AGENDA 2063

The Africa We Want

First Ten Year Implementation Plan (2013-2023)

Core indicators Profile Handbook for Member States

March 2017

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRING	Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EAC	East African Community;
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GNI	Gross National Income
HIV	Human imuno deficiency various
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILO	The International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Surveys
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICs	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MVA	Manufacturing value added
NCSH	National Centre for Health Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NTBs	Non-tariff barriers
ODA	Oversees Development Assistance
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
R&D	Research and Development
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLM	Sustainable land management
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
STEM	Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Agreement
U.S	United States
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-IGME	The United Nation Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
WHO	World Health Organisation
WHS	World Health Survey
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization),

WTO	World Trade Organization

Acknowledgements

I. Introduction

This Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) Core Indicator Handbook is part of the FTYIP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The AU Summit of June 2015 that adopted the FTYIP directed that an M&E Framework be developed and used by Member States, RECs, AU Organs, and Continental Stakeholders as UN-ECA, AfDB to ensure that the results expected at all levels of the FTYIP execution are tracked.

The M&E Framework document which this Handbook is an integral part outlines the principles, the stakeholder responsibilities, the tools / platforms and other factors which define the framework. As such the focus of this introductory chapter will only be on the purpose, the preparatory process, the selection of the core indicators-links with the SDGs and the identification/components of the indicator reference sheet associated with the Handbook.

Purpose

The Handbook has been developed to serve the following purposes amongst others.

- To indicate to all stakeholders the areas of the Results Framework of the FTYIP which should be reported by Member States to the Regional Economic Communities
- To provide a standardized measurement process / systems which all Member States should adhere to in the preparation of their M&E Reports to the RECs
- To serve as guide in the collection, analysis and reporting by Member States

Preparatory and Validation Process

The preparatory process, led by the AUC/NEPAD was undertaken by a Technical Team comprising Planners, M&E Experts and Statisticians from the AUC/ NEPAD, AU Organs as the Pan African Parliament, RECS, UN-Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, The African Peer Review Mechanism, the African Capacity Building Foundation and Member States. The Technical Team developed the M&E Framework and this Handbook for validation and adoption by the African Union.

The validation process went through three main stages. There was a review of the output of the Technical Team by Director Generals' of Planning Ministries/Agencies of Member States and Planners/M&E Experts from the RECs. The outputs of this meeting were presented to the Special Technical Committee (STC) of the AU on Finance, Economy, Planning and Integration of the African Union for their review. The last validation process entailed the review and adoption by the AU Organs – the Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063, the Executive Council and the African Assembly.

Selection of the Core Indicators

The First Ten Year Implementation Plan results framework has **140** indicators. There was a consensus that there was the need to reduce the number in the interest of economy, efficiency and effectiveness at member state level. Those that were selected was termed Core and were to be reported by all member states to their respective RECs and those that were left (non-Core) are to be tracked and used by member states depending on their priorities.

In selecting the core indicators, the following criteria were used by the Technical Team in addition to being SMART as much as possible:

- Flagship Projects- all indicators related to the 12 flagship projects of the FTYIP were selected.
- Transformation Indicators – the FTYIP lays a huge emphasis on transformation in the following areas: science, technology and innovation skills revolution; job creating value addition manufacturing; gender parity / women and youth employment and empowerment etc. Indicators for these areas were selected.
- Integration Indicators- indicators that foster the integration of the continent – trade, movement of people, connectivity – road, rail, air, internet etc. were selected.
- Convergence with SDGs – without sacrificing the intent of the target under the FTYIP, every effort was made to have a common indicator between FTYIP targets and the corresponding / near corresponding targets of the SDGs. This was done to reduce the level of reporting by member states on both the FTYIP and the SDGs. The convergence indicators could be found in the Annex – of the M&E Framework Document
- Higher level indicators – impact / outcome indicators (depending on the circumstance) were also selected.
- National systems capabilities – the review of the national plans / visions of member states during the preparation of the Agenda 2063 Framework Document provided valuable insights as to the capabilities of member states in the collection of data for monitoring and evaluation purposes. These insights influenced the exclusion of some of the indicators.

Sixty three out of the 140 FTYIP indicators were selected as core Indicators. Seventy percent of the 63 core indicators are also indicators for the SDGs in corresponding thematic areas.

An Indicator Reference Sheet

Each indicator sheet(s) for the 63 core indicators has a reference number and a structure/ standardized heading for provision of information.

<u>Reference number</u>

An indicator with the reference number A**1-G3-P1-T2-I3** fits the following:

- A1- aspiration 1 of the seven aspirations of the Agenda 2063
- G3- goal 3 out of the 20 goals of the Agenda 2063;
- P1- priority area 1 under goal 3
- T2- target 2 under priority area 1 of goal 3
- I3- Means 3rd indicator out of the 63 core indicators.

The first four bullet points identify the core indicator within the context of FTYIP Results Framework. The last bullet point pinpoints the position of the core indicator within the range of 1-63

<u>Standardized headings</u>

There are three main headings with sub-headings in some cases. These are self-explanatory as per the information provided under them. Name wise and in sequence, they are:

- Description
- Plan for Data Acquisition
- Data Quality Issues

Structure of the Document

The Handbook is structured along the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063/FTYIP

- A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- An integrated Continent, Politically United and based on the Ideals of Pan Africanism and Vision of the African Renaissance
- An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law
- A Peaceful and Secure Africa
- Africa with strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics
- An Africa whose development is People driven, relying on the Potential of the African People
- An Africa as strong and influential Global Partner

Each of these seven chapters start with a summary table that shows the goal(s), the associated priority areas, the corresponding targets under each priority area and indicator for the target. Where applicable it shows the reference number of the corresponding SDG indicator. After this table come the indicator reference sheets that fall under that aspiration.

ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

Priority Area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work	Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%	GNI per capita	8.1.1
	Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	Unemployment rate	8.5.2
	Reduce Youth and Women unemployment rate by 2% per annum		
	Reduce 2013 unemployment rate for vulnerable groups by at least 25%		
2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	Reduce (Improve) the 2013 Gini coefficient by at least 20%. Reduce income inequality by at least 20%	Gini coefficient	10.2.1

	Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	b) Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	2.2.1
	Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	% of population with access to safe drinking water	6.1.1
4. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services	Access and use of electricity and internet is increased by at least 50% of 2013 levels	a)% of population with access to electricity	7.1.1
		b) % of population using electricity	
		c)% of population with access to internet	
		d) % of population using internet	

Indicator 1: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita

Indicator Reference: A1 - G1 – P1 – T1 – I1

DESCRIPTION

Definition
Gross National Income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the standard measure of the value of final goods and services produced by a country during a period minus the value of imports. While GDP is the single most important indicator to capture these economic activities, it provides only a limited measure of people's material living standards.

GNI per capita is based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and is converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Data are in current international dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions.

Computation

GNI = Gross Domestic Product (GDP) + Net Income

Unit of measurement: US Dollars

Disaggregated by: Rural/Urban

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method: [R1]

Data Source: Country statistics bureaus World Bank. Refer to http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This is a per capita measure, and does not take into consideration the disparities between the very rich and the very poor. GNI and GDP measure only part of the economic dimension of sustainable development. Both economic measures do not adequately capture people's material conditions including data from the informal sector

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: This is to be accompanied by a measure of equality (Gini Index)

OTHER NOTES

Indicator 2: Unemployment rate

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P1 – I2:

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force comprises all persons currently available for work and actively seeking work, and the sum of those that are employed and unemployed.
.
According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of unemployment, the "unemployed" comprise all persons above the age specified for measuring the economically active population, who during the reference period satisfy the following three conditions simultaneously:
"Without work" i.e., not in paid employment or self-employment, as specified by the international definition of employment;

"Currently available for work" i.e., available for paid employment or self- employment during the reference period (or shortly after); and
"Seeking work" i.e., had taken specific steps in a specified recent period (typically the last four weeks) to seek paid employment or self- employment.

A special provision applies to persons without work who made arrangements to start work at a date subsequent to the reference period (future starts). These persons are classified as "unemployed" irrespective of their job- search activity, provided they were without work during the reference period and currently available for work.

"Seeking work" means taking active steps to look for work such as registration at public or private employment exchanges, direct application to employers, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places, placing or answering newspaper advertisements, seeking assistance of friends or relatives, looking for financial resources, land, building, machinery or equipment, or permits or licenses to establish own enterprise.

Computation

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force}}$$

Unit of measurement:
Person(s)

Disaggregated by:
Age
Sex: Male, Female
Vulnerability: Vulnerable populations include disabled, indigenous people, religious and ethnic minorities
Rural/Urban

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

National surveys and census (analyse national demographic data together with statistics on status of employment among eligible population)

Data Source:

| National Household surveys |
| National census |
| National publications |
| International Labour Organization's online database: |
| http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page137.jspx?_afrLoop=18902 207419471&clean=true#%40%3F_afrLoop%3D18902207419471%26clean%3Dtrue%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D66gebznrw_163 |

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

When unemployment is high, some people become discouraged and stop looking for work; they are then excluded from the labour force. This implies that the unemployment rate may fall, or stop rising, even though there has been no underlying improvement in the labour market.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 3: Prevalence of underweight among children under 5

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P2 – T6 – I3

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
The percentage of children aged 0–59 months, whose weights are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age groups in the international reference population.

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic under nutrition. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all-underweight, i.e. both moderate and severe underweight combined.

The reference population is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards. The standards are based on more than 8,000 children from Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman and the United States of America. These children were selected based on their exposure to an optimal environment for proper growth including recommended infant and young child feeding practices, good healthcare, non-smoking mothers, and other factors associated with good health outcomes.

Rationale:

Under-five underweight prevalence is an internationally recognized public health indicator for monitoring nutritional status and health in populations. Child nutritional status is monitored more closely than adult nutritional status

Computation:

The weights of children under five years of age are compared with the weights given in the standard reference population for each age group. The percentage of children underweight is the aggregate of the number of children underweight divided by the number of children weighed multiplied by 100.

$$Percentage\ of\ children\ underweight = \frac{Number\ of\ children\ underweight}{Total\ number\ of\ children\ who\ were\ weighted} \times 100$$

.

Unit of measurement:
Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Sex: Male, Female

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method:

Data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) , if the data were collected within the previous two years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the targeted areas; or 2) primary data collected via Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and national nutrition surveys.

It should be noted that when comparing estimates within a country over time or across countries, these estimates should be based on the same reference population.

Data Source: Population-based survey, national household surveys and official DHS data
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection Data should be collected in the targeted areas for baseline, mid-term, and final reporting. DHS and MICS are generally conducted every three-to-five years. Some countries conduct national nutrition surveys annually. . Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country Analysis Indicators of malnutrition generally show differences between rural and urban locations and among socioeconomic groups. In some countries, child nutrition may vary across geographical areas, and/or ethnic groups. Gender differences may also be more pronounced in some social and ethnic groups than in others Reporting: Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There are some problems with data collection and compilation that may affect the reliability of nutritional status indicators, such as: The underweight indicator reflects body mass relative to chronological age and is influenced both by the height of the child, and weight-for-height. Its composite nature complicates its interpretation. For example, the indicator fails to distinguish between short children of adequate body weight and tall, thin children. The accuracy of nutritional status indicators depends on proper measurements in age, weight, and height. For example, only those children with month and year of birth recorded and with valid height and weight measurements are included in the calculations. In April 2006, the WHO released the WHO Child Growth Standards to replace the widely used National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)/WHO reference population. Studies have shown important differences between these two reference populations, especially during infancy. Therefore, to allow for comparability over time, the anthropometric indicators will have to be analysed using both the NCHS/WHO and the new WHO Child Growth Standards.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: While underweight prevalence is a useful indicator to assess overall nutritional status of the population, stunting and wasting prevalence are also useful indicators for tracking trends in child malnutrition. Stunting, also known as low height-for-age, measures levels of cumulative deficient growth associated with long-term factors, including chronic insufficient daily protein intake. This indicator is defined as the percentage of children under five whose heights are less than two standard deviations below the median height for the age of the standard reference population. Wasting, also known as low weight-for-height, indicates in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss, often associated with acute starvation or severe disease. This indicator is defined as the percentage of children under five whose weights are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for height of the reference population. When possible, all three indicators (underweight, stunting, and wasting) should be analysed and presented since they measure and reflect different aspects of child nutrition.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Year	Baseline	Target	Remarks/Comments

Indicator 4: Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P2 – T4 – I4

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
The share of the population that uses any type of improved drinking water supplies.

Drinking water is defined as water used for ingestion, food preparation and basic hygiene purposes.

An improved drinking water source is a facility that, by nature of its construction, is protected from outside contamination in particular from contamination with faecal matter. Improved drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water. Users of bottled water are considered to have access to improved sources only when they have a secondary source which is of an otherwise improved type. Improved drinking water sources do not include unprotected wells, unprotected springs, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if the secondary source is not improved) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels.

Rationale
Use of an improved drinking water source is a proxy for measuring access to safe drinking water. Improved drinking water sources are more likely to be protected from external contaminants than unimproved sources either by intervention or through their design and construction. Greater access to improved drinking water sources is important as it contributes to lowering the incidence of many diseases in developing countries.. Given the lack of nationally representative data on drinking water quality and safety and the high costs and technical difficulties of collecting such information at a large scale, the Inter-agency Expert Group on MDG Indicators endorsed the use of this indicator on the use of an improved drinking water source as a proxy for access to safe drinking water.

Computation

$$\text{Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water} = \frac{\text{number of people who use an improved water source}}{\text{total urban or rural population}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:
Percentage
Disaggregated by:
Urban, rural

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method:

Sample surveys and censuses provide an estimate of what facilities are actually used by the population interviewed, at the time of measurement, including those constructed by different actors and excluding those that have fallen into disrepair and are no longer in use. For these reasons, data from surveys and censuses are deemed more reliable and objective than administrative records.

From 2008, the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund (WHO/UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) separated drinking water sources into three categories:
  i.   Piped connections on premises (into dwelling, plot or yard)
  ii.   Other improved drinking water sources
  iii.   Unimproved water sources.

In 2012, the JMP estimate separate "surface water" from the unimproved water sources.

Trends in the use of these three categories provide valuable information to programme managers and policy makers, but trend analysis is possible only when an adequate level of disaggregation of service categories is included in surveys.

Data Source:

Nationally representative household surveys that typically collect information about water and sanitation include Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), and the Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM). The survey questions and response categories pertaining to access to drinking water are fully harmonized between MICS and DHS.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection
The timeframe for the DHS and MICS surveys in any given country will be different. The DHS is implemented every 5 years, the MICS every 3 years, and the MICS does not always include mortality data. These surveys are not conducted on an annual basis in any given country so reporting on this indicator for a specific country can only be done when the above surveys are scheduled, which could be every 3-5 years.

Analysis

In order to classify drinking water service categories as "improved" or "not improved", data need to be collected by facility type. DHS and MICS surveys use the MDG classification of improved and unimproved drinking water sources as their standard response categories. Other sample survey instruments and censuses are encouraged to use a similar classification. Insufficient disaggregation of service categories is the most common problem for adequately assessing progress using this indicator.

Increasingly, people use bottled water as their main source of drinking water. Since bottled water is largely used for ingestion only, the DHS and MICS have included an additional question to determine what secondary source is used for other household purposes such as cooking or hand washing. Failure to record such information may mask the fact that many users of bottled water have access to piped drinking water as well.

Reporting

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

The proxy indicator does not reflect the time spent on getting water from improved sources not on premises. Sustainable access is currently not measured for reasons of a lack of common understanding of what constitutes sustainable access and how to reliably measure it.

The actual quality of source water is not measured directly and instead only assumed and thus may vary based on how well a specific source is protected.

This indicator does not specify a minimum available amount of water per capita per day, nor does it specify a distance to the source expressed either in the amount of time required to collect water or the actual distance in meters

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Year	Baseline	Target	Remarks/Comments

Indicator 5: Percentage of household with access to electricity

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – T4 – I5

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The percentage of household with access to electricity is defined as the number of households that can be connected to the national electricity grid system as a percentage of total number of households.

The total national electricity supply is given at a point in time. The number of households and their average consumption patterns are normally determined by the national electricity supply / providers / planners. Based on these, a determination could be made as to how the existing electricity supply could cover national households. The determination does not take into account the number of households who cannot be connected to the national grid because of affordability

Rationale:

Governments need the measure to develop and implement policies / strategies to ensure adequate supply of electricity at all times to satisfy household demands.

Computation

% of household with access to electricity = $\dfrac{\text{Total No. of households that could be connected to the national electricity grid}}{\text{the total number of households}}$ X 100

Disaggregated by:

Urban, rural

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- National Service Delivery Surveys
- National Household Surveys
- National Census.

Data Source:

- National Statistical Office for survey on households
- National Population Council / Authorities for Surveys on Households
- Ministries of Energy / Planning / National Electricity Regulatory Authorities for national electricity generation capacity

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection

Annual

Analysis

Reporting

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
Year	Baseline	Target	Remarks/Comments

Indicator 6: Percentage of household using electricity

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P4 – T8 – I6

DESCRIPTION

Definition

Proportion of households that are connected to the national electricity grid as a percentage of total number of households

Rationale:

Modern energy services are an essential component of providing adequate food, shelter, water, sanitation, medical care, education and access to communication. Lack of access to modern energy services contributes to poverty and deprivation and limits economic development. Furthermore, adequate, affordable and reliable energy services are necessary to guarantee sustainable economic and human development.

Computation

Percentage of households using electricity = $\dfrac{\text{Households connected to national electricity grid}}{\text{total number of households}} \times 100$

Disaggregated by:

Urban, rural

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

- National Service Delivery Surveys
- National Household Surveys
- National Census.

Data Sources:

- National Statistical Office for survey on households
- National Population Council / Authorities for Surveys on Households
- Ministries of Energy / Planning / National Electricity Regulatory Authorities for national electricity generation capacity
- IEA energy statistics: http://www.iea.org/statistics/topics/electricity/

- Other publicly available statistics, including US Agency for International Development (USAID) supported DHS survey data, the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection

Annual

Analysis

Analysis will be based on type of energy, type of users e.g. industrial, household, public utility, urban rural etc.

Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
Year	Baseline	Target	Remarks/Comments

Indicator 7: Percentage of population with access to the internet

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – T4 – I7

DESCRIPTION

Definition

The share of the population that has access to the internet as a percentage of total population.

The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer - it may also be by mobile-cellular telephone, other wireless devices, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.

Individuals having access and using the Internet refers to those that had access and used the Internet in the last 12 months from any location.

Rationale:
Internet access, and in particular broadband Internet access, has become a key infrastructure, a key pillar to industrialization and a fundamental driver for innovation. It is an important driver for economic growth and development and can help foster wellbeing, in particular by delivering a growing number of services and applications, including in the areas of business, health, education and governance.

This indicator is an important tool for monitoring progress on the availability of the benefits of new technologies (especially information and communications), because effective communication between those involved in the development process is not possible without the necessary infrastructure. Internet allows people to exchange experiences and learn from each other, enabling higher returns on investment and avoiding problems of duplication or missing information. The use of information and communication technologies can make governments more transparent, thereby reducing corruption and leading to better governance. It can help people in rural areas find out about market prices and sell their products at a better price. It can also overcome traditional barriers to better education by making books available online and opening the door to e learning.

Besides capturing the use of the Internet, this indicator is able to measure changes in Internet access and use. In countries where many people access the Internet at work, at school, at cybercafés or other public locations, increases in public access serve to increase the number of users despite limited numbers of Internet subscriptions and of households with Internet access. Developing countries especially tend to have many Internet users per Internet subscriptions, reflecting that home access is not the primary location of access.

Computation

Percentage of population with access to the internet = $\dfrac{\text{Population which can access Internet}}{\text{Total eligible population}} \times 100$

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Age
Sex (Male, female)
Urban, rural
Frequency of use

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

A growing number of countries are measuring the percentage of individuals using the Internet through household surveys. Surveys usually indicate a percentage of the population for a certain age range (e.g. 15-74 years old). The percentage of individuals using the Internet in this age range is used to estimate the percentage of individuals using the Internet for the entire population. Where surveys are not available, an estimate of the percentage of individuals using the Internet may be derived based on a number of indicators such as fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, fixed-telephone subscriptions, active mobile-broadband subscriptions and the income of the country.

Data Source:

Data are based on:
- Surveys generally carried out by national statistical offices or estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions.
- National household surveys
- User surveys conducted by national statistical agencies or industry associations

- Ministries of Communication and related agencies

- Internet user statistics (based largely on responses to an annual questionnaire that the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) sends to government telecommunication agencies (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/datacollection/)
- Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission

Where surveys are not available, an estimate of the percentage of individuals using the Internet may be derived based on a number of indicators such as fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, fixed-telephone subscriptions, active mobile-broadband subscriptions and the income of the country.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection
Annual

Analysis

Disaggregation by age, sex, rural/urban, type of access etc.

Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

While the data on the percentage of individuals using the Internet are very reliable for countries that have carried out official household surveys, they are much less reliable in cases where the number of Internet users is estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions. The data can be misleading because of multiple prepaid Internet accounts, free Internet access accounts or public Internet access such as Internet cafes. The methodology used to estimate the percentage of individuals using the Internet should always be described when presenting the data.

The quality of the Internet user data varies, and the quality of data for smaller developing countries is uncertain.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Triangulation and cross referencing

Year	Baseline	Target	Remarks/Comments

Indicator 8: Percentage of population using internet
Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – T4 – I8
DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This indicator refers to the percentage of the population with access and using internet.

The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer - it may also be by mobile-cellular telephone, other wireless devices, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.

Individuals having access and using the Internet refers to those that had access and used the Internet in the last 12 months from any location.

Rationale:

Internet access, and in particular broadband Internet access, has become a key infrastructure, a key pillar to industrialization and a fundamental driver for innovation. It is an important driver for economic growth and development and can help foster wellbeing, in particular by delivering a growing number of services and applications, including in the areas of business, health, education and governance.

This indicator is an important tool for monitoring progress on the availability of the benefits of new technologies (especially information and communications), because effective communication between those involved in the development process is not possible without the necessary infrastructure. Internet allows people to exchange experiences and learn from each other, enabling higher returns on investment and avoiding problems of duplication or missing information. The use of information and communication technologies can make governments more transparent, thereby reducing corruption and leading to better governance. It can help people in rural areas find out about market prices and sell their products at a better price. It can also overcome traditional barriers to better education by making books available online and opening the door to e learning.

Besides capturing the use of the Internet, this indicator is able to measure changes in Internet access and use. In countries where many people access the Internet at work, at school, at cybercafés or other public locations, increases in public access serve to increase the number of users despite limited numbers of Internet subscriptions and of households with Internet access. Developing countries especially tend to have many Internet users per Internet subscriptions, reflecting that home access is not the primary location of access.

Computation

% of population using internet = $\dfrac{\text{Total number of Internet users}}{\text{Total eligible population}}$ X 100

Unit of measurement:
Percentage

Disaggregated by:
Age Sex (Male, female) Urban, rural Frequency of use

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

A growing number of countries are measuring the percentage of individuals using the Internet through household surveys. Surveys usually indicate a percentage of the eligible population for internet use (e.g. 15-74 years old). The percentage of individuals using the Internet in this age range is used to estimate the percentage of individuals using the Internet for the entire population. Where surveys are not available, an estimate of the percentage of individuals using the Internet may be derived based on a number of indicators such as fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, fixed-telephone subscriptions, active mobile-broadband subscriptions and the income of the country.

Data Source:

- National statistical Survey reports on internet users based on the number of Internet subscriptions.
- National household surveys
- User surveys conducted by national statistical agencies or industry associations
- Internet user statistics are based largely on responses to an annual questionnaire that the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) sends to government telecommunication agencies (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/datacollection/)
- Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission

Where surveys are not available, an estimate of the percentage of individuals using the Internet may be derived based on a number of indicators such as fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, fixed-telephone subscriptions, active mobile-broadband subscriptions and the income of the country.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection: Annual

Analysis

Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

While the data on the percentage of individuals using the Internet are very reliable for countries that have carried out official household surveys, they are much less reliable in cases where the number of Internet users is estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions. The data can be misleading because of multiple prepaid Internet accounts, free Internet access accounts or public Internet access such as Internet cafes. The methodology used to estimate the percentage of individuals using the Internet should always be described when presenting the data.

The quality of the Internet user data varies, and the quality of data for smaller developing countries is uncertain.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Year	Baseline	Target	Remarks/Comments

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

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Target
1. Education and STI driven Skills Revolution	1. Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate	% of children in pre-school age attending pre school	
	2. Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%	Net enrolment rate by Sex and age in basic education level	
	3. Increase number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)	4.c.1
	4. Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%	Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex	

Indicator 9: Percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool

Indicator Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T 1– I09

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
The percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool is defined as the total number of official pre-primary age children enrolled in pre-primary education as a percentage of the total population in the official pre-primary education age.

Pre-primary (or pre-school) education (ISCED 0) is defined as the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, that is, to provide a bridge between home and a school-based atmosphere. ISCED level 0 programmes should be center or school-based, be designed to meet the educational and developmental needs of children at least three years of age, and have staff that are adequately trained (i.e., qualified) to provide an educational programme for the children.

Education is a process by which human beings and societies reach their fullest potential. Education is critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of people to address environment and social economic development issues. It is critical for achieving ethical awareness, values, and skills consistent with sustainable development and effective public participation in decision-making. As such education of every age cohort is key in realising demographic dividends as it empowers people to be productive, innovative and employable.

Rationale
Policy-makers concerned with children's access and participation in education need the indicator to determine the level of efforts required to achieve set goals in national development plans. Inadequate preparation at pre-school age has been shown to have impact on affective and cognitive development as well as achievement in later years. The goal is for all pre-school age children to access formal education by 2030

Computation

Percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool = $\dfrac{\text{Number of children of the official pre-school age enrolled in pre-school education}}{\text{Total number of children in pre-school age}} \times 100$

Unit of measurement

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Sex (Male, female)
Age
Geographic location

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

Surveys on number of children of official pre-school age enrolled in pre-school education
Estimates of number of children within the pre-school age – using birth registration records

Data Source:

Ministry's Educational Management Information System annual statistical reports
Population estimates / projections from National Population Commissions.
AU Education Observatory

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Lack of accurate data is a major problem when operationalizing the indicator. Population figures are estimated and enrolment data is subject to tabulation errors and missing data. Inaccurate population estimates and less than 100% returns of school questionnaires make enrolment rates unreliable. Inadequate data collection applications
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Development of online data collection software Capacity strengthening of Member States in data management Strengthening of national and continental EMIS ecosystems

Indicator 10: Net enrolment rate in basic education level

Indicator Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T 2– I10

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Net enrolment rate in basic education level is defined as the number of children of official primary school age (according to International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED), who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population.

This indicator is often analysed alongside the Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary Education (GER).

The customary or legal age of entrance to primary school is not younger than five years or older than seven years and in principle covers between six to eight years of full-time schooling. Where more than one system of primary education exists within a country, the most widespread or common structure is used for determining the official school age group. Primary education typically lasts until age 10 to 15.

Primary education normally consists of programmes designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. Life-skills are also taught including socialisation and sexuality education in the later years of primary school
Access to primary education is an accepted human right.
Net Enrolment Rate is considered to be a measure of the education coverage in a specific level of a country's education system.

Rationale

Policy-makers concerned with children's access and participation in education would find this indicator, alongside the Gross Enrolment Ratio or GER (defined later in "Linkages to Other Indicators"), particularly useful. A sharp discrepancy between the GER and the NER indicates that enrolled children enter late to the first grade or do not progress regularly through the grades and that the system's internal efficiency could be improved. Appropriate policies and measures could then be adopted to address problems of grade repetition and drop-out as well as bottlenecks with regard to retention in school.
This level of education is compulsory and therefore the indicator checks compliance to this accepted requirement.

Computation

To calculate the indicator, it is necessary to first determine the population of official primary school age, preferably by reference to the theoretical starting age and duration of ISCED97 Level 1 (primary education), for international comparability. Then, the number of pupils of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education is divided by the population for the same age group and the result is multiplied by 100.

$$NER_p^t = \frac{E_{p,a}^t}{P_{p,a}^t} \times 100$$

where :

NER_p^t = Net enrolment rate in primary education p in school year t

$E_{p,a}^t$ = Enrolment of the population of age group a in primary education p in school year t

$P_{p,a}^t$ = Population of age group a, which officially corresponds to primary education p in school

Net enrolment rates below 100 per cent provide a measure of the proportion of primary school age children who are not enrolled in primary school. Values below 100 alert policy makers to the need for policies that increase primary school enrolment in order to achieve the goal of UPE. Policies can target different populations of children depending on the characteristics of un-enrolled children. Some children may have entered school and then dropped out in subsequent years requiring policies to increase retention rates. Other children may never have entered school requiring policies that increase the economic, social or physical accessibility of schools.

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:
Sex (Male, female)
Age
Geographic location

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

Review secondary data from the Ministry's Educational Management Information System and annual statistical reports
Periodic surveys on basic education.

Data Source:

Ministry's Educational Management Information Systems
Annual statistical reports on basic education
AU Education Observatory

Among international surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and sometimes also Living Standards Measurement Studies and Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Surveys in Africa provide school attendance data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Lack of accurate data is a major problem when operationalizing the indicator.
Population figures are estimated and enrolment data is subject to tabulation errors and missing data. Inaccurate population estimates and less than 100% returns of school questionnaires make enrolment rates unreliable.
Inadequate data collection applications
Perverse incentives in data reporting

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Development of data collection software
Training of Member States
Strengthening of national and continental EMIS ecosystems

Indicator 11: Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics (STEM)
Indicator Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T3 – I11
DESCRIPTION

Definition
The proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics (STEM) is defined as the percentage of teachers qualified according to national standards by education level and type of institution.

Common standards will need to be agreed that can be applied to both public and private institutions. Qualified teachers have at least the minimum academic qualifications required by national standards for teaching STEM. STEM refers to the fields of study of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. It is typically used in addressing education policy and curriculum choices in schools from kindergarten through college to improve competitiveness in technology development, which in turn has a great influence on a country's social and economic development.

It is also the share of qualified teachers who have received organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching STEM in a given country. Number of teachers who have received the minimum academic qualifications required for teaching STEM at a particular level of education in the given country, expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers at the same level of education.

Rationale

This indicator measures the share of the teaching work force, which is pedagogically well trained in STEM. An increase in the value of this indicator suggests that more teachers have received the pedagogical training necessary to teach. It is also an indication of inputs towards building a scientific culture necessary for 21st century competences for employment, critical thinking and innovation, all required for social economic development

Computation

The formula for computing this indicator is as follows:
Divide the number of teachers in STEM at a specified level of education who have received the minimum academic qualifications required for teaching STEM by the total number of teachers at the same level of education, and multiply the result by 100.

$$\%T^t_{h,c} = (T^t_{h,c} / T^t_h) \times 100$$

where
$\%T^t_{h,c}$ is the percentage of teachers of level of education h who have the required qualifications in STEM in year t
$T^t_{h,c}$ is the total number of teachers of level of education h who have the required qualifications in STEM in year t
T^t_h is the total number of teachers of level of education h in year t

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Level (primary or secondary level)
Sex (Male, female)
By specific subject (e.g. Mathematics, Engineering, Biology….)

| Geographic location (region, urban/rural) |
| Type of institutions (public/private) |

| PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION |

Data Collection method:

Data will be extracted from Ministry of Education's reports and surveys.
Periodic surveys on secondary education

Data Source:

Ministry of Education
School census and surveys
School registers
Teacher records
AU Education Observatory
UNESCO: http://data.uis.unesco.org

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

| DATA QUALITY ISSUES |

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

This indicator does not take into account differences in teachers' experiences and status, teaching methods, teaching materials and variations in classroom conditions -- all factors that also affect the quality of teaching/learning. It should be noted that some teachers without these academic qualifications may have acquired equivalent pedagogical skills through professional experience.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Development of Teacher Qualification Frameworks to facilitate classification
Development of data collection tools

| OTHER NOTES |

Indicator 12: Secondary school net enrolment rate.
Indictor Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T4– I12
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Secondary school net enrolment rate is defined as the total number of students in the official age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes. Net Enrolment Rate is considered to be a measure of the education coverage in a specific level of a country's education system. Secondary education is the second stage found in formal education, beginning about age 11 to 13 and ending usually at age 15 to 18. **Rationale** The Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 16-25) calls for compulsory completion of secondary education. Policy makers use the indicator to track the extent at which progress towards the attainment of targets on secondary education in national development plans are being attained; the insights are used to re-design policy interventions **Computation** Secondary school net enrolment rate = $\dfrac{\text{Number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education}}{\text{Population eligible for Secondary education}} \times 100$
Unit of measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex (Male, female) Age Geographic location
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: The NER will be extracted from the Ministry's Educational Management Information System annual statistical reports.
Data Source: Ministry's Educational Management Information System annual statistical reports

Among international surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and sometimes also Living Standards Measurement Studies (http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTLSMS/0,,contentMDK:21610833~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:3358997,00.html) and Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Surveys in Africa (http://ghdx.healthdata.org/series/core-welfare-indicators-questionnaire-survey-cwiq) provide school attendance data.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Lack of accurate data is a major problem when operationalizing the indicator.
Population figures are estimated and secondary school net enrolment data is subject to tabulation errors and missing data.
Inaccurate population estimates and less than 100% returns of secondary school questionnaires make enrolment rates unreliable.
Inadequate data collection applications
Perverse incentives in data reporting

Definition of secondary education and attendant age ranges

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

Priority area	Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
1. Health and Nutrition	1. Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30%	% of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service	3.7.1
	2. Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%	a) Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1
		b) Neo-natal mortality rate	3.2.2
		c) Under five mortality rate	3.2.1
		d) % of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.	3.1.2
	3. Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	a) Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population	3.3.1
		b) TB incidence per 1000 persons per year	3.3.2
		c) Malaria incidence per 1000 per year	3.3.3
	4. Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%	% of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV	

Indicator 13: Percentage of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T1– I13

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Percentage of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service is defined as the number of women in the reproductive age who have access to sexual and reproductive health services divided the total number of women in the reproductive age multiplied by 100

Women in reproductive age refers to women who are in the age group 15 to 49. Health services of particular interest include those concerned with HIV counselling, testing, and treatment; diagnosis and treatment or sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and counselling, provision, and referrals for contraceptives. Other sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service includes contraceptives, prenatal care, abortion or post abortion care, voluntary counselling and testing, micronutrient supplementation, counselling and treatment for victims of rape or sexual assault, treatment of obstetric fistula.

Computation

At the **facility level** this indicator is calculated as follows:

$$\text{\% of women in the reproductive age who have access to sexual and reproductive health service} = \frac{\text{No. of women of reproductive age accessing SRH services in a defined period}}{\text{Total No. of clients using a specified SRH service}} \times 100$$

At the **population level** this indicator is calculated as follows:

$$\text{\% of women in the reproductive age who have access to sexual and reproductive health service} = \frac{\text{No. of women of reproductive age who report receiving any SRH services in the last 12 months}}{\text{Total No. of women of reproductive age surveyed who report being sexually active in the past 12 months}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Age (15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49)
- In school, out of school
- Marital status
- Urban, rural location
- Type of facility

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Facility-based data requires the total number of clients who sought specified SRH services in a given reporting period and the percentage of these clients who are women of reproductive age (15-49).

Population-based data requires the number of women of reproductive age (15-49) reporting use of specified SRH services in the past year and the number of women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having been sexually active in the past 12 months.

Data Source:

- Routine facility-based data collection; DHS or other nationally representative general population survey
- Population-based methods such as surveys that give an estimate of the coverage of health services
- Facility-based records (measuring service utilization only)

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

Analysis

Is done at member states level
 Reporting

Biennial

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

The correct interpretation of the data collected requires some population-based estimates to understand the magnitude of need in order to interpret increases or decreases in specific services used.

An increase in the number of young people seeking services does not necessarily mean an increase in the percent of young people with SRH needs or issues. The increase may well be attributable to other factors, such as an information campaign advertising the services or a health promotion program.

A challenge with tracking this indicator is that it depends on facilities having well-maintained and accurate records and logbooks, including age-specific records or at least records in age brackets allowing for disaggregation of young people from adults.

Moreover, the measurement of service utilization provides no information about the quality of services. In order to obtain a better understanding of the trends observed in utilization, these data should be complemented by measuring the quality and effectiveness of SRH services with additional indicators.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Use of additional indicator to assess the quality and effectiveness of SRH services.
Use of population-based estimates.

Indicator 14: Maternal mortality ratio

Indicator Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2– I14

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, for a specified year

Clarifications

The maternal mortality is the annual number of maternal deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy,.

Maternal mortality can be divided into two groups, namely direct and indirect obstetric deaths. Direct obstetric deaths result from obstetric complications of the pregnant state (pregnancy, labour and puerperium); from interventions, omissions or direct treatment; or from a chain of events resulting from any of these. Indirect deaths result from previously existing diseases, or diseases that developed during pregnancy, which were not directly due to obstetric causes, but were aggravated by the physiological effects of pregnancy.

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Rationale:

This indicator is a measurement of deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth. It helps to assess the performance of health systems in responding to the complications occurring during pregnancy and childbirth for effective health policy formulation.

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Computation Formula:

The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000. The measurement requires information on pregnancy status, timing of death (during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy), and cause of death.

$$Maternal\ Mortality\ Ratio = \frac{Number\ of\ Maternal\ Deaths}{Number\ of\ Live\ Births} \times 100,000$$

Special Considerations:

It is advisable to interpret the maternal mortality ratio within the context of other reproductive health-related information including presence of skilled health personnel at delivery, pre- and antenatal care.

Disaggregated by:

Geographical area, Age, Education

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
DHS Survey
Census
NHMIS
Household surveys,
Reproductive age mortality studies,

| Disease surveillance |
| Special studies on maternal mortality |

Because maternal mortality is a relatively rare event, large sample sizes are needed when data are derived from household surveys. This is very costly and may still result in estimates with large confidence intervals.

The sisterhood method, used in DHS surveys, reduces sample size requirements by asking survey respondents about the survivorship of sisters. Respondents are asked four simple questions about how many of their sisters reached adulthood, how many have died and whether those who died were pregnant at the time of death. While this method reduces sample size requirements, it produces estimates covering some 7-12 years before the survey, which renders data problematic for monitoring progress or observing the impact of interventions. The direct sisterhood method asks respondents to provide date of death, which permits the calculation of more recent estimates, but even then the reference period tends to refer to 0-6 years before the survey.

Data Source:

Primary sources of data include vital registration systems, sample registration systems. Complete vital statistics registration systems with accurate cause of death estimations are the most reliable data source for calculating maternal mortality and monitoring change over time. However, these are rare in developing countries. Official data are usually available from health service records, but few women in rural areas have access to health services. Therefore in developing countries, survey data, especially those from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and similar household surveys constitute the most common source of data on maternal mortality.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Maternal mortality is difficult to measure. Vital registration and health information systems in most developing countries are weak, and thus, cannot provide an accurate assessment of maternal mortality. Even figures derived from complete vital registration systems, such as those in developed countries, suffer from misclassification and underreporting of maternal deaths.
Expensive in terms of data collection

Estimating maternal mortality, in particular where there are problems with data quality, results in wide ranges of uncertainty affecting the estimation

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Due to very large confidence intervals, maternal mortality estimates might not be suitable for assessing trends over time. As a result, it is recommended that country level process indicators, such as attendance by skilled health personnel at delivery and use of health facilities for delivery, be used to supplement maternal mortality ratios for assessing progress towards the reduction in maternal mortality at the country level.

Indicator 15: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Indicator Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2– I15

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths of newborns during the first 28 completed days of life over the number of live births for a specific time period, expressed per 1000 live births.

Clarifications

Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life.

Rationale:
Mortality during the neonatal period accounts for a large proportion of child deaths, and is considered to be a useful indicator of maternal and new born neonatal health and care. This indicator monitors the quality of care for the neonate.

Computation Formula:

$$\text{Neonatal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{No. of children who died during the first 28 days of life}}{\text{Number of live births (years of exposure)}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

Age in days/weeks
Birth weight
Place of residence
Sex (Male, female)
Socioeconomic status

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Surveys to generate data from civil registration: The number of live births and the number of neonatal deaths are used to calculate age-specific rates. This system provides annual data.

Household surveys: Calculations are based on full birth history, whereby women are asked for the date of birth of each of their children, whether each child is still alive and if not the age at death.

The United Nation Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN-IGME) produces neonatal mortality rate estimates with a Bayesian spline regression model which models the ratio of neonatal mortality rate / (under-five mortality rate - neonatal mortality rate). Estimates of NMR are obtained by recombining the estimates of the ratio with UN IGME-estimated under-five mortality rate.

Data Source:

Civil registration records with high coverage / Ministry of Health
Other possible sources: Household surveys, population census

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:		
Annual		
DATA QUALITY ISSUES		
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):		
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:		

Indicator 16: Under five mortality rate

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2– I16

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
The under five-mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability for a child born in a specified year to die before reaching the age of five, expressed as number of deaths per 1,000 live

Under-5 mortality rate is a leading indicator to assess the quality of child health care system and overall development in countries. It also reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live. Data on disease incidence and prevalence (morbidity data) are frequently unavailable, so mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations.

Rationale
This indicator helps identifying populations in high-mortality settings in an environment where morbidity data are lacking

Computation:
The indicator is calculated as equal to the number of deaths of children under five in a calendar year divided by the number of live births in the same year and multiplied by 1,000. The formula for computing this indicator is as follows:

$$U5MR(n) = \frac{D(0-4,n)}{B(n)} \times 1,000$$

where U5MR(n) is the under-five mortality rate for the calendar year n; D (0-4, n) is the number of children aged 0 to 4 during year n and who died during year n; and B (n) is the number of live births occurring during year n.

Disaggregated by:

Sex: Male, Female
Geographical areas: Urban, Rural

Under-five mortality generally shows large disparities across geographical areas and between rural and urban areas. Under-five mortality may also vary across socioeconomic groups. Children in some ethnic groups might be at higher risk of malnutrition, poorer health and higher mortality. Gender differences may be more pronounced in some social and ethnic groups and in rural areas. Disaggregating the data will provide a clearer picture of child health disparities, allowing programs to address these weaknesses and gaps.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method:

The best source of data for computing direct estimates of U5MRs is a complete vital statistics registration system—one covering at least 90 per cent of vital events in the population. However, few developing countries have well-functioning civil registration systems. Alternatively, household surveys that collect complete birth histories (such as the DHS) can be used to get direct estimates of U5MRs.

If no source of direct estimates is available, population censuses, household surveys that collect incomplete birth histories (such as the MICS), and general surveys can be used to derive indirect estimates of U5MRs.

Data Source:

Possible sources of data include vital registration systems, national population censuses, household surveys conducted by global programmes, and multi-purpose surveys conducted without international sponsorship.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Data on under-five mortality are more complete and timely than data on adult mortality. Under-five mortality rates are also considered to be more robust than infant mortality rates when estimates are based on information drawn from household surveys.

Vital registration systems are the preferred source of data on under-five mortality because data are prospective and cover the entire population. However, in countries lacking a fully functioning vital registration system, household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, have become the primary source of data on child mortality, even though there are some limits to their quality.

Survey data are subject to recall error. Interviewed women may omit births and deaths, or include stillbirths along with live births. Survey data may also suffer from survivor selection bias and age truncation. Mothers may misreport their children's birth dates, current ages or ages at death—perhaps more so if the child has died. The heaping of deaths at age 12 months is especially common. Age heaping may transfer deaths across the one-year boundary and lead to underestimates of infant mortality rates. Fortunately, it has little effect on under-five mortality rates, which makes the U5MR a more robust estimate than the infant mortality rate when data are drawn from household surveys.

There are also gender-based biases in the reporting of child deaths. Moreover, survey frequency is generally only every three to five years.

Another limitation is that indirect estimates rely on model actuarial ("life") tables that may be inappropriate for the population concerned. Indirect estimates obtained from household surveys have attached confidence intervals that need to be considered when comparing values over time or across countries. Similarly, these estimates are often affected by non-sampling errors that may affect recent levels and trends of U5MRs.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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Different data sources and calculation methods often yield widely different estimates of child mortality for a given time and place. In order to reconcile these differences, UNICEF developed, in coordination with WHO, the World Bank and UNDP, an estimation methodology that minimizes the errors embodied in each estimate and maximizes the consistency of trends over time. These estimates are not necessarily recognized as the official U5MR country level estimates. However they allow comparisons to be made between countries, despite the varied numbers and types of country level data sources.

To seek out national data sources that might be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). CRING gathers recent information for all indicators regularly reported by UNICEF, including the infant and under-five mortality rates.

After plotting all available values for infant and under-five mortality, analysts use weighted least squares models to fit a multi-spline regression line to the data points and extrapolate the trend to the present. The use of weights allows analysts to judge the relative quality of each data set and determine how representative each set is of the population. Analysts then decide which sets of estimates (infant mortality rates or under-five mortality rates) are more consistent and use a model life table to derive the other set of estimates from it.

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Inter-agency group estimates are updated annually. U5MR estimates are produced and presented at the regional and global levels only if data are available for at least 50 per cent of the region or the total population of the countries considered.			

Indicator 17: Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2 – I17

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is the proportion of total live births that are attended by skilled birth attendants who provide lifesaving obstetric care. The indicator is expressed as a percentage.

A skilled birth attendant is an accredited health professional—such as a midwife, doctor or nurse—who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period; and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and new-borns. Traditional birth attendants either trained or not, are excluded from the category of skilled health workers.

Traditional birth attendants are non-formally trained and community-based providers of care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal

Indicator values are close to 100 where skilled birth assistance is provided to all women, as is the case in most of the developed regions. Values of less than 20 per cent are found in settings where health care is very poor and maternal mortality is a major public health problem. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel should be closely followed together with a set of related indicators disaggregated by socio-economic characteristics to identify target populations and plan policy measures accordingly.

Rationale
Provides clues to policy makers the extent to which efforts at improving the supply side of health services are being attained

Computation The indicator is calculated as the number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) divided by the total number of births in the same period and multiplied by 100.

$$Proportion\ of\ births\ attended\ by\ skilled\ health\ personnel = \frac{Births\ attended\ by\ skilled\ health\ personnel}{Total\ number\ of\ live\ births} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

Geographical areas: Rural, Urban areas
Age of mother
Levels of social and economic status

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

Data are collected through national-level household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). These surveys are generally conducted every 3–5 years by national statistical offices or ministries of health

Surveys:
In order to facilitate interpretation of trends and differentials based on survey data, it is useful to report confidence intervals together with estimates.

In the absence of survey data, some countries may have health facility data. However, it should be noted that these data might overestimate the proportion of deliveries attended by a skilled

professional because the denominator presumably excludes women who give birth outside of health facilities.

Data Source:

.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

This indicator is a measure of a health system's ability to provide adequate care during birth, a period of elevated mortality risk for both mothers and newborns. However, this indicator may not adequately capture women's access to good quality care, particularly when complications arise. In order to effectively reduce maternal deaths skilled health personnel should have the necessary equipment and adequate referral options.

In addition, standardization of the definition of skilled health personnel is sometimes difficult because of differences in training of health personnel in different countries. Although efforts have been made to standardize the definitions of doctors, nurses, midwives and auxiliary midwives used in most household surveys, it is probable that many skilled attendants' abilities to provide appropriate care in an emergency depends on the environment in which they work.

Recall error is another potential source of bias in the data. In household surveys, the respondent is asked to recall each live birth for a period of up to five years before the interview. The respondent may or may not know or remember the qualifications of the attendants at delivery during the reference period.

Facility data (if used) would exclude women who give birth at home and thus would overestimate the true proportion of deliveries with a skilled attendant.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 18: Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T3 – I18

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Incidence of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population.

Clarifications

The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period.

Uninfected population is the total population minus people living with HIV.

Rationale

Provides clues to policy makers as to the level/magnitude of interventions required to attain set national targets on HIV prevalence

Computation Formula

Number of new HIV infections = $\dfrac{\text{Total HIV cases over a specified period (annually)}}{\text{Total popn. of people living with HIV clustered into 1000 persons}}$

| **Disaggregated by:**

Key populations (MSM, sex workers, IDU)
Sex,
age groups
mode of transmission
Place of residence / geographic location |
|---|

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

| **Data Collection method:**

Longitudinal data on individuals are the best source of data but are rarely available for large populations. Special diagnostic tests in surveys or from health facilities can be used to obtain data on HIV incidence.

In generalized epidemics, prevalence among very young age groups can be reviewed as a proxy for or a data source for triangulating incidence.

HIV incidence can also be modelled (e.g. using the Spectrum software). Modelling is often used to obtain an estimate of new infections. Prevalence data are the main input data. |
|---|

| **Data Source:**

Household or key population survey with HIV incidence testing, Spectrum modelling.
Other possible data sources: Regular surveillance system among key populations |
|---|

| **Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:**

Annual
Survey schedule; Spectrum model estimates updated every year |
|---|

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			

Indicator 19: TB incidence per 100,000

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T3 – I19

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population.
All forms of TB are included, including cases in people living with HIV.

Computation Formula

TB incidence per 100, 000 = $\frac{\text{No. of new and relapse TB cases arising in a specified time period.}}{\text{No. of person-years of exposure}}$ X 100

Disaggregated by:

Age, Sex (Male, female), HIV status

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Direct measurement requires high-quality surveillance systems in which underreporting is negligible, and strong health systems so that under diagnosis is also negligible; otherwise indirect estimates based on notification data and estimates of levels of underreporting and under- diagnosis.
Estimates of TB incidence are produced through a consultative and analytical process led by WHO and are published annually. These estimates are based on annual case notifications, assessments of the quality and coverage of TB notification data, national surveys of the prevalence of TB disease and information from death (vital) registration systems.

Estimates of incidence for each country are derived, using one or more of the following approaches depending on available data:

Incidence = case notifications/estimated proportion of cases detected;
Incidence = prevalence/duration of condition;
Incidence = deaths/proportion of incident cases that die.
Uncertainty bounds are provided in addition to best estimates.

Data Source:

High quality TB surveillance system (linked to routine facility information system)
Other possible data sources: Population-based health surveys with TB diagnostic testing
World Health Organization

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 20: Malaria incidence per 1000 per year
Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T3 – I20
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Number of confirmed reported malaria cases per 1000 persons per year. **Clarifications** Number of suspected malaria cases confirmed by either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test. Rational: ?? **Computation Formula** Malaria incidence per 1000 $=$ $\dfrac{\text{No. of confirmed malaria cases}}{\text{No. of person-years of exposure}}$ X 100
Disaggregated by: Age, Place of residence (high & low risk), Season (year and month)
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: Confirmed by microscopy or rapid diagnostics test. Microscopy: The number of cases confirmed by microscopy, including both inpatients and outpatients of all ages. Also includes cases detected by both active and passive case detection, but excludes cases detected in the community. Rapid diagnostic tests: The number of cases confirmed by rapid diagnostic tests, including both inpatients and outpatients of all ages. Also includes cases detected by both active and passive case detection, but excludes cases that are also confirmed by microscopy or that are detected and confirmed by community-based programmes. WHO compiles data on reported confirmed cases of malaria, submitted by the national malaria control programmes. The denominator is estimated, using risk mapping and population data.
Data Source: Surveillance systems Consistent estimates based on survey and health facility World Health Organization database: http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 21: Percentage of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV treatment

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P1 - T4 – I21

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is the number of people living with HIV having access to ARV treatment out of the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV.

Clarifications

Standard antiretroviral therapy (ART) consists of the combination of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease. ART also prevents onward transmission of HIV.

Population coverage indicators generally depict national program results and describe coverage of a specific service (i.e. ARV treatment) among a population eligible for the service (i.e. number of adults and children living with HIV).

Rationale

Assists policy makers in to measure efforts being made at reductions in HIV related deaths / design appropriate policy interventions

Computation Formula

% of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV treatment $=$ $\dfrac{\text{No. of adults and children who have access to ARV treatment at the end of the reporting period}}{\text{Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV}} \times 100$

Disaggregated by:

Age:
Minimum for paper-based (routine): <15, 15+;
Annual data extraction of disaggregated data if not reported routinely: <5, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–49, 50+;
Electronic system: 5-year age groups
Key populations, provider type (public/private), regimen type (e.g. first line, second line), sex (Male, female)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Numerator: The numerator can be generated by counting the number of adults and children who had access to antiretroviral combination therapy at the end of the reporting period. Data can be collected from facility-based ART registers or drug supply management systems. These are then tallied and transferred to cross-sectional monthly or quarterly reports, which can then be aggregated for national totals. Patients having access to ARV treatment in the private sector and public sector should be included in the numerator where data are available.

Denominator: The denominator is generated by estimating the number of people with advanced HIV infection requiring (in need of/eligible for) ARV treatment. This estimation must take into consideration a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the current number of people with HIV, the current number of patients on ART and the natural history of HIV from infection to enrolment on

ART. A standard modelling HIV estimation method, such as in the Spectrum model, is recommended.
Data Source: Facility reporting system
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Providing "access" does not necessarily guarantee that adults and children living with HIV "use" ARV treatment and thus potential health benefits are not certain to be realized from simply providing "access."
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 21: Percentage of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV treatment

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P1 - T4 – I21

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is the number of people living with HIV having access to ARV treatment out of the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV.

Clarifications

Standard antiretroviral therapy (ART) consists of the combination of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease. ART also prevents onward transmission of HIV.

Population coverage indicators generally depict national program results and describe coverage of a specific service (i.e. ARV treatment) among a population eligible for the service (i.e. number of adults and children living with HIV).

Rationale

Assists policy makers in to measure efforts being made at reductions in HIV related deaths / design appropriate policy interventions

Computation Formula

% of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV treatment $= \dfrac{\text{No. of adults and children who have access to ARV treatment at the end of the reporting period}}{\text{Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV}} \times 100$

Disaggregated by:

Age:
Minimum for paper-based (routine): <15, 15+;
Annual data extraction of disaggregated data if not reported routinely: <5, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–49, 50+;
Electronic system: 5-year age groups
Key populations, provider type (public/private), regimen type (e.g. first line, second line), sex (Male, female)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method:

Numerator: The numerator can be generated by counting the number of adults and children who had access to antiretroviral combination therapy at the end of the reporting period. Data can be collected from facility-based ART registers or drug supply management systems. These are then tallied and transferred to cross-sectional monthly or quarterly reports, which can then be aggregated for national totals. Patients having access to ARV treatment in the private sector and public sector should be included in the numerator where data are available.

Denominator: The denominator is generated by estimating the number of people with advanced HIV infection requiring (in need of/eligible for) ARV treatment. This estimation must take into consideration a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the current number of people with HIV, the current number of patients on ART and the natural history of HIV from infection to enrolment on

ART. A standard modelling HIV estimation method, such as in the Spectrum model, is recommended.

Data Source:
Facility reporting system
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Providing "access" does not necessarily guarantee that adults and children living with HIV "use" ARV treatment and thus potential health benefits are not certain to be realized from simply providing "access."
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 20: Malaria incidence per 1000 per year
Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T3 – I20
DESCRIPTION
Definition: It is defined as the number of confirmed reported malaria cases per 1000 persons per year. **Clarifications** Number of suspected malaria cases confirmed by either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test. **Computation Formula** Malaria incidence per 1000 $\;=\;\dfrac{\text{No. of confirmed malaria cases}}{\text{No. of person-years of exposure}} \times 100$
Disaggregated by: Age, Place of residence (high & low risk), Season (year and month)
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: Confirmed by microscopy or rapid diagnostics test. Microscopy: The number of cases confirmed by microscopy, including both inpatients and outpatients of all ages. Also includes cases detected by both active and passive case detection, but excludes cases detected in the community. Rapid diagnostic tests: The number of cases confirmed by rapid diagnostic tests, including both inpatients and outpatients of all ages. Also includes cases detected by both active and passive case detection, but excludes cases that are also confirmed by microscopy or that are detected and confirmed by community-based programmes. WHO compiles data on reported confirmed cases of malaria, submitted by the national malaria control programmes. The denominator is estimated, using risk mapping and population data.
Data Source: Surveillance systems Consistent estimates based on survey and health facility World Health Organization database: http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

			8.1.1
1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth	1. Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7%	Real GDP Growth Rate	
2. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition	2. Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level.	Manufacturing value added as % of GDP	9.2.1
3. Economic diversification and resilience	3. At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development.	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	9.5.1
4. Hospitality / Tourism	4. Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.	Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP	8.9.1

Indicator 22: Real GDP % Growth

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P1 – T1 – I22

DESCRIPTION
Definition: Real GDP is defined as a measurement of economic output minus the effects of inflation or deflation. Real GDP reports the GDP as if prices never went up or down. That gives a more realistic assessment of growth. Otherwise, it might seem like a country is producing more when it's prices that are going up. Real GDP is used to calculate the **economic growth rate**, which is percentage change in the quantity of goods and services produced from one year to the next. Nominal GDP includes both prices and growth, while real GDP is pure growth. As a result, nominal GDP is usually higher than real GDP. Real GDP is what nominal GDP would have been if there were no price changes from a designated base year. Inflation is a measure of how a price for a particular good rises over time. Inflation is calculated from the base year of the Consumer Price Index. The CPI measures prices from a base year and tracks incremental price increases of a market basket of goods. To calculate the CPI, divide the current year's basket of goods and services by the base year's basket of goods and services. **Computation** Real GDP % Growth   = Nominal GDP   The deflator (i.e. the CPI) NB: The deflator is a measurement of inflation since the base year

Disaggregated by: Sector

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: Analyse secondary data e.g. from Ministry of Finance and Planning, IMF website
Data Source: Records of Treasury Departments, Ministries of Finance, Planning, Economic Development IMF data: http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Real GDP is not a perfect measure of economic welfare for seven reasons: sometimes, there is an over adjustment for inflation. In addition, real GDP usually factors only market production and does not capture home production data. Relatedly, it does not usually capture the value of informal and unreported economic activities. Moreover, health and related costs are not factored in real GDP, yet the value of real GDP has a strong bearing on health and life expectancy.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 23: Manufacturing Value Added (as percentage of GDP)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P2 – T2 – I23

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
Manufacturing value added (MVA) is defined as the industry gross product less the intermediate inputs.

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities) divisions 15-37.

Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

GDP is the standard measure of the value of final goods and services produced by a country during a period minus the value of imports. While GDP is the single most important indicator to capture these economic activities, it provides only a limited measure of people's material living standards.

Rationale:
MVA is a well-recognized and widely used indicator by researchers and policy makers to assess the level of industrialization of a country. MVA measures the contribution of manufacturing to economy. The indicator is exceptionally good for international comparison. Share of MVA in GDP establishes the role of manufacturing in the economy. In other words, this indicator specifies the contribution of the manufacturing sector to total production. MVA per capita is the basic indicator of a country's level of industrialization adjusted for the size of the economy. And finally, the MVA growth provides insight into the general direction and magnitude of growth for the manufacturing sector. In practice, it is a measure of the rate of change that an economy's MVA goes through from one year to another at constant prices.

Computation

MVA (which is essentially the net output of the manufacturing sector) is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. It can be presented in percentage to gross domestic product (GDP) as well as per capita for any reference year. MVA growth rates are given at constant prices.

$$\text{MVA (as \% of GDP)} = \frac{(\text{Sum of value of all the outputs}) - (\text{value of intermediate inputs})}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

Unit of measure:
Percentage

Disaggregated by:

It can be presented by sector (ISIC).

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Analysis of secondary data e.g. UNIDO website:
http://www.unido.org/resources/statistics/statistical-databases.html
UNSDGs data

Data Source: Records of Treasury departments, national bureaus of statistics, ministries of planning, economic development UNIDO - World MVA database, which contains data for about 200 economies (the data is presented at constant and current prices).
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 24: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P3 – T3 – I24

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the ratio of the total expenditure (current and capital) on R&D in terms of the share of the GDP.

Research and development (R&D) comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of human knowledge and to devise new applications based upon it. The term R&D covers three activities: basic research, applied research and experimental development. Basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundation of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view. Applied research is also original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective. Experimental development is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience, which is directed to producing new materials, products or devices, to installing new processes, systems and services, or to improving substantially those already produced or installed

Rationale

This indicator is required to assess the level and trends of R&D expenditure in relation to GDP, at a given point of time. Adequate R&D funding that is commensurate with economic growth and national income is necessary for ensuring sustainable development. Scientists are improving their understanding on policy-relevant issues such as climate change, growth in resource consumption rates, demographic trends, and environmental degradation. Changes in R&D investments in these and other areas need to be taken into account in devising long-term strategies for development. Scientific knowledge should be applied to assess current conditions and future prospects in relation to sustainable development.

Computation

R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP = $\dfrac{\text{Gross Domestic Expenditure on R\&D}}{\text{Gross Domestic Product (GDP)}}$ X 100

Where:
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) activities is the total intramural expenditure on R&D performed on the national territory during a given period. This includes both current costs and capital expenditures. It includes R&D performed within a country and funded from abroad but excludes payments for R&D performed abroad.

Both data on R&D expenditure and GDP can be expressed in current values and in the national currency.

Unit of measure: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Sector of performance, Source of funds, Field of science, Type of research and

Type of cost	

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

Data are collected through national R&D surveys, either by the national statistical office or a line ministry (such as the Ministry for Science and Technology)

Data Source:

National R&D survey records at the ministry/department/council of science and technology and/or at the central statistical office and/or specialized institutions.

Data on GDP can be obtained from either the ministry of finance or the central statistical office.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

The indicator does not show the proportion of expenditure on R&D, which contributes specifically to sustainable development. To date, most developed and a few developing countries are able to regularly collect and provide internationally comparable and timely data.

This indicator is widely used to measure the so-called R&D intensity. However, it is not always the most appropriate indicator when measuring S&T in developing countries. Researchers as a percentage of population, labour force, or employment, might be more pertinent indicators, since they focus on human capacities and skills rather than on expenditure.

There are several weaknesses of measuring only expenditure. Expenditure does not reflect the potential of R&D in a given country, but only the effort conducted in a given year. As a single figure, it hides the question if this effort comes from government, private, or foreign sources. A significant part of expenditure corresponds usually to researchers' salaries, and these depend on the position of researchers in society and also the ups and downs of the economy, and in particular the public sector in developing countries. Data on expenditure can also be of poorer quality, since accounting systems are usually not well set up to reflect R&D. Also, inflation and the existence of vast informal sectors make the analysis of these figures more difficult.

At the national level, the availability of these data depends on the existence and frequency of R&D surveys.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 25: Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P4 – T4 – I25

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Tourism value added (TVA) is defined as the total value of goods and services generated by the tourism sector net of intermediate consumption

Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and purposes other than being employed in the place visited. This activity of visitors refers both to non-residents, residents travelling in the country of residence and abroad for tourism purposes (leisure and others) and it is conceptualized as inbound, domestic and outbound tourism, respectively. Although defined from the demand side, the economic analysis of tourism requires nevertheless the identification of the resources used by visitors on their trips, the consumption of goods and services that they acquire, and therefore the identification of the economic units that provide those goods and services. Both the demand and the supply perspectives are of particular importance. These sets of flows (both physical and monetary) impact different areas such as travelling, physical planning at destinations, employment and general economic performance, natural and cultural heritage. Consequently, tourism impacts upon the sustainability of national and local economies and the environmental and socio-cultural resource base.

Rationale:
GDP generated by visitor consumption is the most comprehensive aggregate illustrating the economic relevance of tourism. There is an increasing consensus on the importance of tourism as a strategic sector in the national economy insofar as it provides an essential contribution to the economic well-being of the resident population, contributes to the economic objectives of governments and shows its possible role as a relevant player in moving towards a more innovative economy. Presenting the economic contribution of tourism as a share of GDP shows the relative size of the tourism sector in the economy.

Computational
The formula for computing this indicator is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Tourism Direct GDP}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

Unit of measure:
Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Tourism industries (e.g. accommodation for visitors, the different kinds of passenger transportation, etc.).

Sub-national disaggregation/estimates of Tourism Direct GDP

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
Data Needed to Compile the Indicator: arrivals of international visitors, trips by resident visitors in the country of reference, international departures by resident visitors, expenditure and production of goods and services demanded by visitors, tourism share values (how much value of the variable is attributable to visitor consumption), tourism related imported goods.

Physical indicators associated to the flow of visitors (number of tourism displacements – trips by overnight and same day visitors and their characteristics-, as well as overnights) continue to be basic

of the measurement of tourism from the demand side, but it is no less true that countries now need additional information and indicators to improve the measurement of the economic contribution of tourism. Without doubt, the estimation of the expenditure associated to the different forms of tourism (inbound, domestic and outbound) is the main priority.

In the case of inbound and outbound tourism, the measurement and characterization of flows of visitors is usually based on that of non-residents entering the country for a duration of less than a year, and is performed at the borders, either using Entry/Departure cards, or using surveys at the borders usually at the moment the non-residents leave the country, although a few countries, combine in an integrated manner both instruments (administrative controls and surveys). Some countries, mainly from Europe where controls at the borders have disappeared, also make measurements in the place of accommodations (either as a complement to border surveys or as an alternative to them).

In the case of domestic tourism, as there are no borders to cross under administrative control, the observation of the flows of domestic tourism requires surveys and not just administrative procedures. UNWTO considers household surveys to be the most efficient and suitable instrument for measuring domestic tourism activity. Usually they use a stratified sample using demographic (size of habitat) and socio-economic criteria.

Daily average expenditure by visitors has to be estimated mainly using specific questions within a survey applied to visitors. Alternative estimation methods are different type of administrative data (such as bank reporting systems, transportation expenditures provided by companies or transportation regulatory authorities, etc.). In addition, some components might be estimated from other sources, as for instance those related to vacation homes, time-share and social transfers in kind.

Finally, estimation of total visitor consumption takes into account the number of trips (estimated by the arrivals/ departures of visitors) and the average daily expenditure by visitors.

From the supply side, it should be remembered that in order for individuals to take tourism trips to a given country or location, an infrastructure of services must be in place to respond to their specific needs: basically this means that modes of transport and transportation facilities, different types of accommodation, food serving services, recreation facilities, as well as other services. The measurement of tourism supply is therefore linked to the proportion of visitors' consumption of different type of industries output (not just tourism industries but others): estimation of tourism ratios is the key issue in this regard.

Data Source:
Website of United Nations Statistic Division: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/tourism/manual.html
Countries' Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), which is a satellite account to the National Accounts
Countries' macroeconomic studies on the economic importance of tourism

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

The value of the economic contribution of tourism captured by this indicator, and (relative) increases or decreases in it, could indicate the degree to which tourism is being successfully promoted. This indicator is useful for policy on tourism at national level and the level of sub-national regions as it gives the only credible measure of the economic contribution of tourism, which can be compared to GDP contributions of other economic activities. The indicator has been found especially useful in promoting and mainstreaming tourism in policy agendas at all levels. The indicator can also be compared across countries, although true international comparability of the figures needs to be improved.

Some countries cannot produce TDGDP but have Tourism Direct Value Added (% Total Value Added), which can be used as an approximation.

The level of development of national systems of tourism statistics explains the basic limitations of Tourism GDP both in terms of number of information available and the coverage of basic variables. The reconciliation of information on consumption and supply in the economy is at the core of the TSA exercise.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
U
NWTO recommends, when obtaining and disseminating tourism statistics, to be sure that the data present a basic structure of consistency, internally and with the representation of the remainder of the economy.

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Agricultural productivity and production	1. Double agricultural total factor productivity	Total factor productivity	
	2. At least 10% of small-scale farmers graduate into small-scale commercial farming and those graduating at least 30% should be women.	(a) % of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming by Sex	
	3. End Hunger in Africa	a) Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2.1.2

Indicator 26: Total Factor Productivity (TFP)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G5 – P1 – T1 – I26

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Agricultural Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth rate is defined as the aggregate quantity of outputs produced by the agricultural sector divided by the aggregate quantity of inputs used to produce those outputs.

Rationale

This indicator measures the economic performance of agriculture. It represents how efficiently the agricultural industry uses the resources that are available to turn inputs into outputs. Outputs and inputs are adjusted for quality by weighting the volumes by price.

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.

Agricultural productivity is a measure of the amount of agricultural output produced for a given amount of inputs, such as an index of multiple outputs divided by an index of multiple inputs (e.g., the value of all farm outputs divided by the value of all farm inputs). The index-number approach to studying productivity estimates total factor productivity (TFP), which measures levels and changes in agricultural output relative to changes in an aggregated index of multiple inputs. The inputs have been classified as follows:

Conventional inputs: Land, Labour, Livestock, Tractors, Fertilizer
Labour quality: Life expectancy, Adult illiteracy
Institutional quality: Armed conflict
Infrastructure: Road density
Land quality: Annual rainfall, Percent arable or permanently cropped, Percent not irrigated, good soils and climate.

Computation

$$TFP = \frac{\text{Agriculture Outputs}}{\text{weighted average of inputs i.e.: } 0.7L + 0.3 K \text{ input}}$$

where L = Labour inputs and K = Capital inputs

Disaggregated by:

Agricultural sector (forestry, hunting, fishing, cultivation of crops, livestock production)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Agricultural Surveys
Agricultural Census
Literature Review

Data Source:

FAO (FAOSTAT): http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E
Ministry of Agriculture's reports
USDA database on International agricultural productivity growth: http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/international-agricultural-productivity.aspx#.U2TN6ijuymY

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:
Annual (On-going)
Frequency of Reporting:
National: Annual
Continental/Regional: Biennial
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 27: Percentage of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming

Indictor Reference: A1 – G5 – P1 – T2 – I27

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the number of small scale farmers who become commercial farmers divided by the total number of small scale farmers multiplied by 100

Small-scale farmers are generally subsistence producers of staple foods with occasional marketable surplus. Small-scale farming involves growing crops, at least in part, to be used by an individual family, with farming being a significant source of their livelihood. Small-scale farmers use simple technology, low capital investment and the production of food for the individual farmer's family is the priority. There is often no food left to sell. Most farmers manage now to sell some of their output at some times during the year.

Small-scale commercial farming involves individual farmers who wish to farm commercially, which means farming for a profit, where food is produced by more advanced technological means for sale in the market than small-scale farming. Small-scale commercial farmers will be integrated into the national economy by producing for the market

Farmers (including herders and fishers) are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have decision-making power. Farmers produce food, feed, and fibre, where „food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (non-timber forest products or wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fibre and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

Rationale
It is generally believed that to increase factor productivity in agriculture, small scale farmers must be helped to become commercial farmers. This indicator provides an inclination as to how such a policy goal is being attained
.
Computation

Percentage of small-scale farmers graduating   =   No. of small scale farmers graduating
into small-scale commercial farming   into commercial farming
$$\frac{\text{into commercial farming}}{\text{Number of small scale farmers}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

Sex (Male, female)
Farming activities

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
.
Data will be extracted from Ministry of Agriculture's reports.

Data Source:
FAO (FAOSTAT): http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E
Ministry of Agriculture's reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:			
Annual (On-going)			
Frequency of Reporting:			
National: Annual			
Continental/Regional: Biennial			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			

Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Marine resources and Energy	1. At least 50% increase in value addition in the fishery sector in real term is attained by 2023	Fishery Sector value added (as share of GDP)	14.7.1
	2. Marine bio-technology contribution to GDP is increased in real terms by at least 50% from the 2013 levels	Marine biotechnology value added as a % of GDP	

Indicator 28: Fisheries Sector Value added (as share of GDP)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G6 – P1 – T1 – I28

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Fisheries sector value added is defined as the total value of goods and services in the fisheries sector net of intermediate consumption

Fishery is an activity leading to harvesting of fish and it may involve capture of wild fish or raising of fish through aquaculture. It is characterized by the categories of people involved, species or type of fish, area of water or seabed, method of fishing, class of boats, purpose of the activities or a combination of the foregoing features

Fishery sector contribution to GDP refers to the sum of the value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to fishery activities and the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure. Presenting the economic contribution of the fishery sector as a share of GDP shows the relative size of the sector in the economy.

Rationale

Most of the fisher folk in member states where applicable are in the lower income bracket – tracking value addition in the sector could inform governments the level / kind of interventions that should be put in place to improve the lot of fisher folks

Computational
The formula for computing this indicator is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Fishery contribution to GDP}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

By fishery industries (e.g. catching or farming fish, processing activities, trade)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Desk reviews of secondary data from relevant websites e.g. of FAO

Extract data from national statistical reports

Data Source:

FAO (FAOSTAT): http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E
Ministry of Fisheries (when available)

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:

Annual (ongoing)

Frequency of Reporting:
National: Annual
Continental/Regional: Biennial

DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Assessing this contribution in national accounts is generally limited to the primary sector, i.e. the catching or farming of fish through the first sale of fish products. To obtain an accurate estimate of the total value added by a given sector, it is necessary to take into account all activities, including those related to the secondary and tertiary sectors. In the case of fisheries, the secondary sector includes processing activities (drying, salting, smoking, freezing, etc.) and the tertiary are those related to trade (of fresh, processed and imported products) and catering.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			

Indicator 29: Marine-biotechnology value added (as share of GDP)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G6 – P1 – T2 – I29

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Marine-biotechnology contribution to GDP is defined as the sum of the value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to marine-biotechnology activities and the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure.

Clarifications

This indicator provides an estimate of the relative importance of marine-biotechnology in the country's economy with regard to generating national income.

Marine-biotechnology is a collection of research and development (R&D) activities in the biological, chemical and environmental sciences that occur in or are related to the marine environment. It is the application of scientific and engineering principles to the processing of materials by marine biological agents to provide goods and services. Marine biotechnology can be thought of as the use of marine bio resources as the target or source of biotechnological applications. This broad understanding of marine biotechnology thus includes both traditional forms of marine biotechnology like aquaculture and modern forms such as bioremediation, production of biofuels and genetic modification of fish. The field has already yielded some notable and wide ranging advances in the fields of medicine, cosmetics, nutraceuticals, food production, and environ-industrial applications.

Rationale

Bio-technology has been found to be a major source of income for member states especially those of the African Island States. In view of this it is becoming necessary for Member states to track their progress towards the reaping the potential from bio-technology sources

Computation Formula

$$\frac{\text{Marine biotechnolgy contribution to GDP}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

None

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Desk review of secondary data extracted from Ministries' reports

Data Source:

Ministry of Environment records
Ministry of Education and Research documents
Ministry of Science and Technology reports
Ministry of Agriculture literature
Ocean research institutes databases

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:
Annual

Frequency of Reporting:

National: Annual			
Continental/Regional: Biennial			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The Identification of the scope of activities within the framework of marine-bio-technology is very challenge			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

Priority area	Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Bio-diversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management.	1. At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.	2.4.1
	2. At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved	a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved.	15.1.2
		b) % of coastal and marine areas preserved	14.5.1

Indicator 30: Percentage of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice
Indictor Reference: A1 – G7 – P1 – T1 – I30
DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the share of agricultural land under which sustainable land management practices are conducted.

Sustainable land management (SLM) requires the integration of technologies, policies and activities in the rural sector, particularly agriculture, in such a way as to enhance economic performance while maintaining the quality and environmental functions of the natural resource base.
Five criteria to evaluate progress towards SLM are:

- Productivity,
- Security,
- Protection,
- Viability and
- Acceptability

SLM is based on four common principles:
- Land-user-driven and participatory approaches
- Integrated use of natural resources at ecosystem and farming systems levels
- Multilevel and multi-stakeholder involvement
- Targeted policy and institutional support, including development of incentive mechanisms for SLM adoption and level

Rationale

The objective of sustainable land management is to harmonize the complementary goals of providing environmental, economic and social opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations, while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the land (soil, water and air) resource. Land provides an environment for agricultural production, but it is also an essential condition for improved environmental management (source/sink functions for greenhouse gases, recycling nutrients, ameliorating and filtering pollutants, transmitting and purifying water as part of the hydrologic cycle, etc.)

Computation

% of agricultural land placed = Land on which practices contributing to environmental
under SLM practice sustainability of agriculture are conducted
$$\frac{\text{Land on which practices contributing to environmental sustainability of agriculture are conducted}}{\text{Total Agricultural land}} \times 100$$

Where:

Agricultural land = Arable land and Permanent crops + Permanent meadows and pastures

Area on which are conducted practices contributing to environmental sustainability of agriculture = the surface area identified and/or acknowledged by the government as being affected by agronomic activities and practices that contribute to environmental sustainability of agriculture.

Disaggregated by:
None

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection method: Data will be extracted from national reports prepared by countries			
Data Source: FAO National reports			
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis: Annual (On-going)			
Frequency of Reporting: **National: Annual** **Continental/Regional: Biennial**			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): At global level, currently there is no data available. However many if not most of the countries record areas which are the object of practices contributing to environmental sustainability under various schemes, either of a regulatory nature, like protected areas for instance, or as part of a subsidies scheme or in a payment for environmental services scheme or as part of voluntary standards, public or private. Countries are also preparing, as part of national reports for the state of the world biodiversity for food and agriculture, statistics on practices contributing to biodiversity, most of which have a broader positive impact on the environment. Moreover, many countries are participating in internationally established strategic frameworks, which promote the collection of data at country level. Hence, the data for computing the indicator should be collected through the records that are held in the process of the country participation to those schemes and strategies.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			

Indicator 31: **a)** % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved.

b) % of coastal and marine areas preserved

Indictor Reference: A1 – G7 – P1 – T2 – I37, I38, I39

DESCRIPTION

Definition: This is defined as the percentage of terrestrial/ inland water and coastal / marine areas preserved is the total of each set aside for preservation / protection out of the total of each multiplied by 100

Clarifications

A marine protected area is defined as: 'Any area of intertidal or sub-tidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment' (IUCN, 1988). Only 'designated' protected areas are used in this calculation. In other words no 'Proposed' sites are included in the analysis.

The status 'Designated' is attributed to a protected area when the management authority that according to national legislation or common practice (e.g. by means of an executive decree or similar) officially endorses a document of designation. The marine area indicator can be disaggregated by country. It may also be desirable to disaggregate the indicator further, for example by different zones under national jurisdiction e.g. territorial waters and exclusive economic zones (where declared), and by protected area category (i.e. using the IUCN protected area management category system).

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) defines six management categories of protected areas. I. Protected area managed mainly for science of wilderness protection (e.g. Strict Nature Reserve/Wilderness Area) II. Protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation (e.g. National Park) III. Protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features (e.g. Natural Monument) IV. Protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention (e.g. Habitat/Species Management Area) V. Protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation (e.g. Protected Landscape/Seascape) VI. Protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems (e.g. Managed Resource Protected Area).

Computation Formula (a)

$$\frac{\text{Total marine area}}{\text{Total marine ecological region}} \times 100$$

Computation Formula (b)

Disaggregated by: Type of protected area

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

Data Source:

World Database on Protected Areas. http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa

Major ecosystem and habitat classifications have been mapped for most regions and many countries. National classifications may not be compatible with other countries in their region, and few regional

classifications are sufficiently detailed or accepted for national use. Global classifications are generally too coarse. Most countries keep statistics on protected areas, but their protected area systems may not be accurately mapped. However, the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) provides the most comprehensive dataset on protected areas worldwide and is managed by UNEP-WCMC in partnership with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the World Database on Protected Areas Consortium. The WDPA is a fully relational database containing information on the status, environment and management of individual protected areas. This database includes information from countries, NGOs and academic institutions, international environmental conventions, etc. The WDPA enables searching of protected areas data by site name, country, and international programme or convention. It is possible to disaggregate the data in the WDPA by country and by IUCN Management Category, therefore it is suitable for this indicator. Data is currently available for over 110,000 protected areas worldwide. UNEP-WCMC provides online access to the WDPA Consortium 2006 World Database on Protected Areas web-download as part of a broad strategy to share conservation information. Statistical information produced for the WDPA 2006 CD-ROM which relate to WDPA datasets is also available in addition to information on the definitions and categorization of protected areas worldwide.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

Frequency of Reporting:
National: Annual

Continental/Regional: Biennial

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
The indicator represents de jure not de facto protection. It does not indicate the quality of management or whether the areas are in fact protected from incompatible uses. It also gives a rather coarse picture of ecosystem protection. Additional detail would be needed to show the extent of disturbance of the ecosystem within each protected area, and coverage of rare or key ecological communities. Limitations to this indicator also include the lack of spatial data for many of the sites.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:
Well governed and effectively managed protected areas are a proven method for safeguarding both habitats and populations of species and for delivering important ecosystem services. Currently, some 13 per cent of terrestrial areas and 5 per cent of coastal areas are protected, while very little of the open oceans are protected. The current target of 10 per cent protection for each ecological region has been achieved in approximately 55 per cent of all terrestrial eco-regions. Therefore reaching this target implies a modest increase in terrestrial protected areas globally, with an increased focus on representativity and management effectiveness. It further implies that major efforts to expand marine protected areas would be required. A focus on representativity is crucial as current protected area networks have gaps, and some fail to offer adequate protection to many species and ecosystems. These gaps include many sites of high biodiversity value such as Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and Important Bird Areas. Particular emphasis is needed to protect critical ecosystems such as tropical coral reefs, sea-grass beds, deep water cold coral reefs, seamounts, tropical forests, peat lands, freshwater ecosystems and coastal wetlands.

ASPIRATION 2. AN INTEGRATED CONTINENT, POLITICALLY UNITED AND BASED ON THE IDEALS OF PAN AFRICANISM AND VISION OF AFRICAN RENAISSANCE

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 2. Political and economic integration	1. Active member of the African Free Trade Area	No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) reported and eliminated	
	2. Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level	Change in Volume of intra-African trade per annum	

Indicator 32: No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) reported and eliminated

Indictor Reference: A2 – G8 – P2 – T3 – I32

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Non-tariff barriers to trade (NTBs) are trade barriers   that restrict imports or exports   of goods or services through mechanisms other than the simple imposition of tariffs. They are represented by any obstacle to international trade that is not an import or export duty.

They may take the form of import quotas, subsidies, customs delays, technical barriers, or other systems preventing or impeding trade. According to the World Trade Organization,   non-tariff barriers to trade include import licensing, rules for valuation of goods at customs, pre-shipment inspections, rules of origin ('made in'), and trade prepared investment measures

Specifically The different types of NTBs are:

Licenses
Countries may use licenses to limit imported goods to specific businesses. If a business is granted a trade license, then it permits it to import goods that otherwise are restricted for trade in the country.

Quotas
Countries typically use quotas for the importing and exporting of goods and services. In nontariff barrier procedures, countries agree on specified limits of goods and services that are permitted for importation to a country, typically without restrictions, up to a specified limit. Quotas can also be set for specific time frames. Additionally, quotas are also often used in international trade license agreements.

Embargoes
Embargoes restrict the trade of specified goods and services. Embargoes are a measure used by governments for specific political or health circumstances.

Sanctions
Countries impose sanctions on other countries to limit their trade activity. Sanctions can include increased administrative actions and additional customs and trade procedures that slow or limit a country's ability to trade.

Voluntary Export Restraints
Voluntary export restraints are a type of nontariff barrier used by exporting countries. Voluntary export restraints set specified limits of goods and services to be exported to specified countries. These restraints are typically based on availability and political alliance.

Standard Tariffs
Nontariff barriers can be used in place of or in conjunction with standard tariff barriers, which are taxes that importing countries pay to exporting countries for goods or services. Tariffs are the most common type of trade barrier, and they increase the cost of goods and services for an importing country to the benefit of the exporting country.

Rational
It is one of the Continental Flagship Programmes and member states are required to track their progress

Computation Formula

No. of NTBs reported and eliminated = Total number of barriers removed
Disaggregated by: type of NTB
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: Document review,   Direct counting of NTBs reported and eliminated.
Data Source: National Legislative Reports   National Trade and Services Reports.
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 33 : Percentage change in volume of intra-African Trade

Indicator Reference: A2 – G8 – P2 – T3 – I33

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the increase in volume of trade in goods between a member state and other member states over the previous year's figure

Rationale
Increase intra-trade volume in Africa. The need to enhance intra-African trade among African countries led to the formation of the EAC-COMESA-SADC (East African Community; Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Southern Africa Development Community) tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA), as well as to the proposed 2017 Continental FTA (CFTA) between Cairo and Cape Town. The tripartite agreement is expected to grant parties access to economies of scale and invite other benefits associated with market integration (such as income and employment generation). However, the agreement faces certain obstacle

Computation Method

% increase in volume of intra-African Trade =

$$\frac{\text{volume of trade in goods between a country and others in Year (i)}}{\text{volume of trade in goods between a country and others in Year (0)}} \times 100$$

Unit of measure:
Percentage

Disaggregated by type of good / service

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Direct counting

Document review

Data Source:

Customs / Excise Reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

It may be difficult to capture the exact volume of the intra African trade because a lot of the exchanges are done in the informal market or because countries have unreliable statistics.
Should services not be remove the definition and calculation it will be difficult to measure the volume of services. Ideally the value of services is more measurable.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

INDICATORS UNDER THIS GOAL ARE APPLICABLE TO ONLY REGIONAL AND CONTINETAL LEVELS.

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa

Priority area	Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
1. Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity	1. At least national readiness for implementation of the trans African Highway Missing link is achieved	% of the progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link	
	2. At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019	% of the progress made on the implementation the African High Speed Rail Network	
	3. Skies fully opened to African airlines	No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented	
	4. Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020	No. of Mega Watts added into the national grid	7.1.1
	5. Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP	Proportion of population using mobile phones	5.b.1
		% of ICT contribution to GDP	

Indicator 34: Percentage of progress made on the implementation of trans Africa highway missing link

Indicator Reference: G1-0T1-P1-I- 34
DESCRIPTION
Definition: The key components of national readiness for the implementation of the trans African Highway include (i) engineering designs and legal compliances [Xi]; (ii) costing; (iii) resource mobilization plan and securing funds for project execution [Xiii]; (iv) construction in progress [Xiv); and (v) construction completed [Xv). **Clarifications** It has been a goal of some Regional Economic Communities / The African Union to link member states by road. In this vein, each member state is expected to construct a first class road linking its capital to the borders of her neighbours **Rationale** The use of the indicator is to assist member states to track the extent to which they are accomplishing the goal set for the attainment of the trans African highway **Computation Formula** %of progress made on the implementation = $\dfrac{\text{No. of stages completed (Xi to Xv)}}{5} \times 100$ of trans Africa highway missing link where: Xi = engineering designs and legal compliances Xii = Costing Xiii = resource mobilization plan and securing funds for project execution Xiv = construction in progress; and Xv = Construction completed
Disaggregated by: component
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Direct counting of the number that had been completed by the end of the year.
Data Source: Road Transport Authority Documents
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			

Indicator 35:	Percentage of the progress made on the implementation of the African High Speed Rail Network

Indicator Reference: G1-0T1-P1-I35

DESCRIPTION

Definition

The key components of national readiness for the implementation of the African High Speed Train Network include (i) Development of National Strategy for participation in the African High Speed Train Network – [Yi]; (ii) completion of coordinating arrangements with AUC – [Yii]; (iii) development of strategy implementation action plan – [Yiii]; (iv)) resource mobilization plan – [Yiv] (v) securing of funds for project execution – [Yv]; (vi) construction in progress – [Yvi]; and (vii) construction completed [Yvii]

One of the Flagship Programme of under Agenda 2063 – First Ten Year Implementation Plan is the linking of African cities by a high speed train network. The AUC has set up a central coordinating body to oversee the execution of the assignment
Member states are to participate in the execution / attainment of that goal – as part of the continental integration Agenda

Computation

% of progress made on implementation of = No. of stages completed *(among the 7 above)*
the African High Speed Rail Network _____ X 100
7

Disaggregated by:

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
Review of relevant national reports
Review of information

Data Source:

Ministry of Transport /Railways reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 36: No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented

Indicator Reference: G1-0T1-P1-I- 36

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

AU Protocols that member states should ratify and implement to enable African Airlines operate on the continent – from country to country – without hindrance

Open skies is an international policy concept that calls for the liberalization of the rules and regulations of the international aviation industry—especially commercial aviation—in order to improve competition

This is to create a free-market environment for the airline industry in Africa. Its primary objectives are:
to liberalize the rules for international aviation markets and minimize government intervention as it applies to passenger, all-cargo, and combination air transportation as well as scheduled and charter services; and to adjust the regime under which military and other state-based flights may be permitted.

Rationale
Aspect of Agenda 2063 – Flagship Projects is free movement of people, goods and services. An open sky policy of Member States for African Airlines will contribute to the attainment of the free movement idea.

Computation

No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented = Total count of protocols implemented

Disaggregated by: REC

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Review of legislative / cabinet reports

Data Source:

Ministries of transport

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 37: Number of additional Mega Watts added onto the national grid

Indicator Reference: G1-0T1-P1-I- 37
DESCRIPTION
Definition: This is defined as the number of additional Mega Watts added onto the national grid is defined as the quantitative number of additional megawatts generated or added onto the national grid since 2013 (baseline of the FTYIP)   The addition could be from private and public sources. The addition could come from hydro, marine, wind, sun etc. sources   **Rationale**   Availability and use of energy – electricity are key for the transformative agenda of the First Ten Year Implementation Plan. In this regard the tracking of the indicator will enable member states know the extent to which power availability is contributing to the attainment of the transformative Agenda of the First Ten Year Implementation Plan   **Computation Formula**   No. of additional Mega Watts added onto the national grid = Total count of **added** mega wats
Unit   **Megawatt**
Disaggregated by: Energy type
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method :   Document (desk) review of secondary data
Data Source: Ministry of Energy / Power reports   Power Generating companies reports   Sustainable energy for all (SE4ALL) database from World Bank, Global Electrification database.   http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual   **Analysis**   **Reporting:** Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 38: Proportion of population using mobile phones

Indicator Reference: G1-0T1-P1-I- 38

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Proportion of population using mobile phones is defined as the number of people using mobile phones as a percentage of the population Mobile phone users are individuals who have used a mobile phone (from any location) in the last 12 months.

Rationale

Use of mobile phone is increasingly being seen as a utility like water and electricity. As a result national policies tend to support expansion in usage and coverage – hence the need for this indicator

Computation

Proportion of population using mobile phones = $\dfrac{\text{No. of persons using mobile phones}}{\text{Total eligible population (15+ year olds)}} \times 100$

Disaggregated by:

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method

- Review of Mobile Phone Companies reports
- Review of Communication Regulatory Bodies reports

Data Source:

- National Mobile Communications Regulatory Bodies Reports
- World bank : http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2
- International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Double / multiple counting if the number of SIM cards issued is used – since one person could be having different/ multiple SIM cards

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 39: ICT Sector Value Addition as share of GDP

Indicator Reference: G1-0T1-P1-I- 39

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

ICT contribution to GDP is defined as the sum of the value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to ICT activities and the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure

Rationale
ICT interventions have impact on productivity in many folds. As a results there is growing demand for ICT services in all sectors of the economy. There is a general consensus that this contribution should be captured and lessons learnt used to form the basis of formulating / implementing ICT interventions

Computation

$$\frac{\text{ICT contribution to GDP}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

Unit of measure
Percentage

Disaggregated by: Type of connectivity

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

Document review [R2]

Data Source:

Customs reports on imports of ICT gear

World bank : http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Very difficult to get an estimate that reflects the true impact / value addition of ICT to GDP because of the absences of a stand-alone ICT sector (other than setting up ICT production equipment and software firms which are very far-fetched in most African Countries)

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

ASPIRATION 3. AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, DEMOCRACY, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW

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

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
1. Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm	1. At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable	% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable	16.7.2
	2. At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free and freedom of expression pertains	% of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.	16.10.1
		% of people who believe that there is free access to information.	16.10.2
	3. At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent	% of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent.	16.6.1
	4. African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020	:	
		- Signed	
		- Ratified	
		- Integrated the African Charter on democracy	

Indicator 40: Percentage of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable

Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T1 – I40

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DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Youth/adults as a proportion of the total number of the population of youth/adults who believe that mechanisms and oversight institutions exist to hold their leaders accountable

In most countries youth / adults are all eligible voters by age.

Some of the mechanisms for holding their leaders accountable include (i) free, fair and credible electoral systems for all levels of government (ii) town house meetings between leaders and the people (iii) press conferences where leaders could be questioned to account for their stewardship (iv) parliamentary accountability public hearings / questioning of leaders in the Executive Branch etc

Oversight institutions could include – depending on the country - (i) human rights and administrative justice institutions (ii) independent judiciary / courts (iii) an independent prosecutorial service (iv) free and vibrant press (v) freedom of information laws (vi) the legislature

Computation

$$\frac{\text{No. in the sample who believe that mechanisms and oversight institutions exist}}{\text{Total sample size}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by: Age, sex, region

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Sample surveys

Data Source:

Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area

National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Periodic

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 41: Percentage of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.

Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T2 – I41

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This indicator measures the perception of people on how the press (print, TV, radio etc) are free in carrying out their responsibilities without hindrance from external pressures, especially politicians, governments', traditional authorities and the captains of industry and commerce

The degree of freedom is measured by (i) number of barriers to entry into the industry (ii) deterrents laws in place to protect the interest of those with political power (iii) extent of hostility of the government to the media institutions (iv) level of paid political patronage towards / in the media institutions (v) extent of internet filtering

Rationale

Aspect of the African Governance Architecture is the promotion / maintenance of a vibrant and free press in member countries. This indicator is to enable one track the progress towards that.

Computation

$$\frac{\text{No. persons in the sample who perceive the press to be free}}{\text{Total sample size}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by: Sex, Age, region

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Sample surveys

Data Source:

Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area

National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 42: Percentage of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent.

Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T2 – I42

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This indicator measures the proportion of the population that perceive the election to be free, fair and transparent based on the quality of the electoral process, political pluralism and participation, government corruption and transparency, and fair political treatment of diverse groups.

Some of the characteristics of free and fair include

- free and fair executive and legislative elections; fair polling; honest tabulation of ballots;
- fair electoral laws; equal campaigning opportunities;
- the right to organize in different political parties and political groupings; the openness of the political system to the rise and fall of competing political parties and groupings;
- the existence of a significant opposition vote; the existence of a de facto opposition power, and a realistic possibility for the opposition to increase its support or gain power through elections;
- the participation of cultural, ethnic, religious, or other minority groups in political life;
- freedom from domination by the military, foreign powers, totalitarian parties, religious hierarchies, economic oligarchies, or any other powerful group in making personal political choices; and
- the openness, transparency, and accountability of the government to its constituents between elections; freedom from pervasive government corruption; government policies that reflect the will of the people

Computation

$$\frac{\text{No. of persons in a sample who perceive the elections to be free and fair}}{\text{Total sample size}} \times 100$$

Unit of Measurement: Percentage

Disaggregated by: Age, sex and region

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Surveys

Data Source: Opinion polls Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Periodic
DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
1. Institutions and Leadership	1. At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous twelve months	16.5.1

Indicator 43: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and asked or paid a bribe during the previous twelve months
Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T2 – I43
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Self-explanatory **Clarifications** A public official in this category is one providing a front line services – police; immigration; customs; judges; vehicle examiners etc. **Computation Formula** $$\frac{\text{Number of persons in the sample confirming receipt of request for bribe}}{\text{Total sample size}} \times 100$$
Unit of Measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Age, gender and region
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Surveys
Data Source: Opinion polls Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

ASPIRATION 4.   A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

Priority area	Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security	1. Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	16.1.2

Indicator 44: Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population

Indicator Reference: A4 – G13 – P1 – T1 – I44

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Self-explanatory by the indicator

Conflicts emanating from the following qualify

- "Armed conflicts" - conflict between governmental forces and armed groups or forces from another country.
- Conflicts arising out of religious disagreements / intolerance
- Conflicts arising out ethnic disagreements / intolerance

Computation

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths related to conflicts}}{100,000}$$

Unit of measurement:
Number

Disaggregated by: Country , REC, gender, age, cause

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

Document review

Data Source:

The International Institute for Strategic Studies which is a world-leading authority on global security, political risk and military conflict

https://www.iiss.org/en

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
The conflict can be over but still from time to time gunshots are heard, which make it difficult to decide if it should be counted in or not.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa

Priority area	Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Institutional Structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security	1. Silence All Guns by 2020	Number of armed conflicts	

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

Priority area	Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Operationalization of APSA Pillars	1. National Peace Council is established by 2016	Existence of a national peace council.	

Indicator 45: Existence of a national peace council (**Need to review the indicator with the view to understand its function, composition and roles**)

Indicator Reference: A4 – G15 – P1 – T1 – I45

DESCRIPTION
Definition: Self-explanatory National Peace Councils, creations under the African Peace and Security Architecture at member state level take preventive and mediating measures to avoid / resolve conflicts between political parties, ethnic groups, religious groups etc. Rationale Its creation at the national level is required under the African Peace and Security Architecture which is part of the African Agenda 2063 – FTYIP. **Computation** Existence (Yes / No) of a national peace council
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method Review of secondary data Interviews with key respondents
Data Source: Records and interviews with staff of Ministries of Interior / Home Affairs
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Periodic
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

ASPIRATION 5.   AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES AND ETHICS

Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism	1. At least 60% of content in educational curriculum is on indigenous African culture, values and language targeting primary and secondary schools	Proportion of the content of the curricula on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools	

Indicator 46: Proportion of the content of the curricula on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools
Indicator Reference: A5 – G16 – P1 – T1 – I46
DESCRIPTION
Definition: This is defined as the ratio of the total number of subjects with contents on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools as a percentage of the total number of subjects offered. **Rationale:** The Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 16-25) strongly advocate for the need for African values and ethics be introduced into the school curriculum. This is also corroborated by the Aspiration 5 – 42 of the Agenda 2063. **Computation** $$\frac{\text{Number of subjects with indigenous African culture, values and language}}{\text{Total number of subjects offered at level}} \times 100$$ **Unit of measurement** Percentage
Disaggregated by: Level (Primary/Secondary) Type of institutions (Public/Private)
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Use of Mobile Applications to collect data. Total number of subjects offered at level Total number of subjects relevant to the indicator
Data Source: AU Education Observatory Ministries of Education's reports and surveys African Academy of Languages (ACALAN)
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Inadequate data collection applications
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Development of data collection software Training of Member States Strengthening of national and continental EMIS ecosystems			

OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

ASPIRATION 6. AN AFRICA WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS PEOPLE DRIVEN, RELYING ON THE POTENTIAL OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE

Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Women Empowerment	1. Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2026	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	5.a.1
		Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure.	5.a.1
	2. At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well as in judicial institutions	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies	5.5.1
Priority Area 2. Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls	1. Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and Girls by at least 20%	Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence	5.2.1
	2. Reduce by 50% all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls	Proportion of girls and women aged 15 - 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting by age	5.3.2
	3. Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for Women and Girls by 2020	Proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year	16.9.1

Indicator 47: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land.

Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P1 – T1 – I47

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the total number of farmers who are owners or with secure rights to agricultural land relative to the entire agricultural pop
Clarifications
Ownership could be through inter-generational land inheritance with or without a legal title deed.
Secure rights to the land could be through terminal lease arrangements or outright sale of the land
The agricultural population comprise all persons engaged in full or part time farming [SM3]

Rationale

Indicator tracks the level of inclusiveness in the ownership of land as an assets by all farmers. This measure is an indication of empowerment – a goal / priority area of Agenda 2063 / FTYIP[SM4]

Computational Methodology

$$\frac{\text{Total number of farmers who own their land or with secure rights to the land}}{\text{Total number of farmers}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by: Sex

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Agricultural surveys and censuses
Data Source: Reports of the Ministries of Agriculture National Statistical offices
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Every 3-5 years

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 48: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies

Indicator Reference: A6 – G17 – P1 – T2 – I48

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the number of elected / appointed women in the national / regional / state / district legislatures out of the total elected / appointees to those bodies

The levels of government are central, regional and local / district depending on national circumstances

The women participation in decision making at national, regional and local bodies can be either be elected, or designated.

Rationale

A key transformation area of Agenda 2063, First Ten Year Implementation Plan is gender equality and empowerment of women and youth. This indicator is necessary to track the progress being made on gender equality .

Computation

Number of Women – elected or appointed in the legislature
or deliberative bodies at regional and local levels where appropriate

X 100

Total number of persons in the legislature or deliberative body
at regional or local level.

For Member States that are Federal – we have the Central, States and Local Governments – the first two in general have legislative powers

Unit of measurement

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Country(national, regional/ state , local),)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

Administrative data

Data Source:

Reports of the National Legislatures

Reports of State Legislatures

Reports of the Ministries in Charge of Regional and Local Administration

Ministries of gender

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 49: Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence [SM5]

Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P2 – T1 – I49

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the number of women and girls subjected to sexual abuse and physical violence as out of the total number of women and girls

Rationale

This indicator measures the extent to eliminate all forms of gender based violence that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and girls (age 15+)

Computation

Women and Girls subjected to sexual and physical violence divided by total number of women and girls

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- **Intimate partner or non-intimate partner**
- **Location**
- **Public and private life**
- **Age**

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

Data Source:

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 50 : Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have gone undergone Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)[SM6]
Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P2 – T2 – I50
DESCRIPTION
Definition: **This is defined as women and girls aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C as out of the total number of women and girls aged 15-49** Clarifications Harmful traditional practices are forms of violence which have been committed primarily against girls and women as part of cultural practices, the most common is FGM/C. According to UNFPA, FGM/C is a practice that involves altering or injuring the female genitelia for non-medical reasons and is internationally recognised as a human rights violation. **Rationale** This measure is useful for tracking the effectiveness of policies that have been put in place to check FGM/C   Computation Women and girls aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C divided by the total number of women and girls aged 15-49
Unit of measurement Percentage
Disaggregated by: Age group Geographical coverage Traditional / Religious practices
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method :
Data Source:
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 51: The proportion of children whose births are registered within the first year

Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P2 – T3 – I51

DESCRIPTION
Definition: This is defined as the proportion of children under 1 year of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority   **Clarifications**   Birth registration is an official record of a child's existence. The registration of child birth is typically a step towards ensuring the rights of all children. An unregistered child is vulnerable of being denied the rights to an official identity and nationality. Registration of a child is an essential contribution to realising children rights and provides the foundation for ensuring appropriate education, health and labour rights.   Rational[SM7]   Facilities the issue of identity cards, estimation of the population, educational planning in early childhood education etc.   **Computation**   No. of children (0-1) whose births are registered within the first year   X 100   Total No. of children aged 0 – 1 years
Unit of measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex and place of birth

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method :   Administrative sources
Data Source: Births registries   Ministry of Health Reports   Private maternity health facilities   Population census   Population estimates
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):   CRVS is not well developed in most African countries

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Youth Empowerment and Children's Rights	1. Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth	Unemployment rate by sex, age-group, vulnerability	8.5.2
	2. End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking	% of children engaged in child labour	8.7.1
		% of children engaged in child marriage	5.3.1
		% of children who are victims of human trafficking	16.2.2
	3. Full implementation of the provision of African Charter on the Rights of the Youth is attained	Level of implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States	

Indicator 52 : Unemployment rate

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P1 – I52

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed youth as a percentage of the total youth in the labour force, where the latter consists of the unemployed plus those in paid or self-employment.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO)definition of unemployment, the "unemployed" comprise all persons above the age specified for measuring the economically active population, who during the reference period satisfy the following three conditions simultaneously:
"Without work" i.e., not in paid employment or self-employment, as specified by the international definition of employment;
"Currently available for work" i.e., available for paid employment or self- employment during the reference period (or shortly after); and
"Seeking work" i.e., had taken specific steps in a specified recent period (typically the last four weeks) to seek paid employment or self- employment.

A special provision applies to persons without work who made arrangements to start work at a date subsequent to the reference period (future starts). These persons are classified as "unemployed" irrespective of their job- search activity, provided they were without work during the reference period and currently available for work.

"Seeking work" means taking active steps to look for work such as registration at public or private employment exchanges, direct application to employers, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places, placing or answering newspaper advertisements, seeking assistance of friends or relatives, looking for financial resources, land, building, machinery or equipment, or permits or licenses to establish own enterprise.

Computation

Unemployment rate = $\dfrac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Total number of people in the civilian labor force}}$

Unit of measurement:
Person(s)

Disaggregated by:

Age
Sex: Male, Female
Vulnerability: Vulnerable populations include disabled, LGBT, indigenous people, religious and ethnic minorities

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
Download from Sector Ministry annual statistics reports or consult National Statistical Office
Download from International Labour Organization's online database

Data Source:
Household surveys
National publications
International Labour Organization's online database:
http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page137.jspx?_afrLoop=18902207419471&clean=true#%40%3F_afrLoop%3D18902207419471%26clean%3Dtrue%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D66gebznrw_163

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:			
Annual			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): When unemployment is high, some people become discouraged and stop looking for work; they are then excluded from the labour force. This implies that the unemployment rate may fall, or stop rising, even though there has been no underlying improvement in the labour market.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			

Indicator 53: Percentage of Children engaged in Child Labour

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P1 – I53

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the Total number of children who are working relative to the total number of children (including those working and not working)
[SM8]

According to Article 2 of the Africa Charter on Children rights and welfare of the child, the child means every human being below the age of 18 years.

Rationale
This indicator is useful for tracking the effectiveness of policies put in place to stop child labor

Computation

Total number of children who are working
_____ X 100
      Total number of children

Unit of measurement:
Person(s)

Disaggregated by:
Age
Sex:
Vulnerability: Vulnerable populations include disabled, LGBT, indigenous people, religious and ethnic minorities

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

National Statistical Office
UNICEF data base
ILO database
Ministry of social welfare and community development reports – where applicable
[SM9]

Data Source:
Labour surveys
Agricultural surveys
UNICEF Reports
ILO
Sector Ministry Reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 54: Percentage of children engaged in child marriages

Indicator Reference: A6 – G18 – P1 – T2 – I54
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Proportion of children under 18 years of age who are married or in a union According to Article 2 of the Africa Charter on rights and welfare of the child, the child means every human being below the age of 18 years. Rationale This indicator will track how governments address harmful social and cultural practices such as child marriage that affects the welfare and dignity of the child. Early marriage is a marriage that occurs before the person reaches 18 years, it is a practice where one or both spouses are below the age of 18. **Computation** ~~Number of children married under 18 years~~ Total number of children in the population X 100
Unit of measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Sex Place of residence Tradition/Region[SM10]
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Conducting survey
Data Source: Reports of the Ministries of Social Welfare and Community Development
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 55: Percentage of children who are victims of human trafficking

Indicator Reference: A6 – G18 – P1 – T2 – I55

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Self- explanatory [SM11]

Clarifications
Trafficking of children includes recruitment, transportation, transfer and receipt of a child under the age of 18 for the purpose of exploitation.

Rationale

The rights of the child as enshrined in the African Charter on the Rights of the Child requires member states to initiate / implement policies that will prevent the child being abused / taken advantage of through trafficking

Computation Formula:

No. of children who are victims of human trafficking

——————————————————————————— X 100

       Total number of children in the population

Unit of measurement:
Number

Disaggregated by:

Sex
Age

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
Review of police / immigration reports

Data Source:

Immigration Reports

Police Reports

IOM

UNODC

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

The data does not take into account victims that were not detected within the national boundary – either being taken out or being brought in.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 56: Level of implementation of the provisions in the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States

Indicator Reference: A6 – G18 – P1 – T3 – I56

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This indicator measures the extent to which member states have been able to implement the provision of the African Youth Charter.

Clarifications
This will include tracking the extent member states have undertaken the levels of implementation, (i) signing and ratification and (ii) domestication (planning and budgeting).

According to the African Youth Charter, youth or young people refers to every person between the ages of 15 and 35.

Computation Formula

There are two components – signing / ratification and domestication. Each carries 50% compliance. When both are complied with, the level is 100%.

Unit of measurement:
Percentage

Disaggregated by:
Country
Level of implementation

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
Review of legislative records
Review of Budgets

Data Source:

Legislative reports

Reports of ministries responsible for the Youth

Budget allocations

Expenditure reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Periodic where necessary

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
According to the definition the country can score 100 percent by signing and ratifying without implementation.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER

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

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Africa's place in global affairs	1. National statistical system fully functional	Availability of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics	17.18.2
		Proportion of funding allocated for the implementation of functional statistical system	17.8.3
		Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics	17.8.1

Indicator 57: Availability of legislation on statistics that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics

Indicator Reference: A7 – G19 – P1 – T1 – I57	

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Availability of legislation on statistics that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics is defined as the laws that ensure adherence to national statistical principles and enable efficient and effective coordination of national statistical systems

Statistical legislation of any country plays a significant role in producing harmonised, reliable and quality data on a timely basis.

Computation:

Availability (Yes / No) of legislation on statistics

Unit of measurement:
Not applicable

Disaggregated by:
Not applicable

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

Review of legislative instruments

Data Source:

Reports of National Statistical Offices

Legislative Reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Periodic

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 58: Proportion of funding allocated for the implementation of functional statistical system

Indicator Reference: A7 – G19 – P1 – T1 – I58

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
Proportion of funding allocated for the implementation of functional statistical system is defined as the percentage of the national budget allocated to support the functioning of the national statistical systems

The components of the national budget include:

- Allocations to the National Statistical Services (X)
- Allocations to sector ministries for the collection and storage of administrative data (Y)
- Allocations of regional and local government authorities for the collection of administrative data (Z)

A structure of a functioning national system is defined by its service delivery model. Some national statistical offices have decentralized offices who collect field information and send it to the national office for collation / storage etc. Some national statistical offices have a few field offices and relies on sector ministries and local governments in the collection of data through administrative procedures

Rationale
National Plans under pinned by The Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan results framework must be monitored and evaluated. Functioning national statistical systems are key to such and endeavour

Computation:

The total budget allocated to the functional statistical system (X + Y + Z)
$$\frac{\text{The total budget allocated to the functional statistical system (X + Y + Z)}}{\text{Total government budget}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Not applicable

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

Review of budget / allocations

Data Source:

Ministry of Finance budgetary allocation documents

Sector ministries budget allocations

Regional and local government budgetary allocations

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual	

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 59: Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics

Indicator Reference: A7 – G19 – P1 – T1 – I59

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics is defined as the formal institutional arrangement for the management of official national statistics and is comprised of Statistical legislation, the Oversight Board and an Executing Agency.

Computation:

Each of the three components, namely Statistical legislation, the Oversight Board and an Executing Agency, is assigned a percentage of 33.33. Counting the number that is in place multiplied by 33.33% will give the "level" of existence.

Unit of measurement:
Not applicable

Disaggregated by:

Not applicable

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
Observation
Review of reports

Data Source:

Reports of the National Statistical Office

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Periodic

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

Priority area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area 1. Capital Markets	1. National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure	Proportion of development expenditure contributed by national capital markets	17.1.1
Priority Area 2. Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues	1. Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure	Total tax revenue as a % GDP	17.1.2
Priority Area 3. Development Assistance	2. Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level	Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget	17.3.1
		Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget	

Indicator 60: Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P1 – T1 – I60

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as the total sources of funding obtained from domestic markets for long term debts relative to the size of the national development budget
Long term debts have maturity periods of above 12 months (1 years)
Long term capital markets comprise the equity (stock) and bond (debt) markets
For development funding, the debt market is the one with focus on
The national development budget is the total national budget less recurrent component of the budget

Rationale
Africa must finance her own development – that is one of the catch phrases of Agenda 2063. Every effort should be made by member states to grow the domestic capital market to finance national development. This indicator tracks such efforts

Computational Methodology:

$$\frac{\text{Total funds raised from the domestic capital market}}{\text{Total public sector budget}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

Source

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
Review of capital market reports

Data Source:

Capital Market reports

Central Bank Reports

Ministry of Finance Reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis: Annual (on-going)

Frequency of Reporting:
National: Annual

Continental/Regional: Biennial

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 61: .Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P2 – T1 – I61

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

According to OECD, tax revenue is defined as the revenues collected from taxes on income and profits, social security contribution, taxes levied on goods and services, payroll taxes, taxes on the ownership and transfer of property and other taxes. Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP indicates the share of a country's output that is collected by government through taxes.
Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a year

Rationale
The indicator tracks the extent to which the Government is succeeding with respect to increase in the effectiveness and efficiency of the national tax collection system; it also tracks the level of net output that is available to the government – in the form of revenues

Computational Methodology :

$$\frac{\text{Total taxes collected as defined above}}{\text{GDP}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by: N/a

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
Review of Revenue Authority / Ministry of Finance on tax revenues

Data Source:

National Revenue of Authority Reports

Ministry of Finance Reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis: Annual (on-going)

Frequency of Reporting:
National: Annual

Continental/Regional: Biennial

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 62: Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P3 – T1 – I62

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Total of all sources of official development assistance as defined below relative to the size of the national budget.

ODA is defined as:

Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10 percent rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries ("bilateral ODA") and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions.

— *OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms* [2]

There are three key elements of the ODA architecture :
 The cooperating national agency must be a public sector in nature
The objective of the aid will be to support the promotion of economic development and welfare
It is granted at concessional financial terms (e.g. if it is a loan there should be a grant element of at least 25%

Rationale
There is an emerging consensus that reliance on ODA my developing countries lead to aid dependency ; at times also it does not address the national priorities ; it also comes with conditionalities which could slow the growth potential of the country.
Agenda 2063 FTYIP requires that member states explore avenues for increased domestic / innovative financing – and minimize the use of ODA. This indicator will enable member states track how far they are succeeding in reducing aid dependency and hence accelerating their growth potential within the context of the execution of the FTYIP

Computation Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total of all sources of official development assistance as defined above}}{\text{Total of all sources of funds – required to execute the budget}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

Percentage

Disaggregated by:

N/a

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
Review of OECD reports
Review of Ministry of Finance reports
Review of World Bank Reports

Data Source:
OECD Publications
Ministry of Finance publications
World Bank Publications

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis: Annual (on-going)

Frequency of Reporting: **National: Annual**
Continental/Regional: Biennial

DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes

Indicator 63: Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a percentage of national budget

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P3 – T3 – I63

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is defined as resources raised through innovative financing (as clarified below) out of the total resources required to finance the budget.
According to the World Bank, innovative financing refers to a range of non-traditional mechanisms to raise additional funds for development through innovative projects, micro-contributions, taxes, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and market based financial transactions.

Rationale
Member states are being urged to reduce their dependency on ODA for financing development- to minimise aid dependency. Innovative sources of financing as defined above provide the flexibility for member states to match their priorities to other potential sources of funding. The indicator is expected to help member states track the progress at which they are making on innovative financing

Computation Formula

$$\frac{\text{Total of all sources of innovative financing as defined above}}{\text{Total of all sources of funds – required to execute the budget}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement: Percentage

Disaggregated by: n/a

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Review of Ministry of Finance reports Review of World Bank Reports Review of Legislative Reports (Committee on Financing)
Data Source: Ministry of Finance reports World Bank Reports Legislative Reports (Committee on Financing)
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis: Annual
Frequency of Reporting: **National: Annual**
Continental/Regional: Biennial
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The scope of what is innovative financing is vague which will affect the quality of data collection

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets:			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Targets	Achievements	Notes