating to rights and participation, suggesting countries with the best Safety & Rule of Law performance also perform the best in providing civil rights and liberties, inclusion of women in political processes and generally providing an environment for participation. Welfare related indicators such as the provision of social safety nets are also closely associated with Safety & Rule of Law.

### IIAG indicators showing strong statistical correlations with performance in Safety & Rule of Law (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB-CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RIGHTS</td>
<td>Civil Rights &amp; Liberties</td>
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<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Environmental Policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>GENDER</td>
<td>Women’s Political Empowerment</td>
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<td>INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>Transport Infrastructure</td>
<td>+0.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Social Safety Nets</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARTICIPATION</td>
<td>Effective Power to Govern</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIGHTS</td>
<td>Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>Effectiveness of the Public Service</td>
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<td>PARTICIPATION</td>
<td>Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Promotion of Environmental Sustainability</td>
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<td>PARTICIPATION</td>
<td>Civil Society Participation</td>
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<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Social Protection &amp; Labour Policies</td>
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<td>GENDER</td>
<td>Promotion of Gender Equality</td>
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<td>PARTICIPATION</td>
<td>Democratic Elections</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARTICIPATION</td>
<td>Political Participation</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*excluding indicators used within the Safety & Rule of Law category
### 2.5 Prosperity and Economic Opportunity

#### Core Overlaps Between the Agendas and the IIAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas FTYIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)</th>
<th>2018 IIAG</th>
<th>Agenda 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Prosperity and Economic Opportunity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income, jobs and decent work</td>
<td>Business Environment</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modern and liveable habitats and basic quality services</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Goal 7. Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic diversification and resilience</td>
<td>Business Environment</td>
<td>Goal 2. Zero Hunger</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Public Management</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Sector</td>
<td>Goal 9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural productivity and production</td>
<td>Rural Sector</td>
<td>Goal 2. Zero Hunger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water security</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framework and institutions for a united Africa (political and economic integration)</td>
<td>Business Environment</td>
<td>Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and infrastructure connectivity</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Goal 7. Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and leadership</td>
<td>Public Management</td>
<td>Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal system and public sector revenues</td>
<td>Public Management</td>
<td>Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)
### Agenda 2063

#### Aspiration

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
2. An integrated continent politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance
3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
4. Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner

#### Goal

**Aspiration 1** (selected Goals)

1. High standard of living, quality of life and well being for all
4. Transformed economies
5. Modern agriculture
7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

**Aspiration 2** (selected Goals)

8. United Africa
10. World class infrastructure

**Aspiration 3** (selected Goals)

12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place

**Aspiration 7** (selected Goals)

20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

#### Priority Area

**Aspiration 1** (selected Priority Areas)

- Income, jobs and decent work
- Modern and liveable habitats and basic quality services
- Economic diversification and resilience
- Agricultural productivity and production
- Water security

**Aspiration 2** (selected Priority Areas)

- Framework and institutions for a united Africa (political and economic integration)
- Communications and infrastructure connectivity

**Aspiration 3** (selected Priority Areas)

- Institutions and leadership

**Aspiration 7** (selected Priority Areas)

- Fiscal system and public sector revenues

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*A full list of Targets in Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 related to this overlapping theme appears in the annex of this report.*

*Source: MIF own analysis (2019)*
CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

A key aspect of both Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 relates to the climate for economic opportunity and prosperity and whether the foundations are in place for the continent’s citizens to take these opportunities. This features in Aspirations 1 and 2, and to a lesser extent in Aspiration 3 of Agenda 2063, which all contain Priority Areas related to this theme as well as in SDGs 8 and 9. The IIAG’s Sustainable Economic Opportunity category focuses on whether governments are creating an environment that fosters sustainable economic opportunities, through the assessment of Public Management, Business Environment, Infrastructure and Rural Sector. It is therefore a useful tool to assess whether there is a conducive environment for the achievement of relevant goals in both Agendas. Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, contains four Goals and five Priority Areas for which the Sustainable Economic Opportunity category, including its sub-categories, can provide proxy measures, the biggest overlap of any Aspiration with the IIAG. The sub-categories of Sustainable Economic Opportunity which reflect whether the governance environment is conducive to inclusive economic development can also be used to assess whether there is a conducive environment for achieving goals included in Aspiration 1 such as Goal 1: High standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all, Goal 4: Transforming economies, and Goal 5: Modern agriculture. The biggest overlaps with Agenda 2030 are in SDGs 8 and 9 although infrastructure is a cross-cutting issue across goals including SDGs 6 and 7.

The 2017 continental average score for Sustainable Economic Opportunity is 44.8, the lowest of the four Index categories. However, between 2014 and 2017 the category has improved by +0.9, the largest improvement of all four categories in that period. This has halted the trend of deterioration prior to the implementation of Agenda 2063’s FTYIP, as between 2008 and 2014 Sustainable Economic Opportunity on the continent deteriorated by -0.8, an average annual deterioration of -0.13. Indeed, between 2014 and 2017 there has been a notable improvement with an average annual trend of +0.30.

However, this trend is not universal across Africa. While 32 countries have improved between 2014 and 2017, 20 have deteriorated and two remain unchanged in the same period. At regional level, West Africa improved by +1.8, with 12 out of 15 countries recording a better score now than in 2014 whereas Southern Africa, along with North Africa the joint highest scoring region with a score of 49.9, has also been the only region to worsen, deteriorating by -0.7 with eight out of 12 regional countries worsening since 2014.

Country-level performance and trends since 2014 in IIAG Sustainable Economic Opportunity category

In 2017, the highest scoring country in Sustainable Economic Opportunity is Mauritius (74.8), followed by Rwanda (71.5), Morocco (68.3), South Africa (65.1) and Seychelles (63.5). In contrast, the five lowest scoring countries were Eritrea (24.1), Libya (23.7), Equatorial Guinea (19.1), South Sudan (17.1) and Somalia (7.4). Since 2014, Egypt (+7.5), Ghana (+7.4) and Guinea (+5.2) have made the most progress in Sustainable Economic Opportunity while Malawi (-5.2), Lesotho (-4.1) and DRC (-3.7) have declined the most.
At the sub-category level, trends vary. The overarching trend of improvement is driven by increasing progress in the Infrastructure sub-category, from an annual trend of +0.40 per year between 2008 and 2014 to +0.73 per year between 2014 and 2017, making it the IIAG’s most improved sub-category for this period. The Infrastructure sub-category can serve as a useful proxy for Agenda 2063’s Goal 10: World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa and Agenda 2030’s SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure and provide useful indicators for SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation and SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.

The increasing rate of improvement in Infrastructure indicates a positive trajectory in creating a conducive environment for the achievement of these goals. However, African countries still perform poorly in key areas. Reliability of Electricity Supply, Transport Infrastructure, and Digital & IT Infrastructure are on average the lowest scoring Infrastructure indicators. These crucial areas need priority investments as they also appear strongly correlated with performance in other sub-categories in the IIAG that measure issues covered by both Agendas, especially education and health.

The Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services and Access to Drinking Water indicators are also useful proxies for measuring performance in Priority Area 1.4: Modern and liveable habitats and basic quality services, in a component of Goal 1: High standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all, and in SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. Though both have improved since 2014, the average score of Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services in 2017 is still lower than it was in 2008.

Country-level performance, IIAG Infrastructure sub-category

In 2017, the highest scoring country in Infrastructure is Seychelles (87.2), followed by Mauritius (83.0), Morocco (70.4), Egypt (69.3) and Botswana (67.2). In contrast, the five lowest scoring countries are Sierra Leone (24.2), Angola (21.8), South Sudan (16.9), Eritrea (11.3) and Somalia (9.9).
Since 2014 *Infrastructure* is the IIAC’s most improved sub-category in the Index, improving by +2.2. 41 countries have improved their score between 2014 and 2017, versus only 13 who have deteriorated over this period. Egypt (+15.7), Ghana (+15.6) and Senegal (+11.7) have improved the most between 2014 and 2017, whereas Malawi (-8.5), Mauritius (-7.9) and Mauritania (-7.3) have seen the largest declines over this period.

All indicators in the *Infrastructure* sub-category have seen their average score improve since 2014. *Reliability of Electricity Supply* (+4.5) is the indicator that has registered the largest improvement between 2014-2017, thus reversing annual average decline of -0.47 prior to 2014, with an annual average trend of +1.50 in subsequent years. 27 countries have improved their score in the *Reliability of Electricity Supply* indicator since 2014. In contrast, 14 countries have seen their score decline and two have seen no change over the same period. 11 countries lack data for this indicator. Egypt (+33.0) has improved the most since 2014, followed by Ghana (+28.5) and Senegal (+23.7). Malawi (-29.0), Mauritius (-25.6) and Zambia (-9.7) have experienced the largest declines. However, whilst there are signs of improvement, it should be noted that the African average score of 40.8 is still one of the lower scoring indicators in the IIAG.

*Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services* has also experienced a recovery since 2014. The African average score improved by +2.2 between 2014 and 2017, with an average annual improvement of +0.73 beginning to turn around an average annual decline of -0.53 prior to 2014. However, this trend hides a notable discrepancy between countries. While 17 countries have improved their score between 2014 and 2017, 16 countries have simultaneously declined, while one has experienced no change and 20 countries are still lacking data for this indicator. Egypt (+33.0) has improved the most since 2014, followed by Senegal (+31.1) and Ghana (+28.5). Mauritius (-31.1), Sierra Leone (-18.1) and Guinea (-16.7) have experienced the largest declines. As with *Reliability of Electricity Supply* the average score of 42.6 is still low.

*Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development* is another of the three indicators in the *Infrastructure* sub-category that has begun to turn around a trend of deterioration prior to 2014, improving by +0.5 since 2014. Between 2008 and 2014, this indicator experienced an average annual deterioration of -0.40, which has since become an average annual improvement of +0.17 between 2014 and 2017. However, there are discrepancies across the continent. Eight countries have improved and nine deteriorated. 23 countries have experienced no change over this period, and 14 lack data.

Since 2014, Guinea (+18.6), Zimbabwe (+13.9) and Cameroon (+6.9) are the most improved countries in this indicator, while Mauritania (-16.3), Tanzania (-4.7) and Gambia (-4.7) have seen the biggest deteriorations.

Over the course of the decade (2008-2017), *Digital & IT Infrastructure* is the most improved indicator in the *Infrastructure* sub-category, with the African average score improving by +17.0. However, since 2014, despite being the second most improved indicator in the sub-category, the rate of improvement has slowed from an average annual trend of +2.20 between 2008 and 2014 to +1.27 in 2014-2017. While 43 countries have improved in this indicator since 2014, 11 countries have deteriorated, more than double the number that deteriorated between 2008 and 2014. Between 2014 and 2017 the most improved countries are Djibouti (+27.1), Tunisia (+19.1) and Cabo Verde (+13.0). Over the same period, Chad (-7.9), Angola (-6.4) and Malawi (-6.0) have experienced the biggest deteriorations. Whilst improvements are notable, this is still the lowest performing indicator in *Infrastructure*, with an African average of 36.0 out of 100.0.
Both the Rural Sector (+0.9) and Public Management (+0.8) sub-categories have also improved since 2014, in both cases reversing a trend of -0.6 between 2008 and 2014. The direction of change has gone from an annual average trend of -0.10 to +0.30 for Rural Sector and to +0.27 for Public Management.

Rural Sector can serve as a proxy for Agenda 2063’s Goal 5: Modern agriculture, while it is also one of several sectors influencing Goal 4: Transformed economies and job creation with pertinence to Priority Area 4.3: Economic diversification and resilience. In 2017, there was a notable discrepancy between regional scores in the Rural Sector sub-category. Southern Africa is the best performing region with a score of 57.5, with East Africa (54.3) and North Africa (54.0) not too far behind. Meanwhile, Central Africa is the worst performer recording a regional average of 38.8, suggesting a challenging environment for progress in Goal 5 and Priority Area 4.3. Concerningly, Central Africa is also the most worsened region between 2014 and 2017 (-0.5), although this is largely driven by the -7.6 decline of DRC. At the same time, the regions already performing better have improved further. Between 2014 and 2017 East Africa improved by +2.0, Southern Africa by +1.7 and North Africa by +1.5. West Africa however experienced a modest deterioration of -0.1. The regional discrepancies highlight that while there has been progress in the Rural Sector sub-category between 2014 and 2017, with all indicators improving over this time period, this progress is inconsistent across the continent. Overall, 27 countries have improved while 18 have deteriorated and eight have made no change.

Country-level performance, IIAG Rural Sector sub-category

In 2017, the highest scoring country in Rural Sector is Rwanda (84.1), followed by Mauritius (80.1), Morocco (79.1), Egypt (74.6) and Cabo Verde (72.9). In contrast, the five lowest scoring countries are Chad (31.0), CAR (21.4), Guinea-Bissau (20.5), South Sudan (18.4) and Libya (13.2).
African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Rural Sector sub-category

The African average score for Rural Sector has improved by +0.9 between 2014 and 2017, with the pace of improvement in this timeframe reversing the trends prior to 2014 (annual average improvement of +0.30 compared to a decline of -0.10 between 2008 and 2014). Comoros (+11.3), Zimbabwe (+9.8) and Nigeria (+8.4) have improved the most. However, it must be noted that within a continental context they still perform relatively poorly, ranking 43rd, 33rd and 34th respectively. DRC (-7.6), Sierra Leone (-5.6) and Guinea (-2.2) have seen the largest declines between 2014 and 2017.

Between 2014 and 2017, every indicator within the Rural Sector sub-category has recorded an improvement in its African average score. Rural Business Climate is the indicator that has seen the largest improvement within the Rural Sector sub-category (+1.7), with the rate of progress reversing an annual average trend of deterioration prior to 2014 (+0.57 between 2014 and 2017 compared to -0.23 between 2008 and 2014). 16 countries have improved their score in Rural Business Climate since 2014, while only two have seen a decline. 33 countries have seen no movement in score, while three countries lack data for this indicator. Nigeria (+21.9) has seen the most dramatic improvement, followed by Zimbabwe (+11.6) and Congo (+10.7). However, their position on the overall rankings are joint 24th (Congo, Nigeria) and 23rd (Zimbabwe), with Zimbabwe (54.2) scoring 41.4 points less than the top scorer Mauritius (95.6). Sierra Leone (-7.5) and Guinea (-0.5) are the only countries to have experienced deterioration in this indicator since 2014.

Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations has made notable progress since 2014. The African average score for the indicator improved by +1.6 between 2014 and 2017, with an average annual improvement of +0.53. However, this trend has largely been driven by improvement in a few countries and is not continent wide. Only ten countries have improved their Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations score between 2014 and 2017 while only three countries declined. In the majority of countries (38) there has been no change, while three countries are lacking data for this indicator. Comoros (+41.7) is by far the most improved country in Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations, while Uganda (+8.5) and Zambia (+8.5) recorded the next best improvements. Benin (-12.5), Nigeria (-8.2) and Namibia (-1.3) experienced the only declines in score for this indicator.

Government Investment in Rural Development has also experienced a recovery following 2014 (+1.0), arresting an annual average deterioration of -0.55 prior to 2014, with the following years recording an annual average improvement of +0.33. However, despite the progress made, the 2017 African average score of 52.3 remains below the score in 2008 (54.6). This is due to the fact that only six countries deteriorated between 2014 and 2017, in comparison to 27 between 2008 and 2014. The improvements have been more modest with only 11 countries increasing their score since 2014. 34 countries have seen their score remain the same over this period. The biggest improvements between 2014 and 2017 have come from Comoros (+25.0) and Nigeria (+25.0). Meanwhile, Ethiopia (-18.8), Democratic Republic of Congo (-17.3), Guinea-Bissau and Guinea (both -12.5) have seen the biggest declines.
The Business Environment sub-category can indicate if there is a conducive environment for achieving key components of Goal 1: High standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all, Goal 4: Transformed economies and job creation, and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. Concerningly, it is the IIAG’s lowest scoring indicator with a continental average of 14.7, suggesting a challenging environment for progress in this Priority Area.

It is worth noting that again this trend varies a lot among indicators and among regions. Three indicators worsened between 2014 and 2017, most notably Robustness of Banks (-4.7), while four indicators improved, most notably Efficiency of Customs Procedures (+4.1). Only two regions improved their score with the West Africa average score increasing by +2.0 between 2014 and 2017, an annual average trend of +0.67 compared to a trend of -0.28 between 2008 and 2014. However, only eight of the 15 countries in the region have improved their score. North Africa is the only other region to have improved in this period. Southern Africa is the most worsened region across this period deteriorating by -3.5, with only three out of 12 countries in the region improving their score.
Improving *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*: rule of law, accountability, education and welfare appear key

Apart from the direct links of the indicators within the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category, across the IIAG several indicators are highly correlated with *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.

The countries performing best in the IIAG in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* also tend to perform well in provision of welfare, ensuring rule of law through property rights and judicial independence, and ensuring accountability, anti-corruption and sanctions for abuse. The IIAG also provides statistical evidence linking the quality of the education system with performance in provision of economic opportunity.

### IIAG indicators showing strong statistical correlations with performance in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (2017)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB-CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>$r$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RULE OF LAW</td>
<td>Property Rights</td>
<td>+0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Promotion of Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>+0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Social Protection &amp; Labour Policies</td>
<td>+0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Welfare Policies &amp; Services</td>
<td>+0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENDER</td>
<td>Promotion of Gender Equality</td>
<td>+0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Absence of Lived Poverty</td>
<td>+0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector</td>
<td>+0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Education Quality</td>
<td>+0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Social Safety Nets</td>
<td>+0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELFARE</td>
<td>Environmental Policies</td>
<td>+0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Sanctions for Abuse of Office</td>
<td>+0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL SAFETY</td>
<td>Reliability of Police Services</td>
<td>+0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Absence of Favouritism</td>
<td>+0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Accountability of Government &amp; Public Employees</td>
<td>+0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector</td>
<td>+0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULE OF LAW</td>
<td>Independence of the Judiciary</td>
<td>+0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPARENCY &amp; ACCOUNTABILITY</td>
<td>Anti-corruption Mechanisms</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULE OF LAW</td>
<td>Access to Justice</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*excluding indicators used within the Sustainable Economic Opportunity category*

SPOTLIGHT

Based on recent public-opinion surveys in 34 African countries, Afrobarometer mapped citizens’ “most important problems” onto the SDGs and examined how Africans rate their governments’ performance in these priority issues.

By far the highest priority for everyday Africans is SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth – an area where governments are widely seen as doing a particularly poor job.


Even in sectors that do not rank as highly as jobs and food, such as gender equality and climate change, Afrobarometer findings indicate significant support for action. Seven in ten Africans endorse equality for women as political leaders and landowners. Similarly, among those who have heard of climate change, three-quarters (76%) want action to stop or mitigate it.

Priorities vary by country and region, age, and gender, and are particularly strongly shaped by poverty and low socioeconomic development, both at the individual level and the country level. Jobs and economic growth and good governance are higher priorities for wealthier individuals and for more economically developed countries. Among poorer people and countries, jobs and growth are important, but people place higher priority on fighting hunger and having adequate supplies of clean water and energy.

Unfortunately, the highest-priority sectors often record the worst government performance. With regard to SDG 8, for example, significant majorities across Africa rate their governments poorly on both managing the economy (58%) and creating jobs (73%). Even with the extra incentives for action associated with the 2030 Agenda, citizens do not yet see their governments achieving the successes that will be required to reach SDG targets.

(Figure shows % of responses to Afrobarometer questions about most important problems (“Priority”) and government performance (“Performance,” “fairly well” or “very well”), mapped onto the SDGs.)

Source: AFR (2019)
Section 03

The measurability of the Agendas

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The measurability of the Agendas

3.1 AGENDA 2063 AND AGENDA 2030: QUANTIFIABILITY IS VARIABLE

African countries face enormous challenges both in terms of working on the measurability of the Targets of the development Agendas and developing the statistical capacity required to collect the data to measure those Targets.

Compared to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) framework, the challenge of monitoring and reporting development progress has multiplied exponentially for African countries with Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. While African countries had to collect data and report on eight MDG Goals and their corresponding 21 Targets, today they are expected to do that for the 20 Goals and 255 Targets of Agenda 2063 and the 17 Goals and 169 Targets of Agenda 2030.

AGENDA 2063 TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Not all measures are quantifiable

Whereas in the Agenda 2030 framework, all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are matched with the relevant indicators to measure them, in Agenda 2063 the most detailed measures are Targets. Indicators are then elaborated according to the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan’s (FTYIP) specific priorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Number of Targets</th>
<th>% of total number of Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measurable with statistical data at member state level</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurable count at member state level</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichotomous Target regarding continental initiatives</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualitative Target regarding continental initiatives</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirational and qualitative Target at either national or continental level which is not clearly quantifiable</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)

1. Clearly quantifiable

Of the 255 Targets of Agenda 2063’s FTYIP, 133 appear to be numeric/quantifiable at member state level. This means that progress of African countries in just more than half (52.2%) of the targets can, in theory, be measured; statistical capacity permitting.

Some Targets refer to general concepts, and hence, data to measure their progress is likely to be available (e.g. “Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%” – even if in fact assessing unemployment in African countries remains in itself a huge challenge) while for more specific Targets the collection of comparable and reliable data might prove difficult (e.g. “Increase youth and women participation in integrated agricultural value chains by at least 30%”).

Even though 2013 is the most frequent baseline year for Agenda 2063 Targets (e.g. “Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%”, “Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%”, “Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%”, etc.), the majority of Targets lack a clearly established temporal baseline to measure progress against.

29 more Targets (11.4% of the total) refer to the achievement of a continental target for which an action at the member state level is required. The measurement of these Targets will be done at the continental level and will involve a count of the African countries that have arrived at a milestone (e.g. “At least 50% of member states have national accreditation systems in place by 2023”, “Visa at point of entry for Africans on arrival is allowed”, “Active member of the African Free Trade Area”, “African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) acceded by all member states”, etc).

48 Targets (18.8% of the total) have a dichotomous nature and pertain to continental initiatives or programmes to be adopted, implemented or be made operational (e.g. “African Common Market is established by 2025”, “African Standby-Force and the Rapid Deployment Capability to be in place by 2018”, “Continental TV station/ pan African E Network in Place by 2023”).
2. Less clearly quantifiable: qualitative wording

26 Targets (10.2% of the total) also pertain to continental initiatives but they are less or not at all quantifiable (e.g. “African Education Accreditation Agency is fully operational”, “Hubs for industrialisation/manufacturing linked to global value chains fully functional in all Regional Economic Communities (RECs)”, “African Mineral Development Centre (AMDC) is fully operational”).

3. Not clearly quantifiable: aspirational

19 of Agenda 2063 Targets, which constitute 7.5% of the total, are qualitative and of an aspirational nature, which makes them hard to measure (e.g. “Cultures, values and norms of local communities are respected and protected”, “Entrench the culture of peace”, “Africa speaks with one voice on global affairs”, etc.).

Not all Targets have indicators

As outlined in Chapter 1, 63 Core Indicators have so far been developed to measure Agenda 2063 Targets. Of Agenda 2063’s 49 Targets with at least one assigned Core Indicator in the FTYIP, 22 (44.9% of total) sit under Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. Aspiration 1, which covers a variety of topics such as health, education, structural transformation, agriculture and environment, is home to almost half of the Targets (113 Targets, constituting 44.3% of the total) in Agenda 2063 and 19.5% of those targets have been assigned a Core Indicator.

Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children features the highest percentage of Targets with at least one assigned Core Indicator. Of the 24 Targets sitting under Aspiration 6, which covers the themes of gender equality as well as youth and children empowerment, one third (8) have at least one assigned Core Indicator.

The lowest percentage of Targets with at least one assigned Core Indicator can be found in Aspiration 5: Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics, which relates to the theme of African culture, and Aspiration 7: An Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner, which encompasses themes related to Africa’s global role and development financing. Only one target under Aspiration 5 (“All curricula integrate African culture, and values targeting primary and secondary schools”) and three Targets under Aspiration 7 (“National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure”, “Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure”, “Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level”) have been assigned at least a Core Indicator. This constitutes respectively 5.6% and 15.8% of the Aspirations’ Targets. Aspiration 5 only accounts for 2.0% of Targets with at least one assigned Core Indicator, and Aspiration 7 for 6.1%.

### Core Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspiration</th>
<th>Number of Targets</th>
<th>Number of Targets with at least one assigned Core Indicator</th>
<th>% of Targets with at least one assigned Core Indicator per Aspiration</th>
<th>Distribution of Targets with at least one assigned Core Indicator across Aspirations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration 1</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration 2</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration 3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration 4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration 5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration 6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration 7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)
AGENDA 2030 INDICATORS

One fifth of SDG Indicators with no internationally established methodology or standard

As of February 2019, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) updated the SDG Indicator tier classification:

- Of the 232 SDG Indicators, 101 were classified as Tier I, 84 indicators as Tier II, and 41 as Tier III indicators. A further six indicators appear in multiple tiers (different components of the indicator are classified into different tiers).
- More than two thirds of the SDG Indicators feature in the Tier I and II classifications.
- Hence, almost one fifth of the SDG Indicators do not currently have an internationally established methodology or standards to measure them.

- Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50% of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
- Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG data tier classification (February 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of SDG Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple tiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IAEG-SDGs (2019)
3.2 IN AFRICA: DATA AVAILABILITY AND STATISTICAL CAPACITY REMAIN A CHALLENGE

STATISTICAL CAPACITY ON THE CONTINENT: PROGRESS BUT STILL A MAJOR CHALLENGE

Statistical development in Africa: good progress

African Charter on Statistics (2009): a code of professional ethics centred around six major principles to be enforced by members of the African Statistical System, African statisticians and all professionals working in the area of statistics in Africa:

1. Scientific independence
2. Quality
3. Mandate for data collection & resources
4. Dissemination
5. Protection of individual data, information sources & respondents
6. Coordination & cooperation

Of the 33 African countries that have signed the African Charter on Statistics, only 23 have ratified.


The need for a Pan-African Institute for Statistics can be traced back to the 2009 Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). It constitutes an outcome of SHaSA’s Strategic Objective 2 (“To establish an effective coordination mechanism”) of Strategic Theme 2 (“To coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa”).

Praia Group on Governance Statistics (2015): created in March 2015 at the 46th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). The Presidency has been assumed by the National Statistical Institute (INE) of Cabo Verde since its initiation.

The Praia Group was constituted to encourage countries to produce governance statistics based on sound and documented methodologies, as well as to address the issues of conceptualisation, methodology and instruments in the domain of governance statistics.

The Praia Group is currently producing a handbook on governance statistics for National Statistical Offices (NSOs). The handbook will be submitted to the Statistical Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in November 2019 and presented to the Statistical Commission in March 2020.

Africa Data Consensus (2015): a strategy for implementing the data revolution in Africa that aims to create a new statistical landscape, opening the field of data production and dissemination to state and non-state actors.

The core ideas:
- To create “data communities” – bringing together people from non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector and NSOs who produce or use data on sectors such as trade and energy.
- Data created by these communities should be accepted as sources of official statistics as long as they are sanctioned by the NSO.
- Only the most relevant, reliable, accurate, accessible and timely data is acceptable, irrespective of its source.
- Data should be driven by needs rather than for its own sake.
- Recognition of the role of governments in engaging the data community, financing the production and dissemination of data and developing civil registration systems to produce credible vital statistics.
Improving statistical capacity in Africa: an overview

- Establishment of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)
- Conference of African Statisticians established as a technical committee of the Statistical Commission
- African Strategy for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
- Busan Action Plan on Statistics
- Programme to compile Harmonised Consumer Price Indices
- African Group on National Accounts
- AU African Charter on Statistics
- World Statistics Congress held in South Africa
- African Addendum on Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses (PHCs)
- African Statistical Yearbook launched
- Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa)
- Africa Strategy for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
- Busan Action Plan on Statistics
- Programme to compile Harmonised Consumer Price Indices
- African Group on National Accounts
- AU African Charter on Statistics
- World Statistics Congress held in South Africa
- African Addendum on Principles and Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses (PHCs)
- African Statistical Yearbook launched
- Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa)

- Open Data for Africa Platform
- Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS)
- 1st Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration takes place in Addis Ababa
- Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)
- African Group on Statistical Training and Human Resources
- Africa Data Consensus
- Solution Exchange for the African Statistical Community

- Launch of Africa Information Highway
- African Programme on Gender Statistics (2012-2016)
- Memorandum of Understanding signed between AfDB, multilateral development banks and the UN for coordination of country-level statistical capacity building
- African Contact Group on Enhancing Collaboration to Improve Statistics for the Post 2015 Development Agenda
- Creation of Praia Group on Governance Statistics
Statistical capacity constitutes a nation’s ability to collect, analyse, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. Quality statistics are essential for all stages of evidence-based decision-making, which include monitoring of social and economic indicators; allocating political representation and government resources; guiding private sector investment; and information for the international donor community for programme design and policy formulation.

Source: MIF (2016) updated
National Statistical Offices and country statistical capacity: still low

The 2017 African average score for the World Bank-provided Governmental Statistical Capacity IIAG sub-indicator amounts to 54.5 (out of 100.0), compared to 50.6 in 2008 (+3.9 points increase over the decade). Between 2014 and 2017, the pace of improvement has been faster (at an annual average rate of +0.60 compared to +0.43 in the ten-year period).

Mauritius, Egypt and Seychelles are the only three countries to obtain a 2017 score higher than 80.0 (89.4, 86.4 and 80.3, respectively). Somalia’s and Libya’s scores are lower than 10.0 (4.5 and 3.0, respectively).
Since 2014, when the implementation of the FTYIP started, the continental average score for Governmental Statistical Capacity has increased by +1.8. While Sudan, Côte d’Ivoire and Seychelles have strengthened their statistical capacity the most during the period 2014-2017 (+31.8, +27.2 and +22.7, respectively), the largest deteriorations have been those of the CAR, Chad and Comoros (-27.2, -19.7 and -13.7, respectively). While Liberia, Sudan and Togo have shown the largest improvements in the ten-year period (+46.9, +42.4 and +30.3, respectively), Comoros, Libya and Botswana have registered the largest declines (-36.4, -25.8 and -19.7, respectively).

1. Inadequate funding and limited autonomy of NSOs

Lack of funding and autonomy means inadequate access to and use of data, inability to use the latest statistical methodologies, and statistical knowledge gaps in metadata flow, and data updating. This is a key challenge for the timely production of quality data to monitor and evaluate the target implementation of both Agendas.

The 2017 African average score for the IIAG sub-sub-indicator Independence of National Statistical Offices only amounts to 33.8 (out of 100.0). Of the 54 African countries covered, 15 of them score 0.0. Only Mauritius obtains a score of 100.0, meaning that its NSO has autonomy to collect data of its choosing, autonomy to publish data without prior clearance or approval from any branch of the government, and sufficient funding to collect and publish data of its choosing.

2. Limited data availability

The UN World Population and Housing Census (PHC) Programme recognises PHCs as one of the primary sources of data needed for policies and programmes aimed at inclusive socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability. They are also an important source for supplying disaggregated data for the measurement of progress of the SDGs, especially in the context of assessing the situation of people by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics.

In the context of the 2020 PHC Programme (2015-2024), nine African countries have already conducted a PHC during the period 2015-2018. As of July 2019, an additional 15 African countries are planning to conduct their PHC before the end of the year. In the 2010 round of the PHC, 47 African countries conducted population censuses, compared with 38 countries for the 2000 round and 44 countries for the 1990 round.

During the past ten years (2009-2018), 39 African countries, home to 711 million citizens, have conducted a PHC. This means that just over half (54.4%) of the continent’s population live in a country where a census has been conducted during the period 2009-2018. In DRC, Eritrea and Somalia, the last PHC was conducted before 1990, almost 30 years ago, one generation.
Household surveys are also a key source of data for developing countries in which fully functioning vital registration and administrative systems do not exist and information gaps are the largest. Over the past ten years (2009-2018), 45 African countries have conducted at least once, one of the three main types of international household survey programmes: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS).

Despite increased participation in censuses and household surveys and the use of technology, most African countries are still unable to collect data in a regular and timely manner. The recurrent data gaps constitute an obstacle to the establishment of baselines for measuring the implementation of both Agendas by African countries. For instance, in 2017, data for African countries were available only for 37.8% of SDG Indicators in the UN Statistics Division’s (UNStats) global database.

3. Data accessibility and use

This is limited in many African countries due to the late publication of data, the use of different formats by various data producers, the non-integration of user needs in approaches to data dissemination and publication, as well as the existence of inadequate information on available data and how to access them. However, the use of mobile devices and geospatial information are starting to help fill these gaps.

Improvements in key data such as administrative and geospatial data, civil registration and vital statistics, have been very slow as well.

**Poor data quality**

Many African countries still struggle to produce systematic, accurate, relevant, comparable and timely data due to differences in methodology, concepts and definitions applied, a lack of coordination within the national statistics system (NSS), inadequate financial and human resources and weak infrastructure and data technology.

**Mobile devices and geospatial data, the way up?**

Severe limitations in the temporal resolution of many indicators can be addressed by integrating geospatial data infrastructure into national development plans. However, for this the production of data needs to be more agile and adaptable to user needs.

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**The status of National Strategies for Development of Statistics: PARIS21**

The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) promotes the better use and production of statistics throughout the developing world. Its main objective is to encourage and assist low-income and lower middle-income countries to design, implement and monitor a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), and to have nationally owned and produced data for all SDG Indicators.

A NSDS is expected to provide a country with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire NSS. The NSDS should take into account national, regional and international needs, serve as a framework for international and bilateral assistance, be part of a country’s development and poverty reduction strategy, and follow international data standards including quality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSDS status - May 2019</th>
<th>Count of African countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No strategy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed, awaiting adoption</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expired</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As of May 2019, of 54 African countries, 37 have an NSDS that is being implemented and a further five (Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria, and Seychelles) have a complete NSDS document but its adoption by the government is still pending. On the other hand, for 11 countries the strategy has expired and one (Somalia) has no strategy. Of the 11 countries with an expired NSDS document, two (Chad and Eritrea) have already planned their next NSDS and five have it being designed (CAR, Djibouti, Gambia, Tanzania, and Togo). Somalia is not designing an NSDS nor is planning one.
The current state of publicly available statistics

1. Data coverage

Open Data Watch’s Open Data Inventory (ODIN) assesses the coverage and openness of statistics produced by NSSs as published on the official website of the NSOs. Coverage refers to the availability of statistical indicators in 21 data categories grouped into social, economic, and environmental statistics clusters. Openness refers to the way in which the data are made available. The five criteria of coverage assessed are: indicator coverage and disaggregation, data available for last five and ten years; and first and second administrative level. The five criteria of openness assessed are: machine readable, non-proprietary, download options, metadata available and terms of use.

The 2018 African average Coverage subscore for the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster is the highest, amounting to 47.9%. This means that African countries, on average, satisfy almost half of the criteria for data coverage across all data pertaining to the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster. Compared to this, less than 30.0% of the criteria for data coverage are met for both the Social Statistics and Environment clusters (with 2018 average scores of 29.2% and 24.0%, respectively).

At a more disaggregated level, in 2018 all five data categories meeting more than 45.0% of ODIN’s criteria for data coverage are part of the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster (Balance of payments, Government finance, International trade, Money & banking and Price indexes). On the other hand, the 2018 African average Coverage subscore is the lowest for the data categories Energy use and Pollution, both included in the Environment cluster (7.7% and 8.4%, respectively).

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Over the four years with data (2015-2018), while the African average Coverage subscore for the data types included in the Environment cluster improved by +1.5 percentage points, African countries, on average, have got worse at meeting the data coverage criteria for the Social Statistics as well as Economic & Financial Statistics cluster (-7.0 and -1.8 percentage points, respectively).

The drivers of the large decline in the continental average Coverage subscore in the Social Statistics cluster have been the data categories Education outcomes, Education facilities and, most concerningly, Population & vital statistics (-14.1, -12.7 and -9.9 percentage points, respectively).

2. Data openness

### Statistical Data Openness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL STATISTICS SUBSCORE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime &amp; justice</td>
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<td>31.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education facilities</td>
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<td>31.3</td>
<td>23.0</td>
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<td>Population &amp; vital statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education outcomes</td>
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<td>38.3</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>+14.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health facilities</td>
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<td>27.9</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>+15.7</td>
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<td>Health outcomes</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>+19.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproductive health</td>
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<td>41.7</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>+20.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty &amp; income</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>+23.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender statistics</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>40.6</td>
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<td><strong>ECONOMIC &amp; FINANCIAL STATISTICS SUBSCORE</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance of payments</td>
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<td>28.9</td>
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<td>Government finance</td>
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<td>29.8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>34.1</td>
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<td>Money &amp; banking</td>
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<td>27.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>35.5</td>
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<td>International trade</td>
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<td>37.7</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>+18.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>+18.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>National accounts</td>
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<td>39.1</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>44.1</td>
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<td>Price indexes</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>48.2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ENVIRONMENT SUBSCORE</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use</td>
<td>13.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pollution</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resource use</td>
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<td>26.8</td>
<td>28.0</td>
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<td>Land use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Built environment</td>
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<td>38.1</td>
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<td>All Categories</td>
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<td>30.3</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>+14.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For Crime & justice data category, the trend is for 2017-2018 only as there are no more data years available.
As with coverage, the 2018 African average Openness subscore for the data categories pertaining to the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster is the highest (39.7%). This means that the way these data are made available in the websites of the NSOs of African countries, on average, meets nearly 40.0% of ODIN’s data openness criteria. Comparatively, African countries, on average, only comply with 35.6% and 26.8% of the criteria for data openness in the cases of the Social Statistics and Environment clusters, respectively.

Of the 21 data categories, only Price indexes and Reproductive health obtain a 2018 African average Openness subscore that is higher than 45.0% (48.2% and 45.1%, respectively). Conversely, the lowest compliance with the openness criteria can be found in the Pollution and Energy use data categories (13.7% and 10.2%, respectively). These are the same two data categories that have the lowest African average subscores for coverage in 2018.

Since 2015, the largest increase in the African average Openness subscore has been in the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster (+19.1 percentage points). However, the continent’s average openness performance in the Social Statistics and Environment clusters has also increased by more than +10.0 percentage points (+14.9 and +10.6, respectively).

Of the 21 underlying data categories, only in Energy use have African countries, on average, worsened their performance according to ODIN’s criteria (-3.6 percentage points). The largest increases have been in the data categories Price indexes, Gender statistics and Poverty & income (+28.4, +23.6 and +23.4, respectively).
The impact of weak data coverage for the SDGs

For Africa, the shortage of data to measure progress on SDGs is a primary challenge. The SDG database dissemination platform from UNStats has only data for 91 indicators covering Africa (37.8% of the total).

For topics under SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Production, SDG 13: Climate Change, SDG 14: Life below Water and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, less than 30.0% of indicators have data on African countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Total number of indicators*</th>
<th>Percentage of indicators with data</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A total of 11 indicators are repeated

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Data sources of SDG Indicators on Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source Type</th>
<th>Share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990-2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country or country-adjusted</td>
<td>22.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global monitoring</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modelling</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There is a shortage of country and country-adjusted data for African countries in the global SDG database, with the source types of most data points being either estimation, global monitoring or modelling.

Source: AU/UN/EC/AFDB/UNDP (2017)
Civil registration and vital statistics: the first step

Civil registration is the recommended source for vital statistics. It constitutes the means by which countries maintain continuous and complete records of vital events such as births and deaths. A civil registration system is a critical element for establishing the legal identity of individuals, providing them with access to public services and securing basic human rights. Civil registration is required for an individual to: go to school, attend university, gain formal employment, vote in an election, access financial services, such as a bank account, obtain a passport and/or ID card, buy or prove the right to inherit property, as well as land ownership and the ability to claim access to land. Proper civil registration is also critical to define adequate public policies, based on the right assessment of needs and demand.
Some main challenges have hindered the development of fully functioning civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems in African countries:

- Civil registration exercise is fundamentally project driven
- Poor coordination between National Civil Registration Authorities and the NSOs
- Weak national policy and commitment on CRVS
- Poor linkages with the national development framework
- Uncoordinated and fragmented utilisation of CRVS
- Poor funding of NSOs
- Inadequate national, regional and continual policies on CRVS

According to the Coverage of Birth and Death Registration dataset from UNStats, of the 42 African countries with their latest observation being in the last ten years of available data (2009-2018), only eight have a birth registration system with a coverage rate higher than 90.0%. The worst performing countries on the African continent are Chad and Tanzania (12.0% and 13.3%, respectively).

While the available data points on the coverage rate of the birth registration system in Algeria, Libya, Tunisia and Djibouti are higher than 90.0%, they are all outdated (2001 for Algeria, Libya and Tunisia, 2006 for Djibouti).

Of the 16 African countries with data on death registration coverage, only three cover 90.0% or more of the population (Egypt, Mauritius and Seychelles). The worst performing is Niger, with a death coverage rate of only 3.5% in 2018. As with birth registration coverage, the data points for some countries exist but they are very old (2000 for Tunisia, 2001 for Algeria and Libya).

The IIAG indicator Civil Registration assesses the existence of a functioning birth and death registration system and the ability of citizens to obtain birth and death certificates in a reasonable period and at no charge. The 2017 African average score for the IIAG indicator Civil Registration is 60.4, having only increased by +0.7 since 2015, the first year with data available from source. Since 2014, when the implementation of the FTYIP started, eight African countries have even seen their Civil Registration IIAG scores decline. The largest deteriorations have been those of Malawi (-62.5), Congo, Seychelles and Sudan (-25.0 each).
Of the 21 data categories included in the ODIN dataset, the African average Coverage subscore for the Population & vital statistics data category has deteriorated by -9.9 percentage points, the fourth largest deterioration during the four years with available data (2015-2018). In 2018, African countries, on average, meet only 37.5% of ODIN’s criteria for data coverage in the case of Population & vital statistics.

In terms of openness of Population & vital statistics, the African average Openness subscore, has improved by +13.0 percentage points since 2015. Despite this, of the 20 data categories experiencing an improvement in openness during the period 2015-2018, that of the Population & vital statistics data category constitutes the fourth lowest. In 2018, African countries, on average, meet 38.8% of ODIN’s criteria for data openness in the case of Population & vital statistics.

Only four African countries in 2018 meet 80.0% or more of ODIN’s data coverage criteria for the Population & vital statistics data category: Nigeria (90.0%), Seychelles (87.5%), South Africa (80.0%) and Sierra Leone (80.0%). But eight African countries meet none of the criteria for data coverage: Angola, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Madagascar, São Tomé & Príncipe, Somalia, Sudan and Swaziland.

As for data openness criteria, in 2018, only four African countries meet 70.0% or more: Rwanda (90.0%), Botswana (70.0%), Morocco (70.0%) and South Africa (70.0%).
The Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS)

With the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS), three Pan-African institutions (AfDB, AUC and UNECA) aim at building a common and consolidated policy and advocacy framework for CRVS initiatives on the continent. APAI-CRVS is implemented based on the guidance and mandate given by African ministers responsible for civil registration through their biennial conferences.

To date the ministerial conference has taken place four times (2010: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 2012: Durban, South Africa; 2015: Yamoussoukro, Côte d’Ivoire; 2017: Nouakchott, Mauritania). The 5th Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration is taking place during 14-18 October 2019 in Lusaka, Zambia.

The programme is guided by a Regional CRVS Core Group led by UNECA in partnership with the AUC, AfDB, the Secretariat of the African Symposium on Statistical Development, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, INDEPTH Network, Plan International and PARIS21. The Secretariat of the Programme is located in the African Center for Statistics (ACS) at UNECA.

Even though APAI-CRVS was established in 2010, the need for a comprehensive work plan for the decade led the Heads of State and Government in June 2016 to declare 2017-2026 as the “Decade for repositioning of CRVS in Africa’s continental, regional and national development agenda”.

Main policy directives given by the 4th Conference held in Nouakchott, to the Secretariat of APAI-CRVS:

1. Focus the CRVS improvement process on implementation at country level, and in particular in the context of Agendas 2030 and 2063.
2. Revitalise the APAI-CRVS through a systematic review and improved coordination, monitoring and reporting.
3. Endorsement of the CRVS strategic plan (2017-2021) and approval of the establishment of “Africa CRVS Systems Improvement Fund”.

The World Bank Group’s Identification for Development Initiative

Instituted in 2014, the World Bank Group’s Identification for Development (ID4D) Initiative recognises the enabling and transformational role of identification systems in achieving several of the SDGs and advancing progress in many areas such as social protection, women and girls’ empowerment, financial inclusion, governance, healthcare, digital development and humanitarian response. The ID4D High-Level Advisory Council, has been co-chaired by then World Bank CEO Kristalina Georgieva and UN’s Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed. Comprised of eminent practitioners and thought leaders from the public and private sector, the Advisory Council provides strategic guidance and amplifies the global narrative of the Initiative and considers emerging trends and challenges, including new technologies, privacy and data protection, migration, and displacement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAAA</td>
<td>Addis Ababa Action Agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPA</td>
<td>Addis Ababa Plan of Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACB</td>
<td>African Central Bank</td>
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<td>ACS</td>
<td>African Center for Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACDEG</td>
<td>African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance</td>
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<td>ACHR</td>
<td>African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights</td>
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<td>AFCTA</td>
<td>African Continental Free Trade Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGA</td>
<td>African Governance Architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIB</td>
<td>African Investment Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>AMDC</td>
<td>African Mineral Development Centre</td>
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<td>African Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>APAI-CRVS</td>
<td>Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics</td>
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<td>African Peer Review Mechanism</td>
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<td>APSA</td>
<td>African Peace and Security Architecture</td>
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<td>ARFSD</td>
<td>Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development</td>
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<td>Antiretroviral Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARV</td>
<td>Anti retroviral drugs</td>
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<td>First Development Agency of the African Union - New Partnership for Africa's Development</td>
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<td>Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda</td>
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<td>Civil Registration and Vital Statistics</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Demographic and Health Surveys</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal indicators</td>
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<td>ICP</td>
<td>International Comparison Programme</td>
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<td>ID</td>
<td>Identification</td>
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<td>ID4D</td>
<td>Identification for Development</td>
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<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
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<td>IIAG</td>
<td>Ibrahim Index of African Governance</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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REFERENCES

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A Pan-African vision for a 50-year transformation of the continent

1.2 THE UN 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs
An economic, social and environmental 15-year agenda

Country voluntary reviews on four-year cycles


**Spotlight: Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**


**1.3 GOVERNANCE IS KEY TO ASSESS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BOTH AGENDAS**

**Agendas 2030 and 2063: a key correlation with governance**


**The IIAG: the most comprehensive dataset to assess the implementation of both Agendas**


ASSESSING AFRICA'S READINESS FOR BOTH AGENDAS

2.1 ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Core overlaps in the Agendas and the IIAG


Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings


2.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Core overlaps in the Agendas and the IIAG


Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings


Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings


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THE MEASURABILITY OF THE AGENDAS

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Agenda 2063 Targets and Indicators


Agenda 2030 Indicators


3.2 IN AFRICA: DATA AVAILABILITY AND STATISTICAL CAPACITY REMAIN A CHALLENGE

Statistical capacity on the continent: progress but still a major challenge


African Governance Report


Civil registration and vital statistics: the first step


This 2019 African Governance Report makes use of the comprehensive dataset of the 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) to assess Africa’s development trajectory at a time when the continent is already halfway through the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) of the African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063 and almost one third of the way through the completion of the UN’s (United Nations) Agenda 2030.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) releases a new index dataset with updated scores, ranks and trends every two years, while publishing an annual IIAG African Governance Report, focused on African governance trends and challenges.

About the IIAG
The IIAG is an index that provides a statistical measure of governance performance in 54 African countries. Governance is defined by MIF as the provision of the political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens.

The IIAG governance framework comprises four categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 102 indicators. The 2018 IIAG is calculated using data from 35 independent African and global institutions.

To distinguish the IIAG, all measures from the IIAG included in this report are italicised, as opposed to measures obtained from other sources. The full IIAG dataset, including underlying raw data and normalised scores, as calculated for the express purposes of the Index, is available online via the Foundation’s website.

The 2018 IIAG dataset covers a ten-year time period from 2008 to 2017. For the purpose of this report, the two main periods of analysis for IIAG data have been the decade (2008-2017) and the last four years of the dataset (2014-2017). The latter encompass the period since the implementation of the FTYIP started. However, users of the IIAG can carry out analysis of any other time periods by using our online and offline Data Portals, also available via our website.

All figures on IIAG outputs are displayed to one decimal place. The exception to this are the annual average trend figures. These are calculated on the rounded trends over time and displayed to two decimal places.

The 2018 IIAG does not include data for South Sudan prior to secession in 2011. Due to the lack of data, ten-year trends are not available for this country.

Data for Sudan prior to 2011 (Former Sudan) have been used in the 2018 IIAG. Despite Sudan being a new country post-secession of South Sudan, pre-2011 data for ‘Former Sudan’ are deemed a suitable proxy for governance in Sudan.

Data for Morocco may or may not include Western Sahara depending on the source.

Somalia has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the Rural Sector sub-category (2008-2017). The same occurs for Guinea-Bissau in the Education sub-category for all years except 2010.

Please visit MIF’s website for a full Index structure as well as a technical methodology: http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/

About this report
For the purpose of the 2019 African Governance Report, key overlapping thematic areas between the Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 and 2018 IIAG frameworks have been identified. The Priority Areas and Targets contained in the FTYIP have constituted the starting point for this analysis. The integrated nature of governance and development challenges means that overlaps are numerous, however, we have in this report focused on those that we considered the strongest overlaps.

In a few instances, different numbers of indicators relating to an Agenda may be mentioned in the report. When this is the case, it reflects discrepancies at source and over time (e.g. additional indicators are likely to have been added in the past years).

For the measurability classification of targets contained in the FTYIP, MIF’s Research Team has classified them in three main broad groups: clearly quantifiable, less clearly quantifiable and not clearly quantifiable. Clearly quantifiable targets encompass three groups: those that appear to be numeric/quantifiable at country level; those that refer to the achievement of a continental target for which an action at the country level is required, but measurement has to be done at the continental level; and those that have a dichotomous nature and belong to continental initiatives or programmes to be adopted, implemented or be made operational. Less clearly quantifiable targets include those that pertain to continental initiatives, but they are less or not at all quantifiable, often employing very qualitative wording. Not clearly quantifiable targets are those that appear to be very qualitative and are characterised by an aspirational nature, which makes them hard to measure.

This report also explores the correlations between different measures in the Index dataset. Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the extent to which two variables are associated. The correlation coefficient indicates the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. Correlation does not equal causation and users are advised to take care when interpreting these statistics. Correlation coefficients shown in this report are rounded to two decimal places.

This report makes use of the latest available data from a wide range of sources. A reference list containing all the sources used for this document is provided at the end of the report. Each graph is also accompanied by their respective data source. Sources used are not always the primary data sources.

African averages are, in most cases, taken directly from source. When they have been calculated for the purpose of this report, they are unweighted (e.g. Open Data Watch’s Open Data Inventory data used in this report). As not all sources provide data for the 54 African countries, some averages may not include data from all countries.

All the data included in this report are publicly available. Data were correct at the time of research (the last access date for each variable is provided in the references). In some cases, the numbers may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Unless indicated otherwise, population statistics are taken from the 2019 revision of the World Population Prospects from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

MIF is committed to making data freely available and accessible. We welcome and encourage any accurate reproduction, translation and dissemination of this material. The material must be attributed to the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, but not in any way that suggests that the Foundation endorses you or your use of the material.

To get in touch with MIF’s Research Team about this report, please contact: research@moibrahimfoundation.org
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<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Head of Research</td>
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<td>Senior Analyst</td>
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<td>Ines Schultes</td>
<td>Junior Researchian</td>
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<td>Oliver Ben Chandler</td>
<td>Junior Researchian</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Research Intern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Styliani Orkopoulou</td>
<td>Graphic Designer</td>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abdoulie Janneh (Chair)</td>
<td>Mo Ibrahim Foundation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Roberta Gatti</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<tr>
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<td>International Trade Centre</td>
</tr>
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<td>Department of Mathematics and Actuarial Science, American University in Cairo</td>
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<td>Prof. Eddy Maloka</td>
<td>Africa Peer Review Mechanism</td>
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<td>Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data</td>
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<td>Dr Kevin Urama</td>
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<td>Lord Simon Cairns</td>
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**ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION**

**CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas FYIIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)</th>
<th>2018 IIAG</th>
<th>Agenda 2030</th>
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<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Access and quality education for productive employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and STI-driven (Science, Technology and Innovation) skills revolution</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Goal 4. Quality Education</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda 2063</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal (selected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agenda 2063 Targets First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023**

- Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate
- Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%
- Increase number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics)
- Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%
- At least 30% of secondary school leavers go into tertiary education with at least 40% being female
- At least 70% of secondary school students not entering the tertiary sector are provided with a range of options for further skills development
- At least 70% of the public perceive quality improvements in education at all levels
- African Education Accreditation Agency is fully operational
- Common continental education qualification system is in place
- African e-University is established
- Pan-African University is consolidated with at least 25 satellite centres
- African Education Observatory is fully operational
- At least 50% of member states have national accreditation systems in place by 2023
- Framework for harmonisation of teacher education is completed by 2018
### Agenda 2030 SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 4.1</th>
<th>By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 4.2</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 4.3</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 4.4</td>
<td>By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 4.5</td>
<td>By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 4.6</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 4.7</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 4.A</td>
<td>Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 4.B</td>
<td>By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 4.C</td>
<td>By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</td>
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</table>
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

Priority Areas FTYIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)  2018 IIAG  Agenda 2030

Overlapping theme: Access to health and nutrition

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<th>Priority Area</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Welfare</th>
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<td>Goal 2. Zero Hunger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural productivity and production</td>
<td>Rural Sector</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Goal 2. Zero Hunger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violence and discrimination against women and girls</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Goal 3. Good Health and Well-Being</td>
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<td>Goal 5. Gender Equality</td>
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Agenda 2063

Aspiration (1) A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

(6) An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children

Goal

Aspiration 1 (selected Goals)

(3) Healthy and well-nourished citizens

(5) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production

Aspiration 6 (selected Goals)

(17) Full gender equality in all spheres of life

Priority Area

Aspiration 1 (selected Priority Areas)

Health and nutrition

Agricultural productivity and production

Aspiration 6 (selected Priority Areas)

Violence and discrimination against women and girls

Agenda 2063 Targets First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023

Aspiration 1 (selected Targets)

Increase 2013 levels of access to quality basic health care and services by at least 40%

Increase 2013 levels of access to sex and reproductive health services to women and adolescent girls by at least 30%

Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%

Reduce 2013 proportion of deaths attributable to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis by at least 50%
Reduce under 5 mortality rate attributable to malaria by at least 80%
Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB by at least 80%
Reduce 2013 level of prevalence of malnutrition by at least 50%
Reduce stunting to 10%
Reduce 2013 proportion of deaths attributable to dengue fever and chikungunya by 50% (for island states)
Access to anti retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%
African Center for Disease Control is operational
Africa Volunteer Health Corp is established and operation by 2018
African Medicines Harmonisation Framework is completed and operational by 2017
End hunger in Africa
Elimination of child under-nutrition with a view to bring down stunting to 10% and underweight to 5%

Aspiration 6 (selected Targets)
End all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls (e.g. female genital mutilation, child marriages) and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls
Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for women and girls by 2020

**Agenda 2030 SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

**Target 2.1**
By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

**Target 2.2**
By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

**Target 2.3**
By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

**Target 2.4**
By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

**Target 2.5**
By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

**Target 2.A**
Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 2.B</td>
<td>Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 2.C</td>
<td>Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agenda 2030 SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

| Target 3.1 | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births |
| Target 3.2 | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births |
| Target 3.3 | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Target 3.4 | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| Target 3.5 | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol |
| Target 3.6 | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents |
| Target 3.7 | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes |
| Target 3.8 | Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all |
| Target 3.9 | By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination |
| Target 3.A | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| Target 3.B | Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS (Trade-related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on TRIPS regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all |
| Target 3.C | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states |
| Target 3.D | Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks |
WOMEN AND YOUTH INCLUSION

CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas FTYIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)</th>
<th>2018 IIAG</th>
<th>Agenda 2030</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Equal treatment of women in all spheres</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women empowerment</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Goal 5. Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Sector</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence and discrimination against women and girls</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Goal 4. Quality Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal 5. Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Empowerment of youth and children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth empowerment and children</td>
<td>Personal Safety</td>
<td>Goal 4. Quality Education</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Security</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rights</td>
<td>Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welfare</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda 2063

Aspiration
(6) An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children
(1) A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

Goal
Aspiration 6

(17) Full gender equality in all spheres of life
(18) Engaged and empowered youth and children

Aspiration 1 (selected Goals)

(1) A high standard of living, quality of life and well being for all
(2) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation
(3) Healthy and well-nourished citizens
(4) Transformed economies
(5) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production

Priority Area
Aspiration 6

Women empowerment
Violence and discrimination against women and girls
Youth empowerment and children

Aspiration 1 (selected Priority Areas)

Incomes, jobs and decent work
Poverty, equality and hunger
Education and STI driven skills revolution
Health and nutrition
Sustainable and inclusive economic growth
Agricultural productivity and production
Agenda 2063 Targets First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023

Aspiration 6

Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2025

At least 20% of rural women have access to and control productive assets, including land and grants, credit, inputs, financial service and information

At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are women as well as in judicial institutions

At least 25% of annual public procurement at national and sub-national levels are awarded to women

Increase gender parity in decision making positions at all levels to at least 50-50 between women and men

Solemn Declaration Index (SDI) developed by GiMAG (Gender is My Agenda Campaign) and UNECA on gender is computed bi-annually and used in making policy/resource allocation decisions

Increase gender parity in decision making positions at all levels in pan African organisations to at least 50-50 between women and men

High Level Panel on Women Empowerment operational by 2016

Fund for African Women is operational by 2017

Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and girls by at least 20%

End all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls (e.g. female genital mutilation, child marriages) and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls

Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for women and girls by 2020

End all forms of political, legal or administrative discrimination against women and girls by 2023

Reduce by 50% all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination

Fully implement Executive Council Decision on Gender Parity in the African Union by 2020

Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth

Youth business start ups including female youth in all business start ups is at least 15%

At least 50% of youth who cannot go on to have tertiary education are provided with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

At least 50% of youth and children are engaged in talent based development programmes, leisure and recreation

End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation and child marriage and human trafficking

Recruitment of child soldiers is ended

At least 20% of youth and children are engaged in sports activities

Full implementation of the provision of African Charter on the Rights of the Youth is attained

End all forms of child marriages

Aspiration 1 (selected Targets)

Reduce youth and women unemployment rate by 2% per annum

Reduce poverty amongst women by at least 50%

At least 30% of secondary school leavers go into tertiary education with at least 40% being female

Increase 2013 levels of access to sex and reproductive health services to women and adolescent girls by at least 30%

Increase youth and women participation in integrated agricultural value chains by at least 30%
Agenda 2030, SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Target 5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Target 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Target 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Target 5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Target 5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Agenda 2030, SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (selected Targets)

Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Agenda 2030, SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (selected Targets)

Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Agenda 2030, SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive (selected Targets)

Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
SECURITY, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Areas FTYIP Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)</th>
<th>2018 IIAG</th>
<th>Agenda 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overlapping theme: Good governance and strong institutions</td>
<td>Democratic values and practices are the norm</td>
<td>Transparency &amp; Accountability - Participation - Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights, justice and the rule of law</td>
<td>Rule of Law Rights</td>
<td>Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and leadership</td>
<td>Transparency &amp; Accountability</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory development and local governance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 15. Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence, security and peace</td>
<td>Personal Safety National Security</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operationalisation of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda 2063

Aspiration
(3) An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
(4) A peaceful and secure Africa

Goal
Aspiration 3
(11) Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched
(12) Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place

Aspiration 4
(13) Peace, security and stability is preserved
(14) A stable and peaceful Africa
(15) A fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

Priority Area
Aspiration 3
Democratic values and practices are the norm
Human rights, justice and rule of law
Institutions and leadership
Participatory development and local governance

Aspiration 4
Maintenance and restoration of peace and security
Institutional structure for AU instruments on peace and security
Defence, security and peace
Operationalisation of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars
Agenda 2063 Targets First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023

Aspiration 3

At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable

At least 70% of the people perceive that the press/information is free and freedom of expression pertains

At least 70% of the public perceive election to be free, fair and transparent by 2020

Accredited Electoral Observers certify elections to be free and fair

At least 70% of the people perceive that the press/information is free and freedom of expression pertains

A functional national focal point responsible for implementation of AU shared values is in place by 2017

All reporting obligations with respect to compliance of AU Shared Values instruments are met

Zero tolerance for unconstitutional changes in government is the norm

African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020

African Governance Architecture (AGA) Clusters on Democracy; Governance; Human Rights; Constitutionalism and Rule of Law and Humanitarian Assistance fully functional and operational

The African Governance Platform reviews at least 23 State reports under the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) and provides technical support to State Parties towards effective implementation

APRM acceded by all member states

Frameworks for the computation of governance metrics for African island states is in place by 2025

At least 70% of the people perceive the judiciary to be independent and deliver justice on a fair and timely basis

At least 70% of the people perceive they have free access to justice

At least 70% of the people perceive the entrenchment of the culture of respect for human rights, the rule of law and due process

All members states are implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

All member states comply with the framework provision on the reporting of Article 62 of the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHR)

All member states have functioning Human Rights Commissions

At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free

At least 70% of the public acknowledge the relevance and good functioning of the legislature as a key component of democracy

At least 70% of member states are implementing the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration

At least 70% of member states are implementing the African Union (AU) Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption

All local governments have full administrative and institutional capacities and appropriate fiscal powers

Local communities have a fair share of the exploitation of natural resources and are using them for the benefit of all

Reduce local conflicts to zero by 2020

Culture, values and norms of local communities are respected and protected

Aspiration 4

Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels

Entrench the culture of peace

African Standby-Force and the Rapid Deployment Capability to be in place by 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda 2030 SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Target 16.1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 16.2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 16.3</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.5</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.6</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.7</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.8</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target 16.9</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 16.10</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 16.A</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Target 16.B</strong></td>
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## PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

### CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

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<tbody>
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<td>Overlapping theme: Prosperity and Economic Opportunity</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income, jobs and decent work</td>
<td>Business Environment</td>
<td>Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern and liveable habitats and basic quality services</td>
<td>Infrastructure Health</td>
<td>Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation Goal 7. Affordable and Clean Energy Goal 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural productivity and production</td>
<td>Rural Sector</td>
<td>Goal 2. Zero Hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water security</td>
<td>Infrastructure Rural Sector</td>
<td>Goal 6. Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framework and institutions for a united Africa (political and economic integration)</td>
<td>Business Environment</td>
<td>Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and infrastructure connectivity</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Goal 7. Affordable and Clean Energy Goal 9. Industry Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and leadership</td>
<td>Public Management</td>
<td>Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal system and public sector revenues</td>
<td>Public Management</td>
<td>Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda 2063

Aspiration (1) A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
(2) An integrated continent politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance
(3) An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
(7) Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner

Goal

Aspiration 1 (selected Goals)
(1) High standard of living, quality of life and well being for all
(4) Transformed economies
(5) Modern agriculture
(7) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

Aspiration 2 (selected Goals)
(8) United Africa
(10) World class infrastructure

Aspiration 3 (selected Goals)
(12) Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place

Aspiration 7 (selected Goals)
(20) Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

Priority Area

Aspiration 1 (selected Priority Areas)
Income, jobs and decent work
Modern and liveable habitats and basic quality services
Economic diversification and resilience
Agricultural productivity and production
Water security

Aspiration 2 (selected Priority Areas)
Framework and institutions for a united Africa (political and economic integration)
Communications and infrastructure connectivity

Aspiration 3 (selected Priority Areas)
Institutions and leadership

Aspiration 7 (selected Priority Areas)
Fiscal system and public sector revenues
### Agenda 2063 Targets First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023

#### Aspiration 1 (selected Targets)

- Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%
- Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%
- Reduce 2013 level of proportion of population without access to safe drinking water by 95%
- Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95%
- Improvement of diversification index of 2013 is at least 20%
- Reduce 2013 level of food imports by at least 50%
- Level of intra-African trade in agricultural commodities is increased by at least 100% in real terms
- Level of intra-African trade in services is increased by at least 100% in real terms

**Agricultural productivity and production**

- Increase 2013 levels of water demand satisfaction by 25%
- Increase 2013 levels of water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and irrigation by 60%

#### Aspiration 2 (selected Targets)

- Free movement of person and goods/services within REC member states is in place
- Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020
- Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP
- Attain 100% mobile penetration by 2020

#### Aspiration 3 (selected Targets)

- At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional
- At least 70% of the public acknowledge the relevance and good functioning of the legislature as a key component of democracy
- At least 70% of member states are implementing the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration

#### Aspiration 7 (selected Targets)

- Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure
### Agenda 2030, SDG 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 2.1</td>
<td>By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 2.3</td>
<td>By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 2.4</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agenda 2030, SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 6.1</td>
<td>By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 6.2</td>
<td>By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 6.3</td>
<td>By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agenda 2030, SDG 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 7.1</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 7.3</td>
<td>By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 7.8</td>
<td>By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agenda 2030, SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 8.3</td>
<td>Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 8.5</td>
<td>By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 8.6</td>
<td>By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agenda 2030, SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 9.5</td>
<td>Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target 9.8</td>
<td>Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Agenda 2030, SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 11.1</th>
<th>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 11.3</td>
<td>By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agenda 2030, SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 16.5</th>
<th>Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 16.6</td>
<td>Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agenda 2030, SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development (selected Targets)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 17.1</th>
<th>Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 17.9</td>
<td>Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)
South Africa, Swaziland and Namibia have registered the largest deteriorations in IIAG’s *Property Rights* indicator since 2014.

Despite progress since 2014, performance in *Transparency & Accountability* remains the lowest of all IIAG’s 14 sub-categories.

*Access to Record of State-owned Companies* is the second lowest scoring of all 102 IIAG’s indicators.

While the IIAG indicator *Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector* has improved since 2014, *Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector* has deteriorated.

IIAG’s indicators show that since 2014, non-state actors’ involvement in violent events, as well as numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons, have increased.

African countries still perform poorly in *Reliability of Electricity Supply*, *Transport Infrastructure*, and *Digital & IT Infrastructure* IIAG’s indicators.

*Diversification of Exports* is the lowest scoring of all 102 IIAG’s indicators.

The large majority (more than 80%) of the 255 targets of Agenda 2063 are currently missing a core indicator that would enable the monitoring of implementation.

For almost one fifth of SDG indicators, there is currently no internationally established methodology or standards.

Of the 232 SDG indicators, the UN database platform only has data for 91 when it comes to Africa.

More than half the data sources of SDG indicators on Africa come from estimation, global monitoring or modelling.

National Statistical Offices are weakened by inadequate funding and limited autonomy.

Almost half (45.6%) of the continent’s population live in a country where no census has been conducted over the last ten years.

In DRC, Eritrea and Somalia, a census has not been conducted since before 1990, almost 30 years ago.

Energy use and pollution have the lowest data coverage by National Statistical Offices in Africa.

On average, data coverage for population, vital statistics and education have all deteriorated on the continent since 2015.

On UNStats databases only 8 African countries have a birth registration system and only 3 a death registration system with a coverage rate of over 90%, in the last ten years.