

# AGENDAS 2063 & 2030: IS AFRICA ON TRACK?

AFRICAN GOVERNANCE REPORT

—  
MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION



Africa's Agenda 2063 First Ten-year Implementation Plan covers 7 Aspirations, 20 Goals, 13 Fast-Track Projects, 39 Priority Areas, 255 targets

Global 2030 Agenda covers 17 SDGs, 169 targets, 232 indicators

Inclusive socioeconomic development, peaceful societies, accountable institutions and environmental sustainability are core for both Agendas

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

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

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

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

IAG's *Reliability of Electricity Supply* is the most strongly correlated indicator with *Education* performance, and the second-best correlated with *Health* performance

IAG's *Absence of Undernourishment* indicator has registered a continental average decline since 2014

DRC, Gambia, Madagascar and Nigeria have all deteriorated since 2014 in IAG's *Access to Sanitation* indicator

At the continental level, citizens' dissatisfaction with *Basic Health Services* has grown over the past decade

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

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

IAG's *Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth* indicator has deteriorated since 2014

*Laws on Violence against Women* IAG's indicator score remains low, and IAG's *Human Trafficking* indicator has experienced a large deterioration since 2014

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

# AGENDAS 2063 & 2030: IS AFRICA ON TRACK?

—

AFRICAN GOVERNANCE REPORT

## Section 01

# Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 and public governance in Africa

### 1.1. THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063 8

A Pan-African vision for a 50-year transformation of the continent	8
• A consultative process	8
• A distinctive focus on democracy, cultural identity and continental integration	8
Ten-year implementation plans and key priority areas	9
• The FTYIP: 2014-2023	9
• Assessing progress: Goals, Priority Areas, Targets and Core Indicators	9
• Multi-layered domestication	10

### 1.2. THE UN 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs 12

An economic, social and environmental 15-year agenda	12
• A strong emphasis on climate change related issues and inequalities	12
• SDGs and MDGs: a shift from donor dependence to government ownership	12
• A consultative process building on the Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda (CAP)	12
Country voluntary reviews on four-year cycles	13
• Multi-layered localisation	13

Spotlight - Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 Joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms 13

### 1.3 GOVERNANCE IS KEY TO ASSESS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BOTH AGENDAS 16

Agendas 2063 and 2030: a key correlation with governance	16
• Agenda 2063 and 2030: overlaps and differences	16
• Public governance at the core of both Agendas	17
The IIAG: the most comprehensive dataset to assess the implementation of both Agendas	18
• The IIAG: a key tool to assess country readiness and progress towards both Agendas	18
Spotlight - Using the IIAG	20

## Section 02

# Assessing Africa's readiness for both Agendas

### 2.1 ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION 24

Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	24
Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	25
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Education</i> sub-category	26
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Education</i> indicators	27
Spotlight - <i>Education</i> : a strong link with economic opportunity	28
• Improving performance in <i>Education</i> : infrastructures and welfare policies appear key	28

### 2.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION 29

Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	29
Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	30
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Health</i> sub-category	31
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Health</i> indicators	32
Spotlight - Universal Health Care (UHC) for all Africa's citizens: still a long way to go	33
• Improving performance in <i>Health</i> : welfare policies, infrastructure, education and anti-corruption policies appear key	35

### 2.3 WOMEN AND YOUTH INCLUSION 36

Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	36
Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	37
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Gender</i> sub-category	38
Spotlight - Promotion of youth integration: worrying trends	39
Spotlight - Violence against women and human trafficking: matters of concern	39
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Gender</i> indicators	40
• Improving performances in <i>Gender</i> : welfare policies, public management and rights appear key	41

### 2.4 SECURITY, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 42

Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	42
--	----

## Section 03

# The measurability of the Agendas

Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	43	<b>3.1 AGENDA 2063 AND AGENDA 2030: QUANTIFIABILITY IS VARIABLE</b>	<b>64</b>
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Rule of Law</i> sub-category	43	Agenda 2063 Targets and indicators	64
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Rule of Law</i> indicators	44	• Not all measures are quantifiable	64
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Transparency &amp; Accountability</i> sub-category	45	• Not all Targets have indicators	65
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Transparency &amp; Accountability</i> indicators	46	Agenda 2030 indicators	66
Spotlight - Democratic elections, political participation and rights: warning signs	47	• One fifth of SDGs' indicators with no internationally established methodology or standard	66
Spotlight - Civil registration: a building block for <i>Public Management</i>	47	<b>3.2 IN AFRICA: DATA AVAILABILITY AND STATISTICAL CAPACITY REMAIN A CHALLENGE</b>	<b>67</b>
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>National Security</i> sub-category	48	Statistical capacity on the continent: progress but still a major challenge	67
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>National Security</i> indicators	49	• Statistical development in Africa: good progress	67
Spotlight - Capability of police services: on the way up	50	• National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and country statistical capacity: still low	70
• Improving performance in <i>Safety &amp; Rule of Law</i> : rights, participation and welfare policies appear key	50	Spotlight - The status of National Strategies for Development of Statistics: PARIS21	72
<b>2.5 PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>	<b>51</b>	Data availability: weak coverage and limited openness	74
Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	51	• The current state of publicly available statistics	74
Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	53	Spotlight - The impact of weak data coverage for the SDGs	77
• Country-level performance and trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> category	53	Civil registration and vital statistics: the first step	78
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Infrastructure</i> sub-category	54	<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>84</b>
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Infrastructure</i> sub-category	55	<b>References</b>	<b>85</b>
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Rural Sector</i> sub-category	56	<b>Notes</b>	<b>90</b>
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Rural Sector</i> sub-category	57	<b>Project team</b>	<b>91</b>
Spotlight - Diversification of exports: a real challenge	58		
Spotlight - Findings from the IIAG <i>Business Environment</i> sub-category	58		
• Improving <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> : rule of law, accountability, education and welfare appear key	59		
Spotlight - Citizens' perceptions on a citizen-centered Agenda	60		



## Section 01

# Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 and public governance in Africa

---

<b>1.1. THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063</b>	<b>8</b>
A Pan-African vision for a 50-year transformation of the continent	8
• A consultative process	8
• A distinctive focus on democracy, cultural identity and continental integration	8
Ten-year implementation plans and key priority areas	9
• The FTYIP: 2014-2023	9
• Assessing progress: Goals, Priority Areas, Targets and Core Indicators	9
• Multi-layered domestication	10
<b>1.2. THE UN 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs</b>	<b>12</b>
An economic, social and environmental 15-year agenda	12
• A strong emphasis on climate change related issues and inequalities	12
• SDGs and MDGs: a shift from donor dependence to government ownership	12
• A consultative process building on the Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda (CAP)	12
Country voluntary reviews on four-year cycles	13
• Multi-layered localisation	13
Spotlight - Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 Joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms	13
<b>1.3 GOVERNANCE IS KEY TO ASSESS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BOTH AGENDAS</b>	<b>16</b>
Agendas 2063 and 2030: a key correlation with governance	16
• Agenda 2063 and 2030: overlaps and differences	16
• Public governance at the core of both Agendas	17
The IIAG: the most comprehensive dataset to assess the implementation of both Agendas	18
• The IIAG: a key tool to assess country readiness and progress towards both Agendas	18
Spotlight - Using the IIAG	20

# Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 and public governance in Africa

## 1.1. THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063

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

### A PAN-AFRICAN VISION FOR A 50-YEAR TRANSFORMATION OF THE CONTINENT

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

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

The adoption of the declaration reaffirmed the commitment towards this new path which was built around the Pan-African Vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena.

### A consultative process

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

### A distinctive focus on democracy, cultural identity and continental integration

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



**Aspiration 1:** A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.



**Aspiration 2:** An integrated continent; politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance.



**Aspiration 3:** An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.



**Aspiration 4:** A peaceful and secure Africa.



**Aspiration 5:** An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.



**Aspiration 6:** An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.



**Aspiration 7:** Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.



## TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLANS AND KEY PRIORITY AREAS

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

### The FTYIP: 2014-2023

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

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify priority areas, set specific targets, define strategies and policy measures required to implement the first ten years on the journey to 2063.</li> <li>2. Bring to fruition the fast-track programmes and initiatives outlined in the Malabo Decisions of the AU to provide the big push and breakthroughs for Africa's economic and social transformation.</li> <li>3. Provide information to all key stakeholders at the national, regional and continental levels, the Diaspora, development</li> </ol> | <p>partners, global financial institutions, the expected results/ outcomes for the FTYIP and the roles expected of them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Assign responsibilities to all stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>5. Outline the strategies required to ensure availability of resources and capacities together with citizens' engagement to implement the FTYIP.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

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

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

### Priority Areas

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

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

### Flagship projects

In order to achieve an immediate positive impact on perceptions of African citizens regarding the success of Agenda 2063, the FTYIP includes 13 fast track projects<sup>1</sup> and initiatives which are supposed to fast track the implementation of programmes for growth and transformation and act as enablers for development.

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

<sup>1</sup> As of October 2019

### Multi-layered domestication

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### The role of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

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

The Agendas: visions and frameworks

**Agenda 2030 (2015-2030)**

*15-Year Global Action Plan*

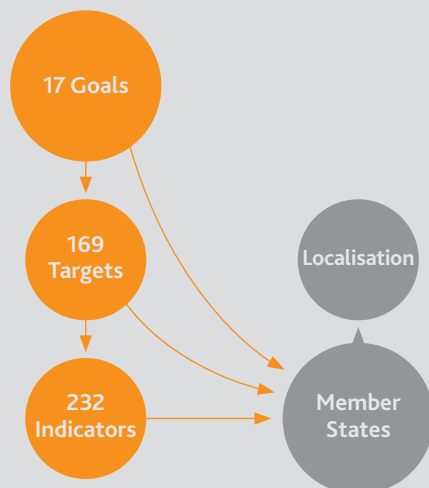
**Vision:**

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

**Focus areas:**

Inclusive socioeconomic development, peaceful societies, accountable institutions, environmental sustainability, climate change, inequalities

**Breakdown:**



**Agenda 2063 (2013-2063)**

*50-Year Continental Integrative and Transformative Agenda*

**Vision:**

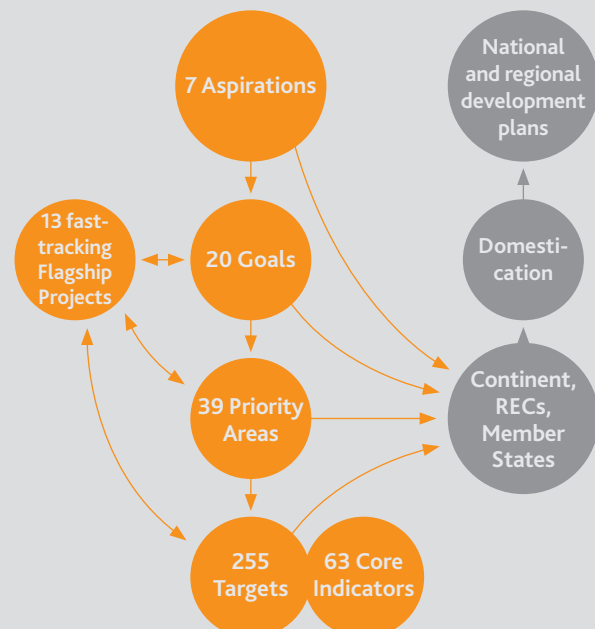
Pan-African Vision and African Renaissance

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

**Focus areas:**

Inclusive socioeconomic development, peaceful societies, accountable institutions, environmental sustainability, inclusion, democracy, culture, continental integration

**Breakdown:**



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

2014: African Union's Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda (CAP)

## 1.2. THE UN 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs

---

### AN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL 15-YEAR AGENDA

#### A strong emphasis on climate change related issues and inequalities

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

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

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

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

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

#### A consultative process building on the Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda (CAP)

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

##### **The Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda**

The CAP states that the Post-2015 Development Agenda should "enhance Member States' ownership of development; generate the required political will to address the unfinished business of the MDGs; and respond to the emerging issues and gaps in implementation, particularly with regard to data collection and monitoring".

It also outlines six key pillars of Africa's development priorities including i) structural economic transformation and inclusive growth, ii) science, technology and innovation, iii) people-centred development, iv) environmental sustainability, natural resources management, and disaster risk management, v) peace and security, vi) finance and partnerships. For the most part, these priorities were reflected in the SDGs and the final version of Agenda 2030.

## COUNTRY VOLUNTARY REVIEWS ON FOUR-YEAR CYCLES

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

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

### Multi-layered localisation

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



## SPOTLIGHT

### Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

#### Monitoring and assessing progress towards both Agendas

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

UNECA in collaboration with the RECs and the UN annually convenes the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD), a multi-stakeholder platform for following-up and reviewing the implementation progress on both the SDGs and

Agenda 2063. The ARFSD focuses on the theme of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), evaluating the same SDGs, and the aligned Agenda 2063 targets, that are up for review at the HLPF in the respective year. The respective HLPF theme also informs the annual Africa Sustainable Development Report co-authored by UNECA, AU, AfDB and UNDP which simultaneously tracks progress on both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

In January 2018, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the UN signed the *AU-UN Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* in order to strengthen cooperation between the two organisations with regard to the implementation of the two Agendas, while avoiding duplication and policy incoherence.

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

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

---

### **Monitoring the overlapping goals: looking for clarity**

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

Monitoring both Agendas on the continent

Agenda 2030

Overlapping

Agenda 2063



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

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

#### Agendas 2063 and 2030: overlaps and differences

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

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

#### Similar but not the same

Where overlaps exist, they stop short of being identical e.g. SDG target 1.3, “implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all.... achieving substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable” overlaps with but is not identical to the Agenda 2063 target of ensuring that “at least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children are provided with social protection.”

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

- Agenda 2063 emphasises democratic values and continental institutions and initiatives, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). Moreover, it includes Pan-African objectives related to African cultural identity and common heritage or Africa Renaissance.
- Agenda 2030 stresses the need to reduce inequalities within and between countries, while also calling for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, preserve terrestrial and marine ecosystems and halt land degradation and biodiversity loss.

The 17 SDGs fit neatly into the 20 goals of Agenda 2063. Hence by implementing Agenda 2063 African countries should ipso facto be meeting global obligations under the SDGs.

The degree of convergence between the two Agendas depends on the level of disaggregation (goals, targets, indicators), and of course the nature of their focus. A mapping exercise by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) has shown that convergence is 100.0% at Goal level). Convergence reaches 69.8% at Target level and 67.2% at indicator level.

#### Comparison of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063

Source: UNECA (2017)

Sustainable Development Goals	Strongly matched	Weakly matched	Total	No association
Number of Goals	11	6	17	0
Percentage of Goals	64.7	35.3	100.0	0.0
Number of Targets	62	56	118	51
Percentage of Targets	36.7	33.1	69.8	30.2
Number of indicators	96	66	162	79
Percentage of indicators	39.8	27.4	67.2	32.8

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

#### Agenda 2063 additional goals

- Goal 8: United Africa (federal or confederate)
- Goal 9: Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions
- Goal 15: Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture
- Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent.



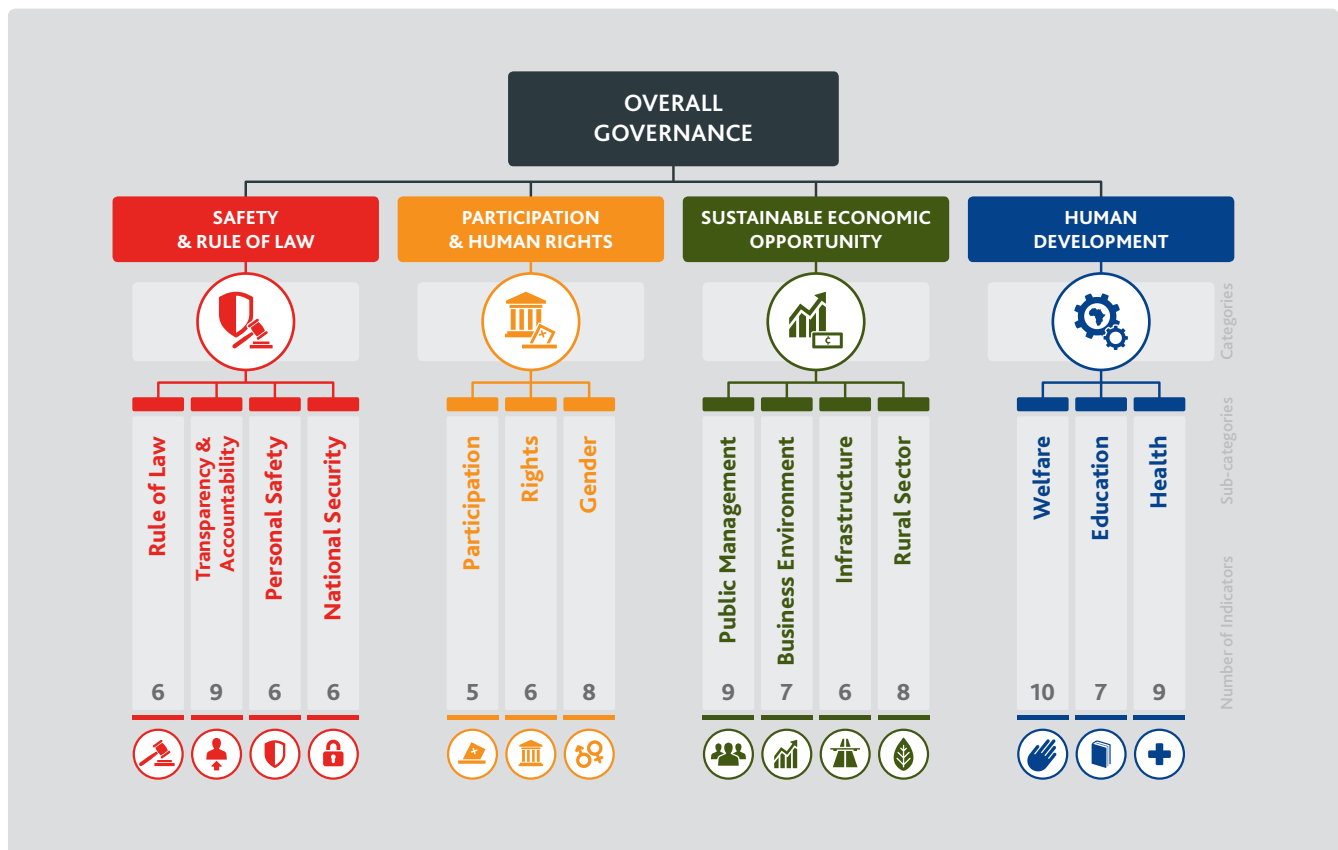
### Public governance at the core of both Agendas

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

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

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

### Governance dimensions in the IIAG framework



**Overlap between IIAG measures with Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030**

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



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



Source: MIF own analysis (2019)

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

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

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

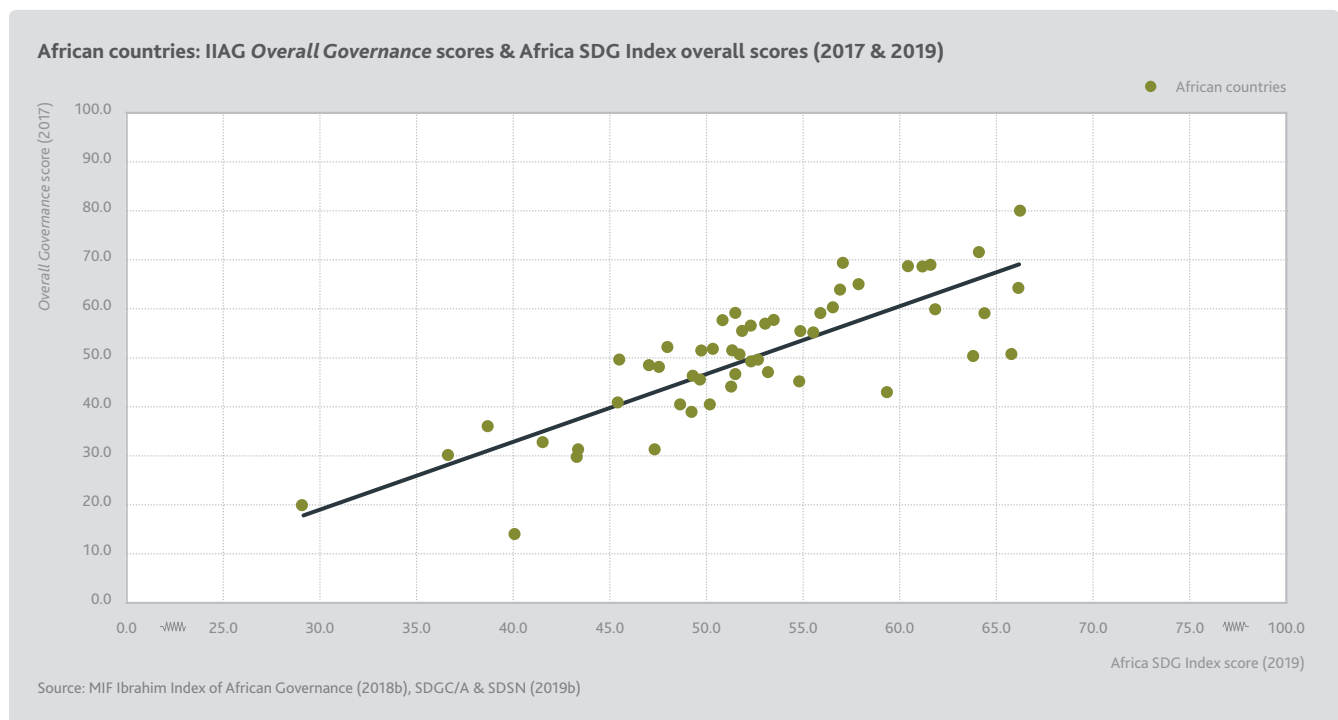
Utilising a mix of data - official, expert assessment and perception surveys, that provide both input and outcome indicators, the IIAG is highly relevant to highlighting challenges and priorities relating to both Agendas. As a composite Index covering 14 thematic areas for 54 countries

in Africa for ten years, the IAG is currently the only singular comprehensive dataset to provide comparable scores and ten-year trends for Africa in some key overlapping thematic areas covered by both Agendas. This comparable time series is integral to understanding the continent's trajectory towards improving outcomes for citizens.

In the IAG, country performance in delivering governance is measured across four key components that effectively provide indicators of a country's *Overall Governance* performance. Each of these categories contain subcategories under which are organised various indicators that provide quantifiable measures of the

overarching dimensions of governance. In total, the IAG contains over 100 indicators.

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





## SPOTLIGHT

### Using the IIAG

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

**Scores, ranks, trends, structure & levels:** IIAG results can be classified into three main types: score, rank and trend. All three types must be considered when using the Index, as each type of result gives context to the others. Looking only at rank or score without considering the trends overlooks the important trajectories that countries follow. In the 2018 IIAG for example, Botswana ranks in the top ten highest scoring countries (5<sup>th</sup>) with a score of 68.5 (out of 100.0) in *Overall Governance*. In the last ten years however, it is also the fifth most deteriorated country on the continent, having declined by -3.7 points. In the same way that trends should be considered when looking at scores and ranks, when looking at trends it is important to consider the level of score and rank. Guinea, for example, shows the fifth

largest improvement on the continent (+6.1) over ten years but still ranks in the bottom half (37<sup>th</sup>) on the continent with a score of 45.9, below the African average. To fully assess any country's governance performance, it is also vital to drill-down beyond the broader measures such as the *Overall Governance* score to consider country performance across the different governance dimensions encompassed by the categories, sub-categories and indicators of the IIAG. These are all essentially mini indexes in their own right and country performance can vary across these dimensions. Using Botswana again as an example, whilst the country has a declined score in all four categories of the IIAG, looking at the sub-categories, Botswana has improved scores in *Infrastructure* (+2.6) and *Welfare* (+3.3). The benefit of the IIAG structure is that country or group performance can be assessed holistically through the broader measures, but users can also drill-down to assess performance in specific governance issues.

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





## Section 02

# Assessing Africa's readiness for both Agendas


---

<b>2.1 ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION</b>	<b>24</b>	Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	43
Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	24	• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Rule of Law</i> sub-category	43
Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	25	• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Rule of Law</i> indicators	44
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Education</i> sub-category	26	• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Transparency &amp; Accountability</i> sub-category	45
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Education</i> indicators	27	• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Transparency &amp; Accountability</i> indicators	46
Spotlight - <i>Education</i> : a strong link with economic opportunity	28	Spotlight - Democratic elections, political participation and rights: warning signs	47
• Improving performance in <i>Education</i> : infrastructures and welfare policies appear key	28	Spotlight - Civil registration: a building block for <i>Public Management</i>	47
<b>2.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>	<b>29</b>	• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>National Security</i> sub-category	48
Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	29	• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>National Security</i> indicators	49
Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	30	Spotlight - Capability of police services: on the way up	50
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Health</i> sub-category	31	• Improving performance in <i>Safety &amp; Rule of Law</i> : rights, participation and welfare policies appear key	50
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Health</i> indicators	32	<b>2.5 PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>	<b>51</b>
Spotlight - Universal Health Care (UHC) for all Africa's citizens: still a long way to go	33	Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	51
• Improving performance in <i>Health</i> : welfare policies, infrastructure, education and anti-corruption policies appear key	35	Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	53
<b>2.3 WOMEN AND YOUTH INCLUSION</b>	<b>36</b>	• Country-level performance and trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> category	53
Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	36	• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Infrastructure</i> sub-category	54
Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings	37	• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Infrastructure</i> sub-category	55
• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Gender</i> sub-category	38	• Country-level performance, IIAG <i>Rural Sector</i> sub-category	56
Spotlight - Promotion of youth integration: worrying trends	39	• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Rural Sector</i> sub-category	57
Spotlight - Violence against women and human trafficking: matters of concern	39	Spotlight - Diversification of exports: a real challenge	58
• African average trends since 2014 in IIAG <i>Gender</i> indicators	40	Spotlight - Findings from the IIAG <i>Business Environment</i> sub-category	58
• Improving performances in <i>Gender</i> : welfare policies, public management and rights appear key	41	• Improving <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> : rule of law, accountability, education and welfare appear key	59
<b>2.4 SECURITY, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>42</b>	Spotlight - Citizens' perceptions on a citizen-centered Agenda	60
Core overlaps between the Agendas and the IIAG	42		

# Assessing Africa's readiness for both Agendas

## 2.1 ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION

### CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

Priority Areas first ten years Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)	2018 IIAG	Agenda 2030
<b>Overlapping theme: Access and quality education for productive employment</b>		
Education and STI-driven (Science, Technology and Innovation) skills revolution	 Education	Goal 4. Quality Education

#### Agenda 2063

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

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)



## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

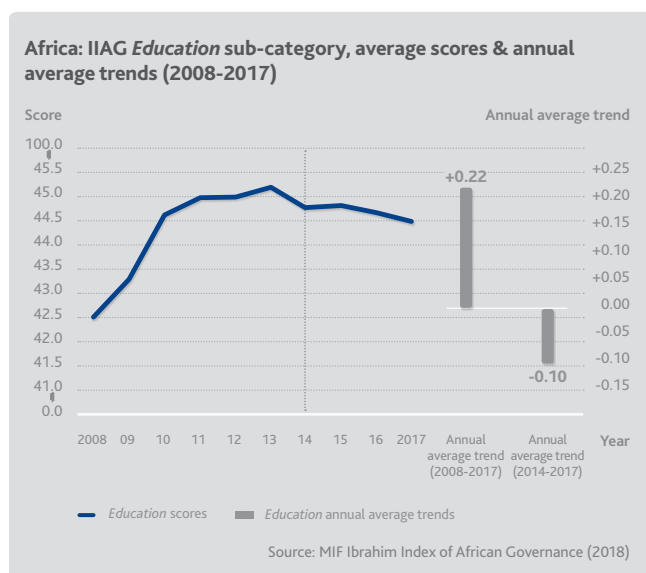
What is causing the low scores is what the 2063 and 2030 Agendas are partly aiming to address. Among the lowest performing indicators for the *Education* sub-category, are those that measure whether governments are successful in delivering high quality education and training and the quality of research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

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

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

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

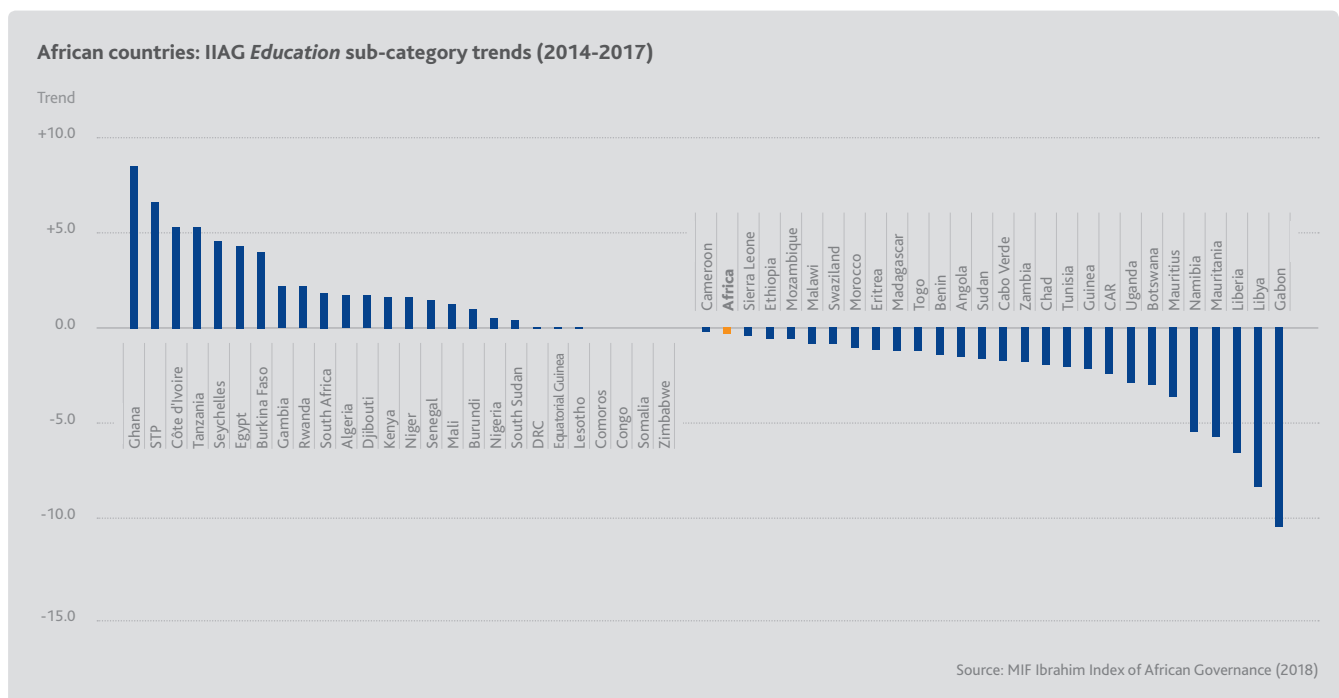
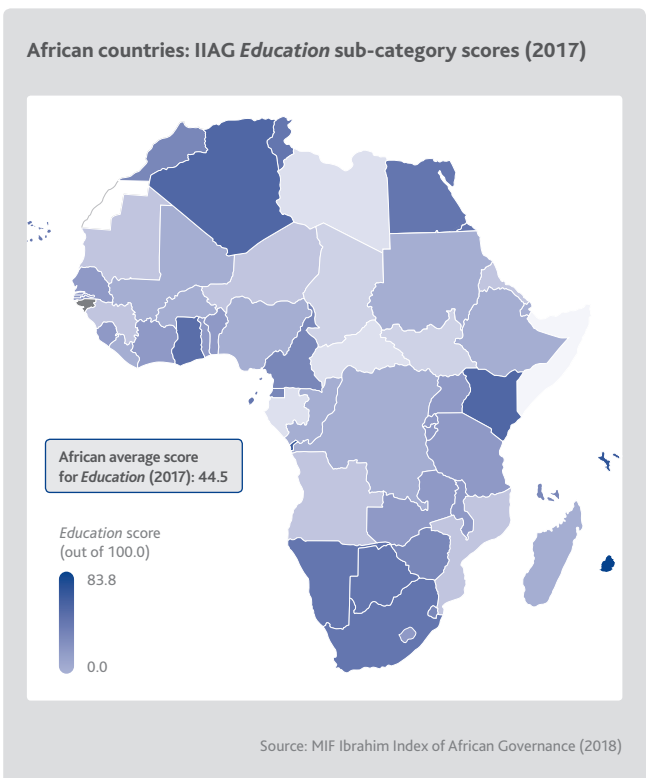
The main challenge though is that however positive, current trends are not improving fast enough to keep up with demographic growth, with Africa's majority age group being under 15.



### Country-level performance, IAG Education sub-category

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

Since 2014, compared to an African average decline of -0.3 in *Education*, Gabon, Libya and Liberia have deteriorated the most (-10.4, -8.3 and -6.5, respectively). On the contrary, Ghana, São Tomé & Príncipe and Côte d'Ivoire have shown the largest increases (+8.5, +6.6 and +5.3, respectively).



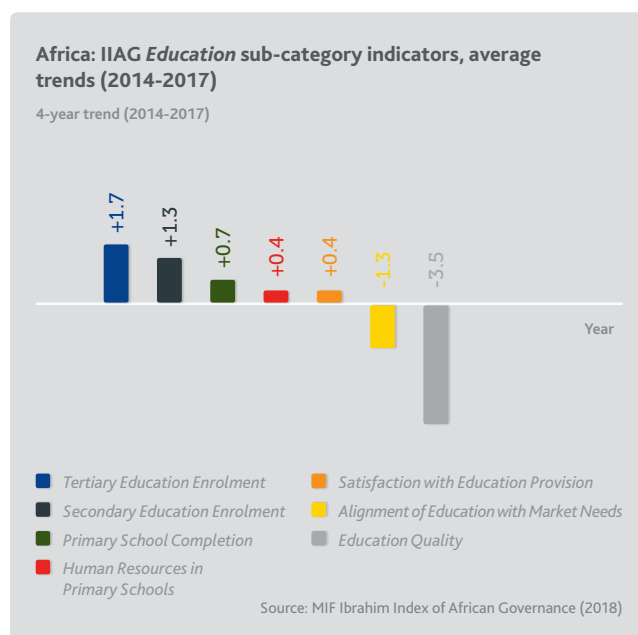
## African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Education indicators

Despite being the highest performing *Education* indicator on average in 2017 (71.2), progress in *Human Resources in Primary Schools* appears to have stalled since the start of the first ten-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063, having only improved by +0.4 points since 2014.

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

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

Even though Africa on average has experienced progress in *Primary School Completion* and *Secondary Education Enrolment* indicators during the period 2014-2017 (+0.7 and +1.3, respectively), the pace of improvement in both measures has slowed in recent years. Since the beginning of Agenda 2063's first ten-year plan in 2014, Mauritania, Uganda and Egypt have been the three countries that have experienced the largest declines in *Primary School Completion* (-7.9, -4.5 and -4.3, respectively). The largest improvements have been those of Niger, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone (+13.6, +9.7 and +6.6, respectively). In *Secondary Education Enrolment*, the largest deteriorations during the period 2014-2017 have been those experienced by Mauritius, Eritrea and Rwanda, (-70, -4.8 and -3.4, respectively), while the most sizeable improvements have been those



of São Tomé & Príncipe, Burundi and Côte d'Ivoire (+16.4, +8.8 and +6.9, respectively).

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

Even if the Afrobarometer perception-based indicator *Satisfaction with Education Provision* has started to rebound since 2014 (+0.4), it still shows a decline of -9.0 points over a decade. At the country-level, the performances of Ghana and Tanzania during the period 2014-2017 stand out. Even though both Ghana and Tanzania have experienced a deterioration over the past ten years (-0.8 and -8.1, respectively), the two countries have exhibited the largest improvements since 2014 (+60.3 and +27.9, respectively).

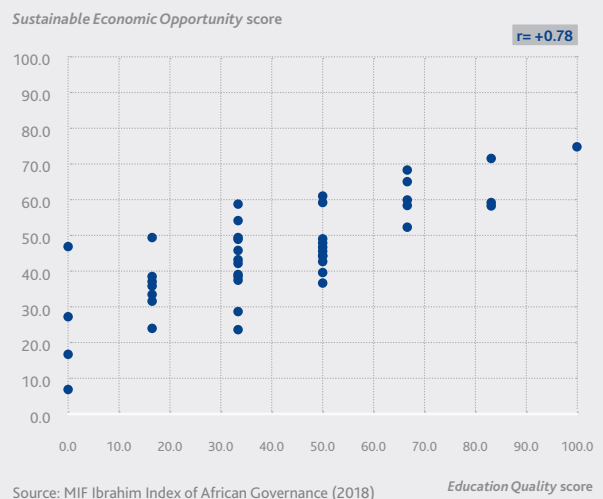


## SPOTLIGHT

### Education: a strong link with economic opportunity

The environment for achieving specific targets of education but also the ultimate goal of a prosperous Africa is therefore still low in many countries largely because performance in education quality is lacking and, in many cases, moving in the wrong direction. Data suggests that of all the indicators measuring education in the IIAG, policies ensuring that education is successful in delivering high-quality education and training, and that research and development receive effective support, are the most highly correlated with country performance in the IIAG *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category.

**African countries: IIAG Education Quality & Sustainable Economic Opportunity scores (2017)**



### Improving performance in *Education*: infrastructures and welfare policies appear key

Best performance in *Education* at country level appears strongly related to performance in indicators relating to infrastructure and welfare. Specifically, high scores in infrastructure indicators measuring the quality and reliability of electricity supply, digital & IT services and transport infrastructure are highly associated with the best *Education* scores on the continent. Countries with the best performance in national welfare policies and services that affect access to and quality of health and education, and provide social safety nets, also tend to score among the best in IIAG *Education*.

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








#### IIAG indicators showing strong statistical correlations with performance in *Education* (2017)

Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

SUB-CATEGORY	INDICATOR	r
INFRASTRUCTURE	Reliability of Electricity Supply	+0.80
INFRASTRUCTURE	Transport Infrastructure	+0.77
WELFARE	Social Inclusion	+0.76
WELFARE	Absence of Lived Poverty	+0.75
WELFARE	Environmental Policies	+0.74
RULE OF LAW	Property Rights	+0.73
WELFARE	Social Safety Nets	+0.71
WELFARE	Welfare Policies & Services	+0.70
INFRASTRUCTURE	Digital & IT Infrastructure	+0.70

## 2.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

Priority Areas first ten years Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)	2018 IIAG	Agenda 2030
<b>Overlapping theme: Access to health and nutrition</b>		
Health and nutrition	 <i>Health</i>  <i>Welfare</i>	Goal 2. Zero Hunger Goal 3. Good Health and Well-Being Goal 5. Gender Equality
Agricultural productivity and production	 <i>Rural Sector</i>  <i>Welfare</i>  <i>Health</i>	Goal 2. Zero Hunger
Violence and discrimination against women and girls	 <i>Gender</i>  <i>Health</i>	Goal 3. Good Health and Well-Being Goal 4. Quality Education Goal 5. Gender Equality

### Agenda 2063

Aspiration	(1) A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development (6) An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children
Goal	Aspiration 1 (selected goals) (3) Healthy and well-nourished citizens (5) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production Aspiration 6 (selected goals) (17) Full gender equality in all spheres of life
Priority Area	Aspiration 1 (selected priority areas) Health and nutrition Agricultural productivity and production Aspiration 6 (selected priority areas) Violence and discrimination against women and girls

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)

## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

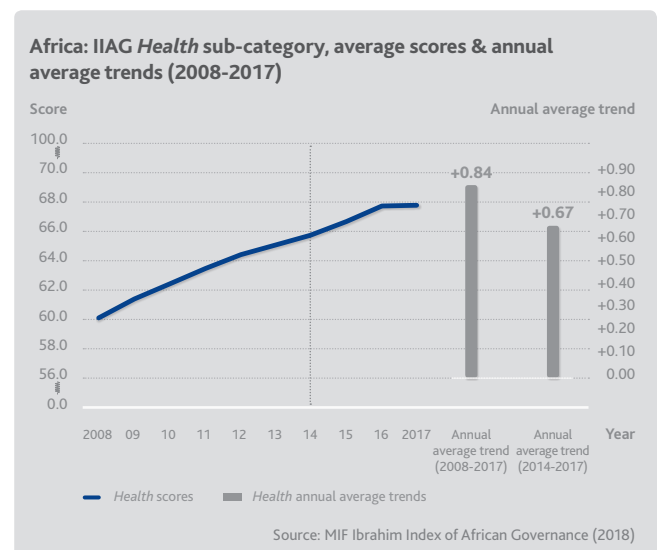
In Agenda 2063, even though nutrition and health targets are mostly conflated within the same goal and priority area for the first ten years,

the fundamental link with the agricultural sector is fully recognised in Goal 5 "Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production". Two of its targets are focused explicitly on ending hunger and child undernutrition on the African continent.

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

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

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



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

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

The IIAG does point however to other areas where the average trend in Africa is running against the stated targets. Since 2014, the only

*Health* indicator to show an African average decline is *Absence of Undernourishment*.

Whilst there is improvement in the indicator measuring *Absence of Undernourishment* over ten years, the declining average trend since 2014 in data estimating the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously means that, on average, the continent is not on track for the ambitious goals of ending hunger, improving nutrition and all its related targets. Linked to this, the clustered indicator *Absence of Lived Poverty*, which uses perception data from Afrobarometer and sits under the IIAG's *Welfare* sub-category, contains a sub-indicator

measuring food poverty: *Absence of Food Poverty*. Even though this measure has shown progress over the last decade, the pace of improvement has dropped substantially since 2014.

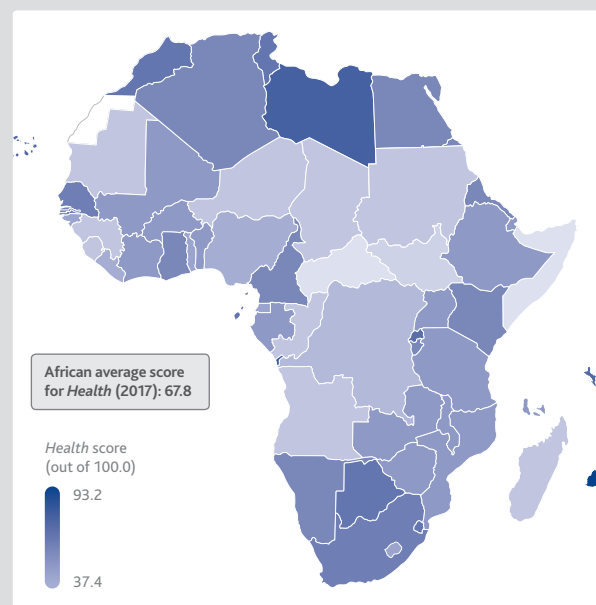
Targets of both Agendas also reference access to quality healthcare and services. The only proxy measure in the IIAG for this, the indicator *Satisfaction with Basic Health Services*, shows dissatisfaction over the last decade has grown among Africa's citizens with how governments are handling delivery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

### Country-level performance, IIAG *Health* sub-category

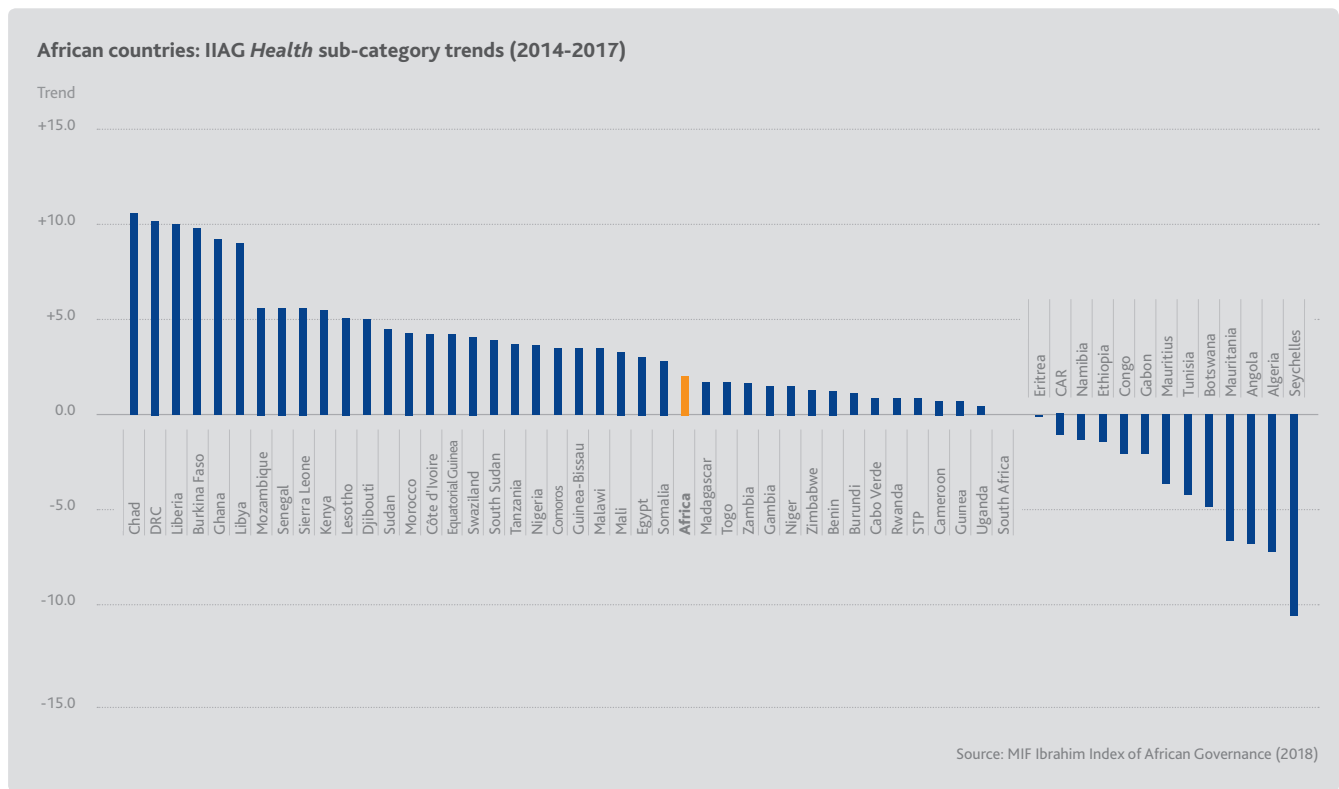
The five highest scoring countries in *Health* in 2017 are Mauritius (93.2), Libya (89.6), Seychelles (89.2), Cabo Verde (85.6) and Rwanda (83.3). On the other hand, the five countries scoring the worst are Sierra Leone (51.5), Madagascar (51.1), South Sudan (42.8), Central African Republic (38.9) and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

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

African countries: IIAG *Health* sub-category scores (2017)



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)



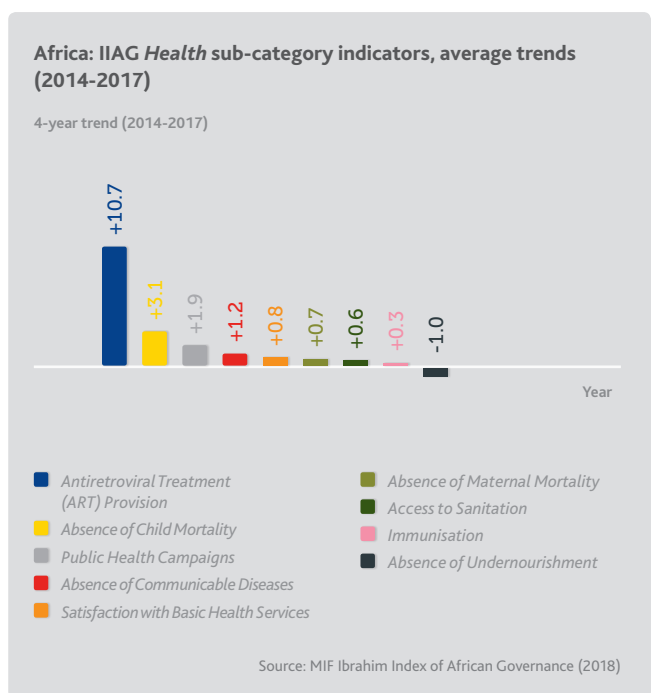
### African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Health indicators

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

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

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

African countries have also made progress in the indicator measuring *Absence of Maternal Mortality*. Since 2014 the African average has improved by +0.7, with as many as 49 countries registering progress. Sierra Leone (+2.8), South Sudan (+2.0) and Mauritania (+1.6) are the best performers, whilst Zimbabwe (-2.5) and Central African Republic (-0.6) are the only two countries to show decline.





*Immunisation* is the highest scoring indicator at continental level, reaching 78.1 in 2017, a small improvement of +0.3 since 2014. The lack of progress in the African average score is due to mixed results at country level. Since 2014, 21 countries improved, 23 deteriorated and 10 remained static. Liberia (+31.0), Côte d'Ivoire (+13.0) and Chad (+9.3) are the most improved whilst Mauritania (-14.1), Mauritius (-12.9) and Swaziland (-9.4) show the largest deteriorations.

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

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

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



## SPOTLIGHT

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

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

#### Dissatisfaction with basic health services

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

In this citizen perception measure sourced from Afrobarometer, which has trends for 34 countries, 20 have registered a deterioration in the past ten years, the largest being Madagascar (-55.6), Malawi (-47.8) and Mozambique (-34.2).

**Africa: Satisfaction with Basic Health Services, average scores (2008-2017)**



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

### What's causing dissatisfaction and how will this affect Africa's progress towards UHC?

The lack of data makes the answer difficult.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Skilled health workers per 10,000 population

Africa (average across selected countries, 2009-2016)	17.0
United States of America (2014)	117.3

Source: WHO (2018a)

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

This kind of data can help us understand why there might be dissatisfaction with provision of basic health services, yet even these are not regular. Over the last ten years, only 7 of the 41 African countries have two data points for this specific measure. The last year data was collected for any of the 41 countries was 2016.

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

Sound and robust data are essential to form relevant and efficient policies: assess needs and priorities, take focused decisions, efficiently allocate resources and monitor progress.

### Improving performance in *Health*: welfare policies, infrastructure, education and anti-corruption policies appear key

Performance in *Health* is strongly correlated with the existence of national welfare policies and services, access to and quality of health and education, and also infrastructure capacity in the areas of reliability of electricity supply, provision of water and sanitation services and digital and IT. Performance in education variables on enrolment and quality are also strongly associated with better *Health* scores on the continent.

Strong correlations are also found with anti-corruption in both the private and public sectors.

#### IIAG indicators showing strong statistical correlations with performance in *Health* (2017)

SUB-CATEGORY	INDICATOR	r
WELFARE	Welfare Policies & Services	+0.80
INFRASTRUCTURE	Reliability of Electricity Supply	+0.79
EDUCATION	Secondary Education Enrolment	+0.75
INFRASTRUCTURE	Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services	+0.74
EDUCATION	Education Quality	+0.74
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector	+0.72
INFRASTRUCTURE	Digital & IT Infrastructure	+0.70
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector	+0.70

Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

## 2.3 WOMEN AND YOUTH INCLUSION

### CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

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

### Agenda 2063

Aspiration	(6) An Africa whose development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children (1) A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
Goal	Aspiration 6 (17) Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life (18) Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children Aspiration 1 (selected goals) (1) A high standard of living, quality of life and well being for all (2) Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation (3) Healthy and well-nourished citizens (4) Transformed Economies (5) Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production
Priority Area	Aspiration 6 Women empowerment Violence and discrimination against women and girls Youth empowerment and children Aspiration 1 (selected priority areas) Incomes, jobs and decent work Poverty, equality and hunger Education and STI driven skills revolution Health and nutrition Sustainable inclusive economic growth Agricultural productivity and production

## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

Gender promotion and youth inclusion are essential to create and foster inclusive societies and inclusive governments. While women's empowerment appears a core issue across both Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, both Agenda 2063's Aspiration 6: An Africa Whose Development Is People-Driven, Relying On The Potential Offered By African People, Especially Its Women And Youth, And Caring For Children and SDG 5 Gender Equality are explicitly focussed on the issue. While Agenda 2063 also puts a strong focus on youth and children with Goal (18), youth is less prominently featured in the SDGs. In the IIAG, women's inclusion in different spheres is measured as one of the three sub-categories in *Participation & Human Rights* through the sub-category *Gender*.

*Participation & Human Rights* also showcases to what extent countries offer their citizens opportunities for political participation (*Participation*) and grant them basic civil rights and liberties (*Rights*), is the second-lowest scoring of the four IIAG categories. In 2017, the African average score for *Participation & Human Rights* is 49.2 (out of 100.0).

Since 2014, when the implementation of the Agenda 2063's FTYP started, countries have on average continued to improve in *Participation & Human Rights* (the African average improved by +0.7), and this upwards trend has been mostly driven by large improvements in the *Gender* sub-category.

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

year improvement (Burkina Faso, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, Seychelles, Tunisia and Zambia). Still, 19 countries have deteriorated, with year-on-year deterioration for Guinea-Bissau and Togo.

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

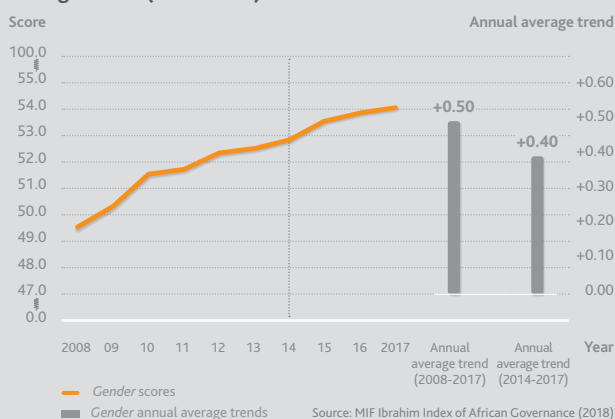
Countries are performing best and continue to improve when it comes to granting women civil liberties, including participation in political discussion and civil society organisations. Progress is less obvious when it comes to representation in politics and the Africa average score for representation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

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

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

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

**Africa: IIAG Gender sub-category, average scores & annual average trends (2008-2017)**

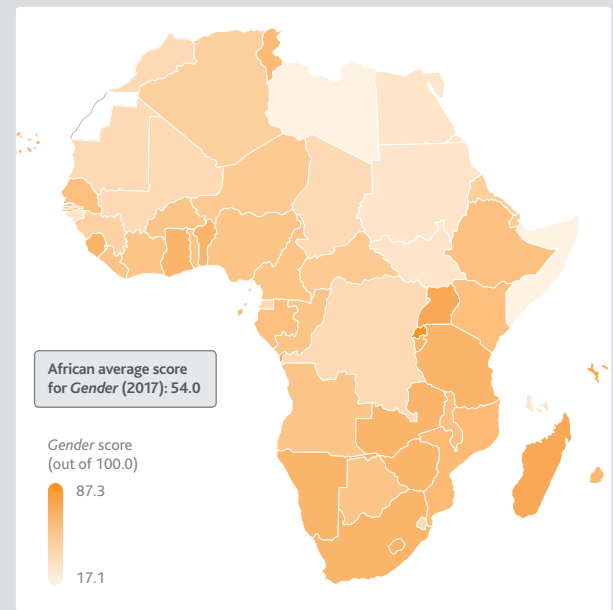


### Country-level performance, IAG Gender sub-category

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

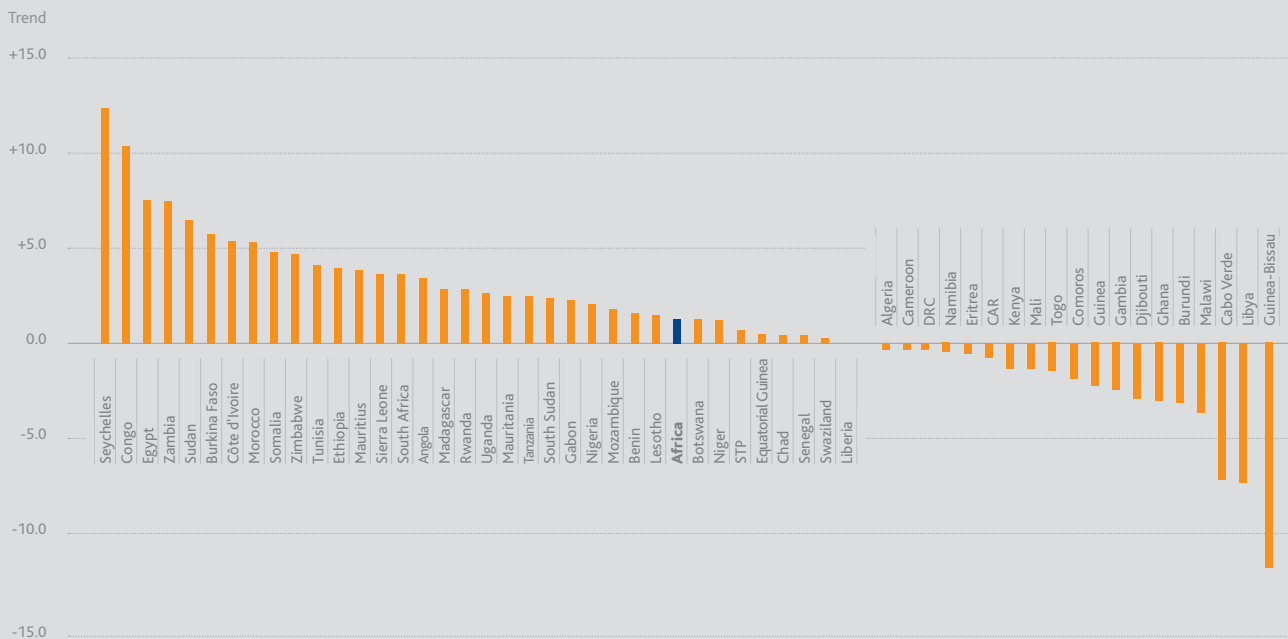
Since 2014, Seychelles (+12.3), Congo (+10.3) and Egypt (+7.5) have made most progress in Gender, while Guinea-Bissau (-11.9), Libya (-7.4) and Cabo Verde (-7.3) have declined the most.

African countries: IAG Gender sub-category scores (2017)



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

African countries: IAG Gender sub-category trends (2014-2017)



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)



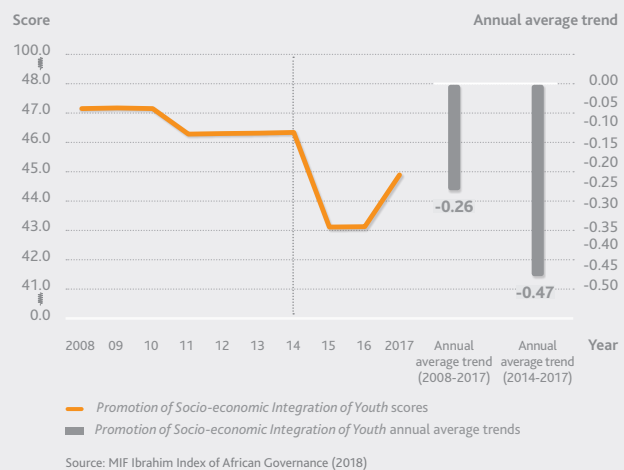
## SPOTLIGHT

### Promotion of youth integration: worrying trends

Agenda 2063 Goal 18 includes several targets related to the creation of socio-economic opportunities for young people. The IAG's indicator *Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth* informs the efforts of governments in creating accessible programmes for youth in the areas of education, housing and/or employment. The continent here is on a negative trajectory, having lost on average -1.4 points since 2014. This is driven by 13 countries which have strongly declined between 2014 and 2017. Only 11 have improved, while 30 countries have not seen any change.

Considering that around 60% of Africa's population is under the age of 25 in 2019, the socio-economic integration of youth is crucial for the future of the continent. Mo Ibrahim in 2017 emphasised that "this huge and immediate challenge requires committed leadership and robust governance if Africa is to enable its young people to build the prosperous and peaceful future we all want to see.

**Africa: Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth, average scores & annual average trends (2008-2017)**



## SPOTLIGHT

### Violence against women and human trafficking: matters of concern

While countries have made large improvements in strengthening laws on violence against women over the last ten years, the African average score for the indicator *Laws on Violence Against Women* remains low at only 44.8. Violence against women as well as children, also manifests in the form of human trafficking. The continent shows one of its worst performances in this regard with an African average score of 26.9 and has experienced one of the largest declines since 2014 (-5.3). Although 11 countries improved their score since 2014, almost twice as many (21) experienced a deterioration in human trafficking.

As the IAG data have shown, the continent appears to be mostly on the right track when it comes to generating a conducive environment for eventually achieving the targets related to the inclusion and empowerment of women and some impressive improvements have been made over the last ten years. However, countries must be careful not to lose momentum as progress has slowed down since the start of the implementation of the FTYIP, and challenges remain. One is the continuous decline of the socio-economic integration of youth which is a key element in the 2063 Agenda. The other is the growing prevalence of human trafficking on the continent which is one of the areas where governance on the continent seems to fail the most.

## African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Gender indicators

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

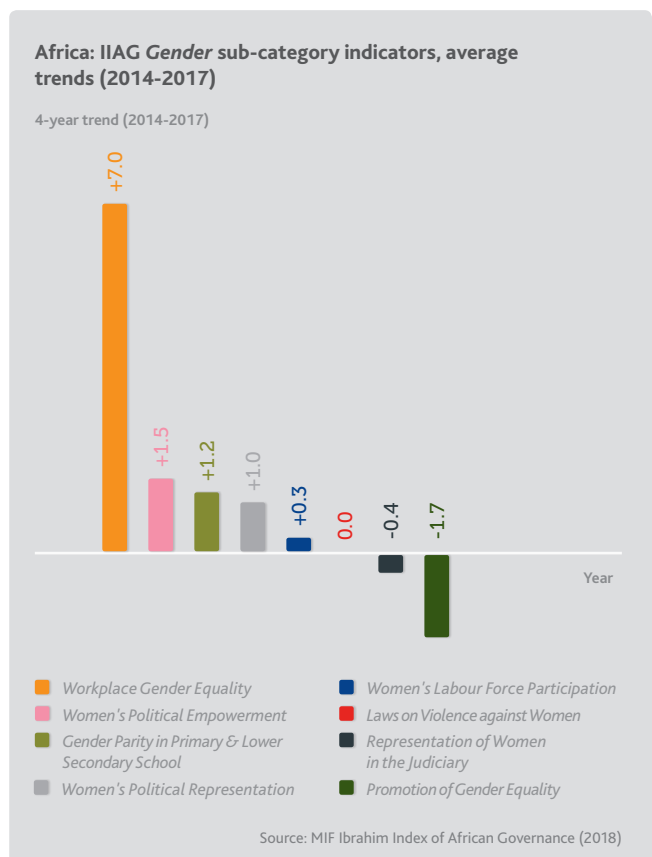
In contrast, *Women's Political Representation* has still the lowest continental average of the underlying Gender indicators although the 2017 African average score of 41.1 is the highest seen over the ten-year Index timeframe (2008-2017). The continent on average improved by +1.0 points since 2014,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

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

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

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

*Representation of Women in the Judiciary* is one of the indicators within the Gender sub-category where the gap between countries' performance is the widest. The African average is at 59.3 but 17 countries receive the highest possible score of 100.0, while 11



countries score 0.0. *Representation of Women in the Judiciary* is one of the two Gender indicators where the African average score has declined since the implementation of the FTYP began, having lost -0.4 points since 2014. Seychelles (+75.0), Ethiopia (+50.0) and Swaziland (+50.0) are the most improved among the 11 countries which followed a positive trajectory since 2014. Of the 12 countries that deteriorated, Guinea-Bissau (-75.0), Libya (-50.0) and Guinea (-50.0) have fallen back the most.

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



## Improving performances in *Gender*: welfare policies, public management and rights appear key

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

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










### IIAG indicators showing strong and moderate statistical correlations with performance in *Gender* (2017)

SUB-CATEGORY	INDICATOR	r
WELFARE	Welfare Policies & Services	+0.70
WELFARE	Social Protection & Labour Policies	+0.70
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Tax & Revenue Mobilisation	+0.66
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Effectiveness of the Public Service	+0.66
WELFARE	Promotion of Environmental Sustainability	+0.66
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Budgetary & Financial Management	+0.64
RIGHTS	Civil Rights & Liberties	+0.60
RULE OF LAW	Property Rights	+0.59

Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

## 2.4 SECURITY, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

### CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

Priority Areas first ten years Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)	2018 IIAG	Agenda 2030
<b>Overlapping theme: Good governance and strong institutions</b>		
Democratic values and practices are the norm	 <i>Transparency &amp; Accountability</i> -  <i>Participation</i>  <i>Rights</i>	
Human rights, justice and the rule of law	 <i>Rule of Law</i>  <i>Rights</i>	Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Institutions and leadership	 <i>Transparency &amp; Accountability</i>  <i>Public Management</i>	
Participatory development and local governance	-	Goal 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, Goal 15. Life on Land
<b>Overlapping theme: Peace and Security</b>		
Maintenance and restoration of peace and security	 <i>National Security</i>	Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security	 <i>Personal Safety</i>  <i>National Security</i>	Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Defense, Security and Peace	 <i>Personal Safety</i>  <i>National Security</i>	-
Operationalisation of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars	-	-
<b>Agenda 2063</b>		
Aspiration	(3) An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law (4) A peaceful and secure Africa	
Goal	Aspiration 3 (11) Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched (12) Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place Aspiration 4 (13) Peace, security and stability is preserved (14) A stable and peaceful Africa (15) A fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)	
Priority Area	Aspiration 3 Democratic values and practices are the norm Human rights, justice and rule of law Institutions and leadership Participatory development and local governance Aspiration 4 Maintenance and restoration of peace and security Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security Defence, Security and Peace Operationalisation of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Pillars	

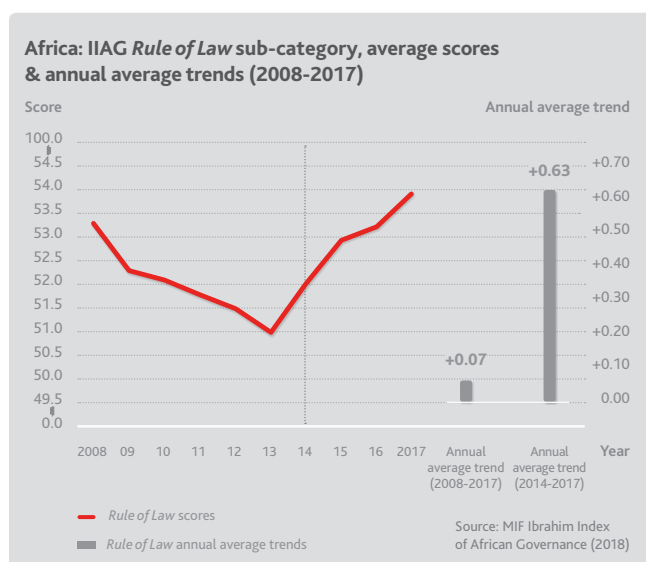
## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

The objective of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and building effective and accountable institutions is reflected in both Agendas. While peace and institutions are merged in SDG 16 of Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 puts a stronger emphasis on both areas with Aspiration 3 being dedicated to An Africa Of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights and the Rule Of Law and Aspiration 4 focusing on A Peaceful and Secure Africa.

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

*Rule of Law* has improved every single year since 2014 with the African average gaining +1.9 points between 2014 and 2017, making it Africa's third most improved of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG for this timeframe. It is notable that the pace of progress has quickened since starting the implementation of Agenda 2063 in 2014, with the average annual rate of improvement between 2014 and 2017 (+0.63) being nine times as quick as that seen over the ten-year timeframe, 2008-2017 (+0.07). The continental trend offers optimism that Africa is making progress in building up strong institutions to achieve the targets set out under Aspiration 3 of Agenda 2063 and under SDG 16. 30 of the 54 countries in the IIAG are on a positive trajectory, improving *Rule of Law* since 2014.

Since 2014, the African average improved on all different measures of *Rule of Law* in the IIAG. On average, citizens are provided with more

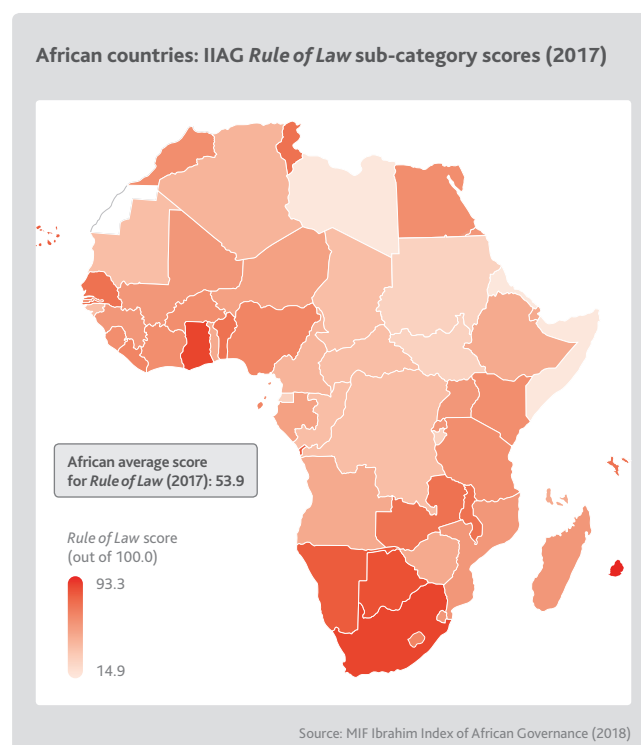


effective and secure access to justice while at the same time judicial institutions have been strengthened by becoming more independent and making their processes more transparent. Countries perform relatively well when it comes to the protection and enforcement of private contract and property rights. Although property rights on average were stronger ten years ago (2008), since the start of the implementation of Agenda 2063's FTYIP scores in this area are on an upward trajectory, beginning to reverse earlier decline.

However, Agenda 2063 specifically mentions there should be zero tolerance towards unconstitutional changes in government, yet the IIAG data shows this is one area where the continent, despite progress, performs relatively worse than in other areas of *Rule of Law* and there is wide diversification across the continent regarding the clarity of established and accepted constitutional mechanisms for the transfer of power. While seven<sup>1</sup> countries score 100.0 in the indicator *Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power* (indicating the best score on the continent), 16<sup>2</sup> still score 0.0 out of 100.0, meaning these countries fail to provide any sort of constitutional and lawful transfers of power.

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

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



<sup>1</sup> Botswana, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Mauritius, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa  
<sup>2</sup> Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, DRC, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe

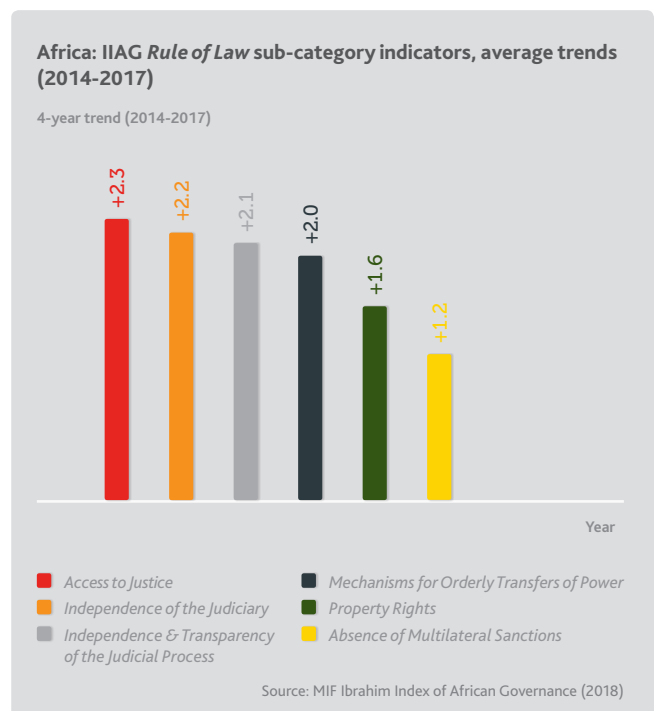
## African average trends since 2014 in IIAG *Rule of Law* indicators

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

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

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

Since the start of the implementation of the FTYIP, quick progress was also accomplished in the indicator *Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power*. On average, the continent gained +2.0 since 2014. Although



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

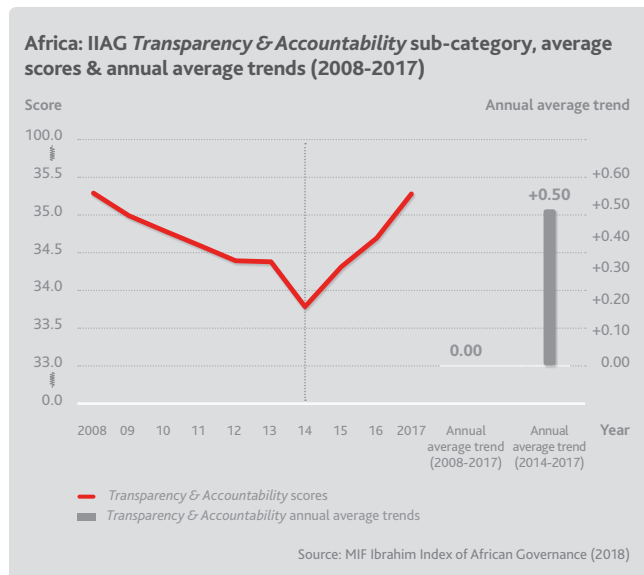
Since 2014, the African average score has begun to arrest a decline in *Property Rights*, improving the continental average score by +1.6. However, the 2017 African average score of 51.0 is still down by -2.6 from the start of the decade. The positive change was driven by the 34 countries that improved their score since 2014, with Guinea (+18.6), São Tomé & Príncipe (+11.5) and Côte d'Ivoire (+10.0) making the largest progress. Over that period 14 countries have seen a decline in score with South Africa (-16.7), Swaziland (-12.5) and Namibia (-10.6) experiencing the largest deteriorations.

Besides *Rule of Law*, *Transparency & Accountability* is the other sub-category where recent improvements have occurred, despite the wider decline in *Safety & Rule of Law* over the ten years in the IAG. After receiving in 2014 the lowest African average score for the period 2008-2017, the sub-category *Transparency & Accountability* has since seen year-on-year improvement, gaining on average +0.50 points annually. More than half (34) of the countries have improved their *Transparency & Accountability* score between 2014 and 2017, six showing year-on-year improvement (Benin, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Tanzania and Zimbabwe). However, despite this progress, the African average score of 35.3 in *Transparency & Accountability* remains the lowest of all 14 IAG sub-categories. Of the 19 countries that have declined, six have deteriorated every year since 2014: Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia. The fact that performance in this area of the IAG remains so low means corruption continues to distort effectiveness of the public and private sectors and this will continue to affect delivery of the targets of both Agendas. Both Agendas consider accountability and integrity as essential, as reflected in Aspiration 3 and SDG 16 which focus on the building of strong institutions.

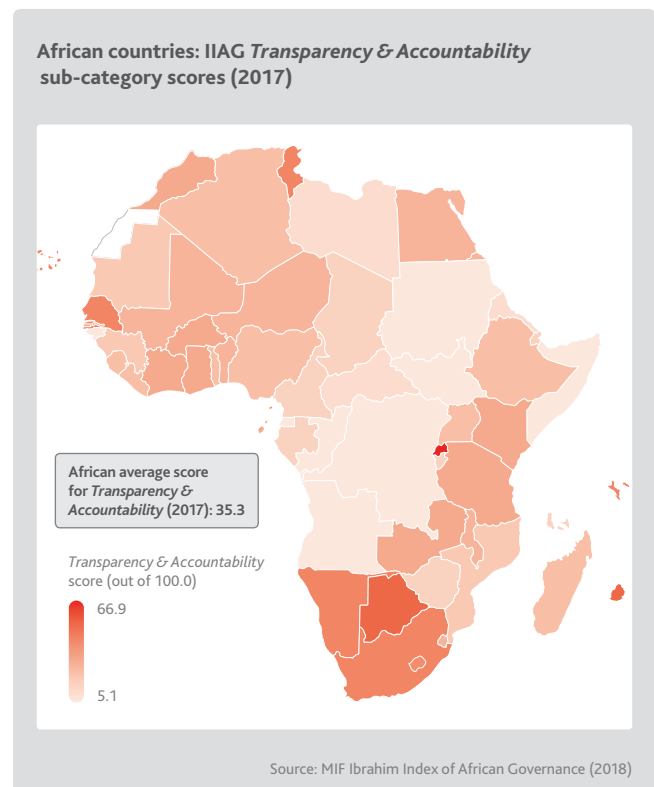
becoming weaker. IAG measures also indicate that corruption in the form of bribes is less prevalent in executive branches than in the public and private sectors. Nevertheless, favouritism, the worst performing corruption-related measure, is to be found in both the government and the private sector and it is on the rise. When it comes to being transparent about laws and the records of state-owned companies, the continent is, despite improvements, still clearly underperforming, with an average score of only 17.1 out of 100.0. Although the emphasis in Agenda 2063 is more on accountability than on transparency, the latter is prominent in SDG 16 and a lack of transparency can act as an obstacle to enforcing accountability.

### Country-level performance, IAG Transparency & Accountability sub-category

In 2017, Rwanda (66.9), Botswana (65.9), Mauritius (64.6), Namibia (59.8) and Cabo Verde (59.1) performed best in *Transparency & Accountability*, while Equatorial Guinea (5.1), Somalia (5.8), South Sudan (9.1), Guinea-Bissau (10.1) and Sudan (11.3) are sitting at the bottom of the ranking table.



The IAG measures show issues of transparency, anti-corruption and accountability are some of the areas where the continent is delivering its worst performances. On average, according to IAG indicators, governments appear to perform better in ensuring accountability of government and public employees than in preventing corruption, and they are performing poorly in being transparent through providing access to information. Although data suggests institutions seem to have been strengthened when it comes to holding officials accountable, actual prosecution or penalisation of misconduct or abuse of office is



## African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Transparency & Accountability indicators

Most progress was made on the two indicators related to transparency. Due to gaining +4.7 points since 2014, the African average score of *Access to Public & Legislative Information* stands at 31.5 in 2017, the highest score over the ten-year time frame (2008-2017), but still a low one. 22 countries have improved their score, while 12 deteriorated and 20 have not seen any change. Gambia and Morocco made the biggest progress (+41.7 each), followed by Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar (+33.3 each). Tunisia (-29.2), Swaziland (-29.2) and Zambia (-25.0) declined the most.

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

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

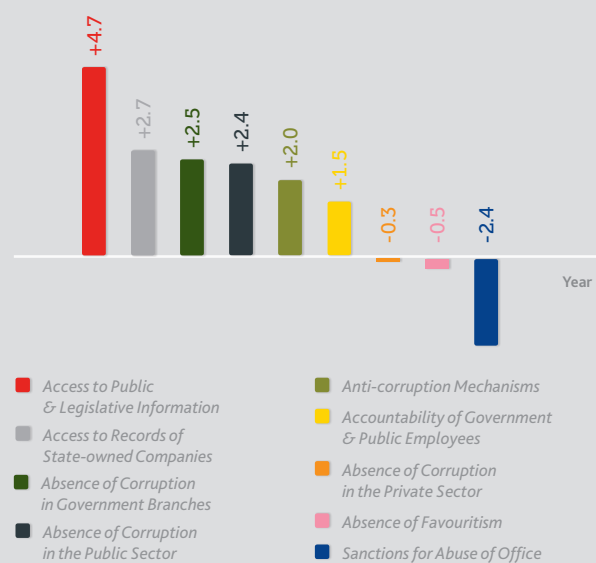
There has also been progress in *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms* where the African average score has increased by +2.0 points since 2014, leading to a still low score of 32.7 in 2017. The positive change was driven by the 26 countries that improved, with Seychelles (+37.5), Nigeria (+24.3) and Ghana (+23.6)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

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

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

### Africa: IIAG Transparency & Accountability sub-category indicators, average trends (2014-2017)

4-year trend (2014-2017)



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

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

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

The *Transparency & Accountability* indicator to have declined the most since 2014 is *Sanctions for Abuse of Office* which has lost -2.4 points. As a consequence, the African average score of 41.6 in 2017 is the lowest seen between 2008-2017. Only two countries, Ethiopia and Mali (both +7.2) have made progress since 2014 while 14 countries deteriorated and 28 did not see a change. Namibia (-14.3), Mozambique (-14.3) and Sierra Leone (-14.2) have declined the most.



## SPOTLIGHT

### Democratic elections, political participation and rights: warning signs

Apart from the predominance of the rule of law and transparent and corruption-free institutions, Agenda 2063's Aspiration 3 also entail targets related to elections and the freedom of expression. Within its *Participation & Human Rights* category, the IIAG includes measures that can inform about the continent's environment and development in these areas. The freedom, fairness and impartiality of elections has improved on the continent between 2008-2017, albeit the pace of improvement

has been slightly slower in more recent years. However, the capacity of election monitoring agencies has worsened and the space for political participation and opposition parties has shrunk since 2014. Measures related to civil rights and liberties, including the freedom of association and assembly and the freedom of expression are declining and recorded their lowest scores in 2017. In particular freedom of expression has suffered since 2014.



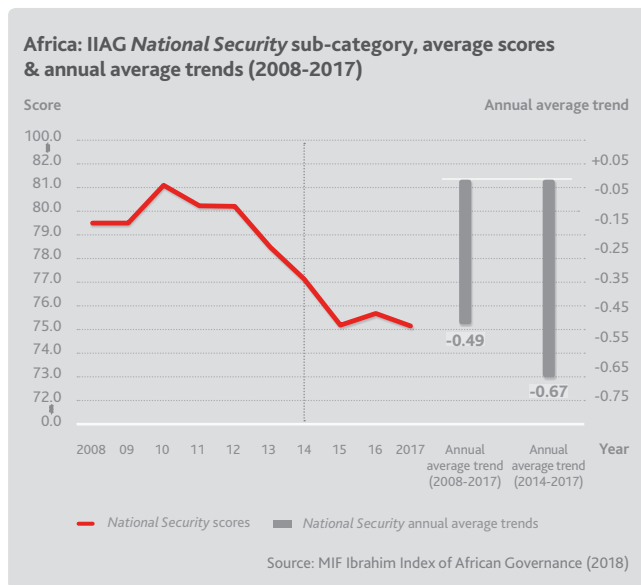
## SPOTLIGHT

### Civil registration: a building block for *Public Management*

An incremental part of capable institutions as mentioned in Agenda 2063 is a professional, efficient, and accountable public service. The IIAG sub-category *Public Management* can provide a good indication about the environment for public service in Africa and the progress made. *Public Management* has improved on the continental level since 2014 with annual average rate of improvement being much quicker in more recent years.

The effectiveness of the public services, however, has seen a deterioration between 2014 and 2017 on the continental level. On the other hand, large progress has been made in the use of ICT to deliver public services, but scores still remain very low with the average score being 34.7 out of 100.0. Little progress has been made in stepping up civil registration systems with countries only improving by +0.7 points on average.

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



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

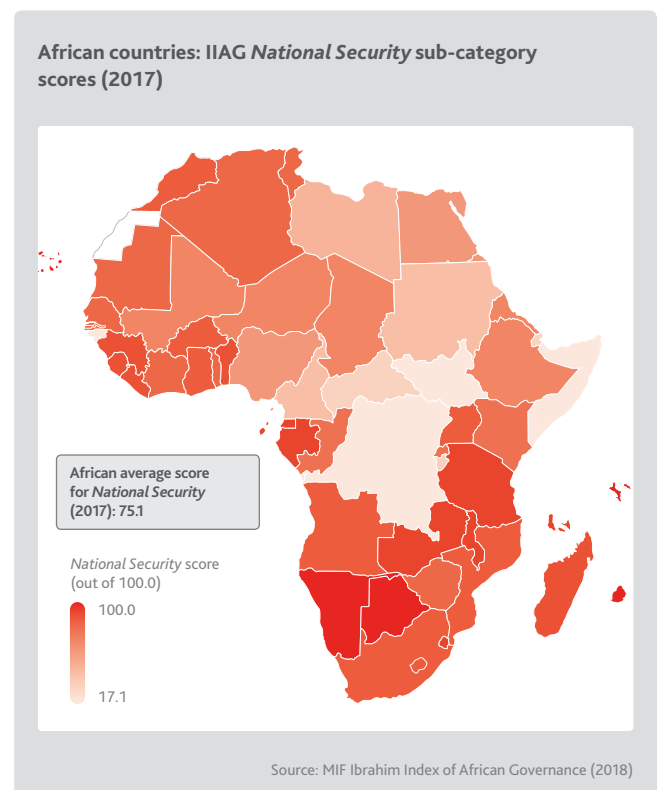
Only four countries have managed to reduce their conflict involvement while 22 countries have been involved in more conflicts in 2017 than

in 2014. At the same time, violence by non-state actors has been at its peak in 2017. This has also led forced migration, in the form of IDPs and refugees, to reach its highest levels in 2017 (in the case of refugees in 2016 and 2017) across 2008-2017.

This threatens Africa's ambitions under Aspiration 4 and the accompanying AU's flagship project of Silencing the Guns.

### Country-level performance, IIAG *National Security* sub-category

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





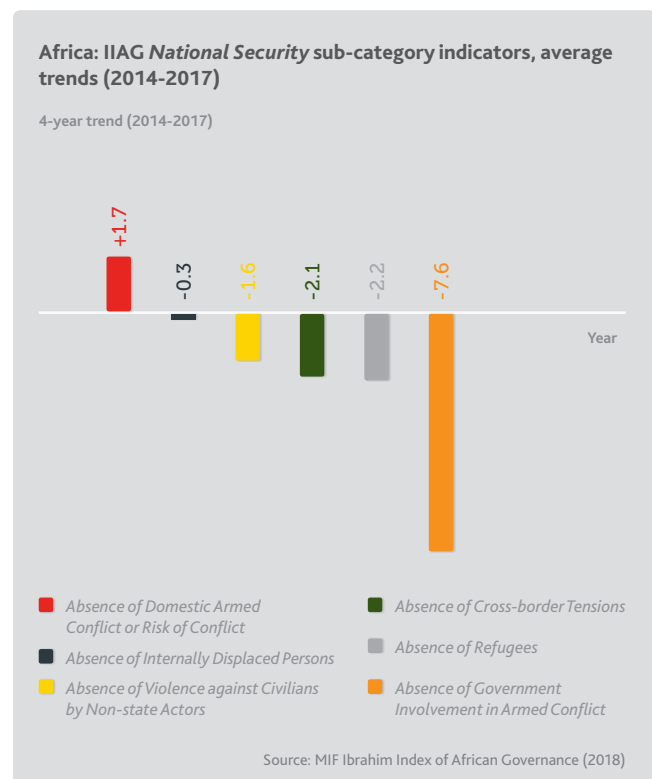
## African average trends since 2014 in IIAG National Security indicators

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

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

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

The situation with regards to both internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees is the worst in over a decade as both *Absence of Internally Displaced Persons* and *Absence of Refugees* receive their lowest African average score in 2017. Both indicators have seen a decline since 2014, although the deterioration in *Absence of Refugees* with a decline of -2.2 is larger than in *Absence of Internally Displaced Persons* (-0.3 points). 11 countries, most notably Libya (+42.5), Côte d'Ivoire (+23.7) and Liberia (+9.7), improved their scores in *Internally Displaced Persons* since the beginning of the implementation of



Agenda 2063's FTYIP in 2014, while 10 deteriorated. Congo (-35.2), DRC (-30.4) and Cameroon (-15.2) have fallen back the most. Despite the continental decline in *Absence of Refugees*, more countries have improved their scores than declined since 2014. Of the 20 countries that have improved, Chad (+6.2), Liberia (+4.6) and Côte d'Ivoire (+3.9) have done so the most, while Burundi (-81.5), Rwanda (-35.9) and Gambia (-10.7) are the three most declined of the 18 deteriorated countries.



## SPOTLIGHT

### Capability of police services: on the way up

In addition to eliminating violence, another target area within Aspiration 4 is the capability of security services, an important element for peacebuilding and generating lasting peace. Within its sub-category *Personal Safety*, the IIAG assesses the reliability of police services. Although countries on average still fare relatively poorly in this regard (average score of 35.9), large

and fast improvements have been made since 2014. Between 2014 and 2017, more than half (30) of the 54 African countries in the IIAG have improved their score in this indicator, only ten deteriorated and the African average score improved by +7.6. However, there are six countries which received the lowest possible score of 0.0 across the years 2008-2017.

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

in *Overall Governance* also feature in the top ten in *Rule of Law* and nine of the top ten scoring countries are in the top ten in *Transparency & Accountability*.

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

### Improving performance in *Safety & Rule of Law*: rights, participation and welfare policies appear key














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

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

SUB-CATEGORY	INDICATOR	r
RIGHTS	Civil Rights & Liberties	+0.85
WELFARE	Environmental Policies	+0.77
GENDER	Women's Political Empowerment	+0.77
INFRASTRUCTURE	Transport Infrastructure	+0.76
WELFARE	Social Safety Nets	+0.76
PARTICIPATION	Effective Power to Govern	+0.75
RIGHTS	Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government	+0.75
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Effectiveness of the Public Service	+0.74
PARTICIPATION	Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies	+0.72
WELFARE	Promotion of Environmental Sustainability	+0.71
PARTICIPATION	Civil Society Participation	+0.71
WELFARE	Social Protection & Labour Policies	+0.70
GENDER	Promotion of Gender Equality	+0.70
PARTICIPATION	Democratic Elections	+0.70
PARTICIPATION	Political Participation	+0.70

## 2.5 PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

### CORE OVERLAPS BETWEEN THE AGENDAS AND THE IIAG

Priority Areas first ten years Agenda 2063 (2014-2023)	2018 IIAG	Agenda 2030
<b>Overlapping theme: Prosperity and Economic Opportunity</b>		
<b>Aspiration 1</b>		
Income, jobs and decent work	 <i>Business Environment</i>	Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth
Modern and liveable habitats and basic quality services	 <i>Infrastructure</i>  <i>Health</i>	Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities
Economic diversification and resilience	 <i>Business Environment</i>  <i>Public Management</i>  <i>Rural Sector</i>	Goal 2. Zero hunger Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth Goal 9. Industry innovation and infrastructure
Agricultural productivity and production	 <i>Rural Sector</i>	Goal 2. Zero hunger
Water Security	 <i>Infrastructure</i>  <i>Rural Sector</i>	Goal 6. Clean water and sanitation
<b>Aspiration 2</b>		
Framework and institutions for a united Africa (political and economic integration)	 <i>Business Environment</i>	Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals
Communications and infrastructure connectivity	 <i>Infrastructure</i>	Goal 7. Affordable and clean energy Goal 9. Industry innovation and infrastructure
<b>Aspiration 3</b>		
Institutions and leadership	 <i>Public Management</i>	Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
<b>Aspiration 7</b>		
Fiscal system and public sector revenues	 <i>Public Management</i>	Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)

---



---

**Agenda 2063**

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

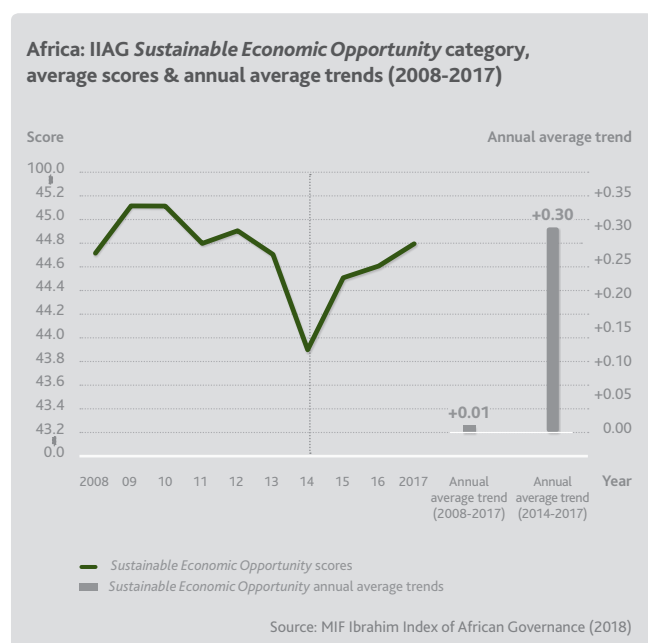
Goal	Aspiration 1 (1) High standard of living, quality of life and well being for all (4) Transformed economies (5) Modern agriculture (7) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities Aspiration 2 (8) United Africa (10) World class infrastructure Aspiration 3 (12) Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place Aspiration 7 (20) Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development
------	--

Priority Area	Aspiration 1 Income, jobs and decent work Modern and liveable habitats and basic quality services Economic diversification and resilience Agricultural productivity and production Water security Aspiration 2 Framework and institutions for a united Africa (political and economic integration) Communications and infrastructure connectivity Aspiration 3 Institutions and leadership Aspiration 7 Fiscal system and public sector revenues
---------------	--

---

## CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES: IIAG KEY FINDINGS

A key aspect of both Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 relates to the climate for economic opportunity and prosperity and whether the foundations are in place for the continent's citizens to take these opportunities. This features in Aspirations 1 and 2, and to a lesser extent in Aspiration 3 of Agenda 2063 which all contain priority areas related to this theme as well as in SDGs 8 and 9. The IIAG's *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category focusses on whether governments are creating an environment that fosters sustainable economic opportunities, through the assessment of *Public Management, Business Environment, Infrastructure* and *Rural Sector*. It is therefore a useful tool to assess whether there is a conducive environment for the achievement of relevant goals in both Agendas. Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, contains four goals and five priority areas for which the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category, including its sub-categories, can provide proxy measures, the biggest overlap of any Aspiration with the IIAG. The sub-categories of *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* which reflect whether the governance environment is conducive to inclusive economic development can also be used to assess whether there is a conducive environment for achieving goals included in Aspiration 1 such as Goal 1: High Standard Of Living, Quality Of Life And Wellbeing For All, Goal 4: Transformed Economies, and Goal 5: Modern Agriculture. The biggest overlaps with Agenda 2030 are in SDGs 8 and 9 although infrastructure is a cross-cutting issue across goals including SDGs 6 and 7.



The 2017 continental average score for *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is 44.8, the lowest of the four Index categories. However, between 2014 and 2017 the category has improved by +0.9, the largest improvement of all four categories in that period. This has halted the trend of deterioration prior to the implementation of Agenda 2063's FTYP, as between 2008 and 2014 *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*

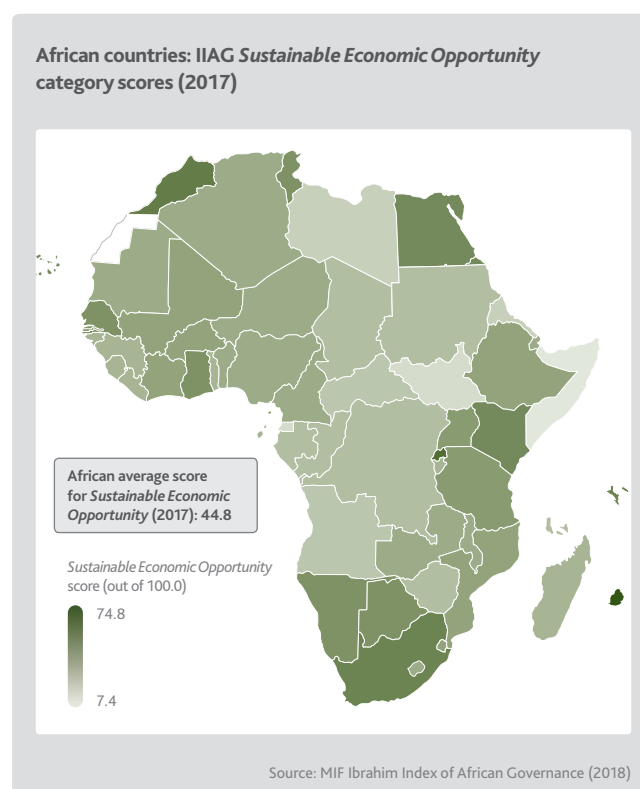
on the continent deteriorated by -0.8, an average annual deterioration of -0.13. Indeed, between 2014 and 2017 there has been a notable improvement with an average annual trend of +0.30.

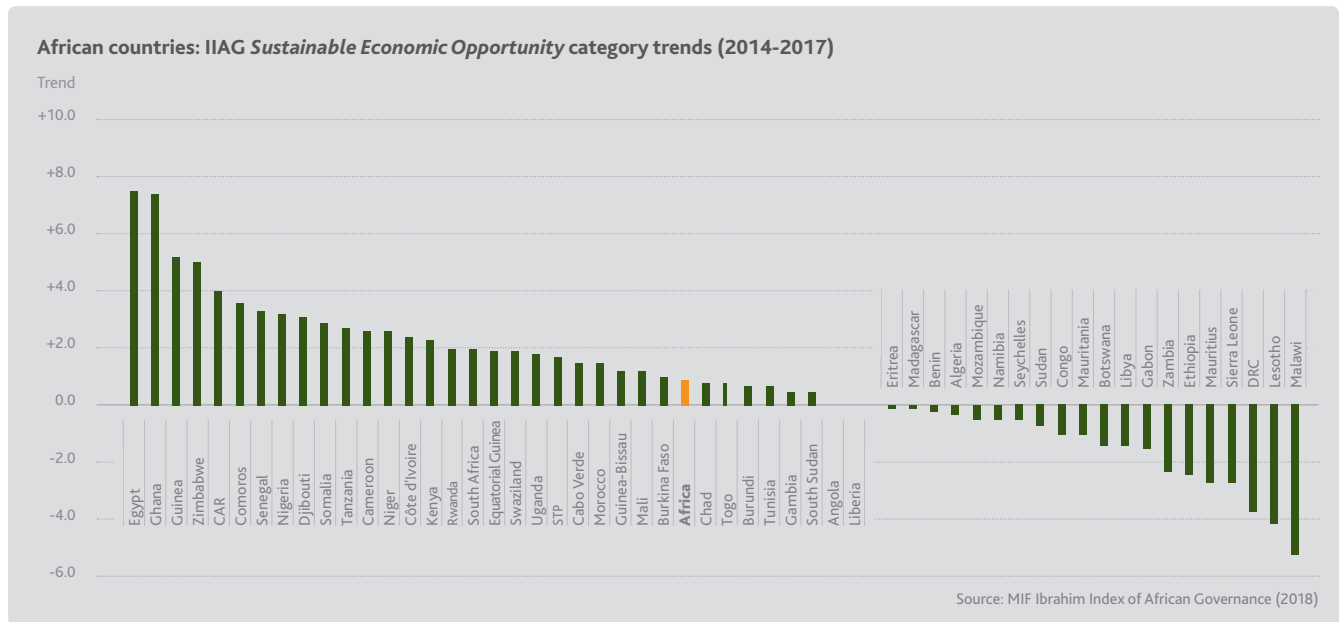
However, this trend is not universal across Africa. While 32 countries have improved between 2014 and 2017, 20 have deteriorated and two remain unchanged in the same period. At regional level, West Africa improved by +1.8, with 12 out of 15 countries recording a better score now than in 2014 whereas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

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

In 2017, the highest scoring country in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* was Mauritius (74.8), followed by Rwanda (71.5), Morocco (68.3), South Africa (65.1) and Seychelles (63.5). In contrast, the five lowest scoring countries were Eritrea (24.1), Libya (23.7), Equatorial Guinea (19.1), South Sudan (17.1) and Somalia (7.4).

Since 2014, Egypt (+7.5), Ghana (+7.4) and Guinea (+5.2) have made the most progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* while Malawi (-5.2), Lesotho (-4.1) and DRC (-3.7) have declined the most.





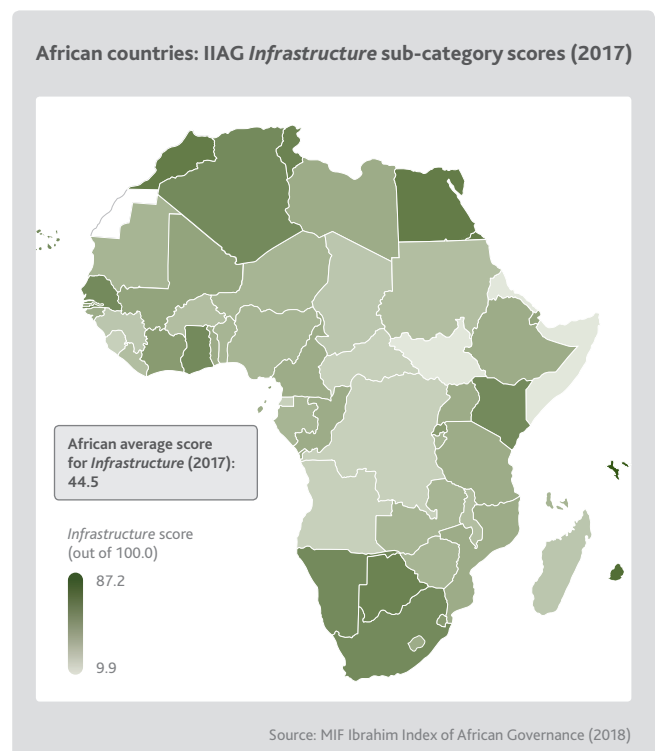
At the sub-category level, trends vary. The overarching trend of improvement is driven by increasing progress in the *Infrastructure* sub-category, from an annual trend of +0.40 per year between 2008 and 2014 to +0.73 per year between 2014 and 2017, making it the IIAG’s most improved sub-category for this period. The *Infrastructure* sub-category can serve as a useful proxy for Agenda 2063’s Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure Criss-Crosses Africa and Agenda 2030’s SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure and provide useful indicators for SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation and SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy.

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

*Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services* and *Access to Drinking Water* indicators are also useful proxies for measuring performance in Priority Area 1.4: Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services, in a component of Goal 1: High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All, and in SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. Though both have improved since 2014 however the average score of the latter in 2017 is still lower than it was in 2008.

### Country-level performance, IIAG Infrastructure sub-category

In 2017, the highest scoring country in *Infrastructure* is Seychelles (87.2), followed by Mauritius (83.0), Morocco (70.4), Egypt (69.3) and Botswana (67.2). In contrast, the five lowest scoring countries were Sierra Leone (24.2), Angola (21.8), South Sudan (16.9), Eritrea (11.3) and Somalia (9.9).



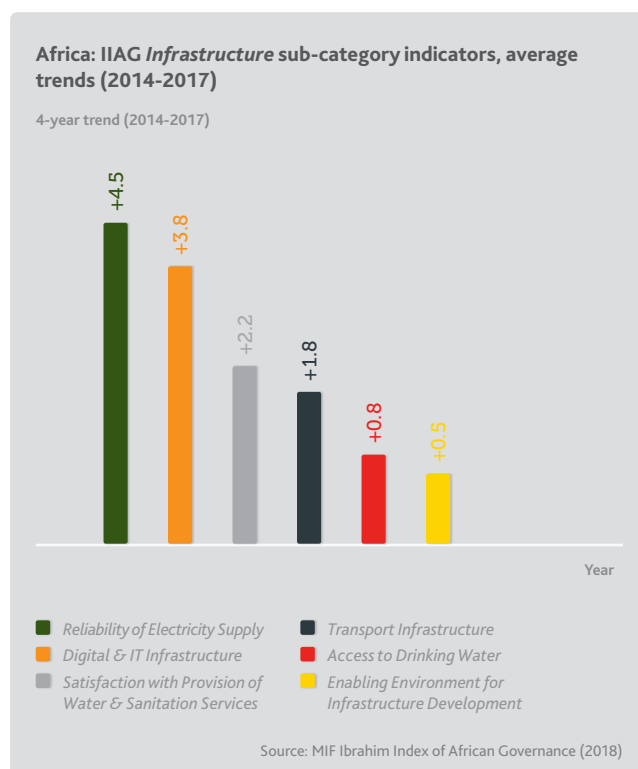
## African average trends since 2014 in IAG Infrastructure sub-category

Since 2014 *Infrastructure* is the IAG's most improved sub-category in the Index, improving by +2.2. 41 countries have improved their score between 2014 and 2017, versus only 13 who have deteriorated over this period. Egypt (+15.7), Ghana (+15.6) and Senegal (+11.7) have improved the most between 2014 and 2017, whereas Malawi (-8.5), Mauritius (-7.9) and Mauritania (-7.3) have seen the largest declines over this period.

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

*Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services* has also experienced a recovery since 2014. The African average score improved by +2.2 between 2014 and 2017, with an average annual improvement of +0.73 beginning to turn around an average annual decline of -0.53 prior to 2014. However, this trend hides a notable discrepancy between countries. While 17 countries have improved their score between 2014 and 2017, 16 countries have simultaneously declined, while one has experienced no change and 20 countries are still lacking data for this indicator. Ghana (+45.5) is the most improved country, followed by Senegal (+31.1) and Egypt (+23.2). Mauritius (-31.1), Sierra Leone (-18.1) and Guinea (-16.7) have experienced the largest declines. As with *Reliability of Electricity* the average score of 42.6 is still low.

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



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

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

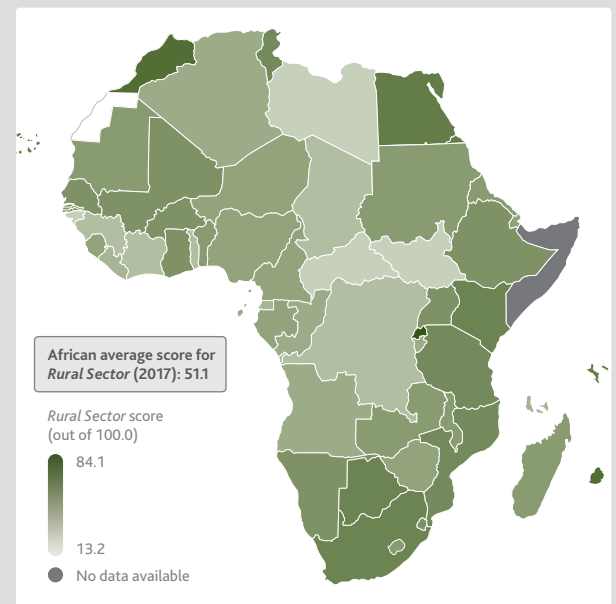
Both the *Rural Sector* (+0.9) and *Public Management* (+0.8) sub-categories have also improved since 2014, in both cases reversing a trend of -0.6 between 2008 and 2014. The rate of improvement has increased from an annual average trend of -0.10 to +0.30 for *Rural Sector* and +0.27 for *Public Management*.

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

### Country-level performance, IAG *Rural Sector* sub-category

In 2017, the highest scoring country in *Rural Sector* was Rwanda (84.1), followed by Mauritius (80.1), Morocco (79.1), Egypt (74.6) and Cabo Verde (72.9). In contrast, the five lowest scoring countries were Chad (31.0), CAR (21.4), Guinea-Bissau (20.5), South Sudan (18.4) and Libya (13.2).

African countries: IAG *Rural Sector* sub-category scores (2017)



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

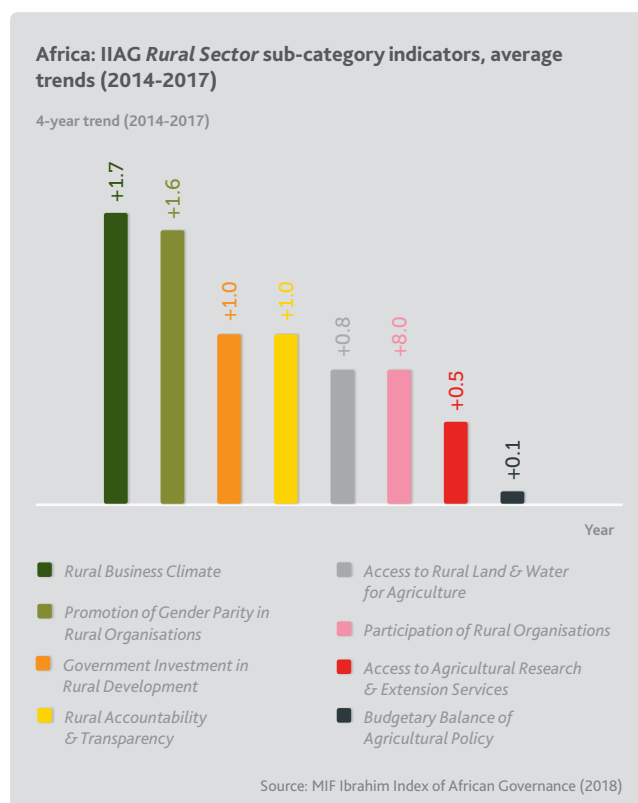


## African average trends since 2014 in IIAG Rural Sector sub-category

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

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

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



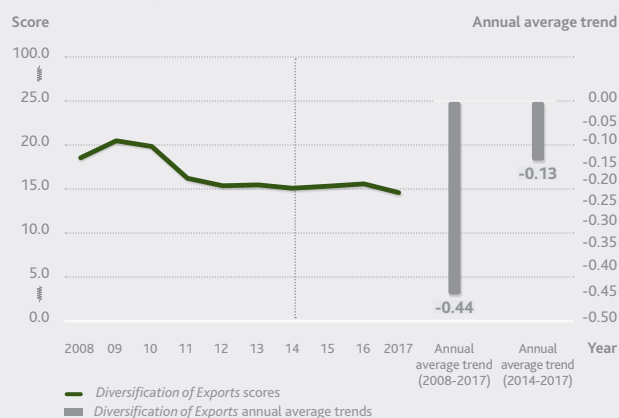
*Government Investment in Rural Development* has also experienced a recovery following 2014 (+1.0), arresting an annual average deterioration of -0.55 prior to 2014, with the following years recording an annual average improvement of +0.33. However, despite the progress made, the 2017 African average score of 52.3 remains below the score in 2008 (54.6). This is due to the fact that only six countries deteriorated between 2014 and 2017, in comparison to 27 between 2008 and 2014. The improvements have been more modest with only 11 countries increasing their score since 2014. 34 countries have seen their score remain the same over this period. The biggest improvements between 2014 and 2017 have come from Comoros (+25.0) and Nigeria (+25.0). Meanwhile, Ethiopia (-18.8), Democratic Republic of Congo (-17.3), Guinea-Bissau and Guinea (both -12.5) have seen the biggest declines.

## SPOTLIGHT

### Diversification of exports: a real challenge

Agenda 2063 Priority Area 4.3: Economic Diversification and Resilience, can be measured by proxy using the IIAG indicator *Diversification of Exports*. This is the IIAG's lowest scoring indicator with a continental average of 14.7, suggesting a challenging environment for progress in this Priority Area.

**Africa: IIAG *Diversification of Exports* indicator, average scores & annual average trends (2008-2017)**



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

## SPOTLIGHT

### Findings from IIAG *Business Environment* sub-category

The *Business Environment* sub-category can indicate if there is a conducive environment for achieving key components of Goal 1: High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Wellbeing for All, Goal 4 Transformed Economies and Job Creation, and SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth. Concerningly, it is the only sub-category within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* to have deteriorated between 2014-2017, although the rate of deterioration has slowed significantly. The annual average deterioration of -0.75 between 2008 and 2014 has decreased to -0.13 between 2014 and 2017. Overall 30 countries have deteriorated while 21 countries have improved. Three countries experienced no change.

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

### Improving *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*: rule of law, accountability, education and welfare appear key

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

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

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

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

Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)

\*excluding indicators used within the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category



## SPOTLIGHT

### Citizens' perceptions on a citizen-centred Agenda

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

By far the highest priority for everyday Africans is SDG 8, "decent work and economic growth" – an area where governments are widely seen as doing a particularly poor job.

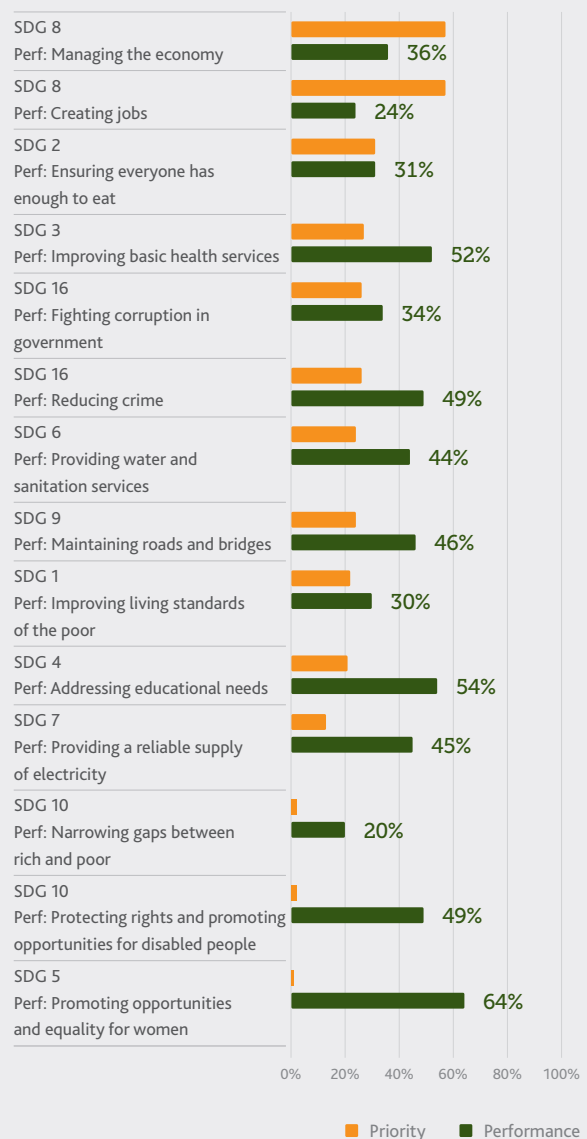
Seven other SDGs capture high popular attention (see Figure 1): SDG 2: zero hunger, SDG 3: good health and well-being, SDG 16: peace, justice and strong institutions, SDG 9: industry, innovation and infrastructure, SDG 6: clean water and sanitation, SDG 1: no poverty, and SDG 4: quality education.

Even in sectors that don't rank as highly as jobs and food, such as gender equality and climate change, Afrobarometer findings indicate significant support for action. Seven in 10 Africans endorse equality for women as political leaders and landowners. Similarly, among those who have heard of climate change, three-quarters (76%) want action to stop or mitigate it.

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

Unfortunately, the highest-priority sectors often record the worst government performance. With regard to SDG8, for example, significant majorities across Africa rate their governments poorly on both managing the economy (58%) and creating jobs (73%). Even with the extra incentives for action associated with the 2030 Agenda, citizens do not yet see their governments achieving the successes that will be required to reach SDG targets.

SDG priority vs. government performance | 34 countries | 2016/2018



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

SDG 1: no poverty, SDG 2: zero hunger, SDG 3: good health and well-being, SDG 4: quality education, SDG 5: gender equality, SDG 6: clean water and sanitation, SDG 7: affordable and clean energy, SDG 8: decent work and economic growth, SDG 9: industry, innovation and infrastructure, SDG 10: reduced inequalities, SDG 16: peace, justice and strong institutions





## Section 03

# The measurability of the Agendas

---

<b>3.1 AGENDA 2063 AND AGENDA 2030: QUANTIFIABILITY IS VARIABLE</b>	<b>64</b>
Agenda 2063 Targets and indicators	64
• Not all measures are quantifiable	64
• Not all Targets have indicators	65
Agenda 2030 indicators	66
• One fifth of SDGs' indicators with no internationally established methodology or standard	66
<b>3.2 IN AFRICA: DATA AVAILABILITY AND STATISTICAL CAPACITY REMAIN A CHALLENGE</b>	<b>67</b>
Statistical capacity on the continent: progress but still a major challenge	67
• Statistical development in Africa: good progress	67
• National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and country statistical capacity: still low	70
Spotlight - The status of National Strategies for Development of Statistics: PARIS21	72
Data availability: weak coverage and limited openness	74
• The current state of publicly available statistics	74
Spotlight - The impact of weak data coverage for the SDGs	77
Civil registration and vital statistics: the first step	78

# The measurability of the Agendas

## 3.1 AGENDA 2063 AND AGENDA 2030: QUANTIFIABILITY IS VARIABLE

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

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

### AGENDA 2063 TARGETS AND INDICATORS

#### Not all measures are quantifiable

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

#### Targets

Classification of target measurability	Number of targets	% of total number of targets
Measurable with statistical data at member state level	133	52.2
Measurable count at member state level	29	11.4
Dichotomous target regarding continental initiatives	48	18.8
Qualitative target regarding continental initiatives	26	10.2
Aspirational and qualitative target at either national or continental level which is not clearly quantifiable	19	7.5

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)

#### 1. Clearly quantifiable

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

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

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

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

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



## 2. Less clearly quantifiable: qualitative wording

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

## 3. Not clearly quantifiable: aspirational

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

## Not all Targets have indicators

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

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

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

### Indicators

	Number targets	Number of targets with at least one assigned core indicator	% of targets with at least one assigned core indicator per aspiration	Distribution of targets with at least one assigned core indicator across aspirations
Aspiration 1	113	22	19.5	44.9
Aspiration 2	37	7	18.9	14.3
Aspiration 3	26	5	19.2	10.2
Aspiration 4	18	3	16.7	6.1
Aspiration 5	18	1	5.6	2.0
Aspiration 6	24	8	33.3	16.3
Aspiration 7	19	3	15.8	6.1
Total	255	49	19.2	100.0

Source: MIF own analysis (2019)

## AGENDA 2030 INDICATORS

### One fifth of SDGs' indicators with no internationally established methodology or standard

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

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

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

#### SDG data tier classification (February 2019)

	Number of SDG indicators	% of SDG indicators
Tier I	101	43.5
Tier II	84	36.2
Tier III	41	17.7
Multiple tiers	6	2.6
Total	232	100.0

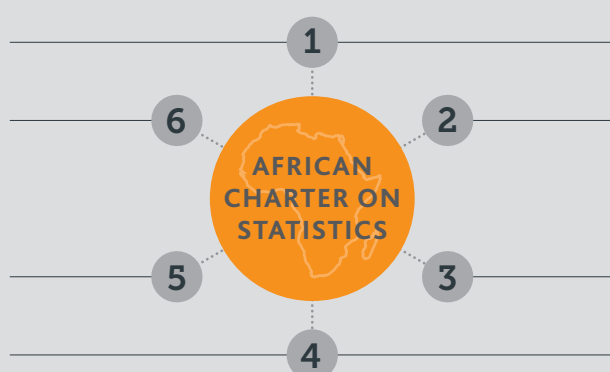
Source: IAEG-SDGs (2019)

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

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

#### Statistical development in Africa: good progress

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



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

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

**The African Union (AU) Institute for Statistics (2018):** the AU Institute for Statistics in Africa (STATAFRIC) opened in Tunis (Tunisia) in 2018. Capacity building in the realms of production and use of statistics has been one of the recurrent themes in integration initiatives on the continent.

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

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

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

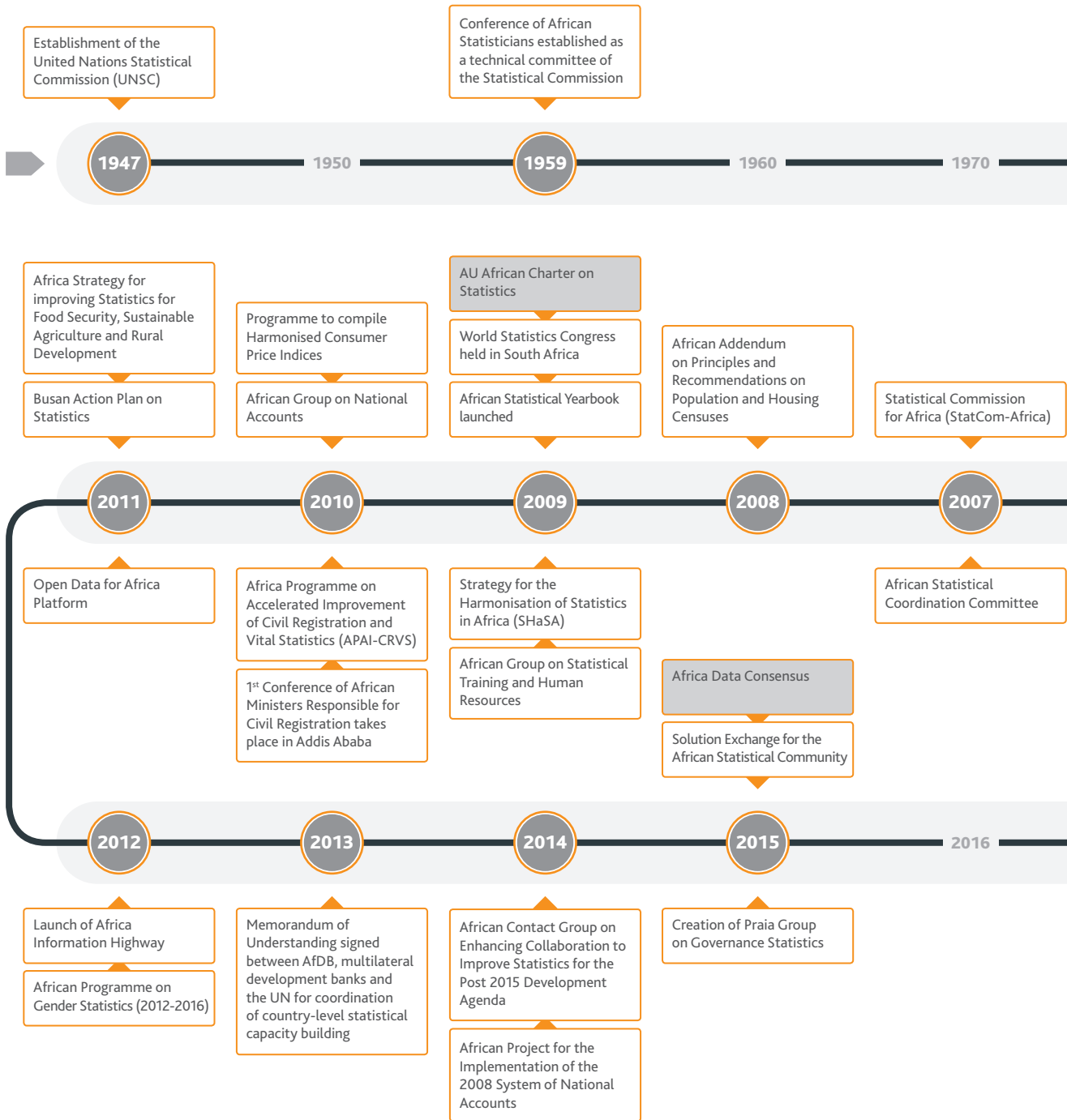
The Praia Group is currently producing a handbook on governance statistics for National Statistical Offices (NSOs). The handbook will be submitted to the Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in November 2019 and presented to the Statistical Commission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

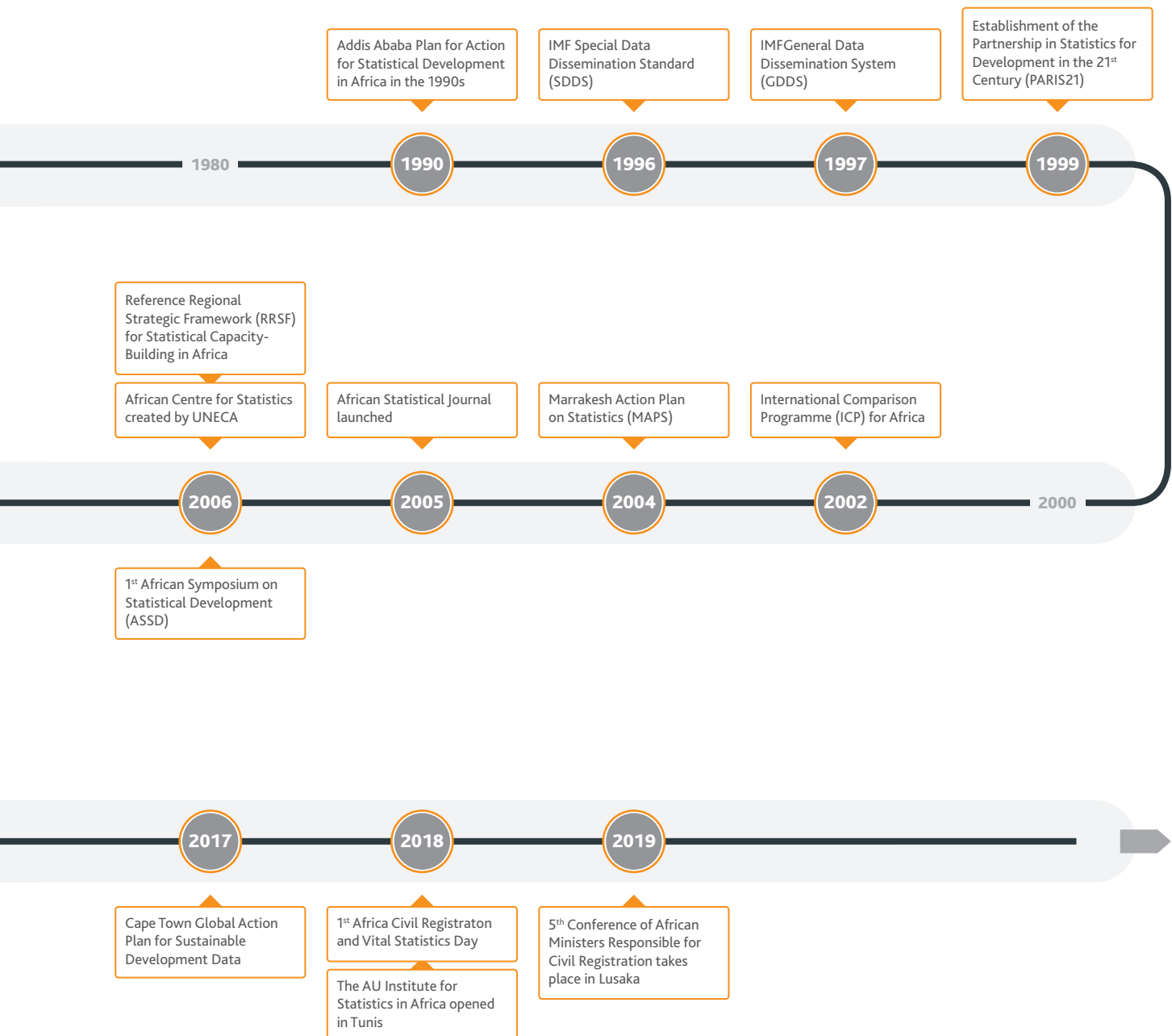
**Africa Data Consensus (2015):** a strategy for implementing the data revolution in Africa that aims to create a new statistical landscape, opening the field of data production and dissemination to state and non-state actors.

The core ideas:

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

### Improving statistical capacity in Africa: an overview

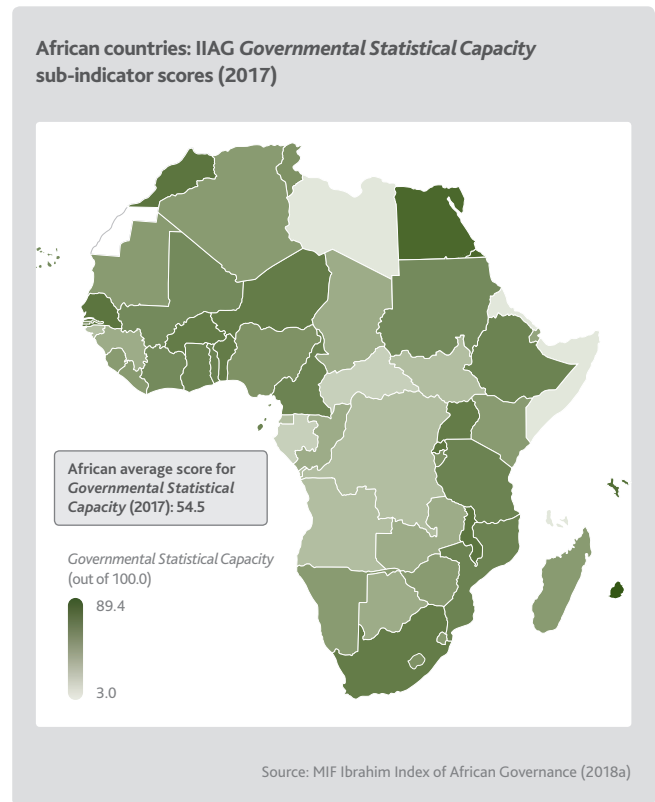
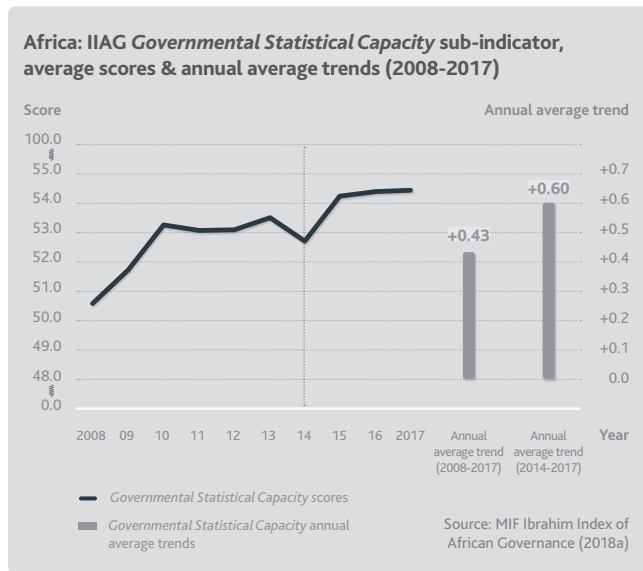




Source: MIF (2016) updated

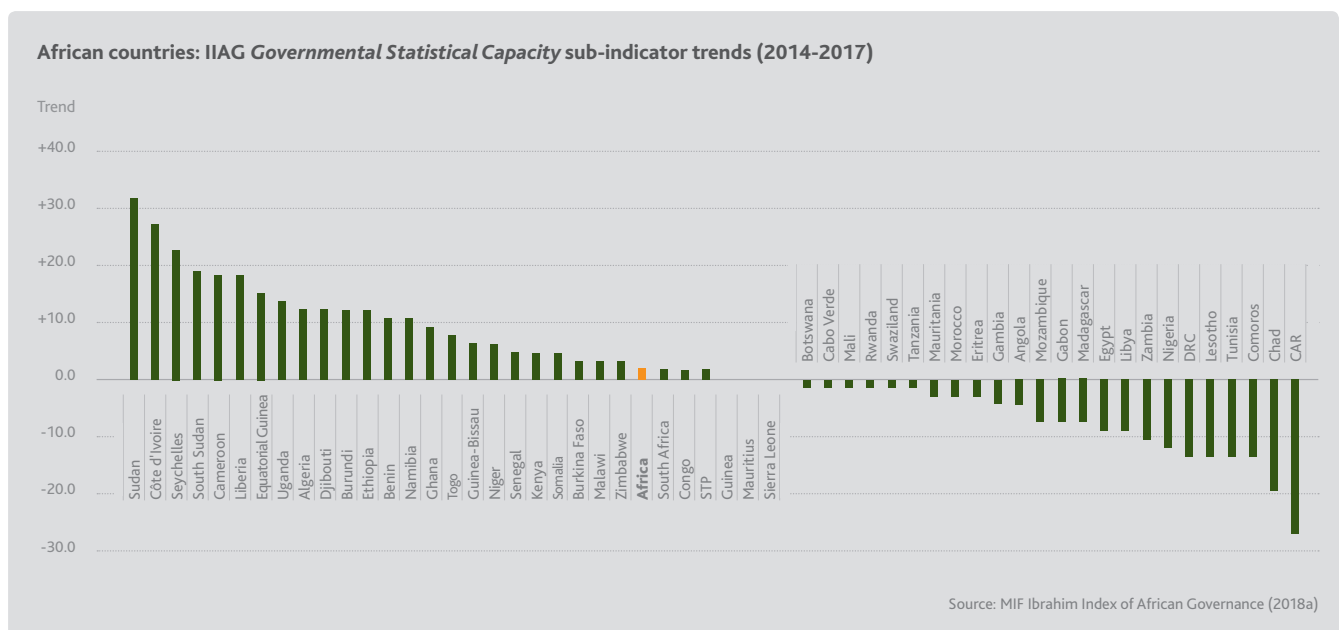
Statistical capacity constitutes a nations' ability to collect, analyse, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. Quality statistics are essential for all stages of evidence-based decision-making, which include monitoring of social and economic indicators; allocating political representation and government resources; guiding private sector investment; and information for the international donor community for programme design and policy formulation.

### National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and country statistical capacity: still low



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

Mauritius, Egypt and Seychelles are the only three countries to obtain a 2017 score higher than 80.0 (89.4, 86.4 and 80.3, respectively). Somalia and Libya's scores are lower than 10.0 (4.5 and 3.0, respectively).



Since 2014, when the implementation of the FTYIP started, the continental average score for *Governmental Statistical Capacity* has increased by +1.8. While Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire and Seychelles have strengthened their statistical capacity the most during the period 2014-2017 (+31.8, +27.2 and +22.7, respectively), the largest deteriorations have been those of the CAR, Chad and Comoros (-27.2, -19.7 and -13.7, respectively). While Liberia, Sudan and Togo have shown the largest improvements in the ten-year period (+46.9, +42.4 and +30.3, respectively), Comoros, Libya and Botswana have registered the largest declines (-36.4, -25.8 and -19.7, respectively).

### 1. Inadequate funding and limited autonomy of the NSOs.

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

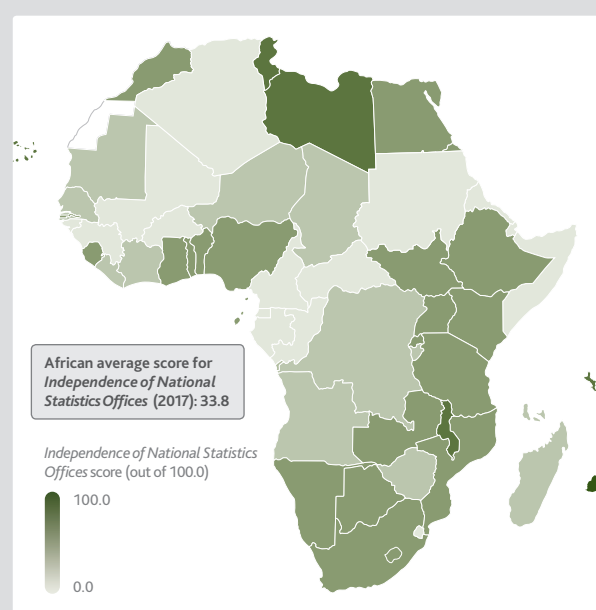
The 2017 African average score for the IAG sub-sub-indicator *Independence of National Statistical Offices* only amounts to 33.8 (out of 100.0). Of the 54 African countries covered, 15 of them score 0.0. Only Mauritius obtains a score of 100.0, meaning that its NSO has autonomy to collect data of its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

### 2. Limited data availability

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

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

**African countries: IAG Independence of National Statistics Offices sub-sub-indicator scores (2017)**



Source: MIF Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018b)

During the past ten years (2009-2018), 39 African countries, home to 711.1 million citizens, have conducted a PHC. This means that only just over half (54.4%) of the continent's population live in a country where a census has been conducted during the period 2009-2018.

In DRC, Eritrea and Somalia, the last PHC was conducted before 1990, almost 30 years ago, one generation.

Household surveys are also a key source of data for developing countries in which fully functioning vital registration and administrative systems do not exist and information gaps are the largest. Over the past ten years (2009-2018), 45 African countries have conducted at least once one of the three main types of international household survey programmes: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS).

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

### 3. Data accessibility and use

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

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

#### Poor data quality

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

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

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



## SPOTLIGHT

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

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

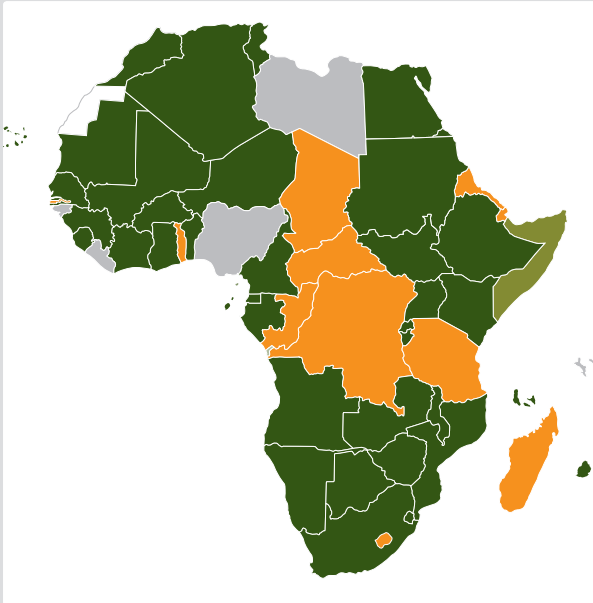
A NSDS is expected to provide a country with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire NSS. The NSDS should take into account national, regional and international

needs, serve as a framework for international and bilateral assistance, be a part of the country's development and poverty reduction strategy, and follow international data standards including quality.

NSDS status - May 2019	Count of African countries
No strategy	1
Completed, awaiting adoption	5
Implementation	37
Expired	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>



### African countries: NSDS status (May 2019)



■ Implementation ■ Expired ■ Completed, awaiting adoption ■ No strategy

Source: PARIS21 (2019)

As of May 2019, of the 54 African countries, 37 had a NSDS that was being implemented and a further five (Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Nigeria and Seychelles) had a complete NSDS document but its adoption by the government was still pending. On the other hand, for 11 countries the strategy was expired and one (Somalia) had no strategy. Of the 11 countries with an expired NSDS document, two (Chad and Eritrea) had already planned their next NSDS and five had it being designed (CAR, Djibouti, Gambia, Tanzania and Togo). Somalia was not designing nor had planned one.

## DATA AVAILABILITY: WEAK COVERAGE AND LIMITED OPENNESS

### The current state of publicly available statistics

#### 1. Data coverage

Open Data Watch's Open Data Inventory (ODIN) assesses the coverage and openness of statistics produced by NSSs as published on the official website of the NSOs. Coverage refers to the availability of statistical indicators in 21 data categories grouped into social, economic, and environmental statistics clusters. Openness refers to the way in which the data are made available. The five criteria of

coverage assessed are: indicator coverage and disaggregation, data available last 5 years, data available last 10 years, first administrative level, and second administrative level. The five criteria of openness assessed are: machine readable, non-proprietary, download options, metadata available and terms of use.

#### Statistical Data Coverage

Source: Open Data Watch (2019)

Coverage subscore by data category, African average (%)	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend 2015-2018*	
<b>SOCIAL STATISTICS SUBSCORE</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>●</b>
Education outcomes	40.8	33.8	25.8	26.7	-14.1	●
Education facilities	35.1	31.0	19.6	22.4	-12.7	●
Population & vital statistics	47.4	36.9	32.6	37.5	-9.9	●
Health outcomes	35.3	32.6	25.8	28.9	-6.3	●
Gender statistics	28.7	23.4	21.1	24.5	-4.1	●
Poverty & income	29.8	21.1	21.0	28.1	-1.7	●
Reproductive health	35.9	32.1	30.7	35.0	-0.9	●
Crime & justice	.	.	12.7	15.9	+3.2	●
Health facilities	36.0	35.3	41.5	43.6	+7.6	●
<b>ECONOMIC &amp; FINANCIAL STATISTICS SUBSCORE</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>●</b>
International trade	79.1	55.0	57.7	57.5	-21.6	●
National accounts	49.5	38.3	38.5	40.1	-9.4	●
Labor	41.0	33.7	29.1	34.2	-6.8	●
Money & banking	55.7	51.8	41.7	51.0	-4.7	●
Price indexes	40.5	34.8	34.1	47.7	+7.2	●
Government finance	40.4	53.2	50.0	49.7	+9.3	●
Balance of payments	56.4	60.3	56.0	66.0	+9.6	●
<b>ENVIRONMENT SUBSCORE</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>●</b>
Energy use	14.5	9.1	4.4	7.7	-6.8	●
Land use	25.5	21.9	23.6	23.9	-1.7	●
Built environment	37.6	37.4	34.7	37.0	-0.6	●
Pollution	6.4	4.5	5.5	8.4	+2.0	●
Resource use	28.3	24.0	28.6	39.8	+11.5	●
<b>All Categories</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>●</b>

\*For Crime & justice data category, the trend is for 2017-2018 only as there are no more data years available

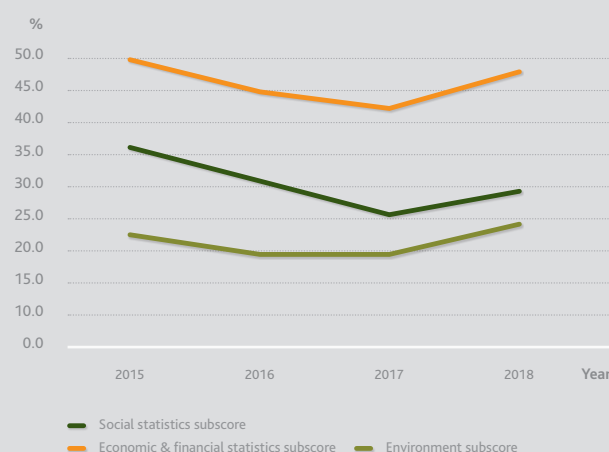
The 2018 African average coverage score for the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster is the highest, amounting to 47.9%. This means that African countries, on average, satisfy almost half of the criteria for data coverage across all data pertaining to the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster. Compared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

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

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

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

**Africa: Coverage subscore by data category, average percentage scores (2015-2018)**



Source: Open Data Watch (2019)

## 2. Data openness

### Statistical Data Openness

Source: Open Data Watch (2019)

Openness subscore by data category, African average (%)	2015	2016	2017	2018	Trend 2015-2018*
<b>SOCIAL STATISTICS SUBSCORE</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>+14.9</b> ●
Crime & justice	.	.	15.8	17.3	+1.5 ●
Education facilities	19.6	31.3	23.0	26.5	+7.0 ●
Population & vital statistics	25.7	35.5	35.8	38.8	+13.0 ●
Education outcomes	21.3	38.3	33.4	35.7	+14.4 ●
Health facilities	19.8	27.9	33.0	35.5	+15.7 ●
Health outcomes	20.6	36.4	34.0	40.4	+19.8 ●
Reproductive health	24.5	41.7	37.4	45.1	+20.6 ●
Poverty & income	16.6	35.3	37.6	40.0	+23.4 ●
Gender statistics	17.0	31.5	34.6	40.6	+23.6 ●
<b>ECONOMIC &amp; FINANCIAL STATISTICS SUBSCORE</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>+19.1</b> ●
Balance of payments	20.2	28.9	25.0	34.7	+14.5 ●
Government finance	18.3	29.8	32.0	34.1	+15.8 ●
Money & banking	17.4	27.0	26.6	35.5	+18.1 ●
International trade	21.5	37.7	36.4	39.8	+18.3 ●
Labor	23.2	38.5	36.0	41.6	+18.4 ●
National accounts	23.6	39.1	40.6	44.1	+20.5 ●
Price indexes	19.8	37.4	43.4	48.2	+28.4 ●
<b>ENVIRONMENT SUBSCORE</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>+10.6</b> ●
Energy use	13.8	10.4	6.4	10.2	-3.6 ●
Pollution	8.3	8.7	9.6	13.7	+5.4 ●
Resource use	19.8	26.8	28.0	32.9	+13.1 ●
Land use	16.0	25.7	30.8	33.3	+17.3 ●
Built environment	22.8	38.1	39.4	43.9	+21.1 ●
<b>All Categories</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>+14.9</b> ●

\*For Crime & justice data category, the trend is for 2017-2018 only as there are no more data years available

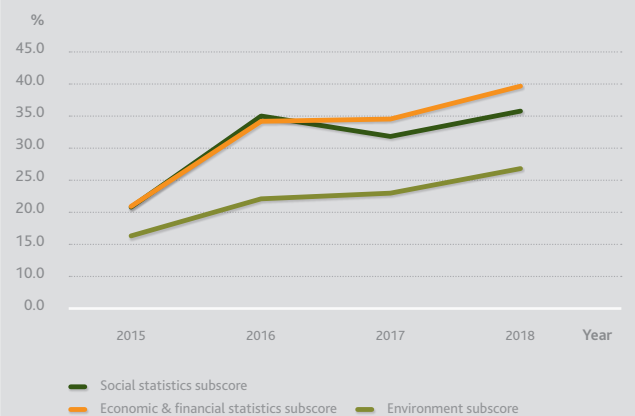
As with coverage, the 2018 African average openness score for the data categories pertaining to the Economic & Financial Statistics cluster is the highest (39.7%). This means that the way these data are made available in the websites of the NSOs of African countries, on average, meets nearly 40.0% of ODIN's data openness criteria. Comparatively, African countries, on average, only comply with 35.6% and 26.8% of the criteria for data openness in the cases of the Social Statistics and Environment clusters, respectively.

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

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

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

**Africa: Openness subscore by data category, average percentage scores (2015-2018)**



Source: Open Data Watch (2019)



## SPOTLIGHT

### The impact of weak data coverage for the SDGs

#### SDG data availability on African countries

Sustainable Development Goal	Total number of indicators*	Percentage of indicators with data
1	12	25.0
2	14	57.1
3	26	69.2
4	11	54.5
5	14	21.4
6	11	18.2
7	6	66.7
8	17	58.8
9	12	66.7
10	11	45.5
11	15	6.7
12	14	14.3
13	9	0.0
14	7	14.3
15	14	42.9
16	23	26.1
17	25	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>37.8</b>

\* A total of 11 indicators are repeated

For Africa, the shortage of data to measure progress on SDGs is a primary challenge. The SDG database dissemination platform

from UNStats has only data for 91 indicators for Africa (37.8% of the total).

For topics under SDGs 1 (No poverty), 5 (Gender equality), 6 (Clean water and sanitation), 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), 12 (Responsible consumption and production), 13 (Climate action), 14 (Life below water) and 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions), less than 30.0% of indicators have data on African countries.

#### Data sources of SDG indicators on Africa

Data Source Type	Share (%)	
	1990-2005	2006-2016
Country or country-adjusted	22.8	33.5
Estimation	42.9	36.0
Global monitoring	7.7	10.6
Modelling	5.6	5.8
Others	21.0	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

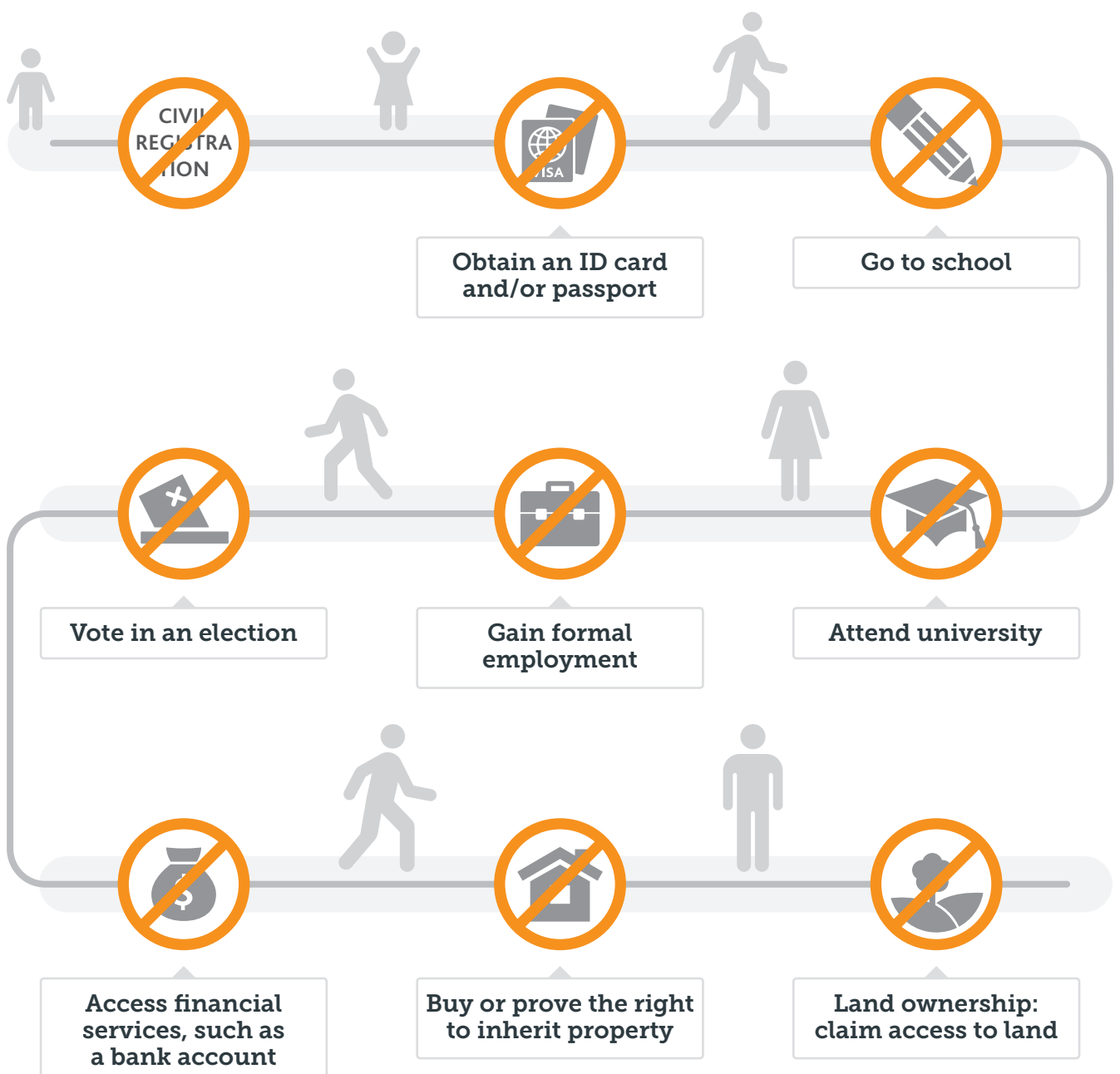
There is a shortage of country and country-adjusted data for African countries in the global SDG database, with the source types of most data points being either estimation, global monitoring or modelling.

Source: AU/UNECA/AfDB/UNDP (2017)

### Civil registration and vital statistics: the first step

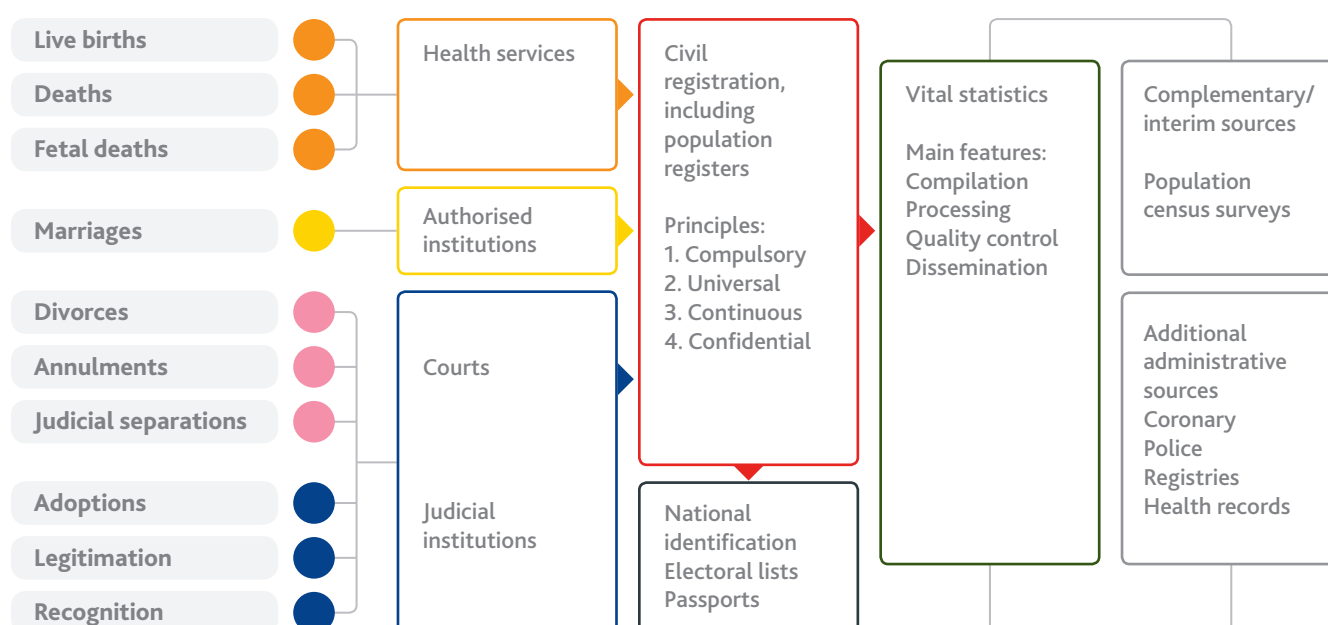
**Civil registration** is the recommended source for vital statistics. It constitutes the means by which countries maintain continuous and complete records of vital events such as births and deaths. A civil registration system is a critical element for establishing the legal identity of individuals, providing them with access to public services and securing basic human rights. Civil registration is required for an individual to: go to school; attend university; gain formal

employment; vote in an election; access financial services, such as a bank account; obtain a passport and/or ID card; buy or prove the right to inherit property; as well as land ownership and the ability to claim access to land. Proper civil registration is also critical to define adequate public policies, based on the right assessment of needs and demand.



According to the third revision of the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System (2014), the components of a vital statistics system are: legal registration; statistical reporting of vital events; collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics pertaining to those events.

### Civil registration and vital statistics system



Source: UNStats (2014)

Some main challenges have hindered the development of fully functioning civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems in African countries:

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

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

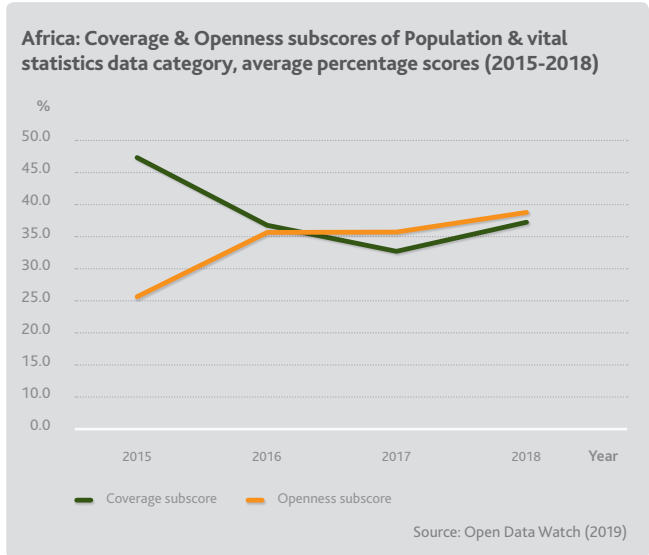
While the available data points on coverage rate of the birth registration system in Algeria, Libya, Tunisia and Djibouti are higher than 90.0%, they are all outdated (2001 for Algeria, Libya and Tunisia, 2006 for Djibouti).

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

The IIAG indicator *Civil Registration* assesses the existence of a functioning birth and death registration system and the ability of citizens to obtain birth and death certificates in a reasonable period and at no charge. The 2017 African average score for the IIAG indicator *Civil Registration* is 60.4, having only increased by +0.7 since 2015, the first year with data available from source. Since 2014, when the implementation of the FTYIP started, eight African countries have even seen their *Civil Registration* IIAG scores decline. The largest deteriorations have been those of Malawi (-62.5), Congo, Seychelles and Sudan (-25.0 each).

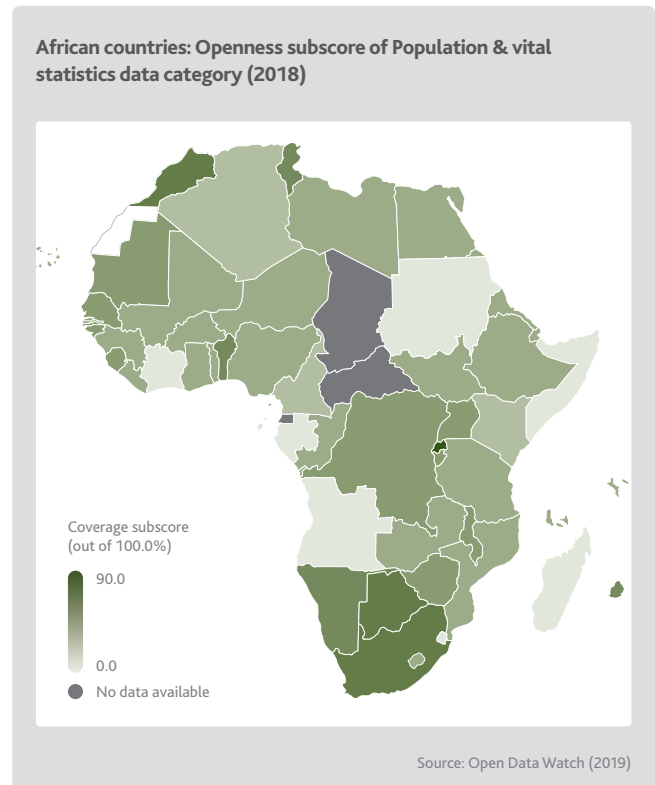
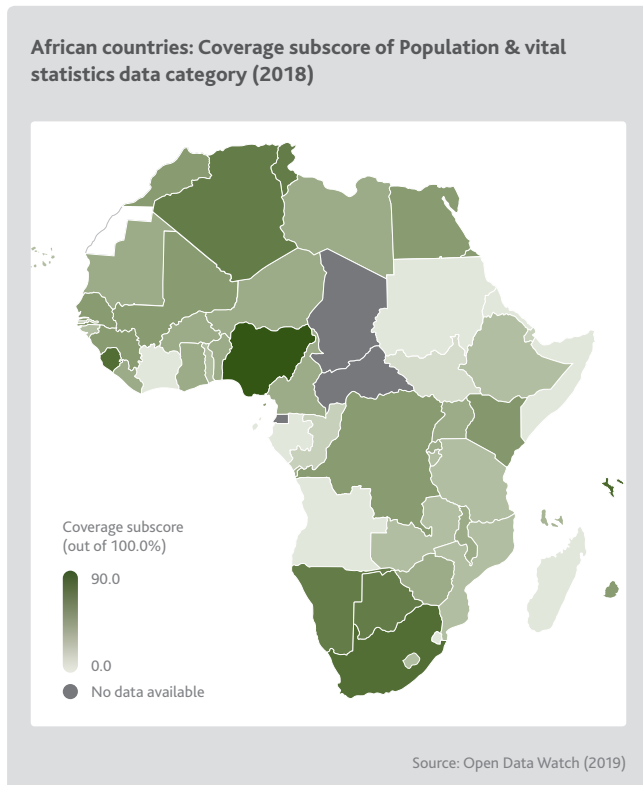
Of the 21 data categories included in the ODIN dataset, the African average Coverage sub-score for the Population & vital statistics data category has deteriorated by -9.9 percentage points, the fourth largest deterioration during the four years with available data (2015-2018). In 2018, African countries, on average, meet only 37.5% of ODIN's criteria for data coverage in the case of Population & vital statistics.

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



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

As for data openness criteria, in 2018, only four African countries met 70.0% or more: Rwanda (90.0%), Botswana (70.0%), Morocco (70.0%) and South Africa (70.0%).





### The Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### The World Bank Group's Identification for Development (ID4D) Initiative

Instituted in 2014, the World Bank Group's Identification for Development (ID4D) Initiative recognises the enabling and transformational role of identification systems in achieving several of the SDGs and advancing progress in many areas such as social protection, women and girls empowerment, financial inclusion, governance, healthcare, digital development and humanitarian response. The ID4D High-Level Advisory Council, has been co-chaired by then World Bank CEO Kristalina

Georgieva and UNs Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed. Comprised of eminent practitioners and thought leaders from the public and private sector, the Advisory Council provides strategic guidance and amplifies the global narrative of the Initiative and considers emerging trends and challenges, including new technologies, privacy and data protection, migration, and displacement.



Acronyms	84
References	85
Notes	90
Project team	91

## ACRONYMS

---

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	INE	National Statistical Institute
AAPA	Addis Ababa Plan of Action	IT	Information Technology
ACB	African Central Bank	LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
ACS	African Center for Statistics	MAPS	Marrakesh Action Plan on Statistics
ACDEG	African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ACHR	African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	MIF	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
AfDB	African Development Bank	MPA	Millennium Partnership for Africa's Recovery
AGA	African Governance Architecture	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
AIB	African Investment Bank	NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	NSOs	National Statistical Offices
AMDC	African Mineral Development Centre	NSS	National Statistical System
AMF	African Monetary Fund	OAU	Organisation of African Unity
APAI-CRVS	Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	ODA	Overseas development assistance
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism	ODIN	Open Data Inventory
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture	OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ARFSD	Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment	PHC	Population Housing Census
ARV	Anti retroviral drugs	PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
ASF	African Standby Force	RECs	Regional Economic Communities
ASSD	African Symposium on Statistical Development	RRSF	Reference Regional Strategic Framework
AU	African Union	SAATM	Single African Aviation Market
AUC	African Union Commission	SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
AUDA-NEPAD	First Development Agency of the African Union - New Partnership for Africa's Development	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CAP	Common African Position on Post-2015 Development Agenda	SDGC/A	Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa
CAR	Central African Republic	SDI	Solemn Declaration Index
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
CEWS	Continental Early Warning System	SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	STATAFRIC	RIC – The African Union Institute for Statistics in Africa
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	STP	São Tomé and Príncipe
FTYIP	First Ten-Year Implementation Plan for Agenda 2063	TB	tuberculosis
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System	TRIPS	Trade-related Aspects on Intellectual Property Rights
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
GIMAG	Gender in my Agenda	UHC	Universal Health Care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	UN	United Nations
HLPF	High Level Political Forum	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal indicators	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICP	International Comparison Programme	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ID	Identification	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
ID4D	Identification for Development	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
IIAG	Ibrahim Index of African Governance	UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNStats	United Nations Statistics Division
		VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews
		WHO	World Health Organization

## REFERENCES

### AGENDA 2063, AGENDA 2030 AND PUBLIC GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

#### 1.1. THE AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063

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

African Union (AU) (2019a). Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. <https://au.int/agenda2063/overview>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU) (2019b). Agenda 2063-SDGs. <https://au.int/ea/statistics/a2063sdgs>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. Popular Version. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-aww>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

The Conversation (2016). Peace and prosperity continue to elude Africa five decades on. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-conversation>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

##### Ten-year implementation plans and key priority areas

African Union (AU) Agenda 2063-SDGs. <https://au.int/ea/statistics/a2063sdgs>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015a). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015b). Agenda 2063: Framework Document. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-nepad>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union Commission (AUC), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (2017). First Ten Year Implementation Plan Core Indicators Profile Handbook for Member States. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-handbook>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Ministerial Committee on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 (2017). Progress Report on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-progress>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (2019a). About Us. <https://www.nepad.org/who-we-are/about-us>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (2019b). Agenda 2063. <https://www.nepad.org/cop/agenda-2063>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (2019c). History: Interactive Timeline. <https://www.nepad.org/history>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (2019d). NEPAD in Brief. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-nepad-women>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (2019e). NEPAD officially becomes the African Union Development Agency. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-nepad-au>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Africa (2017). Revamped APRM is now tracking African Union Governance commitments. Should it still be voluntary?. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-aprm>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

#### 1.2 THE UN 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs

##### An economic, social and environmental 15-year agenda

African Union (AU) Agenda 2063-SDGs. <https://au.int/ea/statistics/a2063sdgs>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU) (2014). Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-cap>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Independent Research Forum (IRF) (2018). Africa's Agenda 2030: Channelling the SDGs towards inclusive, resilient and accountable development. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-irf>. Accessed 11 October 2018.

The Hunger Project Global Advocacy (2014). MDGs to SDGs: Top 10 Differences. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-thp>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20.html>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2019a). Background of the Sustainable Development Goals. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-undp>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2019b). Millennium Development Goals. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-mdg>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) (2012). Resolution 66/288: the future we want. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-fww>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) (2015). Resolution: 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-2030>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2019). Post-2015 Development Agenda. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-unodc>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG) (2019). Roadmap for Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2019-2021. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-finance>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations (UN) (2015). Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-outcome>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-transform>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

##### Country voluntary reviews on four-year cycles

Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (2018). Concept Note: Theme: Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies (ECA/RFSD/2018/INF/1). <http://mif.media/gr-2019-arfsd>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

---

High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2017). Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-ctgap>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) (2018). Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews: The 2019 Edition. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-vnr>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Our World in Data (2018). SDG Tracker: Measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sdg-tracker.org/>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2017). Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) Tool to facilitate mainstreaming of SDGs into national and local plans. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-ria>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Development Group (UNDG) (2015). MAPS: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support for the 2030 Agenda, UNGD Concept Note. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-maps>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (2017). Integrating Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national development plans. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-uneca>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

#### **Spotlight: Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 Joint monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (2017). Africa Report on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063: Issues Paper (E/ECA/ARFSD/3/8). <http://mif.media/gr-2019-goals>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU). Agenda 2063-SDGs. <https://au.int/ea/statistics/a2063sdgs>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2017). 2017 Sustainable Development Report: Tracking Progress on Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-agendas>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office on Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA). Concept Note: Strengthening Partnerships to Accelerate Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 in Africa. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-concept>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU), United Nations (UN) (2018). AU-UN Framework on Implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 (Development Framework). <http://mif.media/gr-2019-framework>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa (2019). Africa 2030: Sustainable Development Goals Three-Year Reality Check. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-reality>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (2019). Fifth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development. <https://www.unece.org/arfsd2019>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

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

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

African Union (AU) (2019). Agenda 2063-SDGs. <https://au.int/ea/statistics/a2063sdgs>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (2017). Integrating Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national development plans. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-uneca>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

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

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018a). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) Report. <http://mif.media/2018-index>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018b). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). Variable used: Overall Governance. <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (2019a). 2019 Africa SDG Index and Dashboard Report. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-sdg-report>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) (2019b). 2019 Africa SDG Index and Dashboard Report: Country Results. Variable used: 2019 Africa Index Score (0-100). <http://mif.media/gr-2019-sdg-report>. Accessed 4 October 2019.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

## ASSESSING AFRICA'S READINESS FOR BOTH AGENDAS

### 2.1 ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION

#### Core overlaps in the Agendas and the IIAG

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

#### Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

### 2.2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

#### Core overlaps in the Agendas and the IIAG

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

#### Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (2016). Equality and empowerment through access to justice: views on health: Background Paper. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-bmj>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2019). IIAG insight: how is Africa achieving universal health coverage? <http://mif.media/uhc>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

Ndizera, V. and Muzee, H. (2018). A critical review of Agenda 2063: Business as usual? African Journal of Political Science and International Relations, 12: 142-154. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-pdfs>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

ScalingUp Nutrition (2015). Nutrition and the Sustainable Development Goals. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-nutrition>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

World Health Organization (WHO) (2018a). Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Variable used: Skilled health personnel, data by country. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-who>. Accessed 18 September 2019.

World Health Organization (WHO) (2018b). Health promotion and the agenda for sustainable development, WHO Region of the Americas. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-whous>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe (2019). Annex: Health-related targets, by thematic area. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-whoeu>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

### 2.3. WOMEN AND YOUTH INCLUSION

#### Core overlaps in the Agendas and the IIAG

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

#### Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

### 2.4 SECURITY, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

#### Core overlaps in the Agendas and the IIAGs

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

#### Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

### 2.5 PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

#### Core overlaps in the Agendas and the IIAG

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

---

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform (2019). Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>. Accessed 13 October 2019

#### **Challenges and priorities: IIAG key findings**

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

#### **Spotlight: Citizens' perceptions on a citizen-centered Agenda**

Afrobarometer (AFR) (2019). Taking stock: Citizen priorities and assessments three years into the SDGs. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-afr>. Accessed 13 October 2018.

## **THE MEASURABILITY OF THE AGENDAS**

### **3.1 AGENDA 2063 AND AGENDA 2030: QUANTIFIABILITY IS VARIABLE**

#### **Agenda 2063 Targets and indicators**

African Union Commission (AUC) (2015). Agenda 2063: First Ten-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-first>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

#### **Agenda 2030 indicators**

Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) (2019). Tier Classifications for Global SDG Indicators. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-unstats>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

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

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

Africa Programme for Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS) (2019). Fifth Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration. <http://www.apai-crvs.org/CR5>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU) (2019a). List of countries which have signed, ratified/ acceded to the African Charter on Statistics. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-stats>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU) (2019b). Pan-African Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC). <https://au.int/en/ea/statistics/statafric>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

African Union (AU) (2019c). Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). <https://au.int/en/ea/statistics/shasa>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP) (2018). AU Institute for Statistics in Africa opens doors in Tunisia. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-tap>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Development Initiatives (DI) (2017). Key Facts on Household Surveys. <http://devinit.org/post/key-facts-on-household-surveys/>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2016). Strength in Numbers. <http://mif.media/sin>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018a). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). Variable used: Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018b). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). Variable Used: Independence of National Statistics Offices. <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

PARIS21 (2019). Cape Town Global Action Plan (CTGAP). <http://mif.media/gr-2019-paris21>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Praia Group on Governance Statistics (2017a). Praia Group on Governance Statistics: Activities. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-praia>. Accessed 12 October 2019.



Praia Group on Governance Statistics (2017b). Praia Group on Governance Statistics: Background, Mandate, Structure, Membership. <http://www.ine.cv/praiagroup/>. Accessed 12 October 2019.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2019). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS): Surveys. <https://mics.unicef.org/surveys>. Accessed 8 October 2019.

United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Population Division (2019). World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision. Variable used: Total Population - Both Sexes. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-population>. Accessed 9 October 2019.

United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Statistics Division (UNStats) (2019a). 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme: Census dates for all countries. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-census>. Accessed 8 October 2019.

United Nations Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Statistics Division (UNStats) (2019b). Demographic and Social Statistics: World Population and Housing Census Programme. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-monitoring>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Union (AU), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2015). Africa Data Consensus. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-adc>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (2019). The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program: Available Datasets. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-dhs>. Accessed 8 October 2019.

World Bank (2019a). Data on Statistical Capacity. <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity/>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

World Bank (2019b). Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS): Datasets. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-lsms>. Accessed 8 October 2019.

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

PARIS21 (2019). 2019 NSDS Progress Report: National Strategies for the Development of Statistics. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-nsds-progress>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

PARIS21 (2017a). About PARIS21. <https://paris21.org/about-paris21>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

PARIS21 (2017b). National Strategies for the Development of Statistics. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-nsds>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

#### **Data availability: weak coverage and limited openness**

Open Data Watch (2018). Open Data Inventory 2018/19 Methodology Report. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-odi>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Open Data Watch (2019). Open Data Inventory Dataset (2015-2018), standard weights. All variables used. <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/data/download>. Accessed 2 October 2019.

#### **Spotlight: The impact of weak data coverage for the SDGs**

African Union (AU), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) (2017). 2017 Sustainable Development Report: Tracking Progress on Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-agendas>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

#### **Civil registration and vital statistics: the first step**

Africa Programme for Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS) (2019a). About APAI-CRVS. <http://www.apai-crvs.org/about-apai>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Africa Programme for Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS) (2017). Africa Programme for Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics: Costed Strategic Plan 2017-2021. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-crvs>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Africa Programme for Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS) (2019b). Ministerial Conferences. <http://www.apai-crvs.org/ministerial-conferences>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Ikubaje, J. G., Bel-Aube, N. S. (2016). Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Effective Public Sector Governance and Service Delivery in Africa. *Open Journal of Political Science*, 06: 179–185. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-scirp>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2016). Strength in Numbers. <http://mif.media/sin>. Accessed 13 November 2019.

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). <http://mif.media/2018-iiag-report>. Accessed 21 November 2018.

Open Data Watch (2019). Open Data Inventory Dataset (2015-2018), standard weights. Variables used: Coverage subscore, Population & vital statistics; Openness subscore, Population & vital statistics. <https://odin.opendatawatch.com/data/download>. Accessed 2 October 2019.

United Nations (UN) (2018). Handbook on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems: Management, Operation and Maintenance, Revision 1. <http://mif.media/fr-2019-crvs>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Statistics Division (UNStats) (2014). Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System: Revision 3. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-undesa>. Accessed 13 October 2019.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Statistics Division (UNStats) (2019). Demographic and Social Statistics: Coverage of Birth and Death Registration. Variables Used: Birth Coverage; Death Coverage; Year. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-unsd>. Accessed 4 October 2019.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Open Data for Development Network (OD), World Wide Web Foundation (2016). The Africa Data Revolution Report 2016. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-adrr>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

World Bank (2019a). Identification for Development (ID4D): About Us. <https://id4d.worldbank.org/who-is-involved>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

World Bank (2019b). Identification for Development (ID4D) Initiative brochure. <http://mif.media/gr-2019-id4d>. Accessed 11 October 2019.

## NOTES

---

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

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

### About the IIAG

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### About this report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To get in touch with MIF's Research Team about this report, please contact: [research@moibrahimfoundation.org](mailto:research@moibrahimfoundation.org)

## PROJECT TEAM

---

### Foundation Research Team

Name	Title
Nathalie Delapalme	Executive Director – Research and Policy
Yannick Vuylsteke	Head of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance
Camilla Rocca	Head of Research
Diego Fernandez Fernandez	Senior Analyst
Ines Schultes	Junior Researcher
Oliver Ben Chandler	Junior Researcher
Callum Etches	Research Intern

### Foundation Design Team

Name	Title
Maria Tsirodimitri	Head of Design
Styliani Orkopoulou	Graphic Designer

### Advisory Council

Name	Organisation
Abdoulie Janneh	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
Dr Comfort Ero	International Crisis Group
Dr Roberta Gatti	World Bank
Arancha González	International Trade Centre
Dr Ali Hadi	Department of Mathematics and Actuarial Science, American University in Cairo
Dr Daniel Kaufmann	National Resource Governance Institute
Prof. Eddy Maloka	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
Claire Melamed	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
Dr Kevin Urama	African Development Bank Group
Dr Daniel Zovatto	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance







South Africa, Swaziland and Namibia have registered the largest deteriorations in IAG's *Property Rights* indicator since 2014

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

*Access to Record of State-owned Companies* is the second lowest scoring of all 102 IAG's indicators

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

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

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

*Diversification of Exports* is the lowest scoring of all 102 IAG's indicators

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

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

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

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

National Statistical Offices are weakened by inadequate funding and limited autonomy

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

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

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

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


Only 8 African countries have a birth registration system with a coverage rate over 90%

Only 3 African countries have a death registration system with a coverage rate over 90%



**mo.ibrahim.foundation**

 /MolbrahimFoundation

 @Mo\_IbrahimFdn #IIAG

 moibrahimfoundation

