



Republic of Ghana

GHANA'S FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan

AU Agenda 2063



November 2025



APRM
African Peer Review
Mechanism

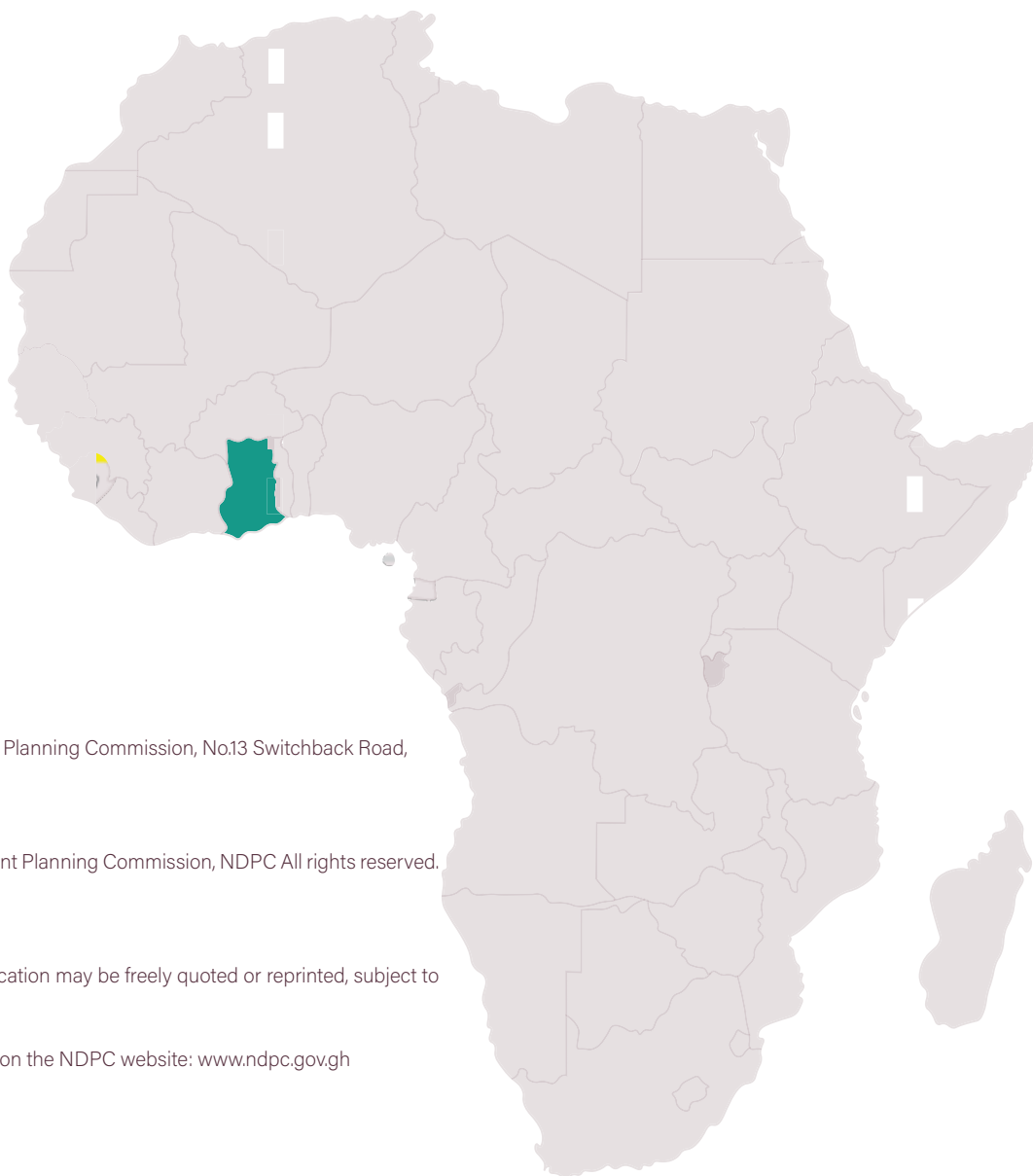
Agenda
2063



GHANA'S FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

SECOND TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

AFRICAN UNION AGENDA 2063



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FOREWORD

The preparation of Ghana's first report under the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of the African Union's Agenda 2063 marks a key milestone in our collective pursuit of The Africa We Want. Agenda 2063, the African Union's 50-year development blueprint, is Africa's bold declaration to shape its own destiny through inclusive growth, shared prosperity, and transformative governance.

This report provides a comprehensive account of Ghana's continued progress in implementing Agenda 2063. It builds on the lessons of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan, which recorded notable achievements in access to electricity, potable water, internet connectivity, and women's empowerment, while recognising the persistent challenges in employment creation, economic diversification, and tourism development.

As Agenda 2063 enters its Decade of Acceleration through the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan, Africa has embraced seven bold moonshots designed to fast-track integration, industrialisation, peace, and global competitiveness by 2033. Ghana's commitment to this vision remains resolute. Through rigorous data collection, evidence-based analysis, and broad stakeholder engagement, this report serves as a key instrument for monitoring national progress and aligning our development priorities with continental aspirations.

Significant progress continues to be made in areas such as domestic resource mobilisation, financial-market development, human-capital formation, peacebuilding, digital transformation, and climate resilience. These achievements reflect Ghana's determination to take full responsibility for financing her development and nurturing a stable, peaceful, and prosperous society, in line with all Aspirations including Aspiration 1 (A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development) and Aspiration 4 (A Peaceful and Secure Africa).

We extend sincere appreciation to all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Civil Society Organisations, the private sector, academia, and development partners for their invaluable collaboration in the preparation of this report. Their collective effort ensures that Ghana's implementation of Agenda 2063 reflects the aspirations of her people and contributes meaningfully to Africa's transformation agenda.



Dr. Nii Moi Thompson
Chairman, NDPC



**Dr. Audrey Smock
Amoah**
Ag. Director General,
NDPC

As we embark on this Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan, let us remain guided by the conviction that Africa's development must be shaped by Africans, for Africans. Together, through innovation, integrity, and shared purpose, we can accelerate progress towards the realisation of The Africa We Want—an integrated, prosperous, and peaceful continent, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
APRM-GC	African Peer Review Mechanism – Governing Council
AU	African Union
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development
BoG	Bank of Ghana
CAA	Creative Arts Agency
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DBG	Development Bank Ghana
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGDI	e-Government Development Index
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FTYIP	First Ten-year Implementation Plan
FSRP	Food Systems Resilience Programme
GDAP	Ghana Digital Acceleration Project

GDP	Gross Domestic Product	
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority	
GES	Ghana Education Service	
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications	
GIADEC	Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation	
GIISDEC	Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation	
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	
GNAT	Ghana National Association of Teachers	
GOG	Government of Ghana	
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange	
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service	
ICC	Implementation Coordination Committee	
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	
ILO	International Labour Organization	
IMF	International Monetary Fund	
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio	
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	
IPRT	Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit	
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre	
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty	
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	

	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
	MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
	MoF	Ministry of Finance
	MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
	MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
	MoCDTI	Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations
	MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
	NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
	NACSA	National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons
	NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
	NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
	NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
	NPC	National Peace Council
	PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
	PNDCL	Provisional National Defence Council Law
	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
	REP	Rural Enterprises Programme
	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
	SHS	Senior High School
	SOCO	Northern Ghana Social Cohesion Project

STYIP	Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNOCT	United Nations Office for Counter-Terrorism
WHO	World Health Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The successful preparation of Ghana's first report under the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of the African Union's Agenda 2063 would not have been possible without the dedication, commitment, and contributions of a broad spectrum of stakeholders. We wish to express our deepest gratitude to all Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, and our development partners for their unwavering support and collaboration throughout the process.

Special appreciation goes to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for providing leadership and technical direction. The NDPC technical team, led by Ms Patience Ampomah, is commended for ensuring the report's integrity and completeness.

We also thank the individuals and institutions whose feedback and insights enriched the analysis and recommendations, helping to ensure that Ghana's implementation of Agenda 2063 continues to reflect the aspirations of her people and contributes meaningfully to Africa's transformation agenda.



01

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

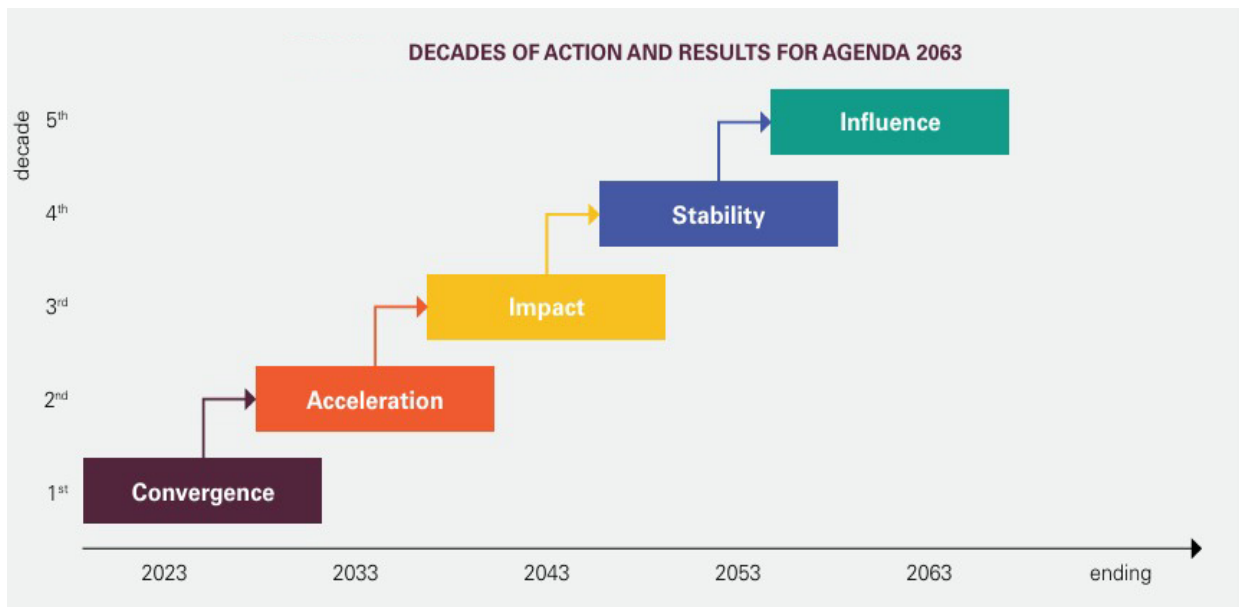
1.1. Background

The African Union Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want, is a 50-year blueprint to drive socio-economic and political transformation for the African Continent. The agenda is anchored on AU Vision of “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena”.

To facilitate the operationalisation of the framework the agenda will be implemented through successive 10-year implementation plans. The First Ten-year Implementation Plan (2014-2023) was adopted at the June 2015 AU Summit. The plan outlined a set of goals, priority areas and targets that the continent aims to achieve at national, regional and continental levels.

The inaugural decade of Agenda 2063 marked a pivotal phase of continental alignment, as all African Union (AU) Member States rallied around a shared vision for Africa’s transformation. This convergence was anchored in a collective commitment to adopt a single, coherent development blueprint—operationalised through successive Ten-Year Implementation Plans. During this period, the domestication of Agenda 2063 gained significant momentum, with Member States increasingly integrating its aspirations and targets into national development frameworks. Concurrently, reporting mechanisms matured, enabling more consistent tracking of progress and fostering a culture of results-based accountability across the continent.

Figure 1: Decade of Action and Results for Agenda 2063



The second decade of Agenda 2063 is “a decade of acceleration”. It marks a pivotal shift from foundational planning to accelerated delivery, with a sharp focus on achieving well-defined milestones that scale up Africa’s development ambitions. In this context, the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) 2024–2033 integrates critical African Union reforms to enhance

impact and coherence. These include:

- Alignment with Revised Priorities and Flagship Projects
- Commitment to Results-Based Implementation
- Coherence continental, regional and national development plans
- Resource Mobilisation and Strategic Partnerships

Together, these reforms position STYIP 2024–2033 as a transformative instrument to fast-track Africa’s inclusive growth, resilience, and global competitiveness. Guided and inspired by the need to accelerate implementation, the African Union has also introduced seven Moonshots (ambitions) over the next decade (2024-2033). The Moonshots will provide the basis for rationalising and prioritising the interventions and also inform the implementation arrangements.

Figure 2: STYIP Moonshots

MOONSHOT 1		Every AU MS Attains at Least Middle-income Status
MOONSHOT 2		Africa is more Integrated and Connected
MOONSHOT 3		Public Institutions are more Responsive
MOONSHOT 4		Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably
MOONSHOT 5		African Values are Explicit and Promoted
MOONSHOT 6		African Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive
MOONSHOT 7		Africa is a Strong and an Influential Global Player

Ghana as a member of the African Union adopted the agenda 2063 and its implementation plans. To ensure sustained implementation of the agenda 2063, the goals and targets have been integrated and harmonised into the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) 2026-2029, with correspondent mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. Plans and budgets of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are geared towards the collective direction of the MTNDPF and invariably the attainment of the continental goals.

This report marks the inaugural submission under the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2024–2033), serving as a foundational reference for the plan. It highlights the progress made towards achieving the aspirations and related goals of AU Agenda 2063. As the country pursues the implementation of Agenda 2063 in tandem with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its own national development priorities, the interplay of structural, institutional, fiscal, and data-system factors remains critical.

1.2. Socio-Economic Status

Ghana remains a lower-middle-income country with a diverse population and an evolving economic base. Amid global and domestic pressures, the economy has been resilient over the past years, having attained a 6.3 percent GDP growth as at Q2 of 2025. This growth is driven mainly by the agriculture and services sectors.

Table 1: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators (2022-2025)

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	2025
Real GDP Growth (%)	3.0	3.2	5.6	6.3 (Q2)
Non-Oil GDP Growth (%)	4.7	3.6	5.8	6.8 (Q1)
Inflation (%)	54.1	23.2	23.8	8.0 (Q4)
Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)	8.2	7.8	7.7	1.1 (Q2)
Interest Rate	27	30	27	25(Q3)
Balance of Payment	-3,406.4b	518.4m	3,059.4b	
Current Account (% of GDP)	-2.1	1.7	4.2	

Source: Ministry of Finance, Bank of Ghana and Ghana Statistical Service

According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Ghana's population was projected to be 33 million as of 2024, with a 58 percent urbanisation rate, marking a steady shift toward urbanisation and the expansion of towns and cities. The country is known to be a youthful economy with a youth population (ages 15-35) of 11 million. Ghana's demographic profile is also shifting, with the proportion of children (0-4 years) projected to decline from 35.3 percent in 2021 to 29.1 percent by 2050, while the share of the elderly (60 years and above) will rise from 6.5 percent to 10.8 percent.

Ghana's life expectancy has shown steady improvement over the past two decades, rising from 59.1 years in 2000 to 62.0 years in 2010 and further to 66.1 years in 2021, indicating steady improvement in health outcomes. Overall, Ghana is increasingly urbanised and demographically dynamic, with policy implications for job creation, housing, health, and sustainable urban development.

1.3. Number of Indicators

As part of the efforts to monitor and report on national progress against the STYIP of Agenda 2063, the AU has progressively expanded its monitoring and evaluation framework compared to that of the FTYIP. Through these frameworks, efforts have been made to strengthen capacity to report on the plans. The previous biennial reports reported on 39 indicators in 2019, which increased to 61 indicators in 2021 and 62 in 2023. For this first biennial report under the STYIP, 65 indicators out of 88 indicators (Figure 3) were reported. All 88 indicators selected are in line with the theory of change for the plan. They are further organised under the 7 Aspirations, Moonshots pathways and enablers (Table 2).

Figure 3: Number of Indicators Reported

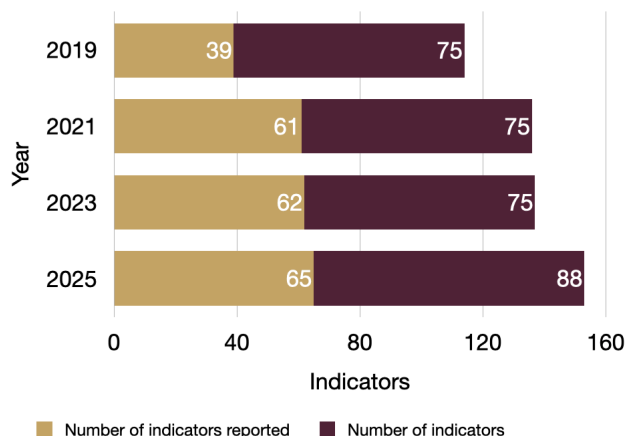


Table 2: Analysis on Indicators Reported

Aspirations	No. of Indicators	Indicators Reported
Aspiration 1	19	15
Aspiration 3	7	6
Aspiration 4	5	3
Aspiration 5	5	5
Aspiration 6	36	27
Aspiration 7	4	3
Sub-Total	76	59
Enablers	10	1
Pathways	2	1
Sub Total	12	2
Total	88	62

The increase in indicators reported reflects improved data capacity, expanding scope of monitoring, and enhanced alignment with the AU’s M&E framework. The STYIP framework covers socio-economic, governance, environmental, institutional, and regional integration dimensions, providing a comprehensive basis for tracking progress towards Agenda 2063. Data was sourced from national surveys, Sector Medium-term Plans (2026-2029) and administrative data.

1.4. Process for Preparing the Report

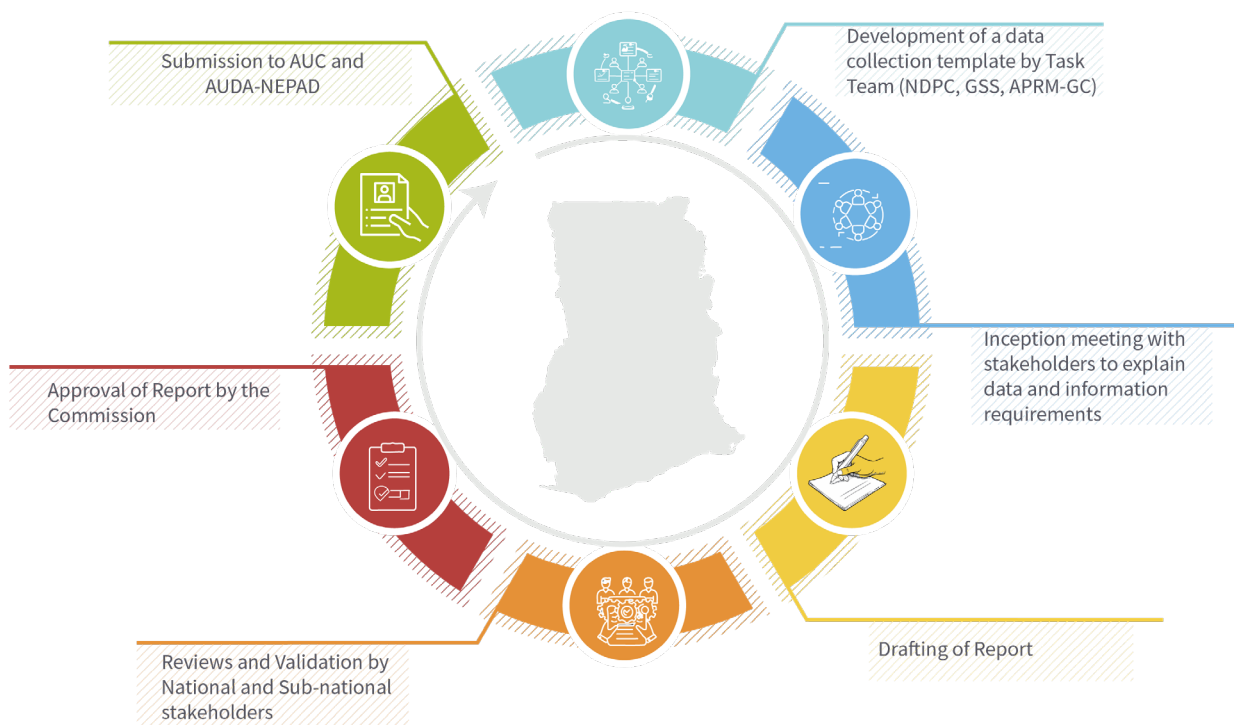
The process began with the development of a data collection template by NDPC which was guided by the agenda 2063 Core Indicators Profile Handbook. This was followed by an inception meeting involving all key stakeholders, including Ministries Department and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and Development Partners. The Commission utilised the meeting as a strategic platform to raise awareness and mobilise stakeholder support for the implementation of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) under the African Union’s Agenda 2063. Data and information were solicited for the maiden report. A task team was subsequently constituted to draft the report. The report was subjected to a series of reviews and a final validation meeting was held with stakeholder institutions at the national and sub-national levels.



A STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT FOR THE FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

The revised report was submitted to the NDPC Commission for final review and approval, after which the approved report was submitted to the African Union Commission (Figure 4). This process ensured transparency, stakeholder ownership, data-driven analysis, and alignment with both national and continental reporting cycles.

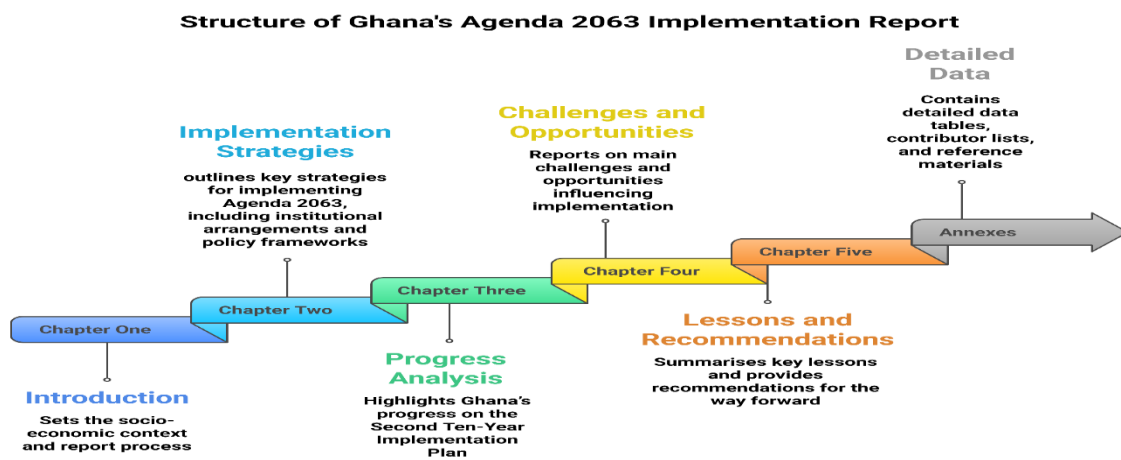
Figure 4: Process of preparing the AU Agenda 2063 STYIP



1.5. Structure of the Report

The report is structured into five chapters. Chapter One introduces the background, Ghana’s socio-economic context, number of the indicators covered and the process of preparing the report. Chapter Two outlines key strategies for implementing Agenda 2063, including institutional arrangements and policy frameworks. Chapter Three highlights Ghana’s progress on the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063, analysing performance, interventions, and trends. Chapter Four reports on the main challenges and opportunities influencing implementation. Chapter Five summarises key lessons and provides recommendations for the way forward. The Annexes contain detailed data tables, contributor lists, and reference materials (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Structure of Ghana’s Agenda 2063 Implementation Report

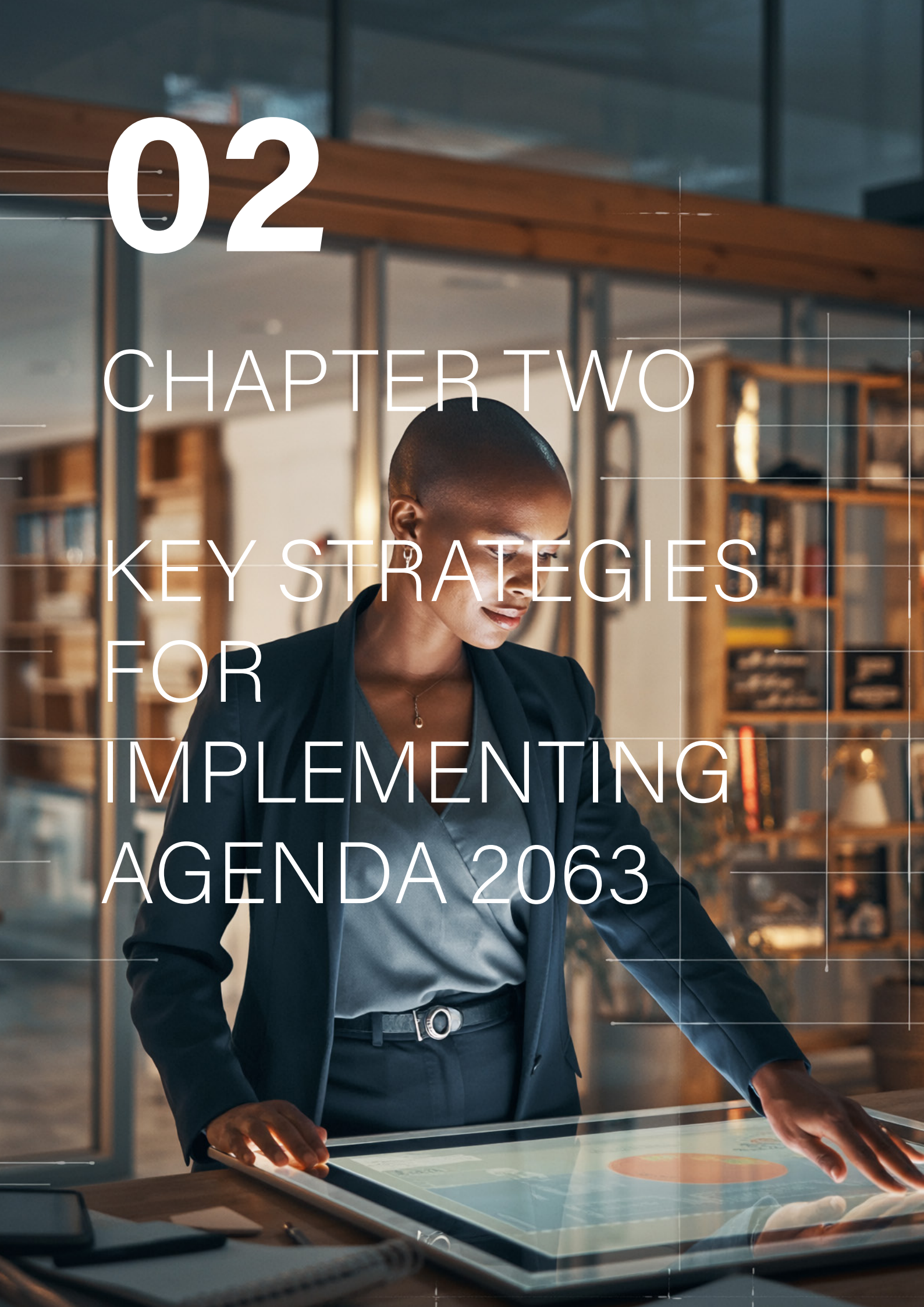


Made with Napkin

02

CHAPTER TWO

KEY STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063



2. CHAPTER TWO: KEY STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063

2.1. Introduction

The agenda 2063, along with other global frameworks, is integrated into Ghana's national development planning processes. This serves as a bedrock for decentralising the implementation of the AU Commitments. This chapter highlights the implementation structures and mechanisms adopted for the agenda.

2.2. Mainstreaming Agenda 2063 into National Development Policy and Planning

Ghana is committed to implementing various global commitments, including the African Union Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, among others. These agendas are mainstreamed into Ghana's development processes.

2.2.1. National Development Policies and Plans

Ghana as part of institutionalising the implementation of Agenda 2063, has aligned the aspirations and goals to its Coordinated Programmes and Medium-term Policy Frameworks which form the basis for medium-term development plans and budgets.

For the first Ten Year Implementation Plan, Ghana aligned its policy frameworks namely, the President's Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024; and 2022-2025); Agenda for Jobs I (2018-2021); and Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025) to the AU Agenda 2063. In addition, the medium-term development plans and budgets at all levels were also aligned.

In aligning Agenda 2063 with the national development framework, Ghana subjected the Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025) to the Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit (IPRT) and the Integrated National Financial

Framework (INFF). This showed that the framework was 69.45 percent aligned to the agenda. There are plans to subject the next policy framework, coordinated programme and medium-term development plans to the IPRT and INFF to improve alignment with the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2024-2033).

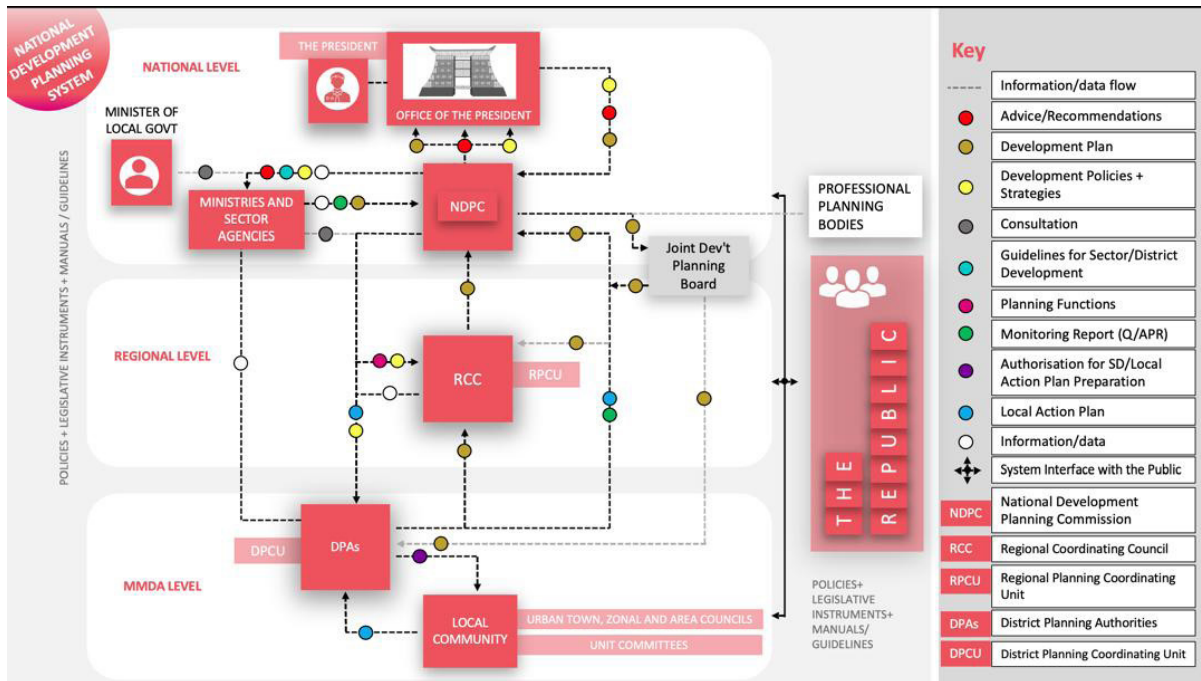
2.2.2. Institutional Mechanisms

The National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480) establishes the decentralised planning system for the implementation and reporting of development plans and frameworks. The decentralised planning system comprises three levels: National, Regional, and District levels, with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) serving as the lead planning and coordinating body. The Commission issues guidelines for preparing development plans and approves plans in line with the national development policy frameworks. At the national

level, Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) are assigned decentralised functions and are responsible for planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on development outcomes. Similarly, the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) and Metropolitan, Municipal

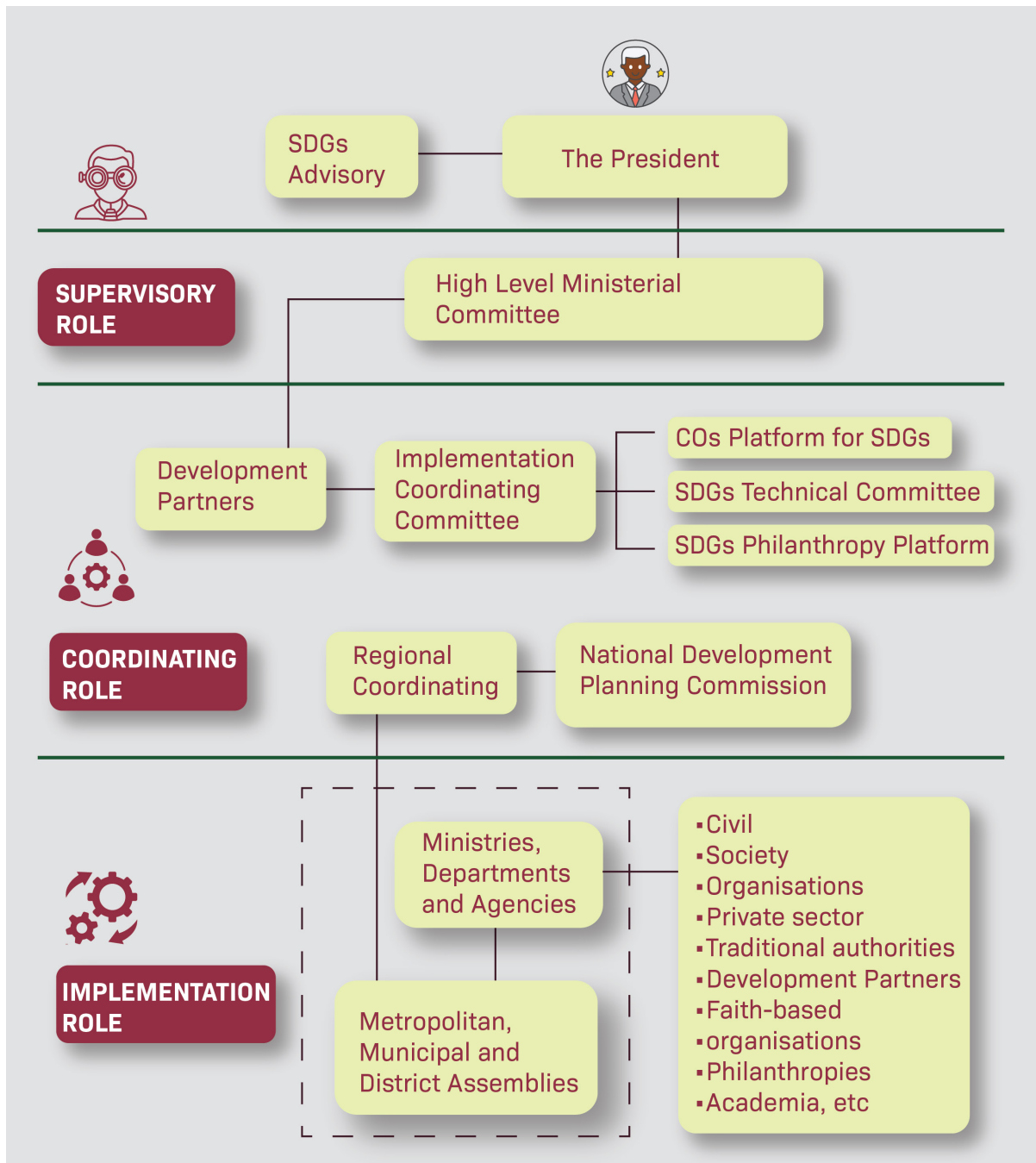
and District Assemblies (MMDAs) operate at the regional and district levels, respectively. These levels are interlinked and allow for horizontal and vertical flow of information and data (Figure 6).

Figure 6: National Development Planning System



The institutional arrangement for the implementation and reporting of the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063 in Ghana follows a structured and multi-tiered framework. It is designed to ensure effective coordination, supervision, and execution across all levels of governance. The President heads the structure providing overall oversight for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. He is supported by an SDGs Advisory Unit in the Office of the President. The Implementation Coordinating Committee serves as the coordinating body for the implementation of the agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is made up of NDPC, the CSOs Platforms for the SDGs, the Private Sector, key Ministries of government, and the Regional Coordinating Council. The implementation of the agenda 2063 is through the Ministries, Departments and Agencies and the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies. This is implemented through their Medium-term Development Plans, collaborating with civil society, private sector actors, traditional authorities, philanthropies, academia, and development partners (Figure 7). This interconnected system enables coherent data collection, harmonised monitoring, integrated reporting and awareness creation, ensuring that national efforts toward the agenda 2063 directly feed into the tracking and reporting mechanisms.

Figure 7: SDG and AU Agenda 2063 Institutional Arrangement



A photograph of a cocoa plantation. In the foreground, a man wearing a light blue long-sleeved shirt, dark trousers, and a wide-brimmed straw hat stands looking towards the right. He is wearing dark rubber boots. Behind him, another person in a similar hat and light-colored shirt is bent over, working on the ground. The trees are lush green with many cocoa pods hanging from the branches. The ground is covered with dry leaves and soil. The overall scene is a busy agricultural setting.

03

CHAPTER THREE

COUNTRY-LEVEL
STATUS ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION
OF AGENDA 2063
GOALS

3. CHAPTER THREE: COUNTRY-LEVEL STATUS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 2063 GOALS

3.1. Introduction

Ghana recorded a moderately strong performance of 46 percent in its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) under Agenda 2063, reflecting notable progress between 2014 and 2023. Key gains were observed in institutional reforms and development outcomes, particularly in access to basic health services, internet connectivity, electricity coverage, governance, and education. These sectoral improvements significantly contributed to the country's overall score. Building on this foundation, the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) introduces a more robust results framework comprising 88 indicators and clearly defined milestones, referred to as Moonshots, to be achieved by the end of the implementation period. The STYIP aligns its indicators with the seven Aspirations, twenty Goals, and seven Moonshots of Agenda 2063, with shared scoring metrics between Aspirations and Moonshots to reinforce coherence and strategic focus.

Below is the colour coding for the dashboard showing progress for the agenda 2063 Aspirations and Moonshots.

80%-100%	70%-79%	50%-69%	40%-49%	30%-39%	0%-29%

3.2. Status of Implementation



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

Overall score
44%

3.2.1. Moonshot 1: Every Au Member State Attains At Least Middle-Income Status

Strong Economic Growth amid Persistent Inequality and Social Gaps

Ghana's economy has improved steadily since 2023, with GDP per capita rising from USD2,570 to USD3,385 by 2025, an average annual growth of 15.1 percent, surpassing the AU target of USD3,048 (Figure 8). During the period, unemployment reduced from 14.0 percent in 2023 to 13.1 percent in 2024, though falling short of the AU target of 10.5 percent (Figure 9). Poverty was estimated to have worsened to 31.5 percent in 2025 from 23 percent in 2017. However, the proportion of population that were multidimensionally poor declined from 45.6 percent in 2017 to 14.3 percent in 2023. This trend underscores the persistence of income inequality and regional

disparities in development outcomes.

Figure 8: Real GDP per capita, 2023-2025, \$

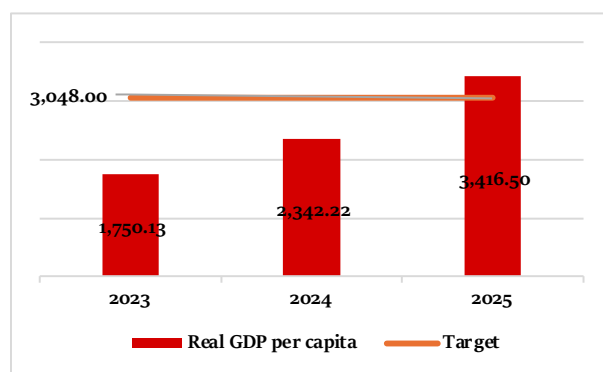
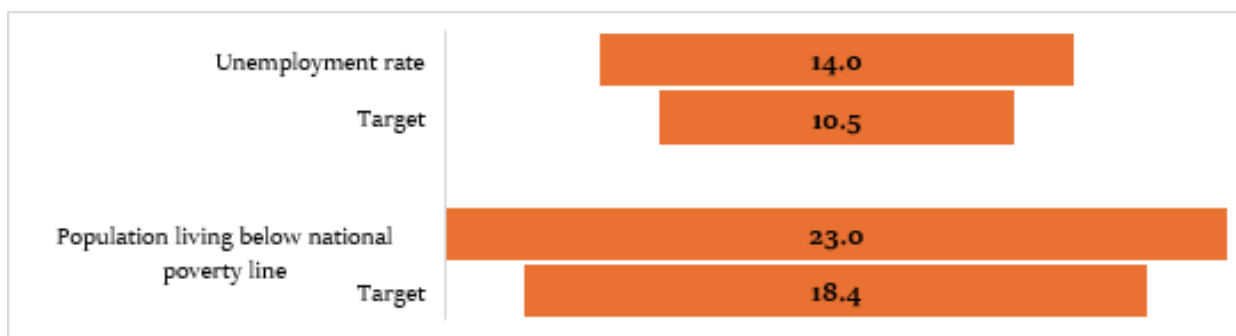


Figure 9: Unemployment and Poverty levels and targets, 2023-2025, (%)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2024

Box 1: GCIC and GIZ Ghana Green Jobs Initiative

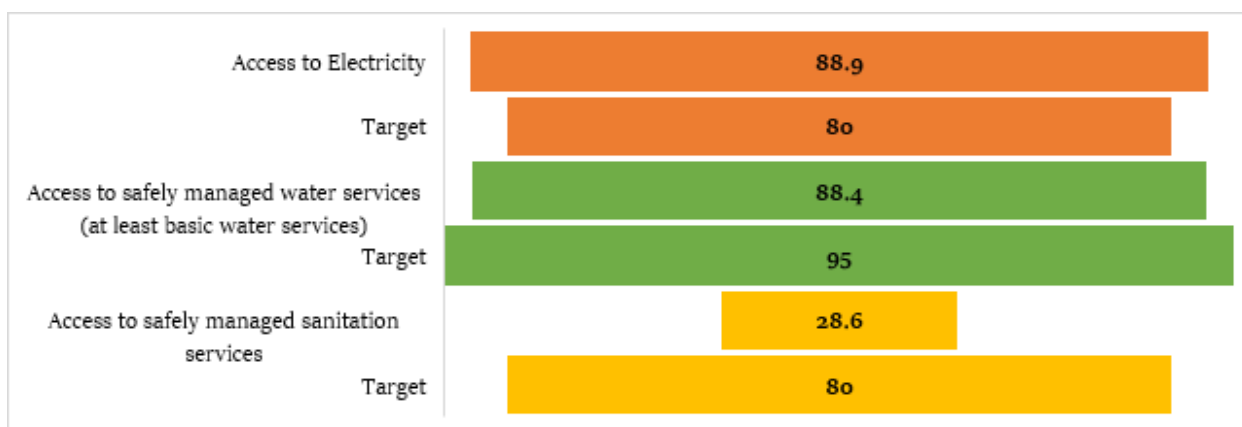
The Ghana Climate Innovation Centre (GCIC) and GIZ Ghana have incubated 59 green MSMEs through the Green Business Competitions programme, creating 104 jobs in sectors such as waste management, energy efficiency, water management, and climate-smart agriculture. Participating businesses received a combination of online learning, in-person masterclasses, tailored technical advisory services, and up to €10,000 in grant funding to scale operations, achieve industry compliance, and minimise their carbon footprints. The programme demonstrates how MSMEs, which account for 70% of Ghana’s GDP, can drive both job creation and climate-resilient growth, serving as a model for inclusive green economic development.

Access to basic infrastructure and services also reflects mixed progress. About 90 percent of the population now have access to electricity, exceeding the AU target by 10 percentage points. This was driven by expanded grid connections, rural electrification initiatives, and growing investment in renewable energy. In contrast, access to safely managed water and sanitation services remains below the AU’s respective targets of 95 percent and 80 percent. As of 2024, around 89 percent of Ghanaians had access to at least basic water services, while only 28.6 percent had access to improved sanitation facilities (Figure 10).

Box 2: Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP) and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Church Partnered to Strengthen WASH Access and Local Employment in Ashanti Region, Ghana.

WSUP, with support from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, implemented a one-year project between 2023 and 2024 in the Ashanti Region to improve WASH access in schools and communities. Four schools received gender and disability-friendly facilities, while 24 local artisans were trained in bio-digester toilet construction to enhance household sanitation. The project improved hygiene, increased school attendance, and created local employment, demonstrating a sustainable model for urban sanitation and skills development in Ghana.

Figure 10: Electricity, water and sanitation coverage, 2023-2024 (%)



Source: National Energy Statistics, Joint Monitoring Programme, 2025

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
11. Enhance inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth	Increase the 2023 per capita income to at least USD 3,048	Real GDP per Capita	44%
	Reduce unemployment rates from 2023 value by 25%	Unemployment rate	
	Reduce poverty by 20%	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	
	Reduce the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger to at-most 5%	Prevalence of undernourishment	
	Increase the proportion of households with access to electricity to at least to 80%	Proportion of households with access to electricity	
	Increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water to 95%	Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	
	Increase the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities to 80%.	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	

Ghana’s economy has regained momentum, yet manufacturing and export diversification continue to trail output growth.

Ghana achieved strong economic recovery, with GDP growth rising from 3.0 percent in 2023 to 6.3 percent in Q2, 2025, above the AU target of 6.0 percent annual growth. This rebound was driven by fiscal consolidation, renewed investor confidence, and gains in agriculture and services sectors. However, the growth trajectory remains faintly industrialised, revealing that output expansion has yet to yield deep structural transformation.

Box 3: Key Interventions

1. National Export Development Strategy (2022–2027)
2. AfCFTA Implementation Plan
3. Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation (GIISDEC)
4. Ghana Integrated Aluminium Development Corporation (GIADEC)

The share of manufacturing value added declined from 12.0 percent in 2023 to 10.5 percent in 2024, before a modest recovery to 11.6 percent in Q2, 2025, still below the AU target of 30 percent. Similarly, processed goods accounted for only 15.6 percent of total exports in both 2024 and 2025 (Table 3). This underscores the limited domestic value addition and continued dependence on raw commodity exports such as gold, cocoa, and crude oil.



Table 3: GDP Growth rate, Manufacturing value added and share of processed goods in exports, 2025

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
GDP growth rate	3.0	5.6	6.3
Target	6.0	6.0	6.0
Share of manufacturing value added to GDP	12.0	10.5	11.6
Target	30.0	30.0	30.0
Share of processed goods to total exports	20.1	15.6	15.6
Target	20.0	20.0	20.0

Source: Ministry of Finance & Ghana Export Promotion Authority, 2025

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
1.2. Increase Economic Resilience	Increase annual GDP growth rate to at least 6%	GDP growth rate	44%
	Increase the share of manufacturing value add to the GDP by 30%	Share of manufacturing value added to GDP	
	Increase the share of processed goods to total exports by 20%	Share of processed goods to total exports	

Agricultural Productivity Gains amid Persistent Food Import Dependence

Ghana's agricultural sector showed encouraging signs of recovery in productivity in Q2 of 2025 after it declined in 2024 to 2.8 percent from 6.0 percent in 2023 (Table 4). This was largely due to increased input costs, erratic rainfall, and limited access to mechanisation and irrigation infrastructure. Despite the rebound in yields, the share of food imports in total value of imports increased from 12.0 percent in 2023 to 15.6 percent in 2024 and 2025, reflecting persistent structural gaps between farm-level production and agro-processing capacity.

Table 4: Agricultural Yields and Food Imports, 2023-2025

Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Annual growth in agricultural yields (five major agricultural products)	6.0%	2.8%	6.6%
Target	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Share of food imports to total value of imports	12.0%	15.60%	15.60%
Target	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2025

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
1.3. Improve Agricultural Productivity	Increase growth in agricultural yields by at least 4% per year	Annual growth in agricultural yields (five major agricultural products)	100%
	Eliminate food import dependence	Share of food imports to total value of imports	

Limited Forest Gains and Heightened Vulnerability to Climate Disasters

Ghana is facing growing climate pressures that are testing both its people and environment. The impact of disasters on Ghana's GDP recorded an increase from 0.21 percent in 2023 to 0.32 percent in 2025 (Table 5), far above the AU target of 0.15 percent. This is as a result of loss of homes and farms to floods, schools temporarily closed after storms and landslides, among others. These losses, represent real setbacks for communities striving for stability and growth. Within the same period, forest cover remained stagnant at 28 percent, falling short of the AU target of 30.8 percent, despite key government interventions such as the Green Ghana Initiative and Ghana REDD+ Implementation Programme.

Table 5: Disaster and Forester Cover, 2023-2025

Indicator	2023	2025
Proportion of total cost of damages and direct economic loss due to disasters to GDP	0.21	0.32
Target	0.15	0.15
Percentage of land under forest cover	28.00	28.00
Target	30.8	30.8

Source: NADMO and Forestry Commission, 2025

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
1.5. Strengthen the resilience capacity of Member States to climate related disasters	Reduce losses and damages from disasters and climate change by at-least 30%	Proportion of total cost of damages and direct economic loss due to disasters to GDP	33%
	Increase land under forest cover by 10%	Percentage of land under forest cover	



Aspiration 2: An Integrated Continent, Politically United, Based on the Ideals of Pan Africanism and The Vision of Africa's Renaissance

Overall score
41%

3.2.2. Moonshot 2: Africa Is More Integrated and Connected

Ghana Achieves Near-Universal Mobile Network Coverage (3G & 4G/LTE), Marking Major Strides in Digital Connectivity

Ghana has made significant strides in expanding digital connectivity over the last four years. The population with access to 3G internet connectivity improved from 99.4 percent in 2021 to 99.82 percent in 2025. Similarly, access to 4G connectivity improved from 90.6 percent in 2021 to 99.32 percent in 2025 (Figure 11). While there has been improvement in access to mobile network connectivity, the population using the internet in urban areas (63.2%) outpaced the rural (40.8%).

Likewise, males (60.0%) were more active on the internet compared to females (50.2%). The upward trend in access is largely driven by key interventions such as the Ghana Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project, Ghana Digital Acceleration Project (GDAP), Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications (GIFEC), and Next-Gen InfraCo (NGIC)¹.

Box 4: Expanding Mobile Network Coverage and Connectivity in Ghana

Ghana recorded significant improvements in mobile network coverage and digital connectivity between 2023 and 2025. Under the Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project, the Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation completed over 1,000 of 2,016 planned rural sites, extending mobile voice and data services to more than 1,600 previously unconnected communities.

Private sector investments reinforced this effort. MTN Ghana expanded its 4G population coverage to over 99 percent, constructing 1,142 new 4G sites and modernising 820 existing ones to improve service reliability and speed. Likewise, Telecel Ghana (formerly Vodafone Ghana) deployed 300 new 4G sites in 2023 to strengthen coverage across metropolitan and underserved areas.

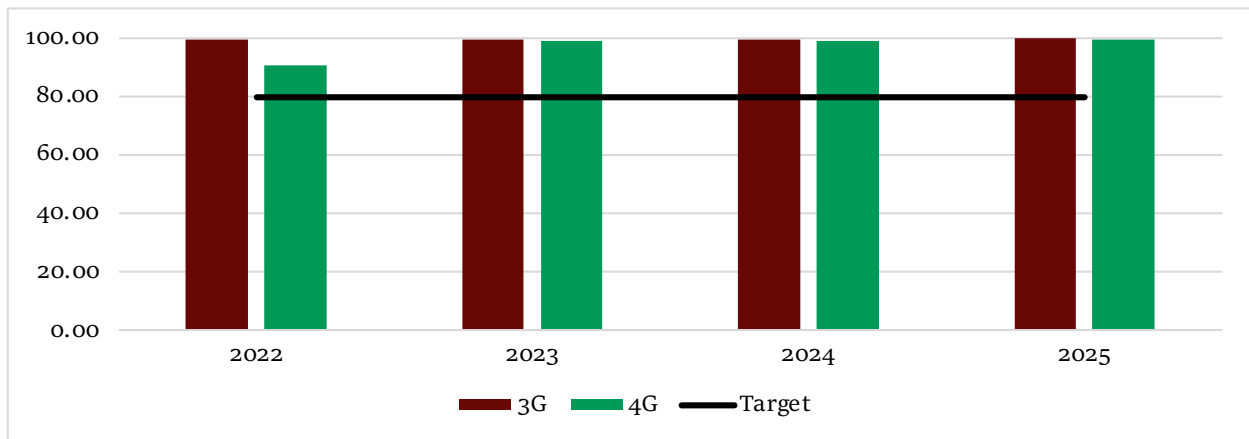
In 2024, the government partnered with global technology firms and mobile operators to launch the Next-Gen Infrastructure Company (NGIC), aimed at providing shared 4G and 5G infrastructure to accelerate nationwide rollout, reduce costs, and close the rural connectivity gap.

Collectively, these initiatives have enhanced digital inclusion, supported innovation, and improved access to broadband services—contributing directly to Agenda 2063's Aspiration 1 on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Despite the near-universal network coverage, high data costs, limited digital literacy, and persistent service quality issues including slow connections, congestion, and unreliable reception, particularly in rural areas, remains a challenge.

¹ government, in partnership with Ascend Digital, K-NET, and global technology leaders, established NGIC to reduce network duplication, improve rural coverage, and lower broadband costs

Figure 12: Mobile Network Coverage (Population), 2020-2025



Source: Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard/ Performance Rating
2.3. Build world class infrastructure for Africa's Economic Development	Provide access to Internet connectivity of at least 6 mbps to 80% of the population	% of population with access to internet connectivity of at least 6 mbps	100%



Aspiration 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law

Overall score
56%

3.2.3. Moonshot 3: Public Institutions are More Responsive

Ghana’s Growing Democratic Resilience and Thriving Institutional Maturity

Ghana’s governance performance remains commendable in continental and regional comparisons, yet recent trends in judicial independence signal emerging concerns. Ghana’s Overall Governance Score stood at 62.2 out of 100 according to the 2024 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), outperforming both the continental average (49.3) and the West African regional average (52.6).

Under the Security and Rule of Law sub-category, Ghana’s score declined in judicial independence to 66.9, following two years of stagnation at 67.9 (2021-2022). This reversal suggests growing institutional vulnerability.

As part of Ghana’s commitment to operationalising the constitutional right of citizens to access information held by public

institutions, and to deepen transparency and accountability in public affairs, Parliament passed the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989). Compliance monitoring by the Commission showed that 79.3 percent of institutions complied in 2023, but compliance fell to 67.9 percent in 2024, highlighting the need for stricter enforcement.

Since adopting its 1992 Constitution, Ghana has held regular presidential and parliamentary elections. The 2024 general elections, its ninth cycle, confirmed the country’s democratic stability, despite voter turnout dropping from 79 percent in 2020 to 60.9 percent in 2024. The peaceful and credible process highlights progress in Ghana’s electoral systems and democratic institutions amid changing political and civic trends.

Strategic Objective	Targets	Core Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
3.1: Promote democratic values, practices, human rights, justice and entrench the rule of law	At least 60% of people perceive the judiciary and other oversight of institutions to be independent.	Percentage of eligible population who perceive the judiciary and other oversight institutions to be independent	45%
	Citizens have full access to information from national oversight institutions	Percentage of eligible population that report to have timely access to relevant information from national oversight institutions	
	Free and fair elections are conducted regularly in all 55 Member States	Voter turnout rate in national elections	
	Systems and capacities are in place in at least 45 Member States for oversight institutions to deliver on their mandates.	Percentage of national-level oversight institutions that have requisite systems and capacities to deliver on their mandates	

The United Nations 2024 e-Government report ranks Ghana 108th out of 193 countries, with an e-Government Development Index (EGDI)² score of 0.6317 out of 1, an improvement from 0.5624 in 2022. It is projected to reach 85 percent coverage by the end of 2025 through a flagship intervention under the 'Digital Ghana Agenda', aimed at modernising state services, enhancing transparency, and improving efficiency. This transformation is being driven by the expansion of Ghana.gov platform expansion across MDAs and MMDAs.

Box 5: Ghana's Digital Agenda

There are plans to re-engineer government services by shifting 16,000 public services online through the Ghana.gov platform by the end of 2025. The initiative is part of 'Digital Ghana Agenda' targeting digitising government services, establishing a national biometric identity database, and implementing a digital land registry. The updated portal will be fully linked to the national biometric ID, the Ghana Card.

In 2024, Ghana's performance in the fight against corruption showed signs of stagnation and decline, both in terms of international perception and institutional investigation activity. Ghana's Corruption Perception index (CPI) score declined to 42 in 2024, down from a consistent score of 43 between 2021 and 2023. Although the numerical drop may appear marginal, it is significant as it reflects the lowest score recorded in the last five years, signaling a perceived weakening of anti-corruption efforts. Correspondingly, Ghana's global ranking deteriorated, moving from 70th out of 180 countries in 2023 to 80th in 2024. Regionally, Ghana was ranked 11th out of 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, a position that places it behind several regional peers in transparency and governance standards. This decline in both score and rank points to growing public and institutional concerns about the effectiveness of anti-corruption enforcement, transparency in public office, and accountability mechanisms.

Strategic Objective	Targets	Core Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
3.2. Nurture Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership	Implementation of e-governance and digital platforms for at least 80% of public services in all AU MS	Percentage of public services available on digital platforms	67%
	At least 60% of citizens perceive that there is absence of corruption in public institutions & branches of government	Corruption perception index (CPI) score	
	At least 70% of Member States implement the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration	Extent to which the Member State implements the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration	

² The e-Government Development Index measures online service delivery, telecommunication infrastructure and human capital development



Aspiration 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

Overall score
33%

3.2.4. Moonshot 4: Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably

Ghana continues to contribute to the promotion of peace and security both nationally and across the African continent

Ghana remains deeply committed to the AU *Agenda 2063* vision of a peaceful, secure, and conflict-free Africa. Guided by the 1992 Constitution, the National Security Strategy (2021–2026), and the National Framework for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, Ghana continues to implement comprehensive peace and security policies aimed at preventing armed conflict, strengthening national cohesion, and enhancing regional cooperation.

Ghana has recorded steady progress in curbing the proliferation of small arms and promoting conflict prevention through inclusive peace mechanisms. The National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NACSA) has intensified its operations by strengthening arms control legislation, implementing a Comprehensive National Small Arms Control Strategy, and digitising arms registration and tracking systems.

In the second quarter of 2025, the Ashanti Regional Office of NACSA, in collaboration with NPC, held a public education and sensitisation exercise in Kumasi, for over 3,800 students and staff of Senior Secondary schools.

Between 2005 and 2020, over 14,000 illicit arms have been confiscated and destroyed by the NACSA. In 2022, the Commission collaborated with the Ghana Police Service to identify 424 confiscated illicit small arms in Police Exhibit

Stores and Armouries. Further, the Commission facilitated the destruction of 30 tons of obsolete and surplus ammunition and munitions in 2023. In 2024, the Commission launched the “Silence the Gun to Save a Life; Ballot Without Bullets” Campaign to promote gun-violence-free and peaceful general elections.



Picture 1: Burning Ammunitions

The National Peace Council (NPC) continues to serve as a pillar of peace infrastructure, leading election mediation, chieftaincy dispute resolutions, and community peace dialogues. Ahead of the 2024 General Elections, the NPC’s Peace Pledge Initiative successfully brought together political parties to commit to non-violence and respect for electoral outcomes. In addition, the Council has developed a database of conflicts/disputes ongoing in the country to help with mediation efforts. In all, there were 475 identified conflicts/disputes between 2023 and 2025. Of this, 39 have been mediated, 142 are in the process of mediation and 294 are under investigation.

Box 6: National Peace Council interventions

- Establishment of Local and Community Peace Committees in conflict-prone areas.
- Inauguration of the Ahafo and Savannah Regional Peace Councils.


At the regional level, Ghana actively contributes to ECOWAS and AU peace operations and hosts the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC), which trains peacekeepers across the continent. Ghana’s collaborative engagement within ECOWAS has further enhanced regional stability and early warning capacities.

To address the threat of violent non-state

actors, Ghana has adopted an integrated approach anchored on prevention, intelligence coordination, and socio-economic inclusion. Under the National Security Strategy (2020), the Government has reinforced intelligence-sharing mechanisms through the National Security Coordinating Secretariat and joint task forces. Interventions such as Operation Koudalgou and Operation Conquered Fist, conducted with neighbouring states, have strengthened border control and neutralised militia incursions. In addition, there have been established Regional Peace Committees across all 16 regions of Ghana. The hosting of the UN Office for Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) African Centre in Accra, enhancing Ghana’s leadership in continental counter-terrorism cooperation.

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
4.2 Nurture a stable and Peaceful Africa	Silence all guns	Number of intra-country armed conflicts	67%
	Eliminate all form of militia groups	Number of militia groups	





Aspiration 5: An Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics

Overall score
98%

3.2.5. Moonshot 5: African Values Are Explicit and Promoted

Ghanaians strongly hold on to their indigenous cultural values amidst modernity

The promotion of African cultural values continues to serve as a key pillar in Ghana's national development agenda. In Ghana, there is a generally strong affinity for traditional Ghanaian and African values particularly those centered on family, community, and mutual support. This is demonstrated through the participation in festivals, use of indigenous languages, and observance of traditional customs thereby promoting strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.

Picture 2: Cultural exhibitions



PHOTO CREDIT: AERO VISION, KWADWO BIRIKORANG ADJEI, AND MULTIMEDIA GROUP

In line with government efforts to strengthen cultural infrastructure, approximately 70 percent of national museums and cultural centers remained operational in 2023. Initiatives such as the Creative Arts Agency (CAA) and policy reforms including financing and tax incentives was established to regulate the industry, encourage partnerships, and attract private investment. Also, the modernisation of the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park, the renovation and reopening of the National Museum Gallery with the "Unity in Diversity" exhibition are efforts to improve national museums and cultural centers. In addition, there is a Heritage Strategic Framework (2022–2029) that provides a coordinated approach to safeguard and promote Ghana's cultural heritage. However, the number of people visiting museums or cultural centres declined from 40 percent in 2023 to 35 percent in Q3 2025 resulting in not achieving the AU target of 5 percent annual increase.

Picture 3: Refurbished Kwame Nkrumah Museum



PHOTO CREDIT: ACCRA METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY AND THE PRESIDENCY

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
5.1. Foster African Cultural Values and African Renaissance	At least 80% of the citizens will view the traditional African values of family and community as important in their daily lives	Percentage of eligible population that views traditional African values of family and community as important in their daily lives	98%
	At least 60% of the citizens Practice their cultural heritage;	Percentage of population that practice African cultural values	
	Functional, well-resourced, networked national museums and cultural centres	Availability of a functional national level museum or cultural centres Percentage change in the number of people visiting museums or cultural centres	





Aspiration 6: An Africa Whose Development Is People-Driven, Relying on the Potential of African People, Especially Its Women and Youth, And Caring for Children

Overall score
46%

3.2.6. Moonshot 6: African Citizens Are More Empowered and Productive

Modest gains in early childhood, second cycle and TVET enrolments

The net enrolment rate (NER) of children under six years participating in at least two years of early childhood education and development (ECD) rose significantly from 65.2 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year to 78.0 percent in 2023/2024. In 2024, the Ahafo Region recorded the highest NER at the Kindergarten level, whereas the Greater Accra Region registered the lowest proportion of pupils enrolled at the appropriate age for that level. Completion rate was high for all those that were enrolled, recording 100 percent completion rate.

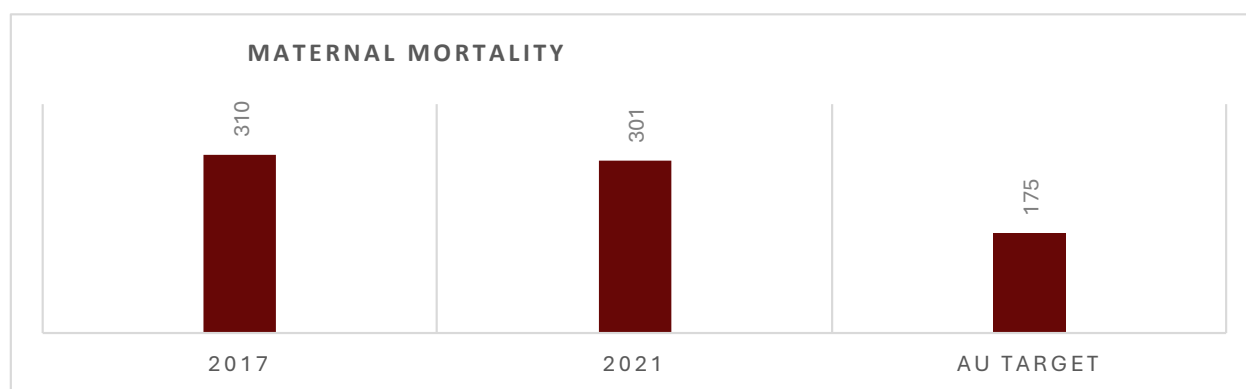
Net enrolment in second cycle school increased from 34.5 percent in 2022 to 41.2 percent in 2023 to 42.4 percent in 2024. Despite modest gains, Ghana’s low net enrolment rate in second cycle schools is driven by transition bottlenecks from basic education, and regional inequalities in access to senior high and technical institutions. In terms of Technical, and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), it experienced marked improvement in its enrolment levels from 71,126 students in 2022 to 123,836 students in the 2023, representing a growth rate of 74.1%. It further increased to 132,000 students in 2024 indicating an additional 6.6% growth rate. Overall, this represents a cumulative growth rate of 85.6% over the period 2022–2024, signifying a substantial expansion in TVET enrolment capacity and uptake within the system.

Strategic Objective	Target	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
6.1. Educate and Skill Citizens, underpinned by Science and Innovation.	At least 80% of children below 6 complete at least 2 years of structured early childhood education and development (ECD).	Enrolment rate of children below 6 years in early childhood education and development (ECD) for at least two years	35%
	At least 80% of children below 6 complete at least 2 years of structured early childhood education and development (ECD).	Completion rate of children below 6 years in early childhood education and development (ECD) (attending at least two years)	
	Attain a Pupil to Teacher ratio of 1:30 at primary school level and 1:15 at secondary school level;	pupil-teacher ratio at primary school level	
	Increase net enrolment rate for secondary education and enrolment for tertiary education to at least 80% and 60% respectively	Net enrolment rate in secondary education	

Mixed Progress in Ghana's Health Sector Amid Persistent Systemic and Regional Challenges

Despite targeted interventions, maternal mortality in Ghana remains significantly above regional benchmarks, highlighting ongoing systemic and geographic inequalities in access to quality care. National maternal mortality figures continue to exceed the African Union (AU) target of 175 deaths per 100,000 live births (Figure 13), and institutional outcomes have worsened, with the Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (IMMR) rising from 109.3 in 2023 to 112.5 in 2024. Rural and underserved regions, particularly the Northern, Upper East, and Upper West, continue to record disproportionately high maternal deaths due to limited skilled birth attendance, weak emergency obstetric care, and inadequate health facility readiness. Obstetric haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders such as eclampsia, and infections remain the leading medical causes of maternal deaths. Interventions to address these include free antenatal care, maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response, postpartum family planning, and the integration of maternal mental health into routine care.

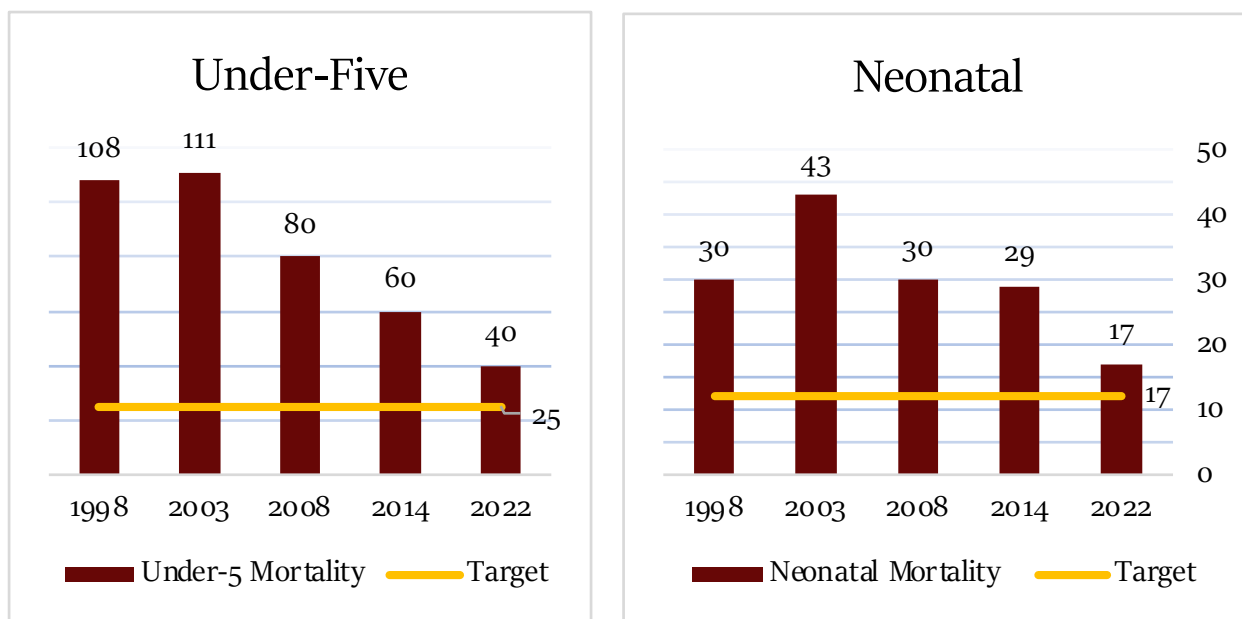
Figure 13: Maternal Mortality, 2017-2023, per 100,000 live births



Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, 2003, 2008, 2014, 2022; Ghana Statistical Service

Conversely, Ghana continues to make steady gains in child survival. Under-five mortality declined from 111 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 40 in 2022, while neonatal mortality dropped from 43 to 17 over the same period, though both remain above AU targets of 25 and 15, respectively (Figure 14). Institutional under-five mortality showed marginal improvement, reducing from 10.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023 to 10.7 in 2024 and further to 9.9 in Q2 2025. Institutional neonatal mortality, however, increased slightly from 5.1 in 2023 to 5.2 in 2024 and 5.3 in Q2 2025. Expanded immunisation coverage has driven improvements, even though preventable causes such as preterm complications, birth asphyxia, and infections continue to dominate neonatal deaths.

Figure 14: under-five and neonatal mortality per 1000 livebirths



Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, 2003, 2008, 2014, 2022; Ghana Statistical Service

Malaria remains a major public health burden, accounting for over 20 percent of outpatient diagnoses between 2019 and 2024. Nonetheless, incidence has declined from 188 per 1,000 population in 2023 to 176.6 in 2024, and further to 145 by Q2 2025, though this remains below the AU target of a 20 percent reduction from 2013 levels. Key interventions include the rollout of the malaria vaccine and scaling up networks of practice to shift care to lower-level facilities.

The tuberculosis (TB) burden presents mixed results. New infections increased by 4.4 percent from 17,936 cases in 2023 to 18,725 in 2024, raising incidence from 56.3 to 60.7 per 100,000 population, moving away from AU targets. By Q2 2025, incidence stood at 29.7 per 100,000. Nonetheless, treatment success improved steadily over the past four years, reaching 87.6

percent due to strengthened documentation through the TB eTracker and the Institutional TB Register.

Efforts to reduce new HIV infections have produced measurable gains, with reported cases rising from 0.56 percent in 2023 to 1.4 percent in 2024—representing a 0.84 percentage point increase, short of the AU’s 10 percent reduction target. Rising infections among adolescents and young adults are linked to limited access to accurate sexual and reproductive health information. Access to antiretroviral therapy stood at 68 percent in 2024, below the AU target of 100 percent. Key interventions include awareness campaigns, increased provision of antiretroviral drugs and condoms, improved diagnostic capacity, and expansion of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).

Strategic Objective	Target	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
6.2. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Nutrition	Increase access to quality basic health care systems and services to at least 40%;	Proportion of the population with access to quality basic health care systems and services	66%
	Reduce maternal mortality rate to 175 deaths per 100,000 live births, and under five and neo-natal mortality to 25 and 15 deaths per 1000 live births respectively	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	
		Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	
		Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	
	Reduce the incidence of malaria by 20%, respiratory infections for communicable disease by 50%, and other communicable diseases by 55%	Malaria incidence per 1,000	
		Incidence of TB per 100,000 population	
	Reduce the incidence of new HIV infections by 10% and increase to 100% antiretroviral coverage among people living with HIV including children	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	
Percentage of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment			
Reduce the death rate from traffic accidents by 50%;	Road traffic death rate		

Road safety outcomes showed conflicting trends. While road crashes declined by 4.6 percent in 2024, road traffic fatalities rose sharply from 4.1 percent in 2023 to 9.6 percent in 2024, diverging from the AU target of a 50 percent reduction. The Ministry of Roads and Highways conducted safety assessments across multiple road classifications and completed two formal safety audits. Public sensitisation efforts, including the "STAY ALIVE" campaign, also formed part of the national response.

Progress and Persistent Gaps in Social Protection and Gender Equality in Ghana

Recent improvements in LEAP coverage reflect Ghana's steady advancement in supporting extremely poor households through targeted cash transfers. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, designed to stabilise consumption and reduce extreme poverty, expanded its reach among the estimated 2.4 million extremely poor individuals from 63.9 percent in 2022 to 64.8 percent in 2023 and 2024, well above the African Union's 30 percent benchmark for adequate social

protection systems. In absolute terms, LEAP coverage increased from 346,019 households (1,533,747 individuals) in 2022 to 350,580 households in 2024, reaching 1,555,677 beneficiaries, of whom 55 percent were females and 45 percent males. The grant amounts rose significantly following adjustments in June 2023 and June 2024, resulting in substantial increases across all household categories. Under the revised structure, a one-member household now receives GHS 256.00 per

payment cycle (previously GHS 64.00); two-member households receive GHS 304.00 (up from GHS 76.00); three-member households receive GHS 352.00 (up from GHS 88.00); and households with four or more members receive GHS 424.00 (up from GHS 106.00). These grants were later indexed to inflation to maintain their real value, with current transfer levels ranging from GHS 320.00 for one-member households, GHS 380.00 for two-member households, GHS 440.00 for three-member households, and GHS 530.00 for households with four or more members.

Ghana’s legal framework provides statutory protections for women’s right to own and inherit property, though customary practices and legislative gaps continue to constrain full realisation of these rights. Article 18(1) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana states that “every person has the right to own property either alone or in association with others, while the Intestate Succession Law (PNDCL 111) ensures equitable estate distribution to protect widows and children. The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036), strengthens gender equity by recognising spousal interests in land and improving land administration processes. Despite these

advances, implementation challenges such as entrenched customary practices, limited awareness, and delays in passing the Property Rights of Spouses Bill continue to hinder progress.

The decline in women’s parliamentary representation, despite gains in public sector leadership, underscores the need for bold legislative and institutional reforms to advance gender equality. Women’s representation in Parliament fell from 14.5 percent in 2023 to 14.2 percent in 2024, significantly below the AU’s 50 percent target for decision-making roles. At the same time, women’s presence in senior public sector leadership improved markedly, with the share of female Chief Directors rising from 28.3 percent to 38.7 percent. Persistent structural and sociocultural barriers including limited access to campaign financing, gender-biased norms, and inadequate representation within political parties remain key obstacles. The passage of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act, 2024 (Act 1121), provides renewed opportunities to accelerate progress toward inclusive governance and Ghana’s Agenda 2063 commitments.

Strategic Objective	Target	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
6.3. Achieve full Gender equality in all spheres.	Increase coverage of nationally appropriate social protection systems by 30%	Coverage of national social protection systems	48%
	All women have rights to own and inherit property, sign contracts, manage business and own a bank account including land;	Availability of legislation for women to own property	
	At least 50% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are women	Percentage of women among elected officials in political positions at local and national levels	
	At least 50% of management positions in public and 30% private sector are held by women:	Proportion of women in total management positions	

Strategic Objective	Target	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
	End harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls such as child marriage and FGM	Percent of girls and women who have undergone female genital mutilation Percent change in girl-children under 18 years subjected to child marriage	

Ghana continues to face significant challenges in reducing youth unemployment and NEET rates, despite ongoing policy efforts and targeted government interventions.

Persistent youth unemployment in Ghana continues to undermine progress toward the African Union’s goal of halving youth joblessness, even as government programmes seek to unlock the potential of young people. Although the overall unemployment rate declined from 14.6 percent in 2023 to 13.6 percent in 2024, gender disparities remain pronounced. In 2023, unemployment among females averaged 17.3 percent compared to 11.1 percent for males. By 2024, the female unemployment rate had declined by 1.7 percentage points, while the rate for males remained unchanged. Youth unemployment continued to exceed the national average, rising slightly from 22.4 percent in 2023 to 22.5 percent in 2024 for individuals aged 15–

35 years (Figure 15), underscoring the urgent need to intensify efforts—particularly for young women—to ensure inclusive and productive youth engagement in national development.

A range of government interventions have been implemented to address youth unemployment, including the Youth in Agriculture Programme, the Adwumawura Programme, the National Apprenticeship Programme, the One Million Coders Programme, and the Skills Mobility Partnerships Programme. These initiatives aim to expand opportunities in agriculture, digital skills, and vocational training to improve employability and income generation among young people.

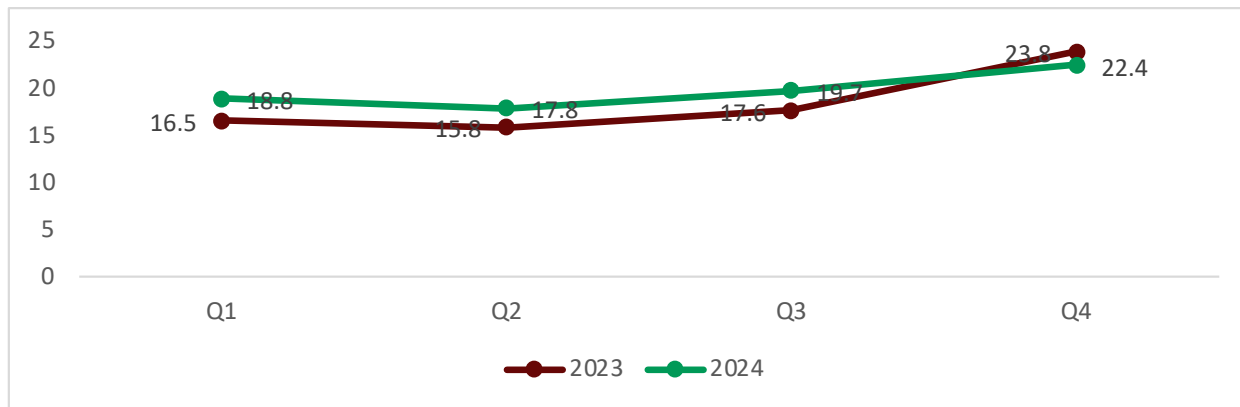
Figure 15: Unemployment rate and Youth Unemployment rate for persons 15-35 years



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2024

Recent NEET (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) trends reveal persistent gaps in youth engagement, with fluctuating rates across quarters reflecting both progress and continuing challenges. The proportion of youth aged 15–35 years classified as NEET increased in the last two quarters of 2024, reaching 22.4 percent. However, marginal improvements were observed between Q4 2023 and Q4 2024, as NEET rates declined from 23.8 percent to 22.4 percent, indicating efforts to engage more youth in productive activities. Despite this progress, NEET levels rose from 19.7 percent in Q3 2024 to 22.4 percent in Q4 2024 (Figure 16), signaling ongoing vulnerabilities in youth integration into employment and skills development pathways.

Figure 16: Proportion of youth (aged 15–35 years) not in education, employment, or training



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2025

To provide strategic direction and coherence to youth development efforts, the Government has developed the National Youth Policy (2022–2032), which serves as a comprehensive framework to guide all programmes targeting young people across the country. In alignment with this policy, various initiatives are being implemented to promote youth empowerment and participation in national development, with deliberate efforts to include persons with disabilities (PWDs) and other vulnerable youth groups.

Strategic Objective	Target	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
6.4. Nurture a Generation of Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	Reduce by at least half youth unemployment rate	Youth unemployment rate	38%
	Reduce by at least half the proportion of youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	Proportion of youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	
	Increase the proportion of youth-owned business by 10%;	Proportion of businesses owned by youth	
	At least 15% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national are youth;	Percentage of elected positions held by youth in political positions at local and national levels	
	Eliminate all forms violence against children including migrant notably corporal punishment, child labour exploitation, and cyber bullying.	Proportion of children who are victims of domestic violence	
		Percentage of children engaged in child labour exploitation	
		Percentage of children who are victims of human trafficking	





Aspiration 7: Africa Takes Full Responsibility for Financing Her Development

Overall score

67%

3.2.7. Moonshot 7: African Countries Finance an Increasing Share of Their Own Development

Ghana is intensifying efforts to secure sustainable, domestic sources of development finance while reducing leakages and debt vulnerability

Ghana’s development financing strategy is grounded in its commitment to strengthening domestic resource mobilisation, improving public financial management, reducing the fiscal burden of debt service, and deepening capital markets to support long-term investment.

Ghana’s domestic revenue made up 15.8 percent of GDP, indicating its commitment to funding its own development. Though the share declined slightly to 15.7 percent in 2024 and stood at 8.2 percent by mid-2025, the trend reflects an economy under restructuring, balancing fiscal discipline with renewed growth. Key measures such as the Exemptions Act, 2022 (Act 1083), the Growth and Sustainability Levy, 2023 (Act 1095), and the rollout of electronic VAT and e-invoicing systems helped expand the tax net and improve compliance.

Ghana has advanced the estimation of Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) through a structured, data-driven approach aligned with UNCTAD methodologies. The process entails analysing trade misinvoicing using customs and partner-country data, applying both the Partner Country and Price Filter methods to identify discrepancies. National validation meetings have been scheduled to enable stakeholders to review the estimates, data, and methodologies, and to approve them for further policy action. These efforts are strengthening Ghana’s capacity to detect capital leakages, inform

fiscal policy, and enhance domestic resource mobilization.

Within the same period, Ghana faced high debt servicing costs, with debt service rising from 18.98 percent of GDP in 2023 to 22.95 percent in 2024. This was a direct result of honouring domestic obligations and restructuring both domestic and external debt. By mid-2025, however, debt service had eased to 12.21 percent of GDP, reflecting the impact of the Domestic Debt Exchange Programme and commitment to achieving the fiscal targets within the IMF-supported Post-COVID Programme for Economic Growth (PC-PEG). These steps have helped to bring much-needed fiscal relief, freeing resources for priority investments in health, education, and infrastructure.

Encouragingly, renewed fiscal discipline and debt restructuring have restored investor confidence. The Ghana Stock Exchange recorded strong growth, with market capitalisation increasing from 14.55 percent in 2023 to 50.7 percent in 2024. This was supported by sound macroeconomic management, the Bank of Ghana’s stability measures, and reforms aimed at deepening capital markets. The surge in capital market activity signals growing optimism in the economy and opens new channels for mobilising private investment.

Strategic Objective	Targets	Indicators	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard
7.2. Africa takes Full Responsibility for Financing her development	Share of internal Revenue to GDP increased by 30% and illicit financial flow reduced to at most 1% of GDP	Share of internal Revenue to GDP	67%
		Percentage of illicit financial flows as proportion of GDP	
	Reduce the proportion of debt service to GDP (by 5%)	Debt service as a proportion of GDP	
	Increase the annual growth of the value of national capital markets by at 5%	% change in growth rate of national Capital market capitalisation	





04

CHAPTER FOUR

CHALLENGES AND

OPPORTUNITIES

4. CHAPTER FOUR- CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1. Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of the major challenges and emerging opportunities of the AU aspirations for effective delivery of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) under the AU Agenda 2063 plan in Ghana.

4.2. Challenges

Key challenges to be addressed to accelerate effective delivery of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) are as follows:

4.2.1. Limited Fiscal Space and Development Financing Gaps

Many African economies, including Ghana, continue to grapple with tight fiscal conditions, high debt burdens, and limited access to concessional financing. The scale of resources needed to implement the STYIP far exceeds current domestic capacity, making it essential to strengthen domestic resource mobilisation and unlock private and climate financing.

4.2.2. Economic Structure and Diversification Constraints

Africa's continued dependence on the export of raw commodities and low manufacturing value addition remains a major vulnerability. Structural transformation has been slow, constraining job creation and economic resilience. Policy interventions must promote industrialisation and regional value chains under the AfCFTA framework.

4.2.3. Infrastructure and Connectivity Deficits

Despite significant investments, inadequate infrastructure continues to hinder trade, mobility, and energy access. Weak transport links and inconsistent digital infrastructure undermine integration efforts and competitiveness in regional and global markets.

4.2.4. Climate Vulnerability and Environmental Degradation

Climate-induced shocks such as floods, droughts, and deforestation threaten livelihoods and economic stability. Limited access to climate financing and low adoption of green technologies impede the continent's transition to a sustainable and low-carbon development model.

4.2.5. Institutional and Governance Weaknesses

While coordination mechanisms exist at national and continental levels, weak inter-agency collaboration, overlapping mandates, and insufficient accountability frameworks often delay implementation. The STYIP demands that we strengthen our institutional

coherence and policy consistency.

4.2.6. Persistent Inequalities and Unemployment

Youth unemployment, gender disparities, and rural poverty persist. The skills gap between education systems and labour-market demands limits productivity. As policymakers, we must reimagine education and skills systems to produce an employable, innovative, and entrepreneurial workforce.

4.2.7. Data and Evidence Gaps

Timely and disaggregated data remain a challenge across sectors. Inconsistent data collection and reporting limit our ability to track progress, evaluate policy outcomes, and make informed decisions. Investing in data systems is essential for accountability and effective policy planning.

4.3. Opportunities

Opportunities to be leveraged to accelerate attainment of the STYIP include:

4.3.1. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

The AfCFTA remains one of Africa's most promising policy instruments for structural transformation. By enabling trade liberalisation, harmonised standards, and expanded regional markets, it can catalyse industrialisation and employment creation. National policies must now focus on building productive capacities to take full advantage of this platform.

4.3.2. Digital Transformation as a Growth Enabler

The rapid expansion of digital infrastructure presents opportunities to modernise governance, improve service delivery, and create new economic sectors. As policymakers, we must prioritise digital inclusion, data protection, and innovation ecosystems to position Africa competitively in the global digital economy.

4.3.3. Green and Blue Economy Transition

The STYIP aligns with Africa's Climate Prosperity Agenda, encouraging investment

in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and the blue economy. These sectors hold vast potential for job creation, carbon neutrality, and long-term resilience if supported by enabling policies and access to climate finance.

4.3.4. Human Capital and Demographic Dividend

Africa's youthful population is a strategic advantage. Through targeted policies in education, health, and skills development, we can harness this demographic dividend to drive productivity and innovation across the continent.

4.3.5. Strengthened Institutional and Policy Alignment

The alignment of Agenda 2063 with the SDGs, Paris Agreement, and national medium-term frameworks enhances policy coherence and avoids duplication. Also, the existence of a functional decentralised system and institutional arrangement for SDGs and agenda 2063 implementation provide pathways for enhancing implementation and reporting. The STYIP offers policymakers an integrated

framework for financing, monitoring, and results-based implementation.

4.3.6. Expanding Partnerships and Financing Mechanisms

Innovative financing options including sovereign green bonds, diaspora funds, blended finance, and public-private partnerships provide new pathways to mobilise resources. Enhanced collaboration with regional economic communities (RECs)

and development partners will further boost implementation capacity.

4.3.7. Renewed Political Will and Continental Vision

Across Africa, there is a growing sense of urgency and ownership around the agenda 2063 vision. The STYIP builds on this momentum, creating space for stronger peer learning, accountability, and political leadership in driving the African transformation agenda.



A man with short dark hair and a beard, wearing a dark t-shirt, is focused on his work in a workshop. He is leaning over a workbench, using a hand plane to smooth a piece of wood. Wood shavings are scattered on the bench. In the background, various tools and equipment are visible, including a green machine. The lighting is warm and focused on the man's hands and the workbench.

05

CHAPTER FIVE

LESSONS
LEARNT AND
CONCLUSION

5. CHAPTER FIVE: LESSONS LEARNT AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Introduction

This chapter provides a reflective overview of the key insights and outcomes derived from the implementation of Agenda 2063 through the Second-Term Year Implementation Plan (STYIP). Drawing on the experiences and progress made to date; it examines the main lessons learnt and distils their implications for future policy and practice across the continent. The discussion sets the stage for a comprehensive conclusion, highlighting both achievements and ongoing priorities as Africa advances its transformation agenda.

5.2. Lessons

The implementation of Agenda 2063 through the STYIP has yielded several important lessons. Firstly, aligning continental priorities with global frameworks such as the SDGs and the Paris Agreement enhances policy coherence, minimises duplication, and strengthens institutional effectiveness. Secondly, innovative financing mechanisms including sovereign green bonds and blended finance have proven crucial in mobilising resources and expanding partnerships, demonstrating the value of diversified funding approaches.

Thirdly, the renewed political will and sense of ownership among African nations have accelerated progress, highlighting the

importance of strong leadership, peer learning, and accountability. Furthermore, capacity building and inclusive stakeholder engagement remain vital to sustaining momentum and ensuring that development initiatives are both impactful and widely supported. These lessons underscore the need for ongoing commitment to coherent policies, collaborative partnerships, and adaptive frameworks as Africa continues its transformation journey.

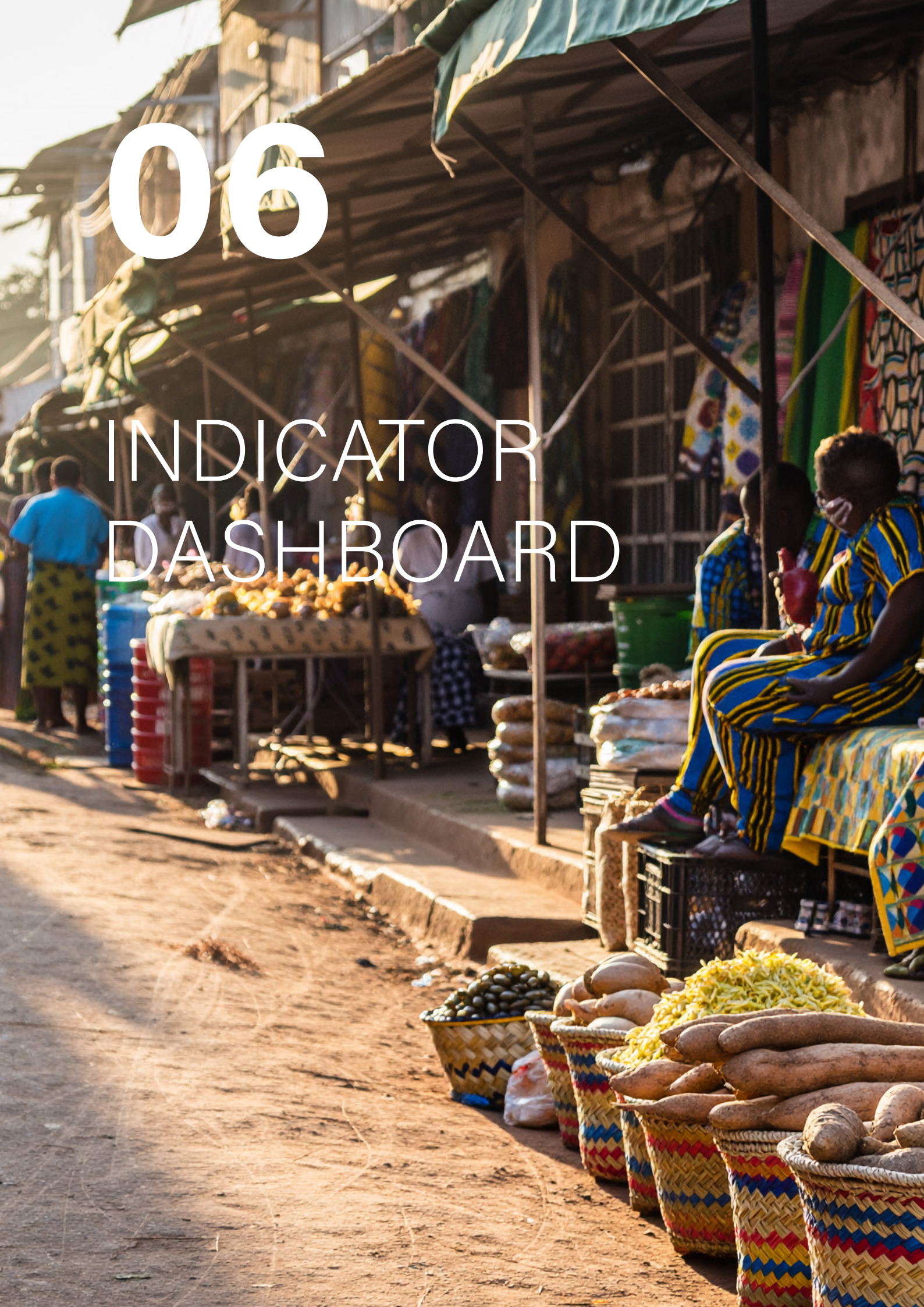
5.3. Conclusion

The implementation of Agenda 2063 through the STYIP has demonstrated significant progress in aligning national and continental priorities, strengthening institutional frameworks, and fostering innovative financing and partnerships. The renewed political will and collective vision across Africa provide a solid foundation for further advances in sustainable development. Also, the move towards the digital age provides continued opportunity for creating awareness and fast-tracking the implementation of the STYIP. However, continued commitment to policy coherence, capacity building, and inclusive stakeholder engagement remains critical to ensure lasting impact. By harnessing these lessons, Africa is well-positioned to accelerate its transformation and achieve the ambitious goals set out in Agenda 2063, paving the way for a prosperous, resilient, and united continent.



06

INDICATOR DASHBOARD



6. ANNEX 1: INDICATOR DASHBOARD

Member State		Ghana										Overall Performance		65%			
Strategic Objective	P-Weight	Agenda 2063 STYIP Target	T1 - Weight	Agenda 2063 STYIP Indicators	I1 - Weight	Current Value (2025)	Base value (2023)	Indicator Performance (IP)	Expected Increase / Reduction by 2025	Expected Performance by 2025	Performance Rating	Indexed Priority Area Dashboard	Corresponding SDG Indicator	Data Sources	Explanation of the Performance Registered for each Indicator		
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																	
Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status																	
11. Enhance inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth	5.9	Increase the 2023 per capita income to at least USD 3,048	0.7	Real GDP per Capita	0.7	3416.50	175013	1666.37	259.57	2009.70	100%	44%	SDG Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities				
		Reduce unemployment rates from 2023 value by 25%	0.7	Unemployment rate	0.7	13.10%	14.00%	0.90%	0.70%	13.30%	100%						

		Reduce poverty by 20%	0.7	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	0.7	31.50%	23.40%	-8.10%	0.94%	22.46%	0%		SDG Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age		
		Reduce inequality by 15%	0.7	Gini-coefficient	0.7			0.00	0.000	0.00	0%		SDG Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population		
		Reduce the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger to at-most 5%	0.7	Prevalence of under-nourishment	0.7	6.20%	6.20%	0.00%	0.24%	5.96%	0%		SDG Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of under-nourishment		
		Increase the proportion of households with access to electricity to at least to 80%	0.7	Proportion of households with access to electricity	0.7	87.90%	87.49%	0.41%	0.00%	87.49%	100%		SDG Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity		

		Increase the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water to 95%	0.7	Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	0.7	88.40%	88.40%	0.00%	1.32%	89.72%	0%	SDG Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services			
		Increase the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities to 80%.	0.7	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	0.7	28.60%	28.60%	0.00%	10.28%	39%	0%		SDG Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
		Provide access to Internet connectivity of at least 6 mbps to 80% of the population	0.7	% of population with access to internet connectivity of at least 6 mbps	0.7	99.32%	99.30%	0.02%	0.00%	99%	100%		SDG Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet		

1.2. Increase Economic Resilience	5.9	Increase annual GDP growth rate to at least 6%	1.5	GDP growth rate	1.5	6.30%	3.00%	3.30%	0.60%	4%	100%	44%	SDG Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita		
		Increase the share of manufacturing value added to the GDP by 30%	1.5	Share of manufacturing value added to GDP	1.5	11.60%	12.00%	-0.40%	0.72%	13%	0%		SDG Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita		
		Increase the share of processed goods to total exports by 20%	1.5	Share of processed goods to total exports	1.5	15.60%	20.10%	-4.50%	0.80%	21%	78%		SDG Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports		
		Diversify intra-African exports to at least 0.8	1.5	Diversification index	1.5			0.00	0.16	0.16	0%		SDG Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		

1.3. Improve Agricultural Productivity	5.9	Increase growth in agricultural yields by at least 4% per year	2.9	Annual growth in agricultural yields (five major agricultural products)	2.9	6.60%	5.90%	0.70%	0.47%	6.372%	100%	100%	SDG Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size		
		Eliminate food import dependence	2.9	Share of food imports to total value of imports	2.9	12.00%	15.60%	3.60%	3.12%	12%	100%	100%	SDG Indicator 2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies		
1.4. Accelerate the growth of the blue/ ocean economy	5.9	Growth in the value add of the blue economy is the same or exceeds GDP growth	5.9	Blue economy gross value-add as a proportion of GDP	5.9	0.72%	0.84%	-0.12%	0.43%	1.27%	0%	0%	SDG Indicator 14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries, and all countries		

1.5. Strengthen the resilience capacity of Member States to climate related disasters	5.9	Reduce losses and damages from disasters and climate change by at least 30%	2.0	Proportion of total cost of damages and direct economic loss due to disasters to GDP	2.0	0.32%	0.21%	-0.11%	0.01%	0%	100%	33%	SDG Indicator 15.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP			
		At least 30% of farmers, pastoral and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate shocks, other shocks and weather-related risks.	2.0	Percentage of agricultural households that have effective measures to mitigate climate shocks	2.0			0.00%	6.00%	6%	0%			SDG Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		
		Increase land under forest cover by 10%	2.0	Percentage of land under forest cover	2.0	28.00%	28.00%	0.00%	0.56%	28.6%	0%			SDG Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area		

ASPIRATION 3: AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW													56%			
Moonshot 3: Public institutions are more responsive													56%			
3.1. Promote democratic values, practices, human rights, justice and entrench the rule of law	5.9	At least 60% of people perceive the judiciary and other oversight of institutions to be independent.	1.5	Percentage of eligible population who perceive the judiciary and other oversight institutions to be independent	1.5	66.90%	67.90%	-1.00%	0.00%	68%	99%	45%	SDG Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services			
		At least 90% of citizens have full access to information from national oversight institutions	1.5	Percentage of eligible population that report to have timely access to relevant information from national oversight institutions	1.5	67.90%	79.30%	-11.40%	2.14%	81%	0%		SDG Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory, and/or policy guarantees for public access to information			
		Free and fair elections are conducted regularly in all 55 Member States	1.5	Voter turnout rate in latest national elections (target 90% voter turnout)	1.5	64.00%	79.00%	-15.00%	2.20%	81.2%	0%		SDG Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive			

		Systems and capacities are in place in at least 45 Member States for oversight institutions to deliver on their mandates.	1.5	Percentage of national-level oversight institutions that have requisite systems and capacities to deliver on their mandates(at least 80%)	1.5	47.17%	40.95%	6.22%	7.81%	48.8%	80%			
3.2. Nurture Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership	5.9	Implementation of e-governance and digital platforms for at least 80% of public services in all AU MS	2.0	Percentage of public services available on digital platforms	2.0	63.00%	58.00%	5.00%	4.40%	62%	100%	SDG Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services		
		At least 60% of citizens perceive that there is absence of corruption in public institutions & branches of govt	2.0	Corruption perception index (CPI) score	2.0	42.00	43	-1.00	3.40	46.4	0%	67%	SDG Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, by sex, age, and location	

		At least 70% of Member States implement the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration	2.0	Extent to which your country implements the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration	2.0	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	100%		SDG Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services		
ASPIRATION 4: A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA												33%			
Moonshot 4: Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably												33%			
4.1. Preserve Peace, Security and Stability 5.9		Continental, RECs and national early warning and conflict prevention systems are effective and functional	2.9	National Conflict-risk index	2.9			0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	0%	SDG Indicator 16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments		

		Resolving armed conflicts through mediation and negotiation is increased to at least 50%	2.9	Percentage of intra-country armed conflicts successfully resolved through mediation and negotiation	2.9	8.90%	8.90%	0.00%	8.22%	17.12%	0%		SDG Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms		
4.2. Nurture a Stable and Peaceful Africa	5.9	Silence all guns	2.0	Number of intra-country armed conflicts	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%		SDG Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		
		Eliminate all forms of militia groups	2.0	Number of militia groups	2.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	67%	SDG Indicator 16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments		

		Mechanisms for ensuring compliance to professionalizing national security services are in place in all AU Member States	2.0	National security structures competency index	2.0			0.00	20.00	20.00	0%		SDG Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		
ASPIRATION 5: AN AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES AND ETHICS												98%			
Moonshot 5: African values are explicit and promoted												98%			
5.1. Foster African Cultural Values and African Renaissance	5.9	At least 80% of the citizens will view the traditional African values of family and community as important in their daily lives;	1.5	Percentage of eligible population that views traditional African values of family and community as important in their daily lives	1.5	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	100%	98%	SDG Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies		

		At least 60% of the citizens Practice their cultural heritage;	1.5	Percentage of population that practice African cultural values	1.5	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	100%	SDG Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies		
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		Functional, well-resourced, networked national museums and cultural centres (target: annual increase of 5%)	1.5	Availability of a functional national level museum or cultural centres	0.7	1	1	0.00	0.00	1	100%		SDG Indicator 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	
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				Per-centage change in the number of people visiting museums or cultural centres	0.7	35.00%	40.00%	-5.00%	410%	44%	88%		SDG Indicator 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	
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		80% of African Union Member States will have introduced an African Union official language that is African (e.g., Arabic and Swahili) in Primary and Secondary Education	1.5	Swahili or Arabic have been introduced in the country's Primary and Secondary Education Curricula	1.5	1	1	0.00	0.00	1	100%		SDG Indicator 4.7i: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in national education policies	
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ASPIRATION 6: AN AFRICA WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS PEOPLE-DRIVEN, RELYING ON THE POTENTIAL OF AFRICAN PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY ITS WOMEN AND YOUTH, AND CARING FOR CHILDREN											46%				
Moonshot 6: African Citizens are more empowered and productive											46%				
6.1. Educate and Skill Citizens, underpinned by Science and Innovation.	5.9	At least 80% of children complete primary education with minimum required proficiency levels in reading, writing and mathematics; including digital skills	1.0	Percentage of children who at the end of primary education have minimum required proficiency in reading, writing, mathematics and digital skills	1.0			0.00%	16.00%	16%	0%	35%	SDG Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, by sex		
		At least 80% of children below 6 complete at least 2 years of structured early childhood education and development (ECD).	1.0	Enrolment rate of children below 6 years in early childhood education and development (ECD) for at least two years	1.0	78.00%	65.20%	12.80%	2.96%	68%	100%		4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex		

		At least 80% of children below 6 complete at least 2 years of structured early childhood education and development (ECD).	1.0	Completion rate of children below 6 years in early childhood education and development (ECD) (attending at least two years)	1.0	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	100%		SDG Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	National Annual Progress Report, 2024	Data is for 2023/2024 academic year
	Attain a Pupil to Teacher ratio of 1:30 at primary school level and 1:15 at secondary school level;		1.0	pupil-teacher ratio at primary school level	0.5	35	35	0.00	1.00	34.00	0%		SDG Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training	Ministry of Education, 2025 Programme-Based Budget	Data is for 2024
				pupil-teacher ratio at secondary school level	0.5	22	22	0.00	1.40	20.60	0%		SDG Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training	Ministry of Education, 2025 Programme-Based Budget	Data is for 2025

	Increase net enrolment rate for secondary education and enrolment for tertiary education to at least 80% and 60% respectively	1.0	Net enrolment rate in secondary education	0.5	42.40%	41.20%	1.20%	8%	49%	15%	SDG Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate for secondary education			
			Net enrolment in TVET	0.5	80.70%	74.10%	6.60%	0.00%	74%	100%		SDG Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.		
	At least 50% and 40% of graduates from secondary and tertiary education levels respectively are in STEM-related disciplines	1.0	Graduates in STEM-related disciplines in secondary schools as a proportion of total secondary education graduates	0.5	24.00%	15.00%	9.00%	7.00%	22%	100%		SDG Indicator 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill		
			Graduates in STEM-related disciplines in tertiary institutions as a proportion of total tertiary institution graduates	0.5			0.00%	8.00%	8%	0%		SDG Indicator 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill		

6.2. Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Nutrition	5.9	Increase access to quality basic health care systems and services to at least 40%;	0.8	Proportion of the population with access to quality basic health care systems and services	0.8	56.30%	55.50%	0.80%	0.00%	56%	100%	65%	SDG Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services			
		Reduce maternal mortality rate to 175 deaths per 100,000 live births, and under five and neo-natal mortality to 25 and 15 deaths per 1000 live births respectively	0.8	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	0.3	129.80	109.30	-20.50	0.00	109.30	84%		SDG Indicator 3.1: Maternal mortality ratio			
				Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.3	37.00	39.00	2.00	2.80	32.20	71%			SDG Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate		
				Neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.3	5.30	5.10	-0.20	0.00	5.10	96%				SDG Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate	

		Reduce the incidence of malaria by 20%, respiratory infections for communicable disease by 50%, and other communicable diseases by 55%	0.8	Malaria incidence per 1,000	0.4	145.00	188.00	43.00	7.52	180.48	100%		SDG Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence		
				Incidence of TB per 100,000 population	0.4	29.70	56.30	26.60	5.63	50.67	100%		SDG Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence		
		Reduce the incidence of new HIV infections by 10% and increase to 100% antiretroviral coverage among people living with HIV including children	0.8	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	0.4	1.40	0.56	-0.84	0.01	0.55	40%		SDG Indicator 3.3.1: HIV incidence per 1,000 population		
				Percentage of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment	0.4	78.40%	69.40%	9.00%	6.12%	76%	100%		SDG Indicator 3.3.1: Proportion of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral therapy		

		Reduce the death rate from traffic accidents by 50%;	0.8	Road traffic death rate	0.8	9.60%	4.10%	-5.50%	0.41%	4%	0%		SDG Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries		
		Eliminate all forms of malnutrition focusing on Severe, Acute Malnutrition (SAM) on children under 5, adolescent girls, and pregnant and lactating women.	0.8	Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in children 6 to 59 months of age	0.8	0.13%	0.20%	0.07%	0.04%	0%	100%		Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight).		
		Reduce by at least half the proportion of deaths attributed to health outbreaks and pandemics	0.8	Proportion of deaths attributed to health outbreaks and pandemics	0.8			0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0%		Indicator 3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness.		

6.3. Achieve full Gender equality in all spheres.	5.9	Increase coverage of nationally appropriate social protection systems by 30%	0.8	Coverage of national social protection systems	0.8	64.80%	64.80%	0.00%	3.89%	68.7%	100%	48%	Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable.
		All women have rights to own and inherit property, sign contracts, manage business and own a bank account including land;	0.8	Availability of legislation for women to own property	0.8	1	1	0.00	0.00	1	100%		SDG Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control.

		Increase the score of the Women and Youth Financial and Economic Inclusion (WEYFEI) to at least 0.7	0.8	Women and Youth Financial and Economic Inclusion Index	0.8			0.00	0.14	0.14	0%		SDG Indicator 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		
		At least 50% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are women	0.8	Percentage of women among elected officials in political positions at local and national levels	0.8	14.20%	14.50%	-0.30%	7.10%	22%	0%		SDG Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.		
		At least 50% of management positions in public and 30% private sector are held by women:	0.8	Proportion of women in total management positions	0.8	38.70%	28.30%	10.40%	4.34%	33%	100%		SDG Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions.		

		Violence against women and girls is eliminated:	0.8	Percentage of reported cases of violence against women and girls that have been prosecuted	0.8			0.00%	20.00%	20%	0%		SDG Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.		
		End harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls such as child marriage and FGM	0.8	Percent of girls and women who have undergone female genital mutilation	0.4	2.40%	2.40%	0.00%	0.48%	2%	0%		SDG Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting.		
				Percent change in girl-children under 18 years subjected to child marriage	0.4	16.00%	19.00%	3.00%	3.80%	15%	79%		Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.		

6.4. Nurture a Generation of Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children	5.9	Reduce by at least half youth unemployment rate	1.0	Youth unemployment rate	1.0	22.50%	22.40%	-0.10%	2.24%	20.2%	0%	38%	SDG Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities.		
		Reduce by at least half the proportion of youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	1.0	Proportion of youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	1.0	22.40%	23.80%	1.40%	2.38%	21.4%	59%		SDG Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training (NEET).		
		Increase the proportion of youth-owned business by 10%;	1.0	Proportion of businesses owned by youth	1.0			0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0%		SDG Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.		

		At least 15% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national are youth;	1.0	Percentage of elected positions held by youth in political positions at local and national levels	1.0			0.00%	3.00%	3%	0%		SDG Indicator 16.71: Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.		
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	Eliminate all forms violence against children including migrant notably corporal punishment, child labour exploitation, and cyber bullying.	1.0	Proportion of children who are victims of domestic violence	0.3	26.67%	39.13%	12.46%	7.83%	31.3%	100%		SDG Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.	
			Percentage of children engaged in child labour exploitation	0.3	30.00%	30.00%	0.00%	6.00%	24.0%	0%		SDG Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age.	
			Percentage of children who are victims of human trafficking	0.3	36.00%	52.90%	16.90%	10.58%	42.32%	100%		SDG Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of exploitation.	

		End recruitment of children in armed conflicts.	1.0	Percentage change in children engaged in armed conflicts	1.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%		SDG Indicator 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		
ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG, UNITED, RESILIENT, AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PLAYER AND PARTNER												67%			
Moonshot 7: African is a strong and influential global player												67%			
7.2. Africa takes Full Responsibility for Financing her Development	5.9	Share of internal Revenue to GDP increased by 30% and illicit financial flows are reduced to at most 1% of GDP	2.0	Share of internal Revenue to GDP	1.0	8.20%	15.80%	-7.60%	0.95%	16.7%	0%	67%	SDG Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source		
				Percentage of illicit financial flows as proportion of GDP	1.0			0.00%	0.00%	0%	0%		SDG Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)		
		Reduce the proportion of debt service to GDP (by 5%)	2.0	2.0	12.21%	18.98%	6.77%	0.19%	18.8%	100%					
		Increase the annual growth of the value of national capital markets by at least 5%	2.0	2.0	50.70%	14.55%	36.15%	0.15%	14.7%	100%	Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.				
88.2		88.2		88.2											

PATHWAYS & ENABLERS															
PATHWAYS												100%			
Enhanced and sustained operational efficiency in the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP	5.9	National Development Plans are fully aligned to Agenda 2063 STYIP	2.9	Level of alignment of National development plan with Agenda 2063 STYIP	2.9	85%	70%	15.00%	6.00%	76.00%	100%	100%			
		National Development Plans are fully implemented	2.9	National Development Plan Implementation Score	2.9	90%	57%	33.00%	8.60%	65.60%	100%				
ENABLERS												78%			
Enablers	5.9	Agenda 2063 STYIP is fully domesticated at national and sub-national levels	0.6	Domestication Index	0.6	88.00%	77.00%	11.00%	4.60%	81.6%	100%	78%			

		Biennial progress reports and other related reports (minimum 5) - featuring the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP at country-level are prepared over the ten-year cycle of the STYIP	0.6	Number of biennial reports prepared by Country	0.6	1.00	3.00	-2.00	1.00	4.00	33%			
		Effective measures are in place to cushion the implementation and achievements of the STYIP from shocks and other externalities	0.6	National-level Resilience Index	0.6	66.70%	66.70%	0.00%	6.66%	73.4%	0%			
		Established mechanisms are in place for knowledge exchange and structured learning on the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP	0.6	Knowledge exchange and learning Index	0.6	60.00%	47.00%	13.00%	10.60%	57.6%	100%			

	Structured mechanisms are institutionalised for mutual accountability on the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP	0.6	Mutual Accountability Index	0.6	75.00%	66.70%	8.30%	6.66%	73.4%	100%			
	Central and local governments effectively leverage information and communication technologies (ICT) to deliver public services, enhance transparency, and improve citizen engagement	0.6	E-government Development Index	0.6	88.00%	55.00%	33.00%	9.00%	64.0%	100%			
	Robust mechanisms established for communication and advocacy on the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP	0.6	Communication and Advocacy Index	0.6	40.00%	33.30%	6.70%	13.34%	46.6%	50%			

		Functional mechanism(s) are in place for effective multi-stakeholder engagement and participation in the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP	0.6	Stakeholder Engagement Index	0.6	66.70%	50.00%	16.70%	10.00%	60.0%	100%			
		Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure that requisite capacities are in place for the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP	0.6	Capacity Enhancement Index	0.6	77.00%	66.00%	11.00%	6.80%	72.8%	100%			
		There are institutionalised mechanisms that ensure continued and effective political will for the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP	0.6	Political Will Index	0.6	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.0%	100%			
Total			5.9		5.9									

7. ANNEX 2: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS



Institutions that Provided Technical backstopping

Office of the President	Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection
Bank of Ghana	Ministry of Health
National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council	Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Creative Arts
Ghana Education Service	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry
Ghana Health Service	Ministry of Works, Housing, and Water Resources
Ghana Statistical Service	Ministry of Youth Development and Empowerment
Ministry of Education	Ministry of Labour, Jobs, and Employment
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Energy and Green Transition
Ministry of Defence	Electoral Commission
Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology, and Innovations	National Peace Council
National Council for Curriculum and Assessment	Greater Accra Regional Coordinating Council
National Disaster Management Organisation	SDG CSO Platform




 **Drafting Team**

1.	Patience Ampomah	National Development Planning Commission
2.	Charles Konglo	National Development Planning Commission
3.	Daniel Amofa	National Development Planning Commission
4.	Michael Kissi Boateng	National Development Planning Commission
5.	Christopher Conduah	National Development Planning Commission
6.	Eric Adjei	National Development Planning Commission
7.	Gertrude Akuamoah	National Development Planning Commission
8.	Winnifred Akoto Sampong	National African Peer Review Mechanism – Governing Council
9.	Anthony Frank Nii Oku Nelson	NDPC, Graphic Designer



8. ANNEX 2: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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