Agend A 2063

FIRST CONTINENTAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063

African Union

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AFRICAN UNION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

FIRST CONTINENTAL REPORT
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063

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FOREWORD

The January 2013 African Union Summit adopted Agenda 2063 – "The Africa We Want" – as Africa's blueprint and master plan for sustainable development and economic growth of the continent. It is an affirmation by African Heads of State and Government of their commitment to transform Africa into the global powerhouse.

To fast-track implementation of Agenda 2063 over the 50-year period, the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan spanning from 2014 to 2023 was developed and subsequently endorsed at the June 2015 Summit of the African Union.

In line with the Union's results-based approach to development, high importance is attached to reporting on the implementation of Agenda 2063 as a prerequisite for facilitating peer learning and mutual accountability, and thus realising the continent's developmental goals.

It is against this background that the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD) were tasked with coordinating continental-level progress reports towards achieving Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan.

This report is a consolidation and evidence-based assessment of country and regional-level progress reports on Agenda 2063, complemented with interventions and results achieved at the regional and continental level. It serves as a rallying point for all stakeholders, including national and sub-national governments, regional bodies, civil society, academia and development partners to collectively accelerate implementation of Africa's development blueprint.

It is our sincere hope that the values and imperatives that framed Agenda 2063 will inspire all of us to strengthen our resolve and heighten our efforts towards realising "The Africa We Want".

H.E. Alassane Ouattara
President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire,
AU Champion on Agenda 2063

H.E. Moussa Faki
Chairperson,
African Union Commission

PREFACE

The implementation of Agenda 2063 has gathered momentum at all levels. The continent has made some remarkable progress towards attaining the goals defined in Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan as outlined in this report.

The Executive Council at the 32nd Ordinary Session in January 2018 approved the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Indicator Handbook, referenced in the Executive Council Decision 987 (XXXII). The Specialised Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration at its Ministerial Meeting in March 2019 recommended that AUC and AUDA-NEPAD take the lead in coordinating the preparation and submission to policy organs of biennial performance continental reports on Agenda 2063.

Accordingly, AUDA-NEPAD and AUC developed an evidence-based methodology to guide AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities to prepare empirical progress reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063. The methodology embodies a set of tools and templates for data entry, analysis and standardised reporting based on the goals and targets stipulated in the Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan. Furthermore, a dashboard on the performance against the goals, strategic priority areas enhances ease of assessment of progress made, as a basis for review, dialogue and decision-making among stakeholders.

Subsequently, AUC and AUDA-NEPAD provided technical support to Member States and Regional Economic Communities to prepare progress reports on Agenda 2063.

This is the first continental-level report that has been compiled from reports received from 31 African Union Member States, covering 56% of the continent, and six Regional Economic Communities. The report presents an analysis of the aggregate status of progress made against the targets stipulated in the First Ten- Year Implementation Plan, taking into consideration that the continental plan has so-far been implemented over six years.

As the development agency of the African Union, AUDA-NEPAD is enthusiastic to provide a platform to foster the development of the continent through effective and integrated planning, coordination, and implementation of Agenda 2063 with Member States, Regional Economic Communities and Pan-African Institutions by leveraging partnerships and technical cooperation.

Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki
Chief Executive Officer,
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The first report on the implementation of Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan was coordinated and compiled by a technical team of experts drawn from the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD and the African Union Commission.

The AUDA-NEPAD technical and report team was under the leadership of Mr Talla Kebe – AUDA-NEPAD A/Director of Knowledge Management, Centres of Excellence and Programme Evaluation. Research, benchmarking, statistics, data management, peer-reviews with Member States and report drafting were coordinated by Mr. Simon Kisira and Mr. Andson Nsune. Content management, knowledge management and design of the report were coordinated by Ms Abiola Shomang, with the support of a technical team that comprised Ms. Andriette Ferreira (designer), Ms. Barbara Glover (knowledge management), Ms. Mercedes Leburu, Mr. Kevin Kahatano, and Ms. Assia Meghfour (report drafting and review), Mr.Martin Bwalya, and Mr. Mohamed Abdisalam (M&E framework).

The AUC technical team, under the leadership of the AUC Director for Strategic Policy Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation – Mr Mesfin Tessema, comprised: Mr. Abdelkreem Y. Ezaldin (peer-review and coordination), Mr. Shumba Tichawona (peer-review), Ms. Josephine Etima (content management), Mr. Charles Wangadya (content management), Mr. Oitsile Sethunyiwe (report drafting), and Ms. Rosette Randrianarivelo (report drafting).

The continental-level report consolidates contributions from 31 AU Member States and six Regional Economic Communities on progress made towards achieving Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan.

Special thanks go to the following Member States that provided their progress reports: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In the same token, appreciation goes to the following RECs that contributed content especially on the AU flagship projects: The East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS), the Common Market for East and Central Africa (COMESA), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

Our deep gratitude is registered to the technical team of the AU Champion on Agenda 2063 – H.E. President of Côte d'Ivoire, Alassane Ouattara for peer reviewing this first-ever progress report on Agenda 2063 implementation. We register our appreciation to the Chairperson of the Ambassadorial Committee, H.E. Ambassador of Botswana to the African Union, Zenene Sinombe for the unwavering support and guidance he provided to the technical team throughout the process of developing the reporting methodology and producing this maiden report. In the same token, thanks go out to all AUC departments that provided content, especially on AU flagship projects, augmenting the submissions received from RECs.

Special thanks go to the Permanent Representative Committee (PRC) Sub-Committee on AUDA-NEPAD for peer reviewing and providing technical guidance in the process of finalising this report.

We thank the technical team comprising of AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, the African Peer Review Mechanism, all the 8 RECs, the African Development Bank, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Sustainable Development Goals Centre for Africa, and the African Capacity Building Foundation for developing and validating the first Indicator Handbook and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework on Agenda 2063, which provided the basis for developing the reporting methodology of this report.

ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	Africa Continental Free-Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
ASP	Aspiration
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency-NEPAD
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilisation
FTYIP	First Ten-Year Implementation Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMA	Great Museum of Africa
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
MW	Megawatts
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SAATM	Single Africa Air Transport Market
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STC	Specialised Technical Committee
TB	Tuberculosis
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
USD	United States Dollars

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agenda 2063 is the continent's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the concrete manifestation of how the continent intends to achieve this goal within a 50-year period. The First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063, spanning from 2014 to 2023, outlines a set of goals, priority areas and targets that the continent aims to achieve at national, regional and continental levels. It is at this background that the African Union Commission and African Union Development Agency-NEPAD were tasked by policy organs of the African Union to coordinate and prepare biennial performance reports on Agenda 2063. This is the first continental-level report that consolidates progress reports from 31 out of 55 AU Member States, covering 56% of the continent, and six Regional Economic Communities. The report presents an analysis of progress made on the implementation of Agenda 2063 against the 2019 targets.

■ Key Highlights

The continent embarked on the implementation of her 50-year development blueprint through domesticating and implementing Agenda 2063 into national and regional development strategies, achieving an aggregate score of 32% against the 2019 targets.

At aspiration level, the continent registered a good performance on Aspiration 4 "A peaceful and secure Africa" (48%), with most Member States reporting the existence of functional national peace mechanisms, in addition to the continental-level Africa Peace and Security Architecture. Similarly, relatively good progress was made on Aspiration 2 towards achieving "An integrated continent, politically united that is based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of an African Renaissance", with a score of 44%. This was achieved through the collective and concerted efforts of Member States on operationalising the African Continental Free Trade Area, amongst others. Aspiration 6 "An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of the African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children" recorded a relatively strong performance of 38%.This was attributed, amongst others, to the implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth which realised 77% of the 2019 target

The continent saw a weak performance under Aspiration 1 "A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development", with an aggregate score of 29%. Even though a strong performance was achieved for Goal "A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all" – attributed to the exponential growth in the percentage of the population with access to internet. Furthermore, low scores were recorded on matters pertaining to good governance, democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law – related to Aspiration 3 with an aggregate score of 16%. This was mainly due to high levels of corruption in delivering public services; weak mechanisms and institutions of holding leaders accountable; and low freedom of the press. The continent saw a very weak performance on Aspiration 5 "An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and beliefs", with the continental score standing at 12% against the 2019 target. This was largely due to weak integration of indigenous African culture, values and language into primary and secondary schools' curricula.

At the regional level, East Africa recorded the highest performance in five out of the seven aspirations in Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan with an aggregate score of 40% against the 2019 targets. The aggregate performance of West Africa stood at 34%, while the aggregate performance of North Africa stood at 27%. Southern and Central Africa both recorded an aggregate score of 25% against the 2019 targets.

■ Progress on the implementation of Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects

The continent made notable progress on implementing the 14 African Union Flagship Projects. Noteworthy was the

progress made on operationalising the African Continental Free Trade Area. The overall performance of African Member States on advancing the AfCFTA stands at 92% of the target set for 2019. To-date, 54 countries have signed and 29 have ratified the AfCFTA. Similarly, notable progress was registered on the "Free Movement of People and the African Passport". 32 Member States have signed the Protocol to the Treaty on the Establishment of the African Economic Community relating to the Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment.

The Single African Air Transport Market was launched in January 2018 during the African Union's 30th Ordinary Summit. Following the launch, 29 AU Member States – covering almost 80% of intra-African air traffic – signed the Solemn Commitment to establish the SAATM of which 18 Member States have signed a Memorandum of Implementation to remove any air service agreement restrictions that are not in compliance with the Yamoussoukro Decision.

"Silencing the Guns in Africa" was adopted by Member States as the African Union Theme of the Year 2020, aimed at highlighting the remarkable progress made by the continent on reducing the number of armed conflicts. Furthermore, African Members to the UN Security Council are making efforts to promote the Silencing the Guns agenda on the international forum.

Notable progress was also made with regards to the Great Museum of Africa, which is planned to be launched in 2023. The Museum of Africa Permanent Memorial of Slave Trade will showcase, protect and promote the rich cultural heritage of the continent, and will be hosted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in Algiers.

Domestication of Agenda 2063

Since the adoption of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan in 2015, technical support has been provided to 42 Member States and five RECs in domesticating Agenda 2063, aligned to national and regional development strategies. Furthermore, a number of these countries have anchored Agenda 2063 in their national structures and integrated the Agenda 2063 Results Framework into their national development plans with designated focal persons.

Domestic Resource Mobilisation

The Executive Council approved the Agenda 2063 Financing and Resource Mobilisation Strategy and requested the African Union Commission and African Development Bank in close collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and African Union Development Agency-NEPAD to prepare an "Agenda 2063 Financing and Domestic Resource Mobilisation Roadmap and Guide" for AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities.

Recommendations

There will be need for more sensitisation on Agenda 2063 and its added value to country and regional development efforts. Further efforts should be made towards deepening domestication and mainstreaming of the continental development agenda into planning, budgeting and implementation at national, regional and continental levels. It will be important to anchor Agenda 2063 within existing country and regional institutional mechanisms with designated focal points for improved domestication, coordination, implementation and reporting on Agenda 2063. Institutionalising evidence-based reporting on Agenda 2063 among all AU Member States, RECs and AU continental-level bodies is thus required to review progress on a biennial basis. On this note, it is recommended that AUC, AUDA-NEPAD and other relevant bodies strengthen the capacities of Member States and RECs in data collection, data analysis and reporting on Agenda 2063. Furthermore, flexible mechanisms for domestic resource mobilisation should be deployed. AUDA-NEPAD, as the continental development agency, should continue to leverage through partnerships to provide knowledge-based advisory services to support Member States in driving their national development priorities, as well as play a critical role in disseminating best practices.

A harmonized and integrated approach to the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda will help to minimize duplication, optimize resource

use and mobilize the support of domestic and external stakeholders and development partners. AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC should support Member States and RECs to use the methodology to report concomitantly on both development agendas.

Conclusion

The continent has registered good progress in attaining several goals and targets defined in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063. The continental blueprint is a rallying point for African Union Member States, regional bodies and development stakeholders to garner investments and collective efforts towards a common development agenda. This first continental-level progress report serves as a key milestone to promote peer learning and mutual accountability among Member States and thereby accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063.

The progress in implementation notwithstanding, more efforts will be required to accelerate implementation of the First-Ten Year Implementation Plan to move Africa closer to "The Africa We Want". The continent will need to address key challenges encountered in domestication, implementation, monitoring and reporting on Agenda 2063. It will also require concerted and coordinated efforts at sub-national, national, regional and continental level to effectively harness opportunities, including the potential of the youth dividend.

INTRODUCTION

Agenda 2063 guides individual and collective actions towards the African Union's vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa; an Africa driven and managed by its own citizen; and representing a dynamic force in the international arena".

The continental development agenda was adopted by African heads of state and government during the golden jubilee celebrations of the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) / African Union in May 2013, as an affirmation of their commitment to support Africa's new path for attaining inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development. It seeks to deliver on a set of seven aspirations each with its own set of goals which, if achieved, will move Africa closer to achieving "The Africa We Want".

The blueprint identifies key activities to be undertaken in its Ten-Year implementation Plans which will ensure that Agenda 2063 delivers both quantitative and qualitative transformational outcomes for Africa's people. The First Ten-Year Implementation Plan is the first in a series of five ten-year plans over the 50-year timeframe of Agenda 2063.

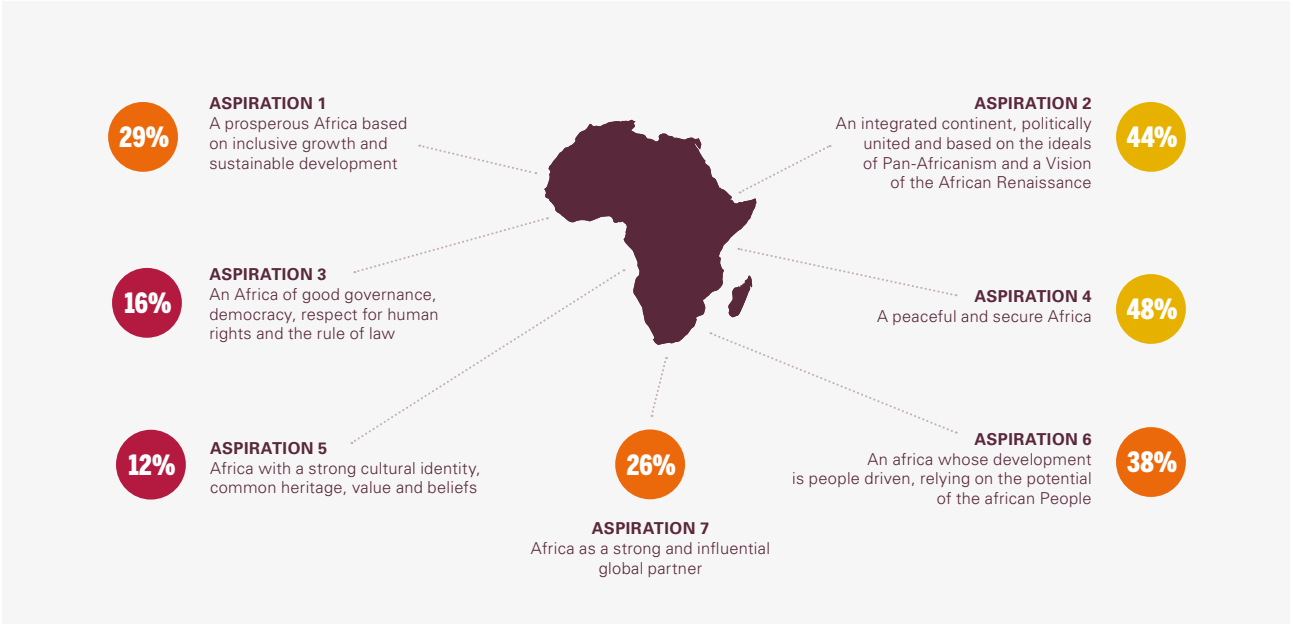
A framework for Monitoring and Evaluation was developed by the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), the 8 RECs, the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), the Sustainable Development Goals Centre for Africa and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The Framework serves as a guide in tracking and reporting on performance and progress of implementation of Agenda 2063. Subsequently, AUDA-NEPAD) and AUC developed an evidence-based reporting methodology and provided technical support to guide AU Member States and Regional Economic Communities to prepare their national and regional progress reports on Agenda 2063.

The purpose of this first continental-level report on implementation of Agenda 2063 is to provide an assessment of the progress and performance of Africa's development between 2013 and 2019. It is also the first report within the biennial reporting cycle defined by the African Union to review performance with regards to Africa's development priority areas, and to outline strategies and policy measures required to implement the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan. The report is an analysis of reports from 31 AU Member States and six Regional Economic Communities.

Inspired by the substantial convergence at goal level between Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals, the report is also a key milestone to simultaneously track progress and assess performance on both the continental and global development agenda.

The report features dashboards on performance in the implementation of Agenda 2063 at the continental, regional and national levels. The dashboard allows for ease of assessment of the performance against the 2019 targets, using three colour codes, namely green for "on track / achieved", orange for "moderate performance" and red for "off track / not achieved".

PROGRESS OF AGENDA 2063 IMPLEMENTATION - AT ASPIRATION LEVEL



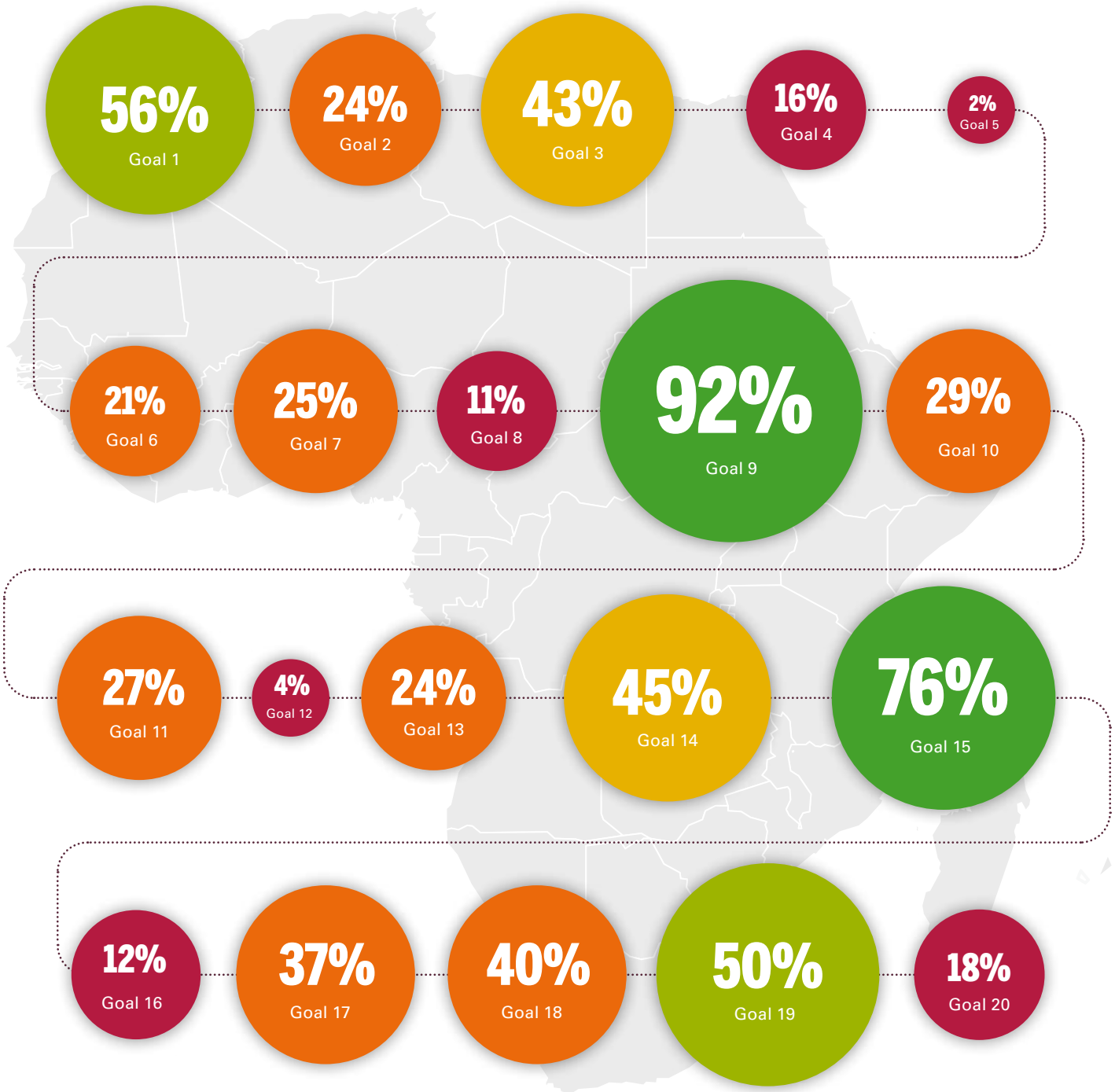
The continent made some progress in pursuit of the seven Agenda 2063 aspirations with an aggregate score of 32%. For aspiration 4 "A peaceful and secure Africa", the continent performed remarkably well with an aggregate score of 48% against the 2019 target. This is partly explained by established mechanisms and strengthened capacities for maintaining peace and security at national level. A significant proportion of Member States, for example, have functional national peace councils, in addition to established regional and continental level arrangements, which include the African Peace and Security Architecture

Similarly, the continent recorded a relatively good performance, achieving 44% of the 2019 target in its pursuit of an integrated, politically united continent that is based on the ideals of pan-Africanism and the vision of an African Renaissance. This was achieved through collective and concerted efforts of Member States on operationalising the African Continental Free Trade Area, amongst others. Similarly, a relatively strong performance of 38% was recorded on aspiration 6 of "An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of the African People".

With a performance score of 29% on Africa's aspiration 1 for "A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development", slow progress was registered on the implementation of three out of seven goals, namely "Transformed Economies and Job Creation", "Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production" and "Blue / ocean economy for accelerated economic growth". Remarkable progress, however, was recorded on the goal of "A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-Being for All" – exhibited, amongst others in an exponential increase in internet penetration.

A weak performance score of 16% was registered on the continent's efforts towards realising its aspiration for good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law, in light of the 2019 targets. Similarly, the continent's performance on promoting strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics registered a low score of 12% against the 2019 targets.

CONTINENTAL PERFORMANCE - BY AGENDA 2063 GOALS



Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-Being for All

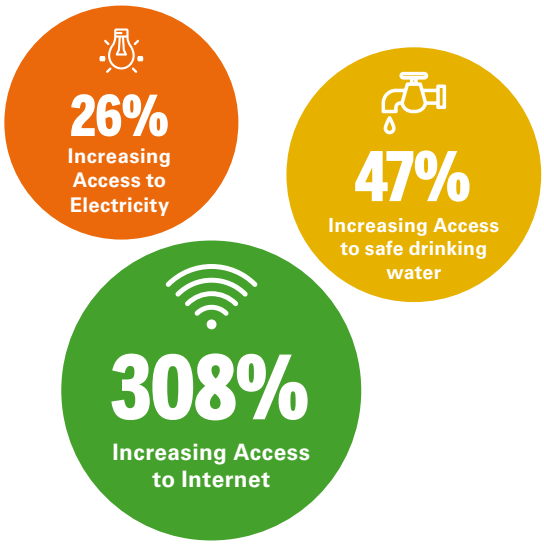
The continent registered notable progress towards realising the goal of "A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all". Recorded at 56% of the 2019 target, the progress is largely explained by an increase in the proportion of the population with access to internet, growing from 21.8% in 2013 to 41.9% in 2019 respectively. In Nigeria, for example, the proportion of the population using internet rose from 19% to 42%, while in Egypt, Guinea and Uganda the proportion rose from 29.5%, 9% and 11% in 2013 to 44.3%, 37% and 23%in 2018 respectively.

Africa registered a modest performance of 47% against the 2019 target on increasing access to safe drinking water. At the continental level, the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water rose from 68.4% in 2013 to 77% in 2019, and this trend was reflected in many countries such as Burkina Faso where the proportion of the population rose from 63.5% in 2013 to 74% in 2019. Similarly, the proportion in Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Ethiopia increased from 94%, 58% and 74% to 98%, 71.1% and 89.5% respectively in the reporting period.

The continent recorded a weak performance in increasing access to electricity, registered at 26% against the 2019 target, with a nominal increase in the proportion of households from 57.4% in 2013 to 62% in 2019. The weak continental-level performance notwithstanding, many countries are making notable progress through various interventions. Burkina Faso saw an increase from 16.8% in 2013 to 21.3% in 2018 in the proportion of households with access to electricity. This was realisedthrough the establishment of an electrification development fund; investment in and promotion of renewable energy (including solar energy); the installation of light-emitting diode (LED) lamps in households; extension and strengthening power grids, and implementing the electrical interconnection project (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire) . Furthermore, many countries are making efforts to reduce electricity tariffs, in a bid to increase the proportion of households with access to electricity.

The period under review exhibited varied patterns in unemployment rates[1], especially among women and youth. In Lesotho, unemployment rates increased from 25.8% in 2014 to 32.8% in 2016. However, although most Member States registered slow progress, unemployment rates reduced remarkably in some countries. For example, Senegal recorded a drastic reduction from 25.7% in 2013 to 12.5% in 2017, while Seychelles registered a strong performance of a 3.5% unemployment rate in 2019. In Egypt, the rates reduced from 13.2% in 2013 to 9.9% in 2017, thereby surpassing the 2019 target of 11.2%, while in Tanzania, similar patterns were recorded with the rates dropping from 10.3% to 9.7% in 2018.

In Ghana some interventions put in place to address unemployment include policy reforms, design and implementation of pro-poor flagship programmes to absorb youth unemployment such as the "Planting for Food and Jobs, Rearing for Food and Jobs, and One District, One Factory" flagship programme. In Tanzania, the Government has made deliberate efforts to implement employment creation policies, programmes and projects to empower youth for wage and self-employment, such as increasing opportunities for accessing finance for youth, women and persons with disabilities.



1: Seemingly low unemployment rates, which are partially attributed to data which masks levels of underemployment, youth unemployment and informal employment. Source: IMF 2019

Goal 2: Well-Educated Citizens and Skills Revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation

While the overall performance on this goal was only 24%, the continent registered good performance in basic education, with enrolment rates increasing from 76.8% in 2013 to 80.8% in 2019, although falling below the 2019 target of 90.7%. In Seychelles, enrolment rates in primary education in 2019 were recorded at 100%, while in South Africa and Togo, the rates increased from 88.1% and 83% in 2013 to 94.2% and 93% in 2019 respectively. In Ethiopia, the rates stood at 97% up from 85.7%, and s similarly in Burkina Faso, net enrolment rates rose to 74.3% in 2019 from 63.2% in 2013. The significant progress in enrolment rates for basic education, which in many countries was accompanied by achieving parity in primary education, is in part explained by the provision of free basic education. The progress is also explained by various country-specific interventions. For example, there is a national programme on building classrooms, and public budget allocation for the establishment of school canteens in Burkina Faso. In Côte d'Ivoire, a Compulsory Schooling Policy Act was enacted requiring all 6-year-olds to be enrolled and kept in the education system until the age of 16.

Overall performance of the continent on increasing enrolment rates in pre-school and secondary school was weak, recorded at 9.5% and 8.2%% respectively. Enrolment rates at pre-school and secondary-school level rose marginally from 39% and 25.7% in 2013 to 43.4% and 29.4% in 2019 respectively. In Senegal, while there were marginal increments recorded at 17.8% and 34% in 2018 respectively, these values fell below the 2019 target values of 35% and 71% respectively. Similar patterns were seen among other countries such as Burkina Faso where the increase in enrolment rates among pre-primary school children in 2019 rose to 4.3% but representing only 7% of the expected enrolment rates. In the same way, the 6.9% increase in secondary school net enrolment rates – up from 22.1% in 2013 – denotes a deficit of 85% from the 2019 target. Likewise, Côte d'Ivoire registered increased enrolment rates in pre-school from 6% to 9.4% but is still falling below the expected target value of 13.2%.

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

Good performance of 62% against the 2019 target was made in reducing maternal mortality rates. The continental maternal mortality rates dropped from 341 to 269 per 1,000 live births between 2013 and 2019. In Ethiopia, the rates decreased from 676 to 412 per 1,000 live births. In South Africa maternal mortality rates decreased from 143 to 121 per 1,000 live births, while in Ghana the ratios reduced from 510 to 310 between 2013 and 2019. Similarly, there was a notable reduction in neonatal and child mortality ratios. Benin registered reductions from 37.8 to 30 in neonatal mortality rates, and from 115 to 95 in under-five mortality rates in the reporting period 2013 to 2019. Ghana achieved a 2% reduction in neonatal mortality rates from 29 and a slight reduction in the under-five mortality rates dropping by 4% from 60 recorded in 2013. In Ethiopia, neonatal mortality rates fell from 37 to 29 while under-five mortality rates reduced from 88 to 58.5 during the period under review.

These patterns can be explained by several factors. For example, in Seychelles, the national vaccination programme enabled inoculation against a broad spectrum of preventable illnesses, which in-turn saw immunisation coverage recorded at 99%. Rwanda increased access to health services and improved efficiency in delivering medical supplies by using drones, while Uganda placed a premium on improving health infrastructure networks, resulting in 75% of the population living within a 5-kilometre radius having access to a health facility.

In addition, the prevalence of underweight children under five reduced significantly in several countries. Rwanda, for example, recorded a decline of about 2% from 11.4%. South Africa registered a reduction from 33.4% to 27%, while Uganda recorded a drop in stunting levels from 33% to 29% in 2013 and 2019 respectively. Various measures have been put in place to address underweight and other malnutrition-related challenges. For example, the establishment of early childhood development centres and implementation of a multi-sectoral plan for eradication of extreme poverty and malnutrition were deployed in Rwanda. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Government has established a continental-level centre of excellence against hunger and malnutrition and adopted a «one school, one canteen» strategy aimed at providing hot meals to primary school pupils, thereby promoting education, nutrition and gender equality and boosting local food production and the rural economy.

The continent registered a weak performance in reducing the incidence of malaria, registering a score of 27% in relation to the 2019 target, with the incidence moderately reducing from 94.1 to 86.4 per 1,000 people. There are however some good practices. In Ghana, for example, a decline in incidence from 214 per 1,000 to 185 per 1,000 was recorded, explained by the implementation of a national health insurance scheme in deprived areas, and a national campaign promoting the use of insecticide-treated nets to help reduce the incidence of malaria among high-risk groups, amongst others.

With a continental performance of 54% against the 2019 target, the weighted continental incidence of tuberculosis (TB) dropped from 189.5 to 158.5 per 1,000 people. Member States registered varied performance on the fight against TB. Sudan, for example, registered a drastic reduction from 160 to 50 per 1,000 persons per year, while in Tunisia, the incidence dropped from 42 to 29 in the reporting period. Member States implemented various measures to fight TB. In Madagascar, some of the interventions included increasing outlets for treatment of TB; providing free medicines and bacilloscopic checks; enhancing nutritional support and travel subsidy to patients; promoting the involvement of the faith-based sector, and continuous staff training, amongst others. In Burkina Faso, the 1.5% reduction in the incidence of TB denoted a weak performance – meeting only 16% of the expected 2019 value – despite the Government's

programme of free screening and treatment for TB in all public TB health centres.

Similar varied patterns were recorded in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In South Africa, about 7.5 million people (about 14.7% of the total population), of whom 19% are aged 15–49, were HIV-positive in 2018. In Ghana, low progress was recorded in pursuit of targets set on new HIV infections – with the same value of 19 per 1,000 reported in the two data points. On a related note, although the percentage of the eligible population with HIV having access to antiretroviral treatment (ARV) increased from 25.7% to 41.8%, it still fell short of the 2019 target by 64%. In Côte d'Ivoire, the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population reduced from 21,674 in 2013 to 16,602 inhabitants in 2019, while the number of HIV-positive people accessing ARV doubled, thanks to the remarkable increase in the number of public health facilities that offer ARV treatment services – increasing from 20% in 2013 to 66% in 2019.

PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPROVING HEALTH STATUS

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

The aggregate continental performance on the goal of job creation and transformed economies was weak, realising only 16% of the 2019 target. The proportion of manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP fell in many countries during the reporting period. In Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP dropped from 16.2% and 12.4% to 13.2% and 10.5% respectively, while in South Africa it dropped albeit marginally by 0.5% to 12.3% between 2013 and 2019.

This notwithstanding, there are some good practices across the continent. For example, Senegal's industrial fabric has over 1,600 companies, dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and comprised mainly of agri-food (63%) and mechanics and metallurgy (10%) entities. This has boosted the industrial value added from 17.9% in 2015 to 21.5% in 2018 and has seen the share of real value added of manufactured goods in GDP increase from 16.6% in 2014 to 17.4% in 2018. Other AU Member States are also undertaking various interventions to enhance the manufacturing and industrial sectors For example, in Benin a unified regulatory framework for Public-Private Partnership operations was developed, reforms of tax control procedures were undertaken, export incentives were implemented, and the business environment was improved to leverage private sector investments. Furthermore, emphasis is placed on value added with a focus on science, technology and innovation.

The continental average on the proportion allocated to research and development as a percentage of public expenditure stands at 0.5%, falling below the 2019 target of 0.8%. Ghana, for example, recorded no change from the 0.1% proportion in 2013 and 2019. The highest percentage of public budget expenditure on research was recorded by Senegal in 2016, towering at 2.7%, although this was against a backdrop of a very slow pace in technological evolution among the industries. The trend, however, is changing in Senegal as about half the number of companies have acquired new technologies for processing products – a measure aimed at boosting their competitiveness. In South Africa, the value increased marginally from 0.7% to 0.8%, realising 56% of the 2019 target, while in Algeria, it rose from 0.2% in 2013 to 0.5% in 2019.

Relatedly, the continent performed poorly on the annual growth rate of real GDP targeted at 7% This notwithstanding there are a few exceptions such as Tanzania which recorded an average annual growth rate of 7% over a number of years. Rwanda registered a growth from 4.7% to 8.6%, while Niger and Mali recorded increases from 5.3% and 1.7% in 2013 to 7.0 and 5.8% in 2019 respectively. In the same manner, Zimbabwe's real GDP per capita grew from 2.8 to 4.7, while in Tunisia it grew marginally from 2.3 to 2.5 during the reporting period.

Similarly, the continental value of tourism value added as a percentage of GDP fell below the expected target. While countries such as South Africa and Algeria registered relatively low values of 2.9% and 1.6% in 2019 respectively, other countries saw a decline. This trend, however, is likely going to change in some countries such as Senegal which aspires to be among the top five tourist countries in Africa. Senegal has undertaken various measures which resulted in an increase in the number of tourists by 66% between 2014 and 2018; a record number of 1,600,000 tourists visited the country in 2018. In the same manner, Uganda recorded an increase in the number of tourists from 945,899 in 2010 to 1,505,669 in 2018, earning the country USD 1.6 billion. In Madagascar, following various events held in the Big Island, the revenue generated by the tourism sector reached 370.45 million SDRs, out of a target of 580 million SDRs.

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for Increased Productivity and Production

The period under review highlighted a weak score of 2% of the 2019 target on agriculture total factor productivity. While the sector employs over 60% of the working population and is regarded as the backbone for a significant proportion of countries on the continent, weak performance is reported; partly attributed to low levels of mechanisation, weak value chains, and heavy reliance on unpredictable rainfall. Notwithstanding the weak performance, some Member States have made concerted efforts towards increasing agricultural productivity. In Tanzania, for example, agriculture remains largely dependent on rainfall, which is unpredictable, resulting in low agricultural production. To this end, the Government in partnership with the private sector is promoting irrigation to reduce risks emanating from unpredictable rainfall patterns. Furthermore, value chain development, coupled with expanded models of land-use and rural infrastructure development - including post-harvest facilities and rural feeder roads are being promoted.

It is noteworthy that the overall assessment of this goal is affected by inadequate data on the two indicators, namely agriculture total factor productivity and percentage of small-scale farmers graduating into commercial farming.

Goal 6: Blue/Ocean Economy for Accelerated Economic Growth

During the period under review, Africa collectively worked towards promoting and positioning marine resources and energy as critical elements for accelerating economic growth. The continental performance realised only 21% of the expected value in 2019, partly owing to the very low proportion of marine biotechnology value added to the GDP. Similarly, the fisheries sector value added as a share of GDP scored moderately and recorded 48% of the expected value in 2019. However, strategic interventions largely implemented by island states such as Seychelles exhibited strong performance. The country launched the world's first sovereign blue bond; a financial instrument designed to support sustainable marine and fisheries projects. The blue bond, valued at US$15 million over 10 years, aims to support Seychelles' transition to sustainable fisheries.

Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable Climate Resilient Economies and Communities

The continent made slow progress in increasing the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are protected areas by ecosystem type – meeting 25% of the 2019 target. South Africa and Seychelles recorded values of 25% and 42% respectively against the continental target of 17%. The importance that Member States attach to protecting terrestrial and freshwater sites explains the good performance recorded among some Member States. For example, in South Africa, the national development plan recognises oceans and coastal resources as foundational economic resources.

BLUE/ OCEAN ECONOMY FOR ACCELERATED ECONOMIC GROWTH

Only **17%** of the expected value in 2019 achieved

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

In pursuit of political and economic integration, the continent has made modest progress in increasing the value of intra-African trade, although achieving only 11% of the 2019 target. Rwanda recorded a 3% increase in the value of intra-Africa trade, while Senegal registered an increase of 14%. South Africa reported a 4% increase amounting to US$ 6,303,770, 919 during the period under review.

Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional

One of the critical interventions towards ensuring that the continent has functional financial and monetary institutions has been fast-tracking the implementation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The overall performance of African Member States on advancing the AfCTA stands at 92% of the target set for 2019. To date, 54 countries have signed and 29 have ratified the AfCFTA. Furthermore, the 12th AU Extraordinary Summit held in Niamey, Niger in July 2019 approved the establishment of the AfCFTA secretariat in Accra, Ghana. In addition, 22 signatures of legal instruments of the African Investment Bank have been registered, while 12 have registered for the African Monitory Fund.

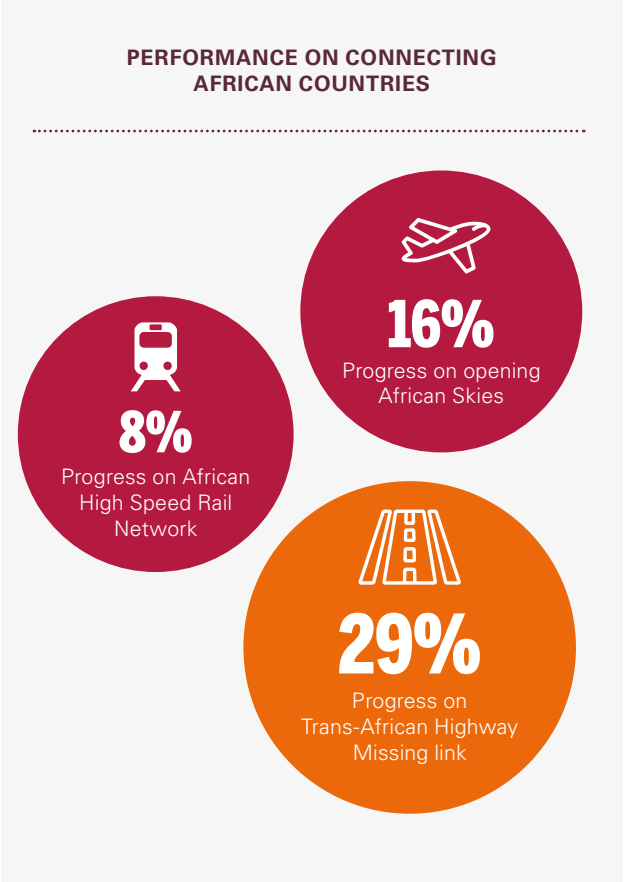
Goal 10: World-Class Infrastructure Criss-Crosses Africa

Africa's performance in enhancing communication and infrastructure connectivity fell short of the expected targets. Standing at only 29% of the 2019 target value, the continent scored poorly on the implementation of the African High-Speed Rail Network, implementation of protocols on African open skies, and the implementation of the Trans-African Highway Missing Link.

Commendable progress, however, was made in increasing electricity generation and distribution, recorded at 79% of the 2019 target. In Uganda, for example, electricity generation capacity increased from 601 megawatts (MW) in 2010 to 1,839MW in 2019, while in Senegal, the increase in installed electricity MW – up from 835MW to 1,248-MW in 2018 exceeded the country's 2019 target by 15%. Ghana recorded an exponential increase of 274% of megawatts added to the national grid – up from 551MW in 2013 to 2,058MW in 2019, while Burkina Faso increased by 30% thereby realising 70% of the country's 2019 target. In Côte d'Ivoire, the number of megawatts added to the

national electricity generation and distribution network stood at 275MW in 2017 compared to 37MW in 2013, thereby surpassing the country's 2019 target by 50% and bringing energy production to 2,200MW. Similarly, the Government of Tanzania has invested heavily in electricity – including grid and off-grid capacities

Africa's target of doubling ICT penetration was only achieved partially. At continental-level, the average contribution of ICT to GDP increased moderately, achieving 39% of the 2019 target. ICT's contribution to GDP in Côte d'Ivoire rose from 8% to 9% between 2013 and 2019 against a target of 12.8%, while the proportion of the population using mobile phones in 2019 stood at 72%, thanks to the increase in built optic fibre from 2,040km in 2016 to 5,180km in 2018. In Ghana, rapid development and deployment of ICT infrastructure, and strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework for managing the ICT sector resulted in increased ICT penetration in both rural and urban areas registered at 98% in 2017. The percentage contribution of ICT to GDP in the country rose during the period under review from 1.6% to 2.4%.



Goal 11: Democratic Values, Practices, Universal Principles of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law Entrenched

The continent fell significantly short of realising its targets on ensuring that democratic values and practices are the norm, realising 27% of her 2019 target. The only significant progress that was recorded was on operationalising the African Charter on Democracy – with a score based on countries that have signed and ratified the Charter achieving 98% and 87% of the 2019 target respectively. However, progress on integrating the Charter into national planning and development instruments has been slow – exhibited by the weak performance of 22% against the 2019 target.

Similarly, the percentage of the African population who believe that elections are free, fair and transparent; and the proportion of the population on the continent that perceives that there is press freedom and associated freedom of speech – pitched at 26% and 13% respectively of the 2019 targets. This reflects a weak performance of the continent. Furthermore, the continent fell short by 86% of its 2019 target regarding the proportion of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable.

Goal 12: Capable Institutions and Transformed Leadership in place at all levels

The reporting period highlighted discrete and collective efforts by Member States towards strengthening institutions and improving leadership with a view to ensuring that public services are more professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption-free. The overall aggregate score, however, signals a very weak performance, achieving only 4% of the target value in 2019.

Measured by the proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous twelve months, there was an upsurge registered in the proportions in a number of countries. In Burkina Faso, the proportion rose from 38% to 41%. However, there are exceptional cases; for example in Benin, the proportion dropped from 4.3% to 2.5% while in Ghana it reduced from 31.6% to 29.9% during the reporting period, albeit falling far below the country-specific 2019 targets. A similar pattern was recorded in Rwanda where the proportion fell from 81.9% to 75.5%.

Some of the interventions undertaken to improve confidence in public institutions, for example in Burkina Faso, include strengthening the independence of the judiciary through various legal instruments and adopting laws that entrench transparency in the management of public finances. In Lesotho, a Directorate on Corruption and Economic Offences, together with an Office of the Ombudsman have been established.

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

The performance of the continent in restoring and maintaining peace and security was measured by conflict-related deaths emanating from ethnicity and all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences. A low score of 24% against the expected value in 2019 was recorded during the period under review but is largely explained by the absence of data in most countries on conflict-related deaths.

Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa

The reporting period recorded notable efforts made by AU Member States to establish and sustain the continental campaign of "silencing all guns by 2020". Assessed by the number of armed conflicts, the continent recorded a score of 45%, denoting a relatively weak performance in relation to the expected 2019.

Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture

In pursuit of a continental-level African Peace and Security Architecture that is fully functional, all Member States established and/or maintained national peace councils. This saw a record performance of 76% against the 2019 continental target.

Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

The key measurement for pre-eminence of an African Cultural Renaissance was the percentage of content in primary and secondary school education curriculum that is on indigenous African culture, values and language. The assessment of the aggregate total score of the continent reveals a very weak performance, recording a low score of 12%, partly due to a lack of relevant data.

However, there are other related efforts although not directly linked to the school education curriculum. For example, in line with the goal of promoting Pan-African values and ideals, Seychelles annually celebrates the FetAfrik festival, which is organised as a weekend showcasing African music, dance, food and visual art.

Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in all spheres of life

Moderate efforts have been made towards realising gender equality, recorded at 37% against the 2019 target value. The continent has made significant progress in women empowerment, achieving 71% of the 2019 target of the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies. In Ghana, a marginal increase was registered in the proportion that women constitute in parliament – up from 12.7% in 2013 to 13.4% in 2019. Similar patterns were registered among government appointees and heads of corporate organisations. In South Africa, women constitute over 50% of the current Cabinet, while women representation in local leadership rose from 25% in 2013 to 47.1% in 2019.

Women representation in decision-making positions in Rwanda stood at 47% in 2019, with 61.3% women representation in parliament, 35.7% of district mayors, and 45% of members of district councils. In Côte d'Ivoire, women constituted 7.5% of municipal council mayors, 3.3% in regional councils, 12.12% in the Senate, 17.07% among national cabinet ministers, and occupied 26% of positions of responsibility in the public service and public institutions. In Tunisia, the proportion of women holding leadership positions dropped from 27% to 23% in the reporting period.

Remarkable progress was made in reducing the levels of sexual and physical violence against women and girls – the continental score stood at 67% of the 2019 target. However, the performance on reducing female genital mutilation was relatively weak, recorded at 20%. In both domains of curbing violence against women and reducing genital mutilation, Member States made substantial efforts. For example, Burkina Faso established **a legal assistance fund and an integrated care centre for victims of gender-based violence to support girls who are victims of female genital mutilation. The centre also aims to equip a range of players with relevant information and competencies towards the total elimination of female genital mutilation.** In Benin, the proportion of women and girl respondents who registered as victims of sexual and / or physical violence in the two data points dropped from 22% to 21.2% during the reporting period.

The continent's performance on her target to eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for women and girls by 2020 registered a score of 31% against the expected 2019 value. With a few exceptional cases like Benin where the percentage of children who were registered during the first year of birth increased from 80% in 2013 to 86% in 2019, thereby surpassing the 2019 target by 25%, most Member States did not meet their respective targets.

The continent's efforts to pursue women empowerment through ensuring equal economic opportunities among men and women - including ownership or securing rights over agriculture land, registered a low score of 20% against the 2019 target. However, some countries exhibited good practices. For example, in Lesotho, the conversion of land tenure from customary to registered leases created opportunities for women to secure land. Before the Land Act 2010, 73% of leases were registered to men only, but with the advent of the Act, women now hold 34% of the leases while joint registration by men and women stands at 25%.

PROGRESS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

20% Women Owning Agricultural Land

71% Seats held by Women in National Parliaments

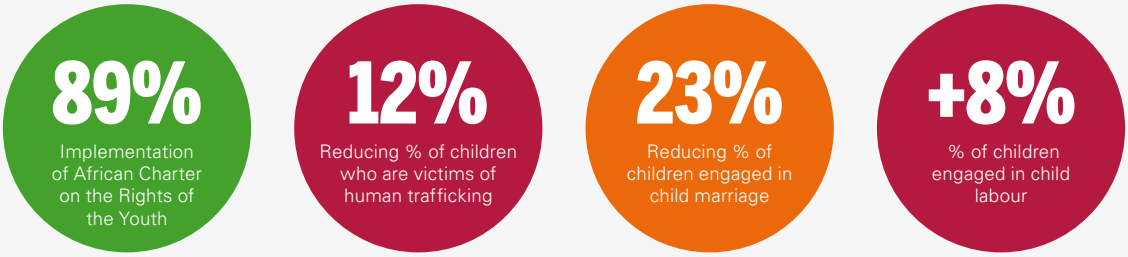
67% Reduction in Female Sexual and Physical Violence

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

The continent prioritises engagement of youth in the implementation of Agenda 2063 and hence places a premium on youth empowerment. During the period under review, youth empowerment was pursued, in-part, through efforts geared at reducing unemployment rates among youth, but registered a very low score of -128%, signalling a likelihood of not attaining the overall target by 2023 if radical changes are not made. In Ethiopia, for example, youth unemployment rates during the reporting period increased from 22.8% to 25.2%, while in Ghana the rates increased from 24.7% to 26.4%. Niger recorded an exponential increase in youth unemployment rates, rising from 3.1% to 12.2% in 2013 and 2019 respectively, while in Botswana the rates stood at 25.6% in 2019. Namibia and the Central African Republic also recorded increases in youth unemployment, from 41.7% and 38.4% in 2013 to 48.5% and 47% in 2019 respectively. This notwithstanding, there were a few countries like Egypt, Rwanda, Senegal and Tunisia, where unemployment rates among the youth reduced from 12.8%, 21.3%, 28.9% and 38.4% in 2013 to 9.9%, 18.7%, 14.2% and 34.4% in 2019 respectively.

A similar pattern of weak performance was recorded in reducing child trafficking, child labour and child marriages, with an aggregate score of 12%, -6% and 23% respectively against the 2019 targets. A number of Member States reported increased rates in these domains, with a few exceptions like the Central African Republic where the percentage of child trafficking dropped from 7% to 4%, although percentages of child marriages increased slightly from 60% to 67% during the reporting period. In Burkina Faso, child trafficking was on the increase – with numbers rising from 556 cases in 2013 to 667 in 2019. The continent, however, recorded strong performance on the implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States, pitched at 77% against the 2019 targets. To date, 43 countries have signed the Charter.

PROGRESS ON PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS



Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

To position Africa as a major partner in global affairs, efforts were made by Member States to strengthen their national statistical systems. While the aggregate continental score of this goal stood at 50%, a significant majority of Member States such as Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Namibia, Niger, Seychelles, South Africa, Uganda, Tunisia and Zimbabwe adopted statistical legislations, thereby registering strong performance of 76% against the 2019 target on statistical legislation. The legislations are a prerequisite for functional statistical systems that comply with fundamental principles of official statistic.

Similarly, a fairly strong performance of 61% against the 2019 continental target was recorded on national-level establishment of formal institutional arrangements for coordination of the compilation of official statistics. However, a low score of 27% against the expected value at 2019 was registered on the proportion of national budget allocated for the implementation of a functional statistical system, as evidenced from a number of countries Zimbabwe where the proportion declined between 2013 and 2019. This trend, however, is with a few exceptions of countries such as Mozambique, Senegal and South Africa where the proportion of the national budget increased from 0.2%, 0.36% and 1.4% to 0.3%, 0.73% and 2.2% respectively during the reporting period.

Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

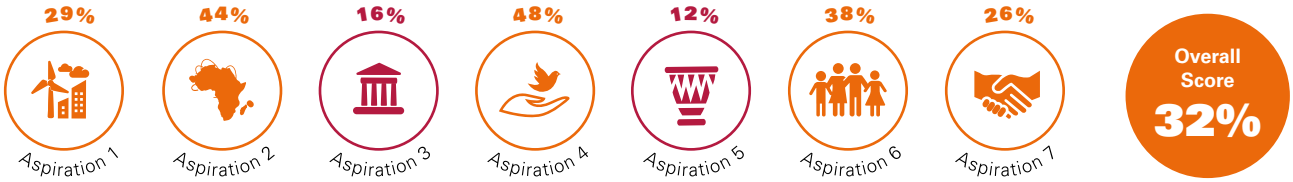
While Africa's overall performance on taking full responsibility for financing her development was very weak – recorded at 18% of the 2019 target, the continent registered varied progress in increasing the proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets and reducing the proportion of total ODA as a percentage of the national budget, achieving the 2019 targets by 15% and 73% respectively. Slow progress was made towards increasing total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, registering only 2% of the 2019 target. In Seychelles and Tunisia, for example, contribution of tax revenue increased marginally from 29.5% and 29.8% in 2013 to 32% and 31.2% in 2018 respectively.

In Rwanda, the share of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes and loans increased from 55% in 2005 to 84% in 2018/19, thanks to the implementation of the country's policy of self-reliance espoused through financing a large share of its budget from domestic resources. In Ghana, the Government is implementing a number of measures to increase domestic revenues - including broadening the tax base; introducing the tax identification number (TIN); operationalising the presumptive tax system; implementing the excise tax stamps; operationalising the paperless port system, and; reviewing the tax exemption regime. Resulting from these efforts, Ghana's share of domestic revenue in public budgets increased from 49.6% in 2015 to 64.3% in 2018. In Senegal, tax revenues, which account for more than 90% of budgetary revenues as a share of GDP rose from 63.9% in 2014 to 69% in 2018 and is projected to reach over 72% soon.

Effective domestic resource mobilisation is essential for obtaining the financing required to effectively drive the continent's economic growth and development in an inclusive and sustainable manner. One area of importance for the continent is to reduce illicit financial flows and the ensuing loss of tax revenues and domestic investment; for example, from 2010–2014, the South African government lost ZAR510 billion in tax revenues due to illicit flows.

Continental Dashboard on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment



Areas where significant progress has been made

80%

Recorded a performance of 80% of the 2019 target on increasing access to electricity and internet

92%

Achieved 92% of the 2019 target for ratification of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area

80%

80% achievement on establishing National Peace Councils

Areas where progress has been slow

16%

AU Member States registered a low of achievement rate of 16% of the 2019 on economic growth, transformation and job creation

A low performance was recorded on advancing Education, Science, Technology and Innovation revolution

18%

A performance of 18% on Africa taking responsibility for financing her own development

Areas of Support to Accelerate Implementation of Agenda 2063

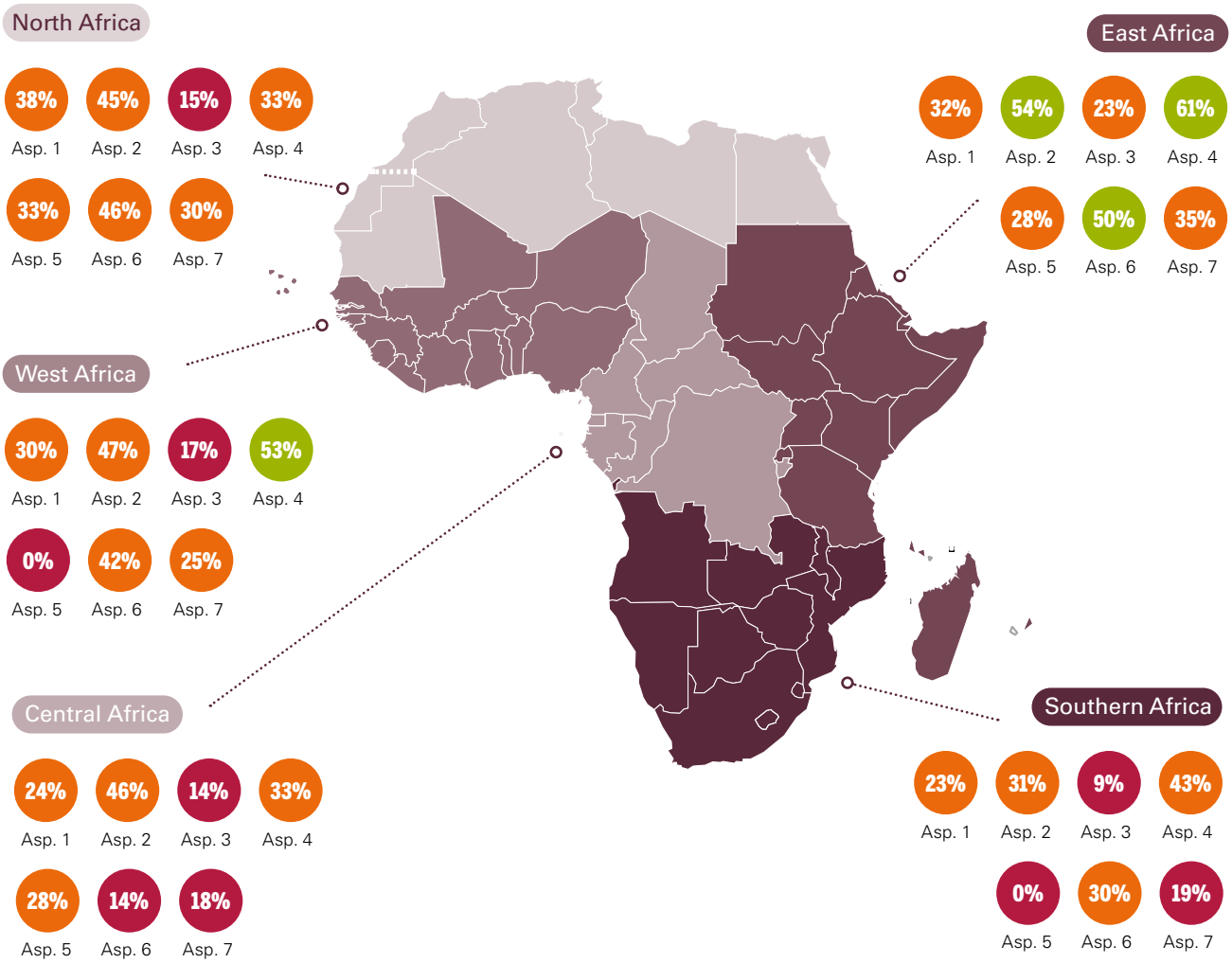
- Ensuring that the continental agenda is firmly embedded in national and sub-national level planning and implementation processes and instruments
- Strengthen statistical bureaus and associated monitoring and evaluation systems at national, regional and continental level for effective data collection, analysis and reporting on Agenda 2063
- AU Organs and entities to provide targeted and evidence-based support to RECs and Member States, based on performance registered in first continental-level Agenda 2063 report
- AU Organs, RECs and Member States to establish flexible mechanisms for mobilising resources in line with the Agenda 2063 Domestic Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	56%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	24%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	43%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	16%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	2%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	21%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	25%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	11%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	92%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	29%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	27%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	4%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	24%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	45%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	76%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	12%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	37%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	40%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	50%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	18%

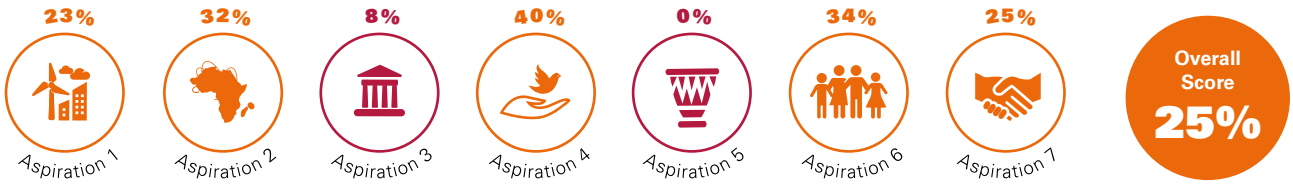
Performance on Implementation of Agenda 2063
at Aspiration Level - by region

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 a Vision of the African Renaissance
Aspiration 3: An African of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law
Aspiration 4: A peaceful and secure Africa
Aspiration 5: African with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, value and beliefs
Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development of people driven, relying on the potential of the African People
Aspiration 7: Africa as a strong and influential global partner



Southern Africa Dashboard on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment



Areas where significant progress has been made

30%

% of terrestrial & freshwater bio-diversity sites that are protected surpassed the 2019 target by 30%

89%

Manufacturing value-add as a percentage of GDP achieved 89% of the 2019 target

200%

Proportion of the population using the internet surpassed the 2019 target by almost 200%

Areas where progress has been slow

-13%

Performance of the region against 2019 target on secondary school net enrollment rates stood at -13%

Annual GDP growth rate dropped drastically during the period under review

-212%

Performance on increasing electricity mega-watts to the national grids stood at -212% of the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate Implementation of Agenda 2063

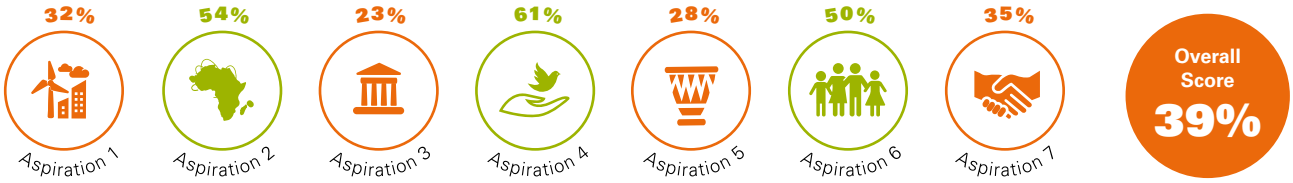
- **Agriculture production and productivity**
- **Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics in schools**
- **Strategies for smallholder enterprises – including food processing esp for rural youth and women**
- **Policy harmonization on intra- and inter-region trade**
- **Bio-safety systems that address child stunting, obesity & underweight**
- **Statistics and Data Management**

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	54%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	24%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	16%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	9%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	35%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	93%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	3%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	16%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	20%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	20%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	80%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	34%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	34%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	45%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	19%

East Africa Dashboard on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment



Areas where significant progress has been made

37%

The proportion of households with access to electricity exceeded the 2019 target by 37%

1%

Percentage of women with access to sexual & reproductive health services surpassed the 2019 target by 1%

Number of armed conflicts was registered far below the regional target for 2019

Areas where progress has been slow

% of agricultural land that is placed under sustainable land management practice

Marine bio-technology contribution to GDP

Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms

Areas of Support to Accelerate Implementation of Agenda 2063

Reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality rates

Increasing pre-school and secondary school enrollment rates

Enhancing research and innovation for accelerated and inclusive development

Reducing unemployment rates

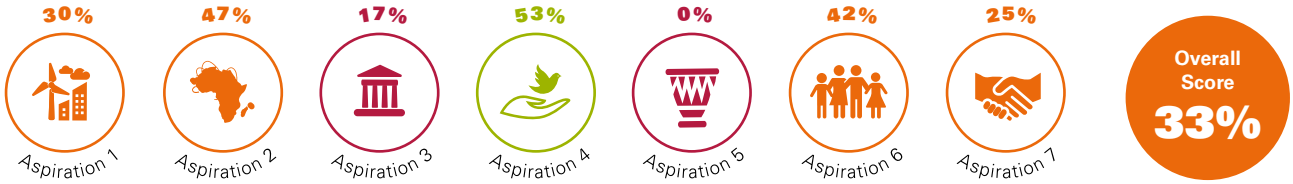
Reducing new HIV infections and TB incidence

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	50%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	36%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	49%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	27%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	2%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	14%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	31%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	34%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	91%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	35%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	29%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	17%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	33%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	67%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	83%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	28%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	63%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	23%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	66%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	25%

West Africa Dashboard on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment



Areas where significant progress has been made

180%

Performance on increasing the contribution of tourism to GDP surpassed the 2019 by 180%

Strong performance on increasing the proportion of households with access to electricity

24%

The value add of the fisheries sector – as a share of GDP surpassed the 2019 target by 24% in the region

Areas where progress has been slow

10%

Pre-school & secondary school enrollment rates met only 10% and 2% respectively of the 2019 targets

7%

Performance on Agriculture Total Factor Productivity realised only 7% of the target in 2019

13%

ICT contribution to GDP achieved only 13% of the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate Implementation of Agenda 2063

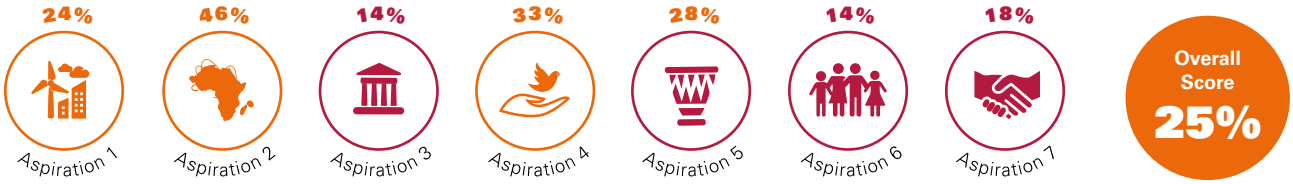
- **Marine bio-technology for increased contribution to GDP**
- **Increasing the value of manufacturing in GDP**
- **Agriculture production and productivity**
- **Preservation of terrestrial and inland water areas**
- **Improving pre-school and secondary school net enrollment rates**
- **Support to small-scale subsistence farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming**

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	60%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	23%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	53%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	12%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	4%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	32%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	15%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	10%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	95%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	35%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	33%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	1%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	20%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	60%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	80%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	36%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	54%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	40%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	20%

Central Africa Dashboard on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment



Areas where significant progress has been made

47%

% of terrestrial and inland water areas that are preserved in the region surpassed the 2019 target by 47%

Percentage of households with access to electricity exceeded the 2019 target

4%

Increased the Proportion of Women with access to modern family planning methods

Areas where progress has been slow

Net enrollment rate in primary & secondary education was far below the 2019 target

53%

Incidence of TB and malaria recorded at 53% and -65% respectively against the 2019 targets

0%

The region's performance on graduating small-scale farmers into commercial farmers stood at 0% of the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate Implementation of Agenda 2063

- **Improving tourism for enhanced contribution to GDP**
- **Enhancing inter and intra-regional trade**
- **Strengthening the fisheries sector**
- **Increasing electricity generation and distribution**
- **Strengthening national readiness for in-country connectivity to the African High-Speed Rail Network**
- **Strengthening institutions and leadership for enhanced efficiency**

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	54%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	9%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	11%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	33%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	94%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	42%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	23%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	4%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	33%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	67%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	9%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	18%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	7%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	72%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	54%

North Africa Dashboard on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

97%

Reduced prevalence of underweight among under 5 children, achieving 97% of the 2019 target

75%

TB and Malaria incidence rates dropped, standing at 75% and 65% respectively of the 2019 target

Ratification of the Continental Free-Trade Area by Member States

Areas where progress has been slow

Promoting manufacturing and increasing its contribution to GDP

Reducing the levels of physical and sexual violence against women and girls

Increasing agricultural production and productivity

Areas of Support to Accelerate Implementation of Agenda 2063

- **Curbing down new HIV infections**
- **Strengthening institutions and leadership**
- **Reducing neo-natal and under 5 mortality rates**
- **Reducing unemployment rates**
- **Increasing pre-school and secondary school enrolment rates**
- **Increasing the contribution of marine biotechnology to the GDP**
- **Accelerating the implementation of the African High-Speed Rail Network**

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	46%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	11%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	31%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	7%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	40%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	50%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	5%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	92%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	23%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	0%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	50%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	50%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	34%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	63%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	33%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	24%

PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AFRICAN UNION FLAGSHIP PROJECTS

This section provides a narrative on the progress of the Implementation of Agenda 2063 Flagship projects.

African Continental Free-Trade Area (AfCTA)

Objectives

This project aims to create:

I. A people-centred developmental Free Trade Area that goes beyond tariff liberalisation to increase choices of the African people;

II. A Free Trade Area that will enable Africa to address many of the continent's most significant challenges, including youth unemployment, migration, skills development, women's empowerment, industrialisation and infrastructure development and that will enable Africa to strengthen its trade and investment relations; thereby unleashing its business potential including in its service sector.

Progress to-date

Remarkable progress on both the technical and institutional side has been made, as follows:

I. The Agreement establishing the AfCFTA was adopted in March 2018 with protocols on trade in goods;

II. The Agreement entered into force on 30th May 2019;

III. 54 AU Member States have signed the Agreement so far;

IV. 27 AU Member States have ratified and deposited their instruments of ratification;

V. The AfCFTA Operational Phase was launched in July 2019 with the following instruments:

- The AfCFTA Trade in Goods Portal/Website where Member States will upload their initial tariff offers;
- The Pan-African Digital Payment and Settlement System;
- The Online Tool/Mechanism for Elimination of NTBs within the AfCFTA; and
- The Dashboard of the AU Trade Observatory.

VI. The Agreement will start trading under the AfCFTA Regime by July 1st, 2020;

VII. The AfCFTA Interim Secretariat has been set up at the AUC, while the Permanent Secretariat will be hosted in Ghana.

Challenges

I. Inadequate human and financial resources for completion of negotiations for phase I issues as well as to start phase II;

II. Some Member States and partners are negotiating bilateral trade and investment agreements with Third Parties which is against the spirit of the Nouakchott Decision and may jeopardise the AfCFTA;

III. The heavy reliance of AfCFTA's smooth implementation on the progress of other projects such as PIDA, CAADP, SAATM and the protocol on free movement of people.

Next Steps

I. Flexible mechanisms for mobilising resources will be established to ensure smooth implementation of AfCFTA.

II. Arrangements will be made to continue sensitisation and deepen understanding of stakeholders on AfCFTA and its benefits.

Objectives

The objectives of the strategy are to find strategic measures to address price volatility and to use Africa's wealth of natural resources and absolute advantage in the commodities market to ensure that Africa's commodities are used for its industrialisation. A draft strategy was developed in 2016, which focuses on energy, agriculture and crosscutting strategies dealing with mining and industrialisation.

Progress to-date

I. The updated draft African Union Commodity Strategy was presented to the 2nd Meeting of the STC on Trade Industry and Mining in January 2019 and will be presented to an extraordinary Specialised Technical Committee (STC) of Ministers of Trade, Industry and Minerals for adoption.

Challenges

I. There is no dedicated unit nor staff to manage the day-to-day operations of the project.

Next Steps

I. Establish a dedicated unit on African commodities;
II. Undertake extensive consultations with Member States, RECs and other stakeholders to deepen ownership of the project; and
III. Finalise the Draft African Union Commodity Strategy.

The Grand Inga Hydropower Project

Objectives

The "Grand Inga Hydropower Project" is in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The project, purposed to have a total installed capacity of over 42,000 MW, is designed to contribute to the electricity supply for DRC and the entire continent.

Progress to-date

I. Following the decision by the Government of DRC in 2018 to change Inga 3 concept from 4,800MW to 11,000MW for a total investment cost of US$ 18bn - including US$ 4bn for the transmission lines - an agreement was signed in October 2018 between the Government and a consortium of Chinese and Spanish companies to undertake technical studies and environmental and socio-economic impact assessments of Inga 3. The investment costs will be mobilised by the consortium.

II. Out of the 11,000MW capacity, South Africa would like to receive 5,000MW, Nigeria 3,000MW, mining companies in DRC 1,300MW and the rest for the DRC National Utility (SNEL). Guinea also expressed a desire to buy 7,500MW.

III. In 2019, the DRC Government in collaboration with the "Agence de Développement et de Promotion du Projet Inga (ADPI)" organised promotion events of the Grand Inga project.

Challenges

I. Financial resource mobilisation is taking much longer than expected causing delays in project implementation.

II. The addition of new interested Member States on the project and the concept of 11,000MW will affect the previously concluded agreements and coordination arrangements, including agreements made with countries through which transmission lines will pass.

Next Steps

I. Intensify resource mobilisation efforts;

II. Engage with countries where the transmission lines to South Africa and to Nigeria (Inga-Calabar) will pass to sign agreements; and

III. Provide requisite support to the Government of DRC in setting up a continental coordination arrangement for the project.

Single Africa Air Transport Market (SAATM)

Objectives

Recognising the importance of aviation in achieving the AU vision of an integrated continent, in January 2015 the African Union Assembly adopted the Declaration on the establishment of a Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) as well as the Solemn Commitment towards advancing concrete and unconditional implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision.

Progress to-date

I. Subsequently, the African Union Assembly officially launched SAATM in January 2018 during its 30th Ordinary Summit Session;
II. 29 AU Member States covering almost 80% of intra-African air traffic have signed the Solemn Commitment to establishment the SAATM;
III. 18 AU Member States have signed a Memorandum of Implementation (MoI) to ensure the removal of any air service agreement restrictions that are not in compliance with the Yamoussoukro Decision;
IV. 10 out of the 29 SAATM States have implemented all the SAATM concrete measures required by AFCAC. Furthermore, 10 Member States have signed new bilateral air services agreements that are compliant with the Yamoussoukro Decision.

Challenges

I. Inadequate financial resources to enable the executing agency to become operational;
II. Slow pace of Member States in subscribing to the Solemn Commitment.

Next Steps

I. Strengthen advocacy efforts under the leadership of the SAATM champion to achieve a target of 40 Member States;
II. Work out modalities for regional champions to add impetus to advocacy efforts at RECs level;
III. Finalise the *Dispute Settlement Mechanism* for the SAATM - for adoption and dissemination;
IV. Speed up the elaboration of the aviation infrastructure masterplan (airports, navigation facilities, etc.) with priority projects to be included in the second phase of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa-Priority Action Plan (PIDA-PAP).

Continental High-Speed Train Network

Objectives

The Africa Integrated High-Speed Railway Network Project is designed to connect African capitals, economic and other industrial hubs as well as major tourism locations with appropriate high-speed rail technology and other complementary electricity/power, and ICT broadband infrastructure and services.

Progress to-date

I. The vision of the Continental High-Speed Railway Network project within the context of the AU Agenda 2063 has been elaborated;
II. A detailed scoping study together with the strategy note has been completed;
III. A process has been launched for contracting a firm to conduct the financial and technical, legal and institutional audit of the African Union of Railways, with a view to its revitalisation.

Challenges

I. Lack of funds for the detail engineering study;
II. Lack of dedicated experts to manage the project under the project implementation unit.

Next Steps

I. Undertake resource mobilisation for the next phases of the Continental High-Speed Train Network project;
II. Strengthen the project implementation unit within the AU Development Agency;
III. Revive the Union of African Railways to oversee and facilitate policy and strategic development of the railway sector in Africa.

Pan-African E-Network

Objectives

The main objective of this project is to build capacity by imparting quality education, as well as medical tele-expertise and consultations to AU Member States by some of the best Indian academic and medical institutions.

Progress to-date

I. As of March 2017, the e-Network was installed in 48 AU Member States with the following achievements:

- 22,000 students obtained degrees in various undergraduate and graduate disciplines;
- 770 annual telemedicine consultations were carried out; and
- 6,700 continuous medical education sessions were held for nurses and doctors.

Challenges

I. In July 2017, the Government of India discontinued all services provided through the network and handed the infrastructure to the African Union Commission. Subsequently, the network infrastructure was relocated to Dakar and placed under the custody of the Government of Senegal. The Government of Senegal now meets the operational costs as a solution is being sought to resume the project activities.

Next Steps

I. Undertake financial resource mobilisation for the continued operation of the e-Network, in response to a request from the STC on Communication and Information Communication Technology.

Cyber Security

Objectives

By 2020, nearly a third of the global GDP is expected to be generated by the digital economy. Africa is now within the perimeter of cybercrime, making the continent's information systems and digital infrastructures more vulnerable than ever before. Issues relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime are emerging and there is a need to ensure that citizens, governments and businesses are protected.

Progress to-date

I. Four Member States out of the required 15 have ratified the AU Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection;
II. Data protection guidelines were developed and launched in 2018 and an African cybersecurity expert group was established;
III. Many African countries are at AN early stage of developing their cyber strategies and are drafting and adopting cyber laws. Only 18 have national CERTs.

Challenges

I. Lack of budgetary resources for this project has caused delays in the implementation of the project.

Next Steps

I. Undertake resource mobilisation for the functioning of the project to enable the capacity building of the continent on cybersecurity.

Pan African Virtual and E-University (PAVEU)

Objectives

This project aims to address the need for accelerating the development of human capital, science and technology and innovation through increasing access to tertiary and continuing education in Africa by capitalising on the digital revolution and global knowledge.

Progress to-date

I. Four-course programmes have been identified for the launch of PAVEU, namely: Introduction to Virtualisation; Entrepreneurship Knowledge and Skills and Digital Literacy with Cloud Computing; Skills for Employability; and Media and Information Literacy.
II. Strategic partnerships have been established with four key organisations that support quality assurance and delivery of PAVEU courses, including the African Council for Distance Education (ACDE), UNESCO, African Virtual University, and VMware.
III. Setup of IT Infrastructure has commenced and guidelines and policies for PAVEU operationalisation have been developed.

Challenges

I. Inadequate staffing and equipment to support the delivery of online courses - including studio recording equipment and a reliable power supply plant.

Next Steps

I. Recruitment of requisite staff to support PAVEU operationalisation and adequate allocation of financial resources.

African Outer Space Programme

Objectives

The African Outer Space Flagship purposes to create a well-coordinated and integrated continental programme that is responsive to the social, economic, political and environmental needs of the continent, as well as being globally competitive. It also aims to develop a regulatory framework that supports the African space agenda and ensures that the continent is a responsible and peaceful user of outer space. The Arab Republic of Egypt will host the continental African Space Agency.

Progress to-date

I. The African Union convenes annual space dialogues with African space actors, and in the process, two documents have been produced:

- Priority areas of implementation by the African Outer Space Programme; and
- Study on Structural and Financial implications for African Space Agency.

II. Two of the four baseline studies were carried out for developing operational programmes and missions. The studies are:

- Comprehensive Study on African Private Sector in Earth Observation, Geospatial and Allied Technologies; and
- Gap Analysis Study on Navigation and Positioning in Africa.

III. The African Earth Observation (EO) System was strengthened to improve management of the environment. This was undertaken through the Global Monitoring for the Environment and Security (GMES) & Africa programme.

Challenges

I. Delays in consideration of the structural and financial implications of the African Space Agency.

Next Steps

I. Facilitate accelerated consideration of structural and financial implications of the African Space Agency;

II. Mobilise resources, including from the host country, for launching and subsequently implementing the African Space Agency;

III. Support Member States, RECs and other institutions to operationalise the African Space Agency, including capacity building in areas such as earth observation; satellite communication, navigation and positioning, and space science and astronomy, as articulated in the African Space Policy and Strategy.

Great Museum of Africa (GMA)

Objectives

The Great Museum of Africa is planned to be launched in 2023 as part of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063. The Museum of Africa Permanent Memorial of Slave Trade will showcase, protect and promote the rich cultural heritage of the continent. The Museum will be hosted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in Algiers, on behalf of the continent.

Progress to-date

I. The allocation of the site of the Great Museum of Africa by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in a very strategic location between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Culture and with a good view of the city of Algiers which will allow to attract a large number of visitors to the GMA.
II. The architectural design and environmental studies carried out and concluded by a team of architects and experts.
III. Inaugurated the Technical and Advisory Committee for the establishment and launching of the Great Museum. The Committee is composed of representatives from AU Member States selected on a regional basis, and other independent culture and heritage experts.

Challenges

I. The main challenge of this project remains funding for the construction of the Museum and the equipment, estimated at USD 57 million.

Next Steps

I. A business proposal by the Technical and Advisory Committee will be finalised and presented to potential partners.
II. Finalise the host agreement between the Government of Algeria and the AUC, including the legal status of the institution.

Silencing of the Guns and End Wars in Africa by the Year 2020

Objectives

AU Member States have adopted "Silencing the Guns in Africa: creating conducive conditions for development" as the theme of the year 2020.

Progress to-date

I. The AU High Representative (AUHR) continued his mobilisation efforts to elicit the contribution of stakeholders for the implementation of the AU Master Roadmap for Silencing the Guns.
II. Following the adoption of the UNSC Resolution 2457 on Silencing the Guns under the chairmanship of Equatorial Guinea in February, the UN Secretary-General established a UN task force to mobilise UN-wide support for the implementation of the Silencing the Guns Roadmap and the AUC Action Plan. The task force has had several technical planning meetings with the Silencing the Guns Unit, as well as bilateral meetings with specific UN agencies to identify key areas of support. These include, amongst others, disarmament, women and youth in peace and security, counterterrorism, peacebuilding and conflict prevention.
III. African Members to the UN Security Council are making efforts to promote the Silencing the Guns agenda on the international forum.

Challenges

I. Inadequate financial and human resources to implement the project;
II. There is little visibility on Member States programmes for effective implementation of the theme of the year and the AU master roadmap.

Next Steps

I. Undertake resource mobilisation for project implementation;
II. Provide technical support to Member States to prepare National Action Plans for Silencing the Guns;
III. Strengthen coordination platforms and enhance M&E mechanisms to assist in managing and reporting on the progress of implementation at various high-level platforms, including the AU Summit.

Free Movement of all Persons and African Passport

Objectives

Aspiration 2 of Agenda 2063 envisions "An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Africa's renaissance". By 2063, Africa is envisioned to be a continent with seamless borders, and management of cross-border resources through dialogue; and a continent where free movement of people, capital, goods and services will result in significant increases in trade and investments among African countries and strengthening Africa's place in global trade.

Progress to-date

I. The Protocol to the Treaty on the Establishment of the African Economic Community relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment was adopted in January 2018 together with a comprehensive implementation roadmap;
II. Popularisation of the Protocol on free movement of persons has been undertaken - involving Member States and RECs with a view to achieving the requisite 15 ratifications for the Protocol to come into force;
III. 32 Member States have signed the Protocol; only one Member State, Rwanda, has ratified it; and
IV. Guidelines on the design, production and issuance of the African Passport were endorsed by the AU-STC on Migration, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Nov. 2018 and subsequently adopted by the AU Assembly of February 2019.

Challenges

I. There has been a slow pace of signature and ratification of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons;
II. Restrictive visa regimes in some AU Member States which constrain cross-border movement of persons;
III. A strong perception of security threats posed by free movement of persons;
IV. Weak technical capacities of Member States in producing and issuing the African Passport to African citizens; and
V. Slow pace of compliance of Member States to start issuing visas on arrival to all African travellers.

Next Steps

I. Enhance advocacy efforts and popularise the Protocol and African Passport; motivate for designating a sitting Head of State or Government as the champion for free movement of persons and the African Passport;
II. Support Member States to put in place policies that allow issuance of visas upon arrival and progressively strive towards the abolition of visas in the future;
III. The AU Peace and Security Council in collaboration with the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa and other related mechanisms at the level of RECs will continue to facilitate debates on security implications and benefits of free movement of persons;
IV. Working in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), provide necessary technical backstopping to Member States in producing and issuing the African Passport to African citizens;
V. AU Member States to put in place appropriate systems at all ports of entry to facilitate quick access to relevant information.

The Continental Financial Institutions

Objectives

The Continental Financial Institutions comprise the African Central Bank (ACB), the African Monetary Fund (AMF), the African Investment Bank (AIB), and the Pan-African Stock Exchange (PASE). The financial institutions were established through the Constitutive Act of the AU, adopted in Lomé, Togo, in 2000, to complete the financial architecture of the African Economic Community that was adopted in 1991.

Progress to-date

I. 22 signatures of the legal instruments of the AIB have been registered: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Libya, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and São Tomé and Príncipe, Togo, and Zambia. Among them, only six have ratified these instruments: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Libya, and Togo.
II. 12 signatures have been registered for the AMF: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Togo, and Zambia. Only one instrument of ratification has been deposited by Chad.
III. A host agreement with Cameroon on the headquarters of AMF was signed in 2018.
IV. Nigeria has availed office space to set-up the AMI. A draft statute and host agreement have been developed and are yet to be finalised.
V. Work is on-going with the African Securities Exchanges Association to link African exchanges with the ultimate goal of establishing the PASE in stages. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) is in the process of being forged to strengthen the partnership.
VI. The Commission has started the process of appointing H.E. Nana Akufo-Addo, the President of Ghana, as the Champion for the AUFIs.
VII. The terms of reference for the champion have been developed.
VIII. A comprehensive study to establish the challenges of signing and ratifying the legal instruments is underway.

Challenges

I. The ratification process has been slow; and
II. The appointment of the champion has taken long and thereby impacting on project implementation.

Next Steps

I. Finalise the revision of timelines for the establishment of the ACB;
II. Finalise and agree upon the macro-economic convergence criteria;
III. Fast-track the appointment of the champion; and
IV. Commence the implementation of the strategy to fast-track the signature and ratification of the legal instruments of AMF and AIB.

African Economic Platform

The African Economic Platform is an Agenda 2063 programme that brings together African heads of state, business leaders, academics and youth to have frank discussions and deliberate on Africa's development. The inaugural African Economic Platform was held in Mauritius, in 2017, with attendance of nine Heads of State, ten ministers and ambassadors, three RECs, 55 members of the private sector and academia and five young entrepreneurs and civil society. A roadmap on the implementation of the first AEP recommendations was developed and a concept note for the establishment of the African Business Council Platform and Trade Observatory was developed.

DOMESTICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063 AT COUNTRY AND REGIONAL LEVEL

Since the adoption of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan in 2015, technical support has been provided to 42 Member States and five RECs to domesticate Agenda 2063. The Ambassadorial Committee on Agenda 2063 is working with the AUC to follow-up on the remaining thirteen countries. The support is aimed at ensuring that national and regional development plans are aligned to the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063. Accordingly, the inaugural implementation reports on Agenda 2063 implementation indicate that a number of these countries and RECs have integrated Agenda 2063 into their national and regional development plans. Relatedly, some Member States such as Chad, Seychelles, Sudan and Uganda have integrated Agenda 2063 into their national vision documents.

Institutional Arrangements for Coordination, Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting on Agenda 2063

AU Member States have put in place structures and systems for domestication, implementation and monitoring of Agenda 2063 and other development frameworks such as the SDGs. In many countries, inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination and steering committees are established to coordinate the implementation and reporting on Agenda 2063, with the Ministries responsible for planning, finance and economic development designated as the coordinating agencies. Some Member States like Rwanda, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire have additional oversight and accountability mechanisms, involving the preparation of reports on national development plans, Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, and subsequent validation by inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination committees for submission to higher-level policy and political level platforms.

Member States such as Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Namibia and Mali also have functional structures for coordinating development initiatives at sub-national levels which are aligned to Agenda 2063. These mechanisms provide platforms where Agenda 2063 reports can be discussed, and actions can be defined for accelerating implementation at sub-national levels.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF AGENDA 2063

The adoption of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan led to a robust consultative process for developing the Agenda 2063 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and corresponding Core Indicator Handbook that were adopted in January 2018, thus, providing a concise architecture to elaborate systems and processes from national through to continental structures.

The Specialised Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration at its ministerial meeting in March 2019 recommended that AUC and AUDA-NEPAD take the lead in coordinating the preparation of biennial performance reports on Agenda 2063 for submission to African Union policy organs. Accordingly, AUC and AUDA-NEPAD developed an empirical methodology that will enable AU Member States and RECs to prepare progress reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063. The methodology embodies a set of tools and templates for data entry, analysis, visualisation and standardised reporting based on the goals and targets stipulated in Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan. Furthermore, the methodology also embodies a dashboard that indicates the overall progress against the goals, strategic priority areas encapsulated in Agenda 2063.

A workshop co-organised by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD was held in November 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya, which was attended by 75 representatives from 40 AU Member States and six RECs. The workshop enabled the participating Member States and RECs to validate the methodology and embark on preparing for the first time country and regional-level empirical reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063 for the period 2013 to 2019.

This continental-level report is a culmination of country and regional-level reports highlighting the progress of implementation of Agenda 2063 at the national, regional and continental level. This report also serves as the inaugural report with the framework of Agenda 2063's biennial reporting cycle.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY OF AGENDA 2063

The Executive Council approved the Agenda 2063 financing and resource mobilisation strategy on domestic resource mobilisation (DRM). The Council further requested the Commission and the AfDB, in close collaboration with UNECA and AUDA-NEPAD to prepare an *"Agenda 2063 Financing and DRM Roadmap and Guide"* based on the *"Adopted Agenda 2063 Financing, DRM and Partnership Strategy"* for widespread dissemination to Member States in close collaboration with RECs.

To operationalise the DRM strategy, a series of joint technical meetings have been held with AfDB, UNECA and AUDA-NEPAD with the objective to form a resource mobilisation platform to spearhead this process.

This culminated in the official launch of the DRM Technical Working Group (TWG) which took place on 8th October 2019, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Subsequently, the first TWG meeting was held to discuss the preparatory work and pertinent issues relating to the implementation of the DRM strategy.

The key outcomes of this meeting included, inter alia, the following:

- Terms of reference for the TWG and the division of labour amongst the member institutions;
- The roadmap for implementation, including the technical approach to the exercise and resource requirements.

The TWG meeting also recognised the Joint Secretariat Support Office (JSSO) as a key structure to this process, particularly for the secretariat role.

Furthermore, a process is underway to engage a consultancy firm to develop the DRM guide and implementation roadmap. It is envisaged that the DRM guide will be finalised in 2020 and subsequently, dissemination and domestication to Member State will commence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

AUDA-NEPAD, as the continental development agency, should continue to leverage through partnerships to provide knowledge-based advisory services to support Member States in driving their national development priorities, as well as play a critical role in disseminating best practices.

The African Union Development Agency-NEPAD should support the development and deployment of new tools, approaches and institutional capacity support for Member States for improved integrated national policy development and planning.

Successful implementation of Agenda 2063 will require increased public awareness of the content and relevance of the continental development agenda to the local contexts, thereby highlighting synergies and complementarities between the continental, regional and national development agendas.

Emphasis should be placed on ensuring that the continental agenda is firmly embedded in national and sub-national level planning and implementation processes and instruments.

Member States should anchor Agenda 2063 within existing country and regional institutional mechanisms with designated focal points for improved domestication, coordination, implementation and reporting on Agenda 2063. Institutionalising evidence-based reporting on Agenda 2063 among all AU Member States, RECs and AU continental-level bodies is thus required to review progress on a biennial basis.

The assessment of the continent's progress on the implementation of Agenda 2063 relies predominantly on availability of data and information, therefore National Statistical Systems should be strengthened.

The Integrated M&E Architecture with its evidence-based methodology on reporting, developed by AUDA-NEPAD and AUC, should be adopted as part of the AU biennial cycle.

AUC departments and other AU organs and entities are urged to provide targeted support to RECs and Member States, based on revelations reflected in the progress reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Flexible mechanisms for mobilising resources should be established to ensure smooth implementation of Agenda 2063 at national, regional and continental level.

A harmonized and integrated approach to the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda will help to minimize duplication, optimize resource use and mobilize the support of domestic and external stakeholders and development partners. AUDA-NEPAD and the AUC should support Member States and RECs to use the methodology to report concomitantly on both development agendas.

AUC and AUDA-NEPAD should provide a stronger coordination between the African Union and the United Nations system to ensure that the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, including alignment with the agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, are mainstreamed and integrated into the national planning frameworks of member States and contribute positively to African development.

CONCLUSION

Agenda 2063, the long-term African Union development framework was robustly developed with the engagement of main key development stakeholders at national, regional and continental levels, including academia, policymakers, technical government officials and civil society including the diaspora, think tanks and the private sector.

Implementation of Agenda 2063 has gathered momentum at all levels – national, regional and continental levels. The first six years of implementation have seen some remarkable progress towards the targets defined in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan.

The notable progress in implementation notwithstanding, more efforts will be required to accelerate implementation for the continent to achieve the set of goals and targets defined in Agenda 2063.

To achieve more results in the implementation of Agenda 2063, the continent will have to address key challenges such as data gaps, adequate capacity both human and financial, among others, that are slowing its path to sustainable and inclusive economic as well as social and cultural development. This will require concerted and coordinated efforts at sub-national, national, regional and continental level to comprehensively address the identified challenges and harness the available opportunities. For example, harnessing the huge untapped and latent potential of the youth dividend in productive economic processes would boost the continent's pursuit for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

ANNEX 1:

Continental Dashboard on Implementation of Agenda 2063

AGENDA 2063 FIRST TEN YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN				
CONTINENTAL-LEVEL DASHBOARD			Overall Score	32%
Priority Area	**Agenda 2063 Target**	**Agenda 2063 Indicators**	**2019 Target Value**	**Performance against 2019 Targets**
ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT				**29%**
Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All				**56%**
1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work	1.1.1 Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%	GNI per capita	1,482	**51%**
	1.1.2 Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	Unemployment rate by age group, by sex	10.9%	
2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	1.2.1 Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	b) Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	13.1%	**36%**
	1.2.2 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	% of population with access to safe drinking water	86.4%	
3. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services	1.3.1 Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels	a)% of households with access to electricity	74.7%	**80%**
		b) % of households using electricity	36.1%	
		c)% of population with access to internet	28.3%	
Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills Revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation				**24%**
	2.1.2 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%	Net enrolment rate by sex and age in primary school	90.7%	
	2.1.3 Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)	67.3%	
	2.1.4 Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%	Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex	70.3%	
Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens				**43%**
1. Health and Nutrition	3.1.1 Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30%	% of women aged 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months	39.7%	43%
	3.1.2 Reduce 2013 maternal mortality rates by at least 50%	a) Maternal mortality ratio	239	
		b) Neo-natal mortality rate	14.1	
		c) Under five mortality rate	44.9	
	3.1.3 Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	Number of New HIV infections per 1000 population	1.5	
		TB incidence per 1000 persons per year	132.7	
		Malaria incidence per 1000 per year	65.9	
	3.1.4 Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%	% of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment	85.6%	
Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation				**16%**
1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth	4.1.1 Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7%	Real GDP	7%	**17%**
2. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialisation and Value Addition	4.2.1 Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level.	Manufacturing value added as % of GDP	12.7%	**24%**
3. Economic diversification and resilience	4.3.1 At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development.	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	0.8%	**9%**
4. Hospitality / Tourism	4.4.1 Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.	Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP	4.1%	**10%**

Priority Area	Agenda 2063 Target	Agenda 2063 Indicators	2019 Target Value	Performance against 2019 Targets
Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production				**2%**
1. Agricultural productivity and production	5.1.1 Double agricultural total factor productivity	Agricultural total factor productivity	2.3% per annum	**2%**
	5.1.2 At least 10% of small-scale farmers graduate into small-scale commercial farming and those graduating at least 30% should be women.	% of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming by Sex	23.7%	
Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth				**21%**
1. Marine resources and Energy	6.1.1 At least 50% increase in value addition in the fishery sector in real term is attained by 2023	Fishery Sector value added (as share of GDP)	**1.2%**	**21%**
	6.1.2 Marine bio-technology contribution to GDP is increased in real terms by at least 50% from the 2013 levels	Marine biotechnology value added as a % of GDP	..	
Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities				**25%**
1. Biodiversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management.	7.1.1 At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.	22.2%	**25%**
	7.1.2 At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved	a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved.	25.5%	
ASPIRATION 2: AN INTEGRATED CONTINENT, POLITICALLY UNITED AND BASED ON THE IDEALS OF PAN-AFRICANISM AND A VISION OF AFRICAN RENAISSANCE				**44%**
Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)				**11%**
1. Political and economic integration	8.1.1 Active member of the African Free Trade Area	No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) eliminated	..	**11%**
	8.1.2 Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level	Change in value of intra-African trade per annum (in US $)	$ 35bn	
Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional				**92%**
1. Financial and Monetary Institutions	9.1.1 Fast-track realisation of the Continental Free Trade Area	Existence of a Continental Free Trade Area that is ratified by all Member States	100%	**92%**
Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa				**29%**
1. Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity	10.1.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trans African Highway Missing link is achieved	% of the progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link	100%	**29%**
	10.1.2 At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High-Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019	% of the progress made on the implementation the African High Speed Rail Network	100%	
	10.1.3 Skies fully opened to African airlines	No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented	..	
	10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020	No. of Mega Watts added into the national grid	3,118	
	10.1.5 Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP	Proportion of population using mobile phones	96.1%	
		% of ICT contribution to GDP	6.4%	
ASPIRATION 3: AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, DEMOCRACY, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW				**16%**
Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched				**27%**
1. Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm	11.1.1 At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable	% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable	42%	**27%**
	11.1.2 At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free, and freedom of expression pertains	% of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.	42%	
	11.1.3 At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent	% of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent.	42%	
	11.1.4 African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020	- Signed	100%	
		- Ratified	100%	
		- Integrated the African Charter on democracy	90%	
Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels				**4%**
1. Institutions and Leadership	12.1.1 At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous 12 months	42%	**4%**

Priority Area	Agenda 2063 Target	Agenda 2063 Indicators	2019 Target Value	Performance against 2019 Targets
ASPIRATION 4. A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA				**48%**
Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved				**24%**
Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security	13.1.1 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	..	**24%**
Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa				**45%**
1. Institutional Structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security	14.1.1 Silence All Guns by 2020	Number of armed conflicts	..	**45%**
Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture				**76%**
1. Operationalization of APSA Pillars	15.1.1 National Peace Council is established by 2016	Existence of a national peace council.	100%	**76%**
ASPIRATION 5: AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES AND ETHICS				**12%**
Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent				**12%**
1. Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism	16.1.1 At least 60% of content in educational curriculum is on indigenous African culture, values and language targeting primary and secondary schools	Proportion of the content of the curricula on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools	36%	**12%**
ASPIRATION 6. AN AFRICA WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS PEOPLE DRIVEN, RELYING ON THE POTENTIAL OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE				**39%**
Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life				**37%**
1. Women Empowerment	17.1.1 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 2026	Proportion of women in total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	46.1%	**41%**
	17.1.2 At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well as in judicial institutions	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies	18%	
2. Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls	17.2.1 Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and Girls by at least 20%	Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence	**93.9**	**34%**
	17.2.2 Reduce by 50% all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting by age	24.2%	
	17.2.3 Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for Women and Girls by 2020	Proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year	60%	
Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children				**42%**
1. Youth Empowerment and Children's Rights	18.1.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth	Unemployment rate of youth, by sex	15%	**42%**
	18.1.2 End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking	% of children engaged in child labour % of children engaged in child marriage	9.2% 5.1%	
		% of children who are victims of human trafficking	5.4%	
	18.1.3 Full implementation of the provision of African Charter on the Rights of the Youth is attained	Level of implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States	60%	

Priority Area	Agenda 2063 Target	Agenda 2063 Indicators	2019 Target Value	Performance against 2019 Targets
ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER				**26%**
Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence				**50%**
1. Africa's place in global affairs	19.1.1 National statistical system fully functional	Adoption of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics	100%	**50%**
		Proportion of national budget for the implementation of functional statistical system	1.8%	
		Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics	100%	
Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development				**18%**
1. Capital Markets	20.1.1 National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure	Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets	20.9%	**15%**
2. Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues	20.1.2 Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure	Total tax revenue as a % of GDP	51.8%	**2%**
3. Development Assistance	20.1.3 Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level	Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget	12.1%	**39%**
		Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget	16.2%	

ANNEX 2:
Country profiles

NOTES

The tables below are annexes to the inaugural continental report on the implementation of Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan. The annex contains profiles of 31 African Union (AU) Member States.

The scores are based on targets set in the First ten Year Implementation Plan 2014 – 2023, applied to each Member State's base values in 2013. Hence, the performance assessment is made based on each country's base value in 2013 against the expected value in 2019.

The profiles highlight some of the areas where each AU Member State performed well in implementing Agenda 2063. Furthermore, areas where performance of implementation was rather weak are also highlighted, alongside areas where further support may be required to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Algeria on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

98%

Percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water reached a record-high of 98%, exceeding the2019 target by 17%

Proportion of the population with access to internet increased exponentially from 20.1% to 83.9%

55%

Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets increased from 7% to 55%

Areas where progress has been slow

1,4%

GDP growth rates dropped from 2.8% to 1.4% in 2019, falling far below the 7% target of 2019

Maternal mortality rates dropped only marginally from 11.55 in 2013 to 11.2% in 2019

11,4%

Unemployment rates increased from 9.8% to 11.4% during the reporting period

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing pre-school net enrolment rates;
- Reducing maternal and under-five mortality rates;
- Reducing the incidence of TB;
- Strengthening manufacturing and industrialisation;
- Strengthening institutions and governance processes;
- Increasing agriculture production and productivity;
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring and reporting systems.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	67%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	67%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	60%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	44%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	22%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	83%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	100%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	9%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	76%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	42%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African	100%
Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	74%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	76%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	37%

Benin on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Drastically reduced new HIV infections from 2.2 to 1.6 per 1,000 population

Good performance on the implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth

32,4%

Increased percentage of women with access to sexual and reproductive health services from 28.4% to 32.4%

Areas where progress has been slow

1,66%

Malaria incidence reduced marginally from 1.69 to 1.66 per 1,000, realising only 6% of the 2019 target

6,7%

Real GDP growth rate dropped from 7.2% in 2013 to 6.7% in 2018

Tourism value as a % of GDP reduced from 3.4% to 2.9% denoting a variance from the 2019 target of -25%

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

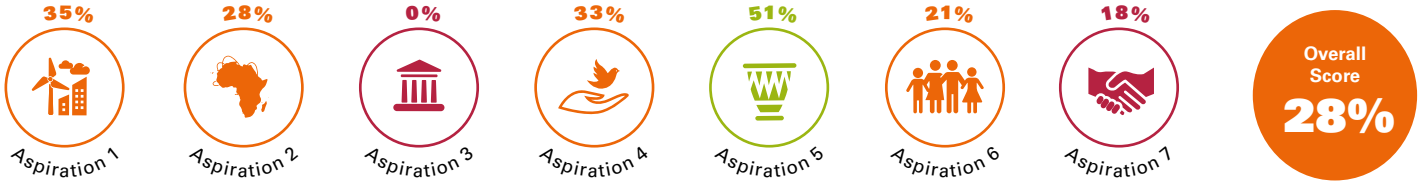
- Improving enrollment in basic and secondary school education
- Increasing the contribution of tourism to the national GDP
- Reducing the incidence of malaria
- Increasing the contribution of the fisheries sector to the GDP
- Strengthening the statistics, monitoring and evaluation systems
- Increasing the proportion of resources mobilisation raised through innovative financing mechanisms in the national budget

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	71%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	0%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	50%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	1%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	18%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	74%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	5%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	51%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	28%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	36%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	48%

Botswana on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment



Areas where significant progress has been made

Drastically reduced new HIV infections from 24.7% to 4.36%

50,3%

Increased the proportion of the population with access to the internet from 37% in 2013 to 50.3% in 2019

Increased enrolment rates in preschool and secondary schools with 67% and 93% achievement of 2019 targets, respectively

Areas where progress has been slow

Under-five mortality rates increased from 28 to 56 per 1000 in 2013 and 2019 respectively

Real GDP growth rate dropped from 11.3% in 2013 to 4.5% in 2018

4,5%

Tourism's contribution to GDP reduced from 5.7% to 4.5%, falling below the 2019 target by - 35%

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Strengthening the statistics, monitoring and evaluation systems;
- Promoting Science, Technology and Innovations;
- Enhancing manufacturing and industrialization;
- Strengthening sustainable growth and economic diversification;
- Reducing maternal and under-five mortality rates;
- Strengthening the contribution of tourism in the national GDP.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	100%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	47%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	14%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	54%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	0%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	51%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	27%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	0%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	7%

Burkina Faso on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

160%

The 2019 target of reducing unemployment rates was surpassed by over by over 160%

74%

Increased the population with access to safe drinking water from 63.5 to 74, recording a 50% achievement of the 2029 target

Unemployment rates reduced drastically between the reporting period

Areas where progress has been slow

The total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased only marginally

There was a rise in the proportion of girls and women who underwent female genital

Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP increased only marginally

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing the prevalence of underweight among children under 5
- Increasing access to safe drinking water to the population
- Increasing access to the internet
- Increasing enrolment rates at pre-primary, primary and secondary school level
- Reducing maternal, neo-natal and under 5 mortality rates
- Strengthening anti-corruption and accountability measures

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	81%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	18%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	58%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	3%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	100%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	20%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	29%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	12%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	100%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	62%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	60%

Central Africa Republic on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

4,8%

Almost doubled the percentage of population with access to internet from 2.5 to 4.8 %

Good progress against 2019 target on reducing conflict related deaths - from 84 in 2013 to 30 per 100,000 persons in 2019

Reduction in malaria incidence from 350 to 213 per 1,000 persons in 2013 and 2019 respectively

Areas where progress has been slow

47%

A rise in the youth unemployment rate from 38.4 % in 2013 to 47% in 2019

A drop in manufacturing contribution to GDP from 5% to 3% in 2013 and 2019 respectively

54,1%

A decline in the percentage of population with access to safe drinking water from 54.1 to 30.0

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality rates
- Increasing infrastructure connectivity
- Reducing gender-based discrimination and violence
- Curbing child labour, child marriage and human trafficking
- Strengthening institutions and leadership for enhanced service delivery

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	33%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	9%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	34%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	19%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	5%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	23%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	13%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	85%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	50%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	0%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	93%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Chad on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

61,8%

Increased the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water from 42.9% to 61.8

The percentage of households with access to electricity increased remarkably

5%

Percentage of households with access to internet increased from 3.5% in 2013 to 5% in 2016

Areas where progress has been slow

0,6%

Annual GDP growth rate stood at 0.6%, falling far below the 2019 target of 7%

High maternal mortality rate at 860 per 100,000 live births, based on baseline

A low proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year – standing at only 20%

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Strengthening capacities in statistics, data management, monitoring and reporting;
- Strengthening institutions and promoting good governance;
- Promoting measures, such as manufacturing, that boost GDP growth rates and inrease the country's Gross National Income;
- Eliminating barriers to quality education, health and social services for women and girls.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	76%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	2%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	13%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	22%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	31%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	3%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	21%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	56%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Côte d'Ivoire on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

147%

GNI per capita increased past the country's 2019 target by 147%

Unemployment rates among the youth were reduced far below the 2019 target by 122%

Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence drastically reduced

Areas where progress has been slow

Proportion of women in agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land

Total tax revenue as a % of GDP was recorded far below the 2019

The percentage of children engaged in child labour increased during the review period

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Measures that will enhance the general public's confidence in elections – perceiving the elections as free, fair and transparent
- Strengthening mechanisms and oversight institutions for holding leaders accountable
- Improving freedom of press and freedom of spee
- Increasing the percentage of terrestrial and inland water areas that are preserved

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	79%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	40%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	2%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	45%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	100%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	100%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	17%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	0%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	100%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	17%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	63%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	100%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	33%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	2%

Egypt on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

9,9%

Unemployment rates reduced from 13.2% in 2013 to 9.9% in 2019

44,3%

The percentage of population with access to internet increased from 29.5% in 2013 to 44.3% in 2018

Contribution of tax revenue to GDP increased from 12.4% in 2014 to 14.3% in 2018

Areas where progress has been slow

0,4%

Research & development expenditure as a proportion of GDP stood at 0.4% against the target of 1%

Manufacturing value-add as a percentage of GDP dropped from 16.1% to 15.6% in 2019

Neo-natal and under-five mortality rates registered poor performance during the reporting period

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing neo-natal and under-five mortality rates;
- Boosting manufacturing and industrialisation;
- Promoting Science, Technology and Innovations;
- Strengthening the statistics, data, monitoring and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	48%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	0%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	97%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	3%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	3%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	0%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	46%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	74%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Eswatini on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

23%

Reduced unemployment rate from 28.1% in 2013 to 23.0% in 2019

6,0%

Manufacturing value added as % of GDP increased from 2.9% in 2013 to 6.0% in 2019

Is among Member States that signed and ratified the AfCFTA early, by July 2018

Areas where progress has been slow

2,4%

Annual real GDP growth declined by 66%, from 2.8% in 2013 to 2.4% in 2019

2,6%

Tourism value add as proportion of GDP declined from 3.0% in 2013 to 2.6% in 2019

Under-five mortality rate increased from 67 in 2013 to 70 in 2019 per 1000 live births

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing investments in research and innovation to accelerate economic growth and diversification.
- Address high levels of Maternal Mortality Rate and Under-five mortality rates which stood at 474 per 100,000 live births and 70 per 1000 live births, respectively.
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	71%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	33%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	64%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	25%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	100%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	9%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	8%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	0%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	36%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Ethiopia on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Significantly increased GNI per capita from 558 USD in 2013 to 985 USD in 2019

Almost halved the proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence

Achieved more than 200% its 2019 target for energy generation and distribution

Areas where progress has been slow

Incidence of TB worsened, registered at five times more than 2019 target

25,3%

Youth unemployment rate increased from 22.8% in 2013 to 25.3% in 2018, -73% below 2019 target

10,7%

Tax revenue as % of GDP declined by 5% of the 2019 target, from 12.7% in 2013 to 10.7% in 2019

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing agriculture production and productivity;
- Fighting the incidence of TB;
- Increasing employment rates, especially among the youth;
- Reducing the prevalence of underweight among children under 5;
- Increasing pre-school and secondary school enrolment rates;
- Increasing capacity to generate domestic resources through an effective tax system.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	68%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	57%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	93%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	48%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	9%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	83%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	87%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	100%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	88%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	100%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	100%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	11%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	67%

Ghana on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Percentage of people who perceive that there is freedom of press surpassed the 2019 target by 131%

The number of megawatts added to the national electricity grid far exceeded the 2019 target

The percentage of women who have access to sexual and reproductive health services increased

Areas where progress has been slow

14,1%

Unemployment rates increased during the reporting period, from 11.6% in 2013 to 14.1% in 2018

Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 stood at -167%, far below the 2019

Manufacturing value added as percentage of GDP was recorded at -51% of the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing new HIV infections
- Improving the contribution of tourism to national GDP
- Job creation and reducing unemployment rates esp. among youth
- Improving secondary school enrolment rates
- Increasing manufacturing value addition
- Increasing protection of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity
- Increasing the proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	33%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	7%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	100%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	4%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	92%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	100%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	100%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	7%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	43%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	12%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	27%

Guinea on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

The number of megawatts added to the national electricity grid surpassed the country's 2019 target

The contribution of the fisheries sector to the GDP increased exponentially – far exceeding the 2019

The number of new HIV infections dropped drastically, registering a performance score of over 200% against the 2019 Target

Areas where progress has been slow

4,9%

Unemployment rates increased from 3.8% to 4.9% during the reporting period

Percentage of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved dropped

167%

Performance on the fight against corruption in public offices stood at -167% of the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Strengthening mechanisms and oversight institutions for accountability, collective review and joint implementation
- Increasing the proportion of women with ownership or secure rights over capital assets – including agricultural land
- Increasing the contribution of total tax revenue to the GDP
- Reduction in maternal and neo-natal mortality rates

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	51%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	38%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	100%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	41%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	100%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	38%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	58%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	17%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	22%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	21%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Lesotho on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

36,9%

Percentage of households with access to electricity increased from 27.8% in 2013 to 36.9% in 2019

87%

Enrolment rates in primary school increased from 77.3% to 87% during the period under review

13,4%

Manufacturing value added as % of GDP increased from 10.6% to 13.4%

Areas where progress has been slow

Prevalence of underweight children increased from 10% in 2013 to 11% in 2019

0,1%

Annual GDP growth rates dropped from 1.8% in 2013 to 0.1% in 2019

Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP dropped from 53.5% to 46.2%

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing prevalence of underweight children;
- Reducing maternal mortality rates;
- Reducing the percentage of children engaged in child labour;
- Reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDs, malaria and TB;
- Promoting science, technology and innovation;
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring and reporting systems.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	67%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	27%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	6%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	24%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	50%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	61%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	17%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	73%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	23%

Liberia on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Unemployment rates among the youth remarkably meeting the 2019 target by 81%

Signed and ratified the African Charter on democracy

Proportion of population with access to internet and electricity increased remarkably

Areas where progress has been slow

661

Maternal mortality rates reduced marginally from 674 to 661 per 100,000 live births

Only 35% of eligible population with HIV had access to Anti- Retroviral Treatment in 2019

4,05%

4.05% of terrestrial and inland water areas are preserved – achieving 24% of the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality rates;
- Reducing the incidence of TB;
- Increasing proportion of eligible population with HIV with access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment;
- Strengthening statistics, data, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems;
- Promoting natural resource management.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	35%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	0%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	28%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	4%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	22%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	22%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	39%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Madagascar on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

- Implementation of the Continental Free Trade Agreement, existence of a CFT area that is ratified by all Member
- African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020
- Existence of a national peace council

Areas where progress has been slow

- **7%** Annual GDP growth rate below 7%
- Rise of the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population
- Low proportion of teachers qualified in Science, Technology Engineering and Mathematics by sex and level (primary and secondary)

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing stunting and underweight in children
- Reducing level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water
- Improving the national statistical system
- Increasing agricultural productivity
- Increasing ICT penetration and contribution to GDP
- Strengthening institutional development

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	0%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	0%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	28%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	0%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	14%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Mali on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

53%

Reduced the prevalence of underweight among children under 5 – achieving 53% of the 2019 target

39%

Improved maternal mortality rates – realising 39% of the 2019 target

GNI per capita increased from 630 USD in 2013 to 660 USD in 2019

Areas where progress has been slow

8,2%

There was no increase in the proportion of legislative seats held by women, realising only 8.2% of the 2019 target

11,5%

The manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP dropped from 14.9% to 11.5%

The contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP reduced from 2.8% to 2.6%

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing the incidence of TB and malaria
- Increasing the contribution of manufacturing to GDP
- Increasing enrolment rates at basic education level
- Enhancing biodiversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management
- Strengthen statistics, data management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	16%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	3%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	1%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	1%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	28%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	10%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	21%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	1%

Mozambique on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Net enrolment in primary school recorded at 100%, surpassing the 2019 target

Percentage of the population with access to electricity almost doubled from the 2013 value

39,2%

39.2% of the seats in national parliament are held by women

Areas where progress has been slow

20,2%

Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP dropped from 23.3% in 2013 to 20.2% in 2019

1,2%

The contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP dropped from 1.5% to 1.2% between 2013 and 2019

22%

Secondary school enrolment rates stood at 22%, falling far below the 2019 target of 68.4%

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing enrolment rates at secondary school level
- Promoting measures that boost the contribution of manufacturing to the GDP
- Strengthening the fisheries sector
- Undertaking interventions that boost the contribution of tax revenue to the national GDP

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	74%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	60%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	6%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	2%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	22%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	35%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	56%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	7%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	58%

Namibia on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Percentage of children engaged in child marriage reduced much lower than the 2019 target

Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence was drastically reduced

400%

The 2019 target of the % of terrestrial and inland water areas that are preserved was surpassed by over 400%

Areas where progress has been slow

48,5%

Unemployment rates especially among the youth increased from 41.7% to 48.5% in 2013 and 2019 respectively

The value of total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP fell far below the 2019 target

7%

Annual growth rate dropped during the period under review, but recorded below the 7% target

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Strengthening mechanisms and oversight institutions for accountability
- Increasing the proportion of public sector budget that is funded by national capital markets
- Putting in place measures that will improve freedom of expression and the press
- Enrolment rates at pre-primary, primary and secondary school

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	73%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	4%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	100%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	12%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	25%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	42%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	9%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	2%

Niger on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

3%

Percentage of ICT contribution to GDP rose significantly to 3% in 2019 from 0.37% in 2013

Doubled the proportion of households with access to electricity from 9% in 2013 to 18.3% in 2019

7,3%

Unemployment rates dropped from 17.4 % in 2013 to 7.3% in 2019 – far surpassing the 2019 target

Areas where progress has been slow

1,02%

The contribution of the fisheries sector dropped from 1.96% in 2013 to 1.02% in 2019

Maternal mortality rate increased from 220 deaths per 1,000 births to 505 in 2019

Incidence of TB and malaria increased during the reporting period

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing the proportion of total tax revenue in the national GDP
- Strengthening the fisheries sector
- Reducing maternal and under-five mortality rates
- Curbing down the incidence of TB and malaria
- Increasing enrolment rates at pre-school, primary and secondary school levels
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	85%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	16%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	25%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	100%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	100%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	17%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	0%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	0%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Nigeria on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

11,1%

Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 reduced from 28.7% to 11.1%

42,0%

Proportion of the population with access to internet increased exponentially from 19.1% to 42.0%

66%

Proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water increased from 59.6% to 66%

Areas where progress has been slow

0,5%

Percentage of households with access to electricity increased by only 0.5%, up from 56

60,5%

Net enrolment in primary increased only marginally from 59.1% to 60.5%

Unemployment rates increased from 10% to 23.1% during the reporting period

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

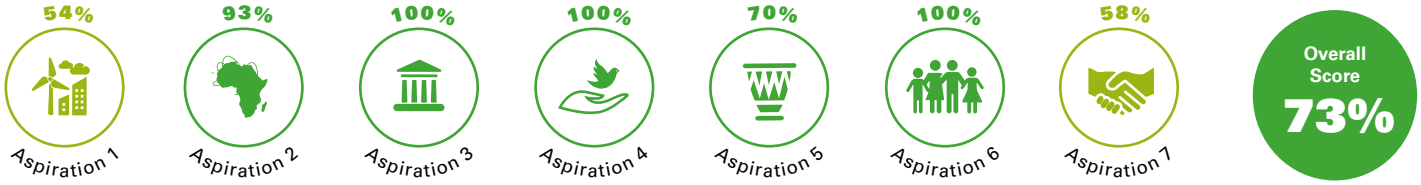
- Reducing unemployment rates
- Increasing electricity generation and distribution
- Reducing the incidence of TB
- Promoting measures boost per capita income and contribute to increasing GDP growth rates – such as manufacturing
- Strengthening the fisheries sector
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	59%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	1%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	10%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	17%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	0%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	56%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	6%

Rwanda on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment



Areas where significant progress has been made

31%

Unemployment rates were reduced below the 2019 target by 31%; among the youth, 81% of the target was achieved

Proportion of households and the population with access to electricity and internet respectively increased

Maternal mortality ratio and new HIV infections were reduced below the 2019 targets

Areas where progress has been slow

7%

7% of the 2019 target of total tax revenue as a % of GDP was realised

Percentage of ICT contribution to GDP fell far below the 2019 target

Percentage of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing the % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved
- Increasing agriculture total factor productivity
- Improving pre-primary and secondary school enrolment rates
- Increasing manufacturing value added as % of GDP
- Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	81%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	100%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	83%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	32%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	1%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	100%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	100%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	79%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	100%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	100%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	70%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	100%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	100%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	76%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	52%

Senegal on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

12,5%

Unemployment rates dropped from 25.7% in 2013 to 12.5% in 2019, surpassing the 2019 target by over 200%

Malaria incidence reduced remarkably, with actual reduction exceeding the 2019 target by over 200%

The number of megawatts added to the national electricity grid surpassed the 2019 target by 15%

Areas where progress has been slow

The performance on the % of terrestrial and inland water areas that are preserved fell below the target

6,4%

Annual GDP growth rate grew at 6.4%, lower than the target of 7%

Total tax revenue as a % of GDP grew at a much slower rate than the target rate

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing the percentage of children engaged in child labour and in child marriages
- Increasing the percentage contribution of ICT to GDP
- Increasing the volume and value of intra-African trade
- Increasing manufacturing value added as % of GDP
- Increasing pre-primary and secondary school enrolments
- Reducing the prevalence of underweight among children under 5

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	86%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	100%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	100%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	40%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	21%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	56%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	6%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	71%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	100%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	89%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	87%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	100%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	100%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	28%

Seychelles on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Net enrolment rate in primary school reached a record of 100% in 2019

141%

Incidence of TB reduced significantly, recording a performance of 141% against the 2019 target

71%

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies stood at 71% of the 2019 target

Areas where progress has been slow

Maternal, neo-natal and under-5 mortality rates were much higher than the 2019 target values

Number of new HIV infections increased during the reporting period

6,2%

Manufacturing value added as % of GDP dropped from 6.9% to 6.2%, hence falling below the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing unemployment rates, especially among the youth
- Increasing the percentage of ICT contribution to GDP
- Increasing manufacturing value add as a percentage of GDP
- Increasing annual GDP growth rates
- Increasing the total tax revenue as a % of GDP
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	20%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	45%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	1%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	8%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	62%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	0%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	3%

South Africa on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Percentage of the population with access to internet surpassed the 2019 target by 65%

14%

The 2019 target of reducing the incidence in the country was surpassed by 14%

The 2019 target percentage of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved was surpassed by 50%

Areas where progress has been slow

0,3%

GNI per capita fell from 0.8 to -0.3 during the reporting period 2013 and 2019

27,2%

Unemployment rates rose from 24.6% in 2013 to 27.2% in 2018

167%

Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets stood at -167% of the 2019 target

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing the proportion of resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms - of the national budget
- Reducing unemployment rates, especially among the youth
- Increasing the volume and value of intra-African trade
- Increasing the percentage of agricultural land that is under sustainable land management practices
- Improving secondary school enrolment rates
- Increasing the mega-watts on the national electricity grid

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	29%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	0%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	7%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	14%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	75%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	1%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	25%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	48%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	4%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	100%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	1%

Sudan on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Volume of intra-Africa trade surpassed the 2019 target by over 300%

Incidence of TB reduced, exceeding the 2019 target of TB reduction by over 200%

104%

Number of armed conflicts reduced from 47 in 2013 to 5 in 2017, achieving 104% of the 2019 target

Areas where progress has been slow

32,1%

Unemployment rate increased by over 100% from 13.6% in 2013 to 32.1% in 2019

0,02%

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP recorded at 0.02%

118%

Under-5 and neonatal mortality rates increased by 12% and 118% of the 2019 reduction targets

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing maternal, under-five and neonatal mortality rates
- Innovative strategies of reducing the incidence of malaria and HIV
- Increasing GNI per capita
- Increasing manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP
- Reducing unemployment rates
- Improving pre-primary and secondary school enrolment rates

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	12%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	4%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	0%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	100%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	24%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	17%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	43%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	36%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	0%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	32%

Tanzania on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

80,5%

Increased the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water from 57.9% in 2013 to 80.5% in 2019

Significantly increased the contribution of manufacturing in the national GDP

30,5%

Increased the proportion of households with access to electricity from 18.6% to 30.5%

Areas where progress has been slow

5,4%

Low secondary school net enrolment rates, standing at 5.4% in 2019

Increased maternal mortality rate from 444 to 543 per 100,000 live births

Contribution of the fisheries sector dropped from 0.2% in 2013 to 0.1% in 2019

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Reducing maternal, neo-natal and under-five mortality rates
- Reducing levels of violence against women and girls
- Reducing the number of new HIV infections
- Enhancing institutional effectiveness, strengthening leadership and promoting good governance
- Strengthening the blue / ocean economy
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	60%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	12%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	6%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	82%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	3%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	81%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	15%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	16%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	31%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	17%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	100%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	29%

Togo on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

6,5%

Unemployment rates dropped from 6.5% in 2013 to 3.9% in 2019, thereby surpassing the 2019 target by 167%

Proportion of the population with access to internet increased exponentially from 5.2% to 54%

Maternal mortality rates drastically reduced from 401 to 160 per 100,000 live births

Areas where progress has been slow

5,1%

Real GDP growth rate remains below 7% and dropped from 6.1% in 2013 to 5.1% in 2019

Reducing prevalence of underweight among children under-five

Increasing the percentage of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing pre-school and secondary school net enrolments;
- Increasing the percentage of households with access to electricity;
- Reducing the number of new HIV infections;
- Reducing the prevalence of underweight among children under-five;
- Increasing the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water;
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring and reporting systems.

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	70%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	32%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	100%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	47%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	17%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	100%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	22%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	2%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	15%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	17%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	69%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	62%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	71%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	34%

Tunisia on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Good progress on the implementation of the Trans-African Highway Missing link, achieving 94% of the 2019 target

64,5%

Exponential growth in the proportion of the population with access to internet, from 43% in 2013 to 64.5% in 2019

Per capita income increased by about 50% of the value in 2013

Areas where progress has been slow

7,9%

% of children engaged in child labour increased from 2.6% to 7.9%

Proportion of manufacturing value-added dropped from 17% in 2013 to16% in 2019

New HIV infections increased during the period under review

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing employment rates, especially among the youth
- Reducing the incidence of new HIV infections
- Increasing the proportion of ICT in the national GDP
- Curbing down child labour
- Increasing percentage of total tax revenue in national GDP
- Increasing the in volume and value of intra-African trade
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	82%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	11%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	47%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	11%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	63%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	80%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	100%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	10%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	44%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	55%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	0%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	100%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	40%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	41%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	31%

Uganda on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Surpassed the 2019 target of percentage of households with access to electricity by 176%

172%

Far exceeded the 2019 target of the % of population with access to internet by 172%

Drastically reduced the proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical

Areas where progress has been slow

Fell far below the target of reducing corruption among public officials and strengthening accountability institutions

Recorded -167% of 2019 target of % of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice

0,5%

R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP – recorded at 0.5% in 2019, dropping from 0.8% in 2013

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Enhancing job creation and reducing unemployment especially among the youth
- Increasing the percentage of children of pre-school age attending pre- school and sustaining net enrolment in primary school
- Increasing manufacturing value add as a percentage of GDP
- Increasing the contribution of tourism, ICT and fisheries to GDP
- Increasing resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget
- Increasing the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	60%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	0%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	100%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	16%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	16%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	50%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	0%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	67%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	34%

Zambia on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

Increased the proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water from 65% to 86.4%, surpassing the 2019 target

79% of eligible population with HIV/AIDS accessing anti-retroviral therapy, achieving 65% of the 2019 target

58%

Proportion of women who have access to sexual and reproductive health service increased from 30% to 58%

Areas where progress has been slow

GDP growth rates and GNI per capita fell below the 2019 targets by 71% and 283%, respectively

12,5%

Unemployment rates increased from 7.4% in 2013 to 12.5% in 2019

75%

Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 increased from 68% in 2013 to 75% in 2019

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

- Increasing employment and entrepreneurial opportunities especially for women and youths
- Reducing the incidence of HIV and sustaining increased access to ART
- Increasing generation capacity of sustainable energy
- Reducing the prevalence of underweight among children under-five
- Reducing neo-natal mortality rates

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	15%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	31%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	94%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	0%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	83%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	17%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	0%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	0%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	0%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	21%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	0%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	0%

Zimbawbe on Implementation of Agenda 2063

Performance Assessment

Areas where significant progress has been made

7,7%

200% achievement of the target for unemployment; a reduction from 11% in 2013 to 7.7% in 2019

171% achievement of malaria incidence target with 19 persons per 1,000 being infected from 39 persons in 2013

4,7%

Increase in annual real GDP growth rate from 2.8% in 2013 to 4.7% in 2019 and rebound of manufacturing sector

Areas where progress has been slow

Number of new HIV infections reduced only marginally from 2.98 to 2.85 per 1,000 population

0,7%

The contribution of tourism to GDP declined from 4.7% in 2013 to -0.7% in 2019, falling far below the 2019 target

18%

A decline in tax revenue as a percentage of GDP from 20% in 2013 to 18% in 2019

Areas of Support to Accelerate implementation of Agenda 2063

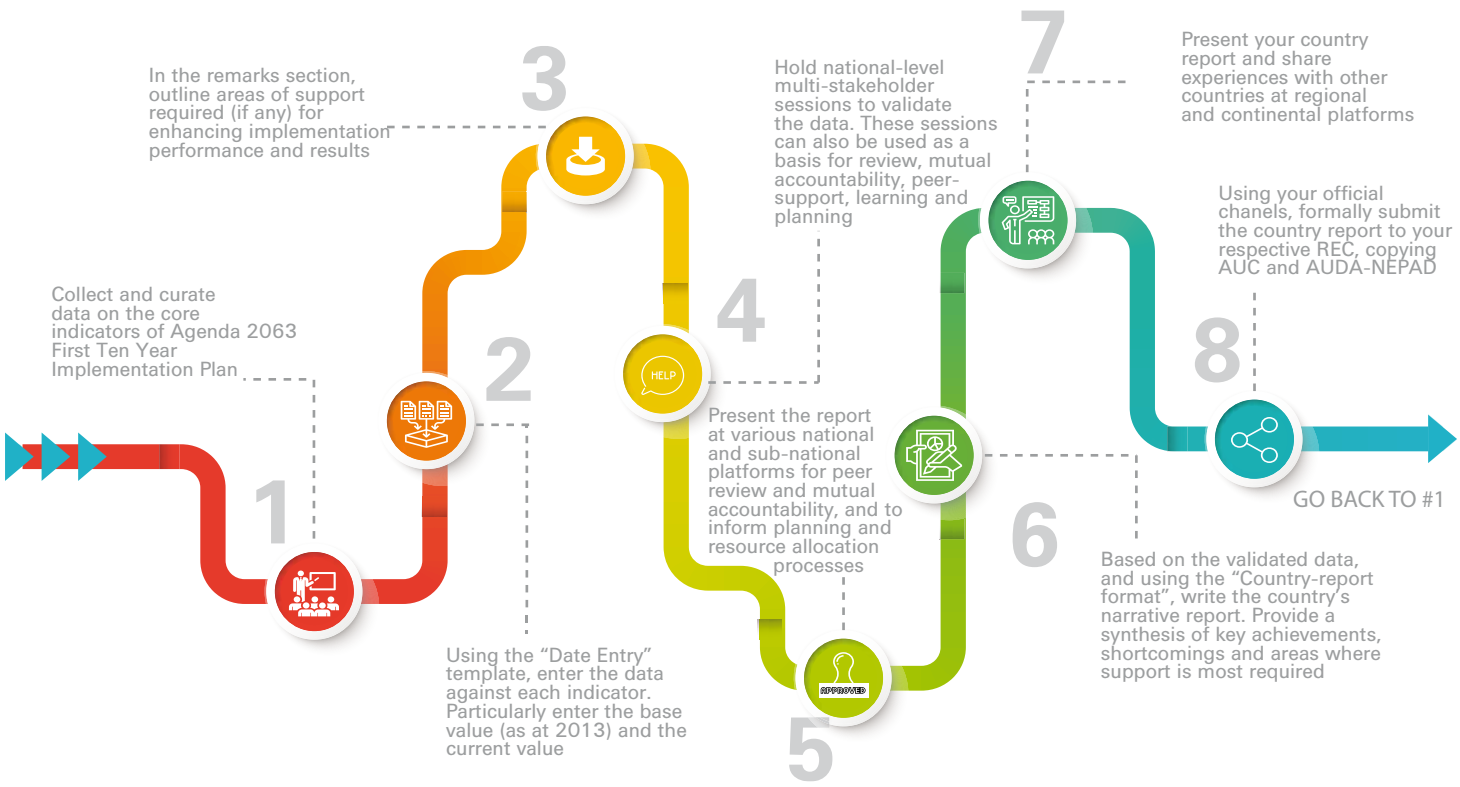
- Fostering job creation through strengthening sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and tourism
- Reducing incidence of new HIV infections
- Reduce neo-natal and under-five mortality rates
- Increasing electricity generation and distribution
- Strengthening statistics, data management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems

Performance on Goals

A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	56%
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	8%
Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	72%
Transformed Economies and Job Creation	25%
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity	0%
Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated econ. growth	0%
Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities	0%
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)	0%
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional	100%
World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa	0%
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	8%
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels	0%
Peace, Security and Stability are preserved	100%
A Stable and Peaceful Africa	100%
A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture	100%
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	0%
Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life	46%
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	100%
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	51%
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	33%

ANNEX 3:
Methodology

Key Steps in Preparing Reports on the Implementation of Agenda 2063



Guided by the approved AU Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and AU Indicator Handbook on Agenda 2063, AUC and AUDA-NEPAD developed an empirical methodology to assess and report on the implementation of Agenda 2063 at national, regional and continental-level. The methodology was validated at continental-level by Member States, RECs, AU bodies and other development stakeholders at a workshop held in November 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop was attended by 40 AU Member States and six Regional Economic Communities.

Member States and RECs were oriented on the Agenda 2063 data and narrative reporting templates and provided with hands-on training on data entry using the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and AU Indicator Handbook on Agenda 2063. Core reference documents also included the Agenda 2063 Framework Document, the Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan, and the 2019 Agenda 2063 M&E Reporting technical guidelines with associated data entry and reporting templates.

Subsequently, the methodology was deployed to Regional Economic Communities and Member States to serve as the main guide in preparing their first national and regional progress reports on Agenda 2063.

The reports from Member States and RECs were validated at national and regional level before they were submitted to AUC and AUDA-NEPAD through official government channels. AUC and AUDA-NEPAD reviewed the national-level reports, with a focus on analysis and consolidation of the data entries. The data templates were sent back to Member States for re-validation and were finally re-submitted to AUC and AUDA-NEPAD.
Upon receipt of the validated progress reports from Member States and RECs, the continental-level report was produced. The report is based on submissions received from thirty-one (31) AU Member States and 6 (six) RECs. The report provides an assessment of the continent's performance against the 2019 targets, calibrated from the expected target values in the Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan.

Data Entry and Data Sources

The data entry template was constructed around the 66 core indicators of Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan. This served as the primary instrument for entering country data on the performance in attaining the continental developmental goals. Furthermore, a technical note on data entry was also developed as an integral component of the Agenda 2063 M&E Handbook.
A prerequisite for the 2019 Agenda 2063 reporting process was that data had been collected through various national and regional systems. In this regard, the process had a specific focus on data entry, analysis and reporting with RECs and Member States entering their own approved national data. The data entry process leveraged existing nationally approved official data. The strong linkages between Agenda 2063 and SDGs provided the basis for Member States to use data that was reported in their Voluntary National Reports.

Data Analysis and Aggregation

Assessment of performance was based on the change registered between the base year 2013 and the current year 2019, in relation to the targets defined in the First Ten Year Implementation Plan. Weighted averages of total percentage scores for each priority area formed the basis for all the analyses. Performance assessment was pitched at target-level – informed by the targets stipulated in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063. Weighted scores for each priority area, goal and aspiration were compiled for each Member State. The aggregation of national data into regional and continental dashboards was done after the individual performance ratings were obtained for each indicator, priority area, goal and aspiration.
To address knock-on effects on scores recorded at goal or aspiration level – arising from scores above 100% or in negative values registered at target and priority area level – indexing was used to control the total weight for each priority area to 3.57 (rounded off to 3.6). Accordingly, the aggregated country, regional and continental scores are based on indexed scores. This controlling effect slightly boosts performance of countries whose performance regressed on some indicators, although actual negative scores are retained at indicator level.

Interpretation of Findings

The overall assessment of regional and Member States performance takes into account that 2019 is the sixth (6th) year within the ten-year span of Agenda 2063. In this regard, the indexed priority area scores as well as the associated goal, aspiration, country, regional and continental scores indicate the level of performance in relation to the expected levels as at 2019, calibrated from the timespan indicated in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan for each indicator. The scores are not absolute values of the indicators, but rather an assessment of the change in the values between the absolute base values recorded in 2013 and the current values registered in 2019. In other words, the scores depict the extent to which the respective targets have been achieved level within the 6 years of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan.

Dashboards at national, regional and continental level were developed, presenting the performance of implementation against the 2019 targets of each priority area, goal and aspiration. The dashboards were constructed in MS Excel and are based on three colour bands Traffic Light System; namely: Red – calibrated from the percentage range with scores falling between 0% to 45%, and denoting poor performance; Orange, plotted on scores ranging from 46% to 75% and signifying moderately good performance; and Green covering ranges of above 75% and depicting good performance. In between these three colour-bands, there are varying shades of colours indicating transition of progress.

Furthermore, a colour-coding showing dark green colour indicates that performance on that priority area, goal or aspiration exceeded the planned target. Similarly, a dark red colour shows regression, with current year absolute values falling below the base-year values.

Specific factors to consider in the interpretation of results are as follows:

a. Performance scores are first and foremost based on availability of both the base value and current value of the indicators in the Member States' data entry template. Where no data has been provided or data has been entered for only one data point, the analysis – when computing overall scores at priority, goal and aspiration level – did not take into account these values. It can hence be deduced that the proportion of indicators populated with full data has a direct effect on the overall scores recorded at the different levels. To this end, it can be said that data gaps had a negative impact on the scores in the data template of Agenda 2063.

b. The performance of each country is an assessment of progress made in relation to the expected values as of 2019 which are deduced from the base values. Each country assessment is made against its own expected level of achievement of the respective targets. For this reason, comparisons across countries and regions indicate the relative levels of change made towards their respective expected values as of 2019 and are not the absolute values of their development status.

Challenges

Some challenges in compiling this report included a lack of or inadequate data such as base values for 2013. This challenge was also experienced with limited availability of the latest data providing the status as of 2019. In areas where none or just the base value or current value was provided, no performance computations were made, which had an effect on the performance score of the respective targets and the associated goals and aspirations.

Furthermore, while the 66 core indicators defined in Agenda 2063 Indicator Handbook are profiled to granular levels, the data sets and calculations used to compute the base and current values varied across Member States on some of the indicators. This posed a challenge in undertaking regional and continental analyses and computing aggregate values.

Reference Documents used in Compiling this Inaugural Report

The key reference materials include the following:

- Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan
- Approved Agenda 2063 M&E Framework
- Approved Agenda 2063 M&E Core Indicator Handbook
- Agenda 2063 Reporting Technical Guidelines

Other useful documents that informed this report include:

- REC Performance Reports on the Implementation of Agenda 2063
- Performance Reports of Member States on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plans (Populated-Data Entry templates and Narrative Reports)
- AUC Departmental Reports on AU Flagship Projects

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