Republic of Ghana

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Ghana's AU Agenda 2063 3rd Biennial Report

Agenda 2063 | African Union

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Published by:

National Development Planning Commission,

No.13 Switchback Road, Cantonments,

Accra.

This report is available on the NDPC website: www.ndpc.gov.gh

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFJ	Aquaculture for Food and Jobs
APAYE	African Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment
APRM-GC	African Peer Review Mechanism – Governing Council
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA	African Union Development Agency
AYC	African Youth Charter
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FSHSP	Free Senior High School Policy
FTYIP	First Ten Year Implementation Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
HLMC	High-Level Ministerial Committee
ICC	Implementation Coordinating Committee
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
IPRT	Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MPA	Maine Protected Security Areas
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NTB	Non-Tariff Barriers
NYA	National Youth Authority
NYAGCC	National Youth Action Group on Climate Change
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIM	Public Investment Management
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition
SAATM	Sigle African Air Transport Market
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	Spatial Development Initiative
STEM	Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics
STEP	Skills Towards Employability and Productivity
TC	Technical Committee

TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNECA	United National Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VMS	Vessel Electronic Monitoring System
YEA	Youth Employment Agency
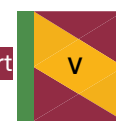
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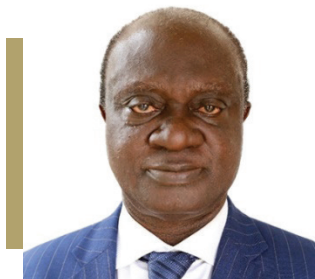
The African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063 is a beacon of hope, reflecting Africa's shared vision for rapid political, economic, social, and technological transformation. It emphasizes our commitment to departing from conventional development approaches in favor of innovative, inclusive, transparent, and sustainable strategies.

The core principles enshrined in Agenda 2063 align seamlessly with Ghana's development vision, one that envisions the creation of an optimistic, self-confident, and prosperous nation. In this vision, we seek to harness our abundant human and natural resources within a democratic, open, and equitable society where mutual trust and economic opportunities are accessible to all.

This third report builds upon the foundation laid by previous reports, offering an updated assessment of Ghana's progress in implementing the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) of Agenda 2063. It highlights the strides made, drawing on approved indicators, elucidates the pivotal interventions driving progress, and identifies the significant challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the dedicated technical team that tirelessly compiled this report. We also wish to express appreciation to our valued partners and stakeholders, including Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the African Peer Review Mechanism - Governing Council (APRM-GC), for their invaluable contributions throughout this process. Additionally, we are indebted to the members of our implementation arrangement structure for their unwavering commitment to advancing the frontiers of development, ensuring that no one is left behind in our shared pursuit of a brighter future for all.

Together, we shall continue to navigate the path towards realizing Agenda 2063, forging a united Africa that exemplifies the principles of inclusivity, transparency, and sustainability, thereby ushering in a new era of prosperity for our continent and its people.

Professor George Gyan-Baffour

Chairman, NDPC

Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa, PhD.

Director General, NDPC

STATEMENT FROM AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM GOVERNING COUNCIL

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) became an organ of the AU at the 23rd AU Summit at Malabo, when the Assembly of Heads of State of the African Union (AU) took a Decision to integrate the APRM into the AU structures and processes. At the 28th Summit of the African Union (AU) on January 31, 2017, the Assembly of Heads of State also expanded the mandate of the APRM to include the tracking of implementation and monitoring & evaluation of the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Governing Council's approach was to build collaborative partnerships with relevant stakeholders and state institutions in the monitoring, evaluation, and report landscape to exploit synergies and ensure more targeted use of scarce national resources to achieve its mandate.

Since 2019, collaborative efforts between the NAPRM-GC and NDPC enabled the efficient use of both technical and financial resources which subsequently have contributed to the achievement of the APRM mandate on reporting on progress of implementation of the two development Agenda on the socioeconomic development of our nation and people.

In 2019, the NDPC through the SDGs & Agenda 2063 Implementation Coordinating Committee (SDG-ICC) of which NAPRM-GC is a member; used the sub-national structures of the APRM to open the governance space for citizens and civil society to participate in the validation of the VNR Report country wide.

The continued collaboration resulted in the preparation of the 2nd Biennial Report of the AU Agenda 2063 and culminated into the Launch of the Progress Reports of the 2030 Agenda, and Agenda 2063 progress reports in December 2021. Our institutional collaboration has contributed to the successful preparation of the 3rd Biennial Report in 2023.

We acknowledge the commitment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration for providing the required financial resources to support the process of preparation of the biennial reports of the AU Agenda 2063 FTYIP including the current 3rd Biennial Report of the Republic of Ghana.

Most Reverend Professor Emmanuel Asante

Chairman, NAPRM-GC

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

CHAPTER ONE:
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE – GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1.   Introduction

The January 2013 African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, adopted Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want, as the blueprint for 50 years of continental socio-economic and political transformation. The blueprint and framework are 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".

The agenda seeks to achieve an inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development over the 50-year period. To facilitate the operationalisation of the framework, the AU adopted the First Ten-year Implementation Plan (2014-2023) at the June 2015 AU Summit. The plan outlines a set of goals, priority areas and targets that the continent aims to achieve at national, regional and continental levels. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation framework was prepared to track progress of the implementation of the First Ten Year Plan (FTYIP).

Ghana, a member of the African Union, adopted the Agenda 2063 and its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan. Like the Sustainable Development Agenda (2030), Ghana has domesticated the Agenda 2063 by integrating into the national policy frameworks, planning and budgeting processes. According to UNECA's Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit (IPRT) software, the alignment of Ghana's current policy framework (Agenda for Jobs II, 2022-2025) to the Agenda 2063 stands at 69.5 percent. This alignment is also reflected in Medium-term development plans at the national and sub-national levels.

The country since the adoption of the Agenda 2063 has joined many AU member countries to prepare biennial reports to inform the Continental Progress Reports. With 2023 marking the end year of the FTYIP, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) requested all member states to prepare their third biennial report as inputs into the 2023 Continental Report on the FTYIP. Ghana's third biennial report prepared in October 2023 also marks the end year report under the FTYIP.

1.2.   Brief of Country's Socio-Economic Status

Ghana is a lower middle-income country in the West African sub-region. It is bordered by Burkina Faso to the north, Côte d'Ivoire to the west, and Togo to the east. It has a coastline of about 560 km on the Gulf of Guinea and a total land area of approximately 238,535 km^2(Figure 1). The Greenwich meridian passes through the port city of Tema, while the equator falls a few degrees below the country.

GHANA ⌄

GHANA

TOTAL SERVICE EXPORT VALUE:
$8.247 BILLION

TOTAL LAND AREA:
238,535 KM

COASTLINE:560 KM²

BURKINA FASO

BENIN

TOGO

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

GHANA

Tema Port

GULF OF GUINEA

MAP NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

EXPORT ⌄

COCOA   **TIMBER**   **TUNA**   **GOLD**   **SHEA BUTTER**
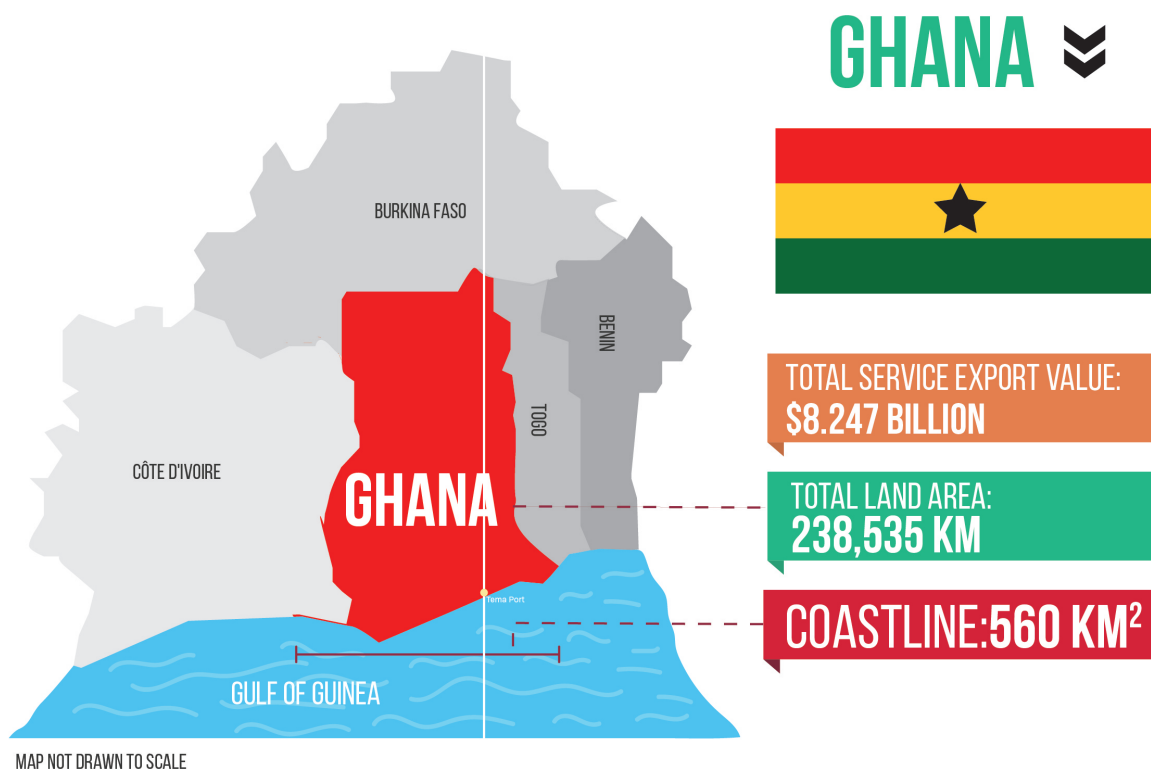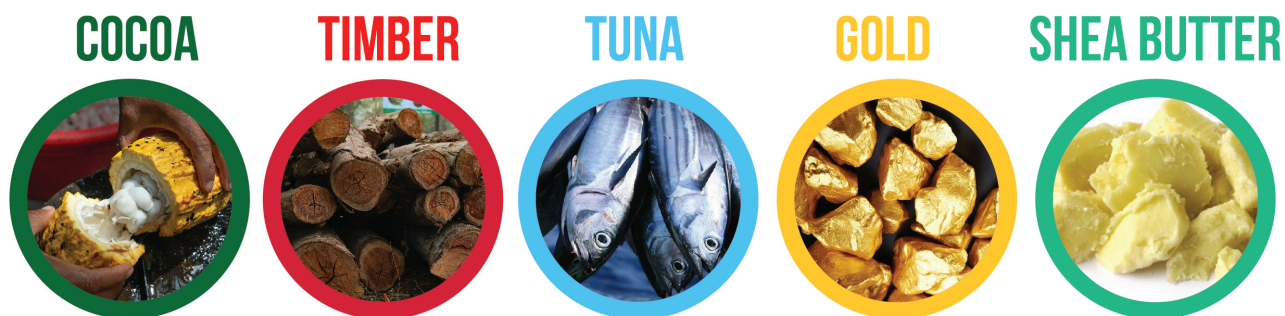
Ghana is a unitary democratic republic headed by an elected President, with separation of powers between the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. It operates a decentralised local government and administration system. Ghana has 16 administrative regions (Figure 2). The regions are sub-divided into 261 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) which constitute the Local Authorities. The national capital city is Accra, located in the Greater Accra Region.

Figure 2: Administrative map Ghana

The population of Ghana is estimated around 31 million with nearly 57.3 percent living in urban areas (PHC 2021). Approximately 38.2 percent of the total population are between the age 15-35 years while about 51 percent of the population is female. Life expectancy was projected at 64 years in 2020 and approximately 23.4 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line of GH₵1,314 per year. In 2022, per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at GH₵5,740. The largest contributor to GDP is the services sector (44.9%) followed by industry (34.2%) and agriculture (20.9%). Ghana's major exports are crude oil, gold, cocoa and timber. The main non-traditional exports are cashew nuts, canned tuna, cocoa paste, cocoa butter, iron and steel circles, rods, sheets, billets, and aluminium plates, sheets and coils.

1.3. Process of Producing Document

The preparation of the 3rd AU Agenda 2063 Biennial Report was informed by several processes using a participatory approach. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) coordinated the preparation of the report through the SDG/AU Agenda 2063 Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC). The report preparation started with a virtual orientation meeting organised by the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD on 4th September 2023. A data collection template was developed to collect data on the indicators based on the Agenda 2063 Core Indicators Profile Handbook. Official publication documents such as 2022 Voluntary National Review, 2023 National Budget Estimates, Ghana's Agenda 2063 Consultation Report (2022), 2022 National Annual Progress Reports, 2021 Population

and Housing Census Report, Sector Annual Reports among others informed the report preparation.

An inception meeting was organised to inform stakeholders about the report as well as to discuss data submitted by the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). A task team, constituted with representatives from NDPC, Ghana Statistical Service and the National African Peer Review Mechanism – Governing Council (NAPRM-GC) drafted the report. The draft report was subjected to series of reviews and validation by a wider stakeholder institutions at the national and subnational levels.

The final 3rd Biennial Report was approved by the National Development Planning Commission and submitted to the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD.

Figure 3: Validation Meeting

1.4. Outline of Report

This report is structured in four chapters. Chapter one provides a general introduction and presents the socio-economic status of the country as well as the report methodology.

Chapter two discusses strategies for implementing the AU Agenda 2063. The next chapter highlights the trend of performance of indicators compared to targets and the notable interventions under the goals. Challenges and opportunities, lessons learnt per priority areas, recommendations and conclusion of the report are presented in chapter four. The report has additional information on all agenda 2063 indicators presented in a dashboard as part of its annexes.

CHAPTER TWO:
KEY STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063

CHAPTER TWO – KEY STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063

2.1. Introduction

The implementation of Agenda 2063 in Ghana has been integrated into the national development planning processes. The section outlines the structures for implementing the Agenda 2063 as well as reporting arrangements.

2.2. Relationship Between National Development Agenda, Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda

The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana provides the legal basis for a just, equitable and inclusive development of the country and entreats successive governments to: "… take all necessary action to ensure that the national economy is managed in such a manner as to maximise the rate of economic development and to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every person in Ghana and to provide adequate means of livelihood and suitable employment and public assistance to the needy" (Article 36, Clause 1). In view of this, every President is required to "… **within two years after assuming office, present to Parliament a coordinated programme of economic and social development policies, including agricultural and industrial programmes at all levels and in all the regions of Ghana."** (Article 36, Clause 5). The Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies sets out the goals and aspirations for the nation. This programme forms the basis for the preparation of detailed medium-term national development policy frameworks (MTNDPF) that contains dimensions, objectives and strategies that are aligned to the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 (Figure 4[1]) and other commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), and Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015). These efforts have resulted in the creation of conditions for improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of domestic, sub-regional, continental and global development policies and programmes while ensuring efficient and sustainable use of resources.

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1   Details of AU Agenda Aspirations and Goals are found in Annex 2.

Figure 4: Linking the National Agenda to Agenda 2063

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION	RELATED AGENDA 2063 GOLAS
Economic Development	AU1 AU5
Social Development	AU1 AU2 AU3 AU5 AU17 AU18
Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement	AU1 AU6 AU7 AU10
Governance, Corruption Public Account	AU8 AU11 AU12 AU13 AU14
Emergency Planning & Response (COVID-19)	AU13 AU14 AU15
Implementation, Coordination, M&E	AU19
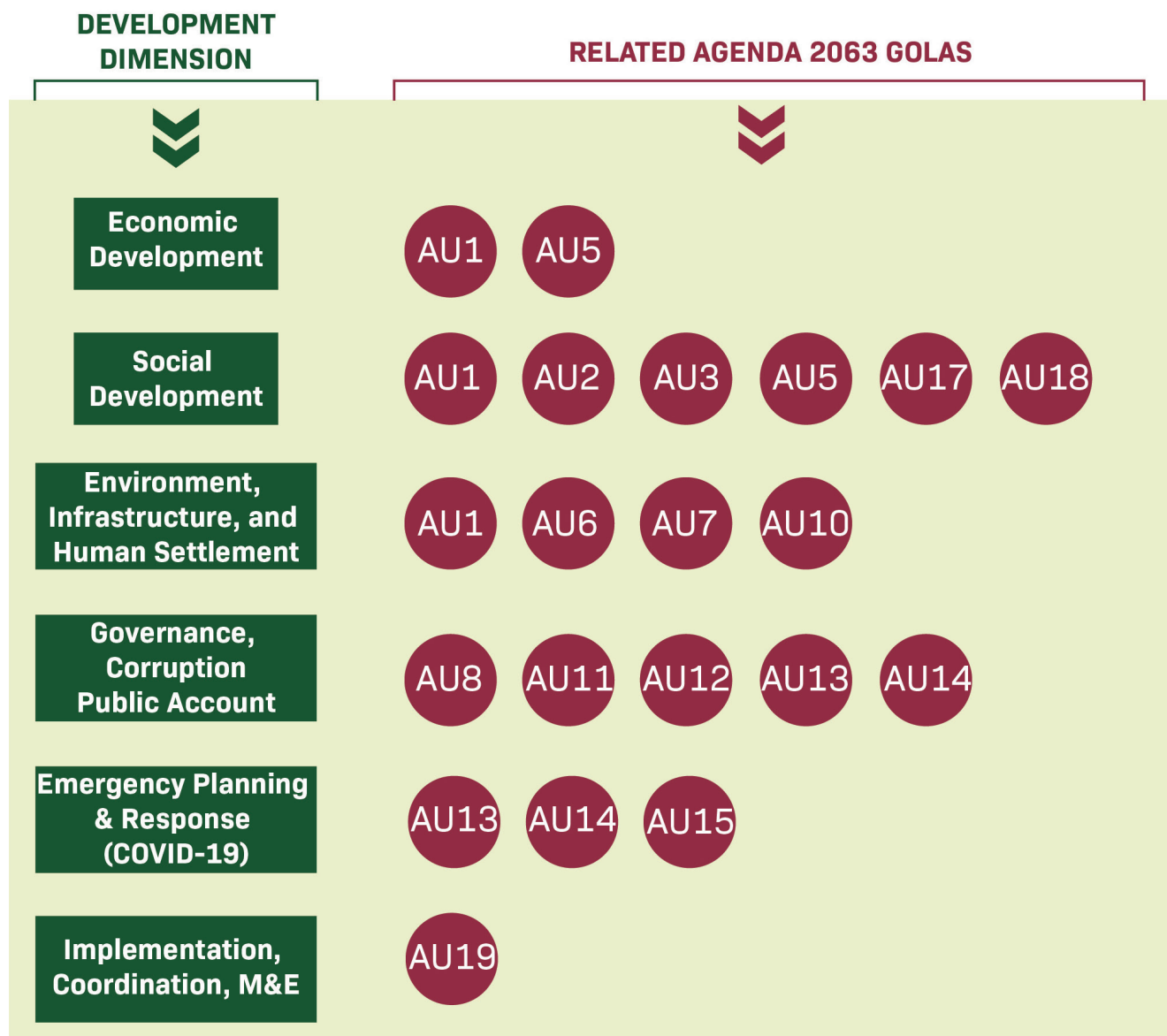
2.3.   Analysis of indicators reported since 2019

Ghana's reporting on the Agenda 2063 indicators has over the period seen an increase from 39 in 2019 to 61 and 62 in 2021 and 2023 respectively (Table 1). The increase in the indicators reported is due to data generated from the 2021 Population and Housing Census, improvements in the National Statistical System, as well as enhanced collaboration between NDPC and its stakeholders. Over the period, significant data improvements were observed in the goals under aspiration 1 (Goals 1, 3 & 5) and aspiration 2 (Goals 9 & 10).

Table 1: Number of indicators reported

Aspirations	Goal	Priority areas	Indicators reported on			Total AU Indicators		
			2019	2019	2019	2019	2021	2021
	1	3	6	10	11	7	11	11
	2	1	3	3	3	4	4	4
	3	1	8	9	9	8	9	9
1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	1	0	1	5	2	5	5
	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
	7	1	0	1	2	2	3	3
	8	1	0	1	0	2	3	3
2	9	1	0	3	3	1	3	3
	10	1	2	5	7	6	7	7
3	11	1	2	3	3	6	6	6
	12	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	13	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
4	14	1	0	2	0	1	2	1
	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
5	16	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
6	17	2	3	4	3	4	5	5
	18	1	4	4	4	5	5	5
7	19	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
	20	3	2	3	3	4	4	4
	Total	**28**	**39**	**61**	**62**	**61**	**81**	**80**

2.4. Implementation Arrangements

Ghana's implementation and reporting of Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda is primarily through the decentralised planning system as set out in the National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480). Within this decentralised system, planning, monitoring and evaluation functions have been assigned to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), with the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) as the apex coordinating body. The decentralised planning system encourages collaboration between government agencies, private sector entities, civil society organisations, academia, as well as bilateral and multilateral development partners.

Further, Ghana is using the same coordinating and leadership structure for implementing and reporting of 2030 Agenda for Agenda 2063 (Figure 5). These structures comprise of High-Level Ministerial Committee (HLMC), the Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) and a Technical Committee (TC). The ICC and TC have representatives from government, civil society and the private sector. The HLMC is made up of Ministers of State of key ministries with the UN Country Team lead as an observer. These committees have oversight responsibility on the implementation of both Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda.

Figure 5: Institutional Arrangement for SDGs (Same structure for Agenda 2063)

- SDGs Advisory
- The President (Co-Chair, Emeritus Group of SDG Advocates)

SUPERVISORY ROLE

- High Level Ministerial Committee

- Development Partners
- Implementation Coordinating Committee
  - COs Platform for SDGs
  - SDGs Technical Committee
  - SDGs Philanthropy Platform

COORDINATING ROLE

- Regional Coordinating
- National Development Planning Commission

IMPLEMENTATION ROLE

- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

- Civil
- Society
- Organisations
- Private sector
- Traditional authorities
- Development Partners
- Faith-based
- organisations
- Philanthropies
- Academia, etc

CHAPTER THREE:
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER THREE – STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

3.1. Introduction

Ghana's progress towards achieving Agenda 2063 goals continue to improve as show in this third biennial report. The overall performance rating increased considerably to 46 percent in 2023 from 35 percent in 2021 and 36 percent in 2019 (Figure 6). The performance is an indication of gradual recovery from the 2020 pandemic albeit the current global crises.

Figure 6: Overall Performance (%)
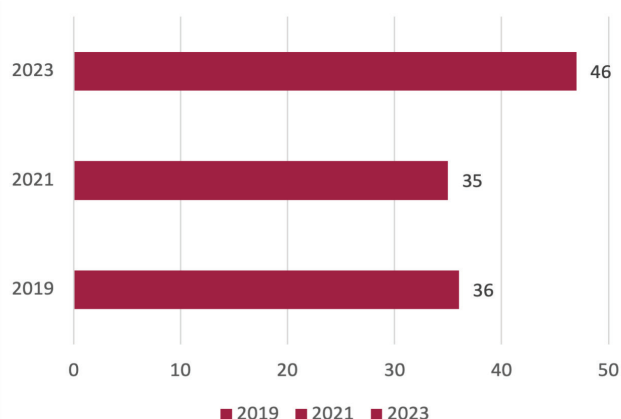
The assessment was based on administrative and survey data from the national statistical system. At the time of preparing the report, administrative data for 2023 was largely unavailable, thus 2022 figures were used. For population-based indicators, data from the most recent surveys were reported. The analysis provides progress on 11 goals. It also shows the performance for 32 indicators. The performance of all indicators under the 20 goals and seven aspirations are provide in Annex 1.

3.2. Progress Towards Goals

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

There has been a general improvement in indicators measuring the standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all Ghanaians. Access to basic services (Water – 49.4 percentage point increase, Sanitation – 5 percentage points, electricity – 16.2 percentage points, internet – 53 percentage points) improved over the period 2013 to 2022 (Figure 7). The percentage of prevalence of undernourishment declined from 6.9 percent in 2013 to 4.9 percent in 2022. The proportion of the population living in slums also declined from 39.2 percent in 2018 to 28.6 percent in 2021.

Figure 7: Access to Basic Services
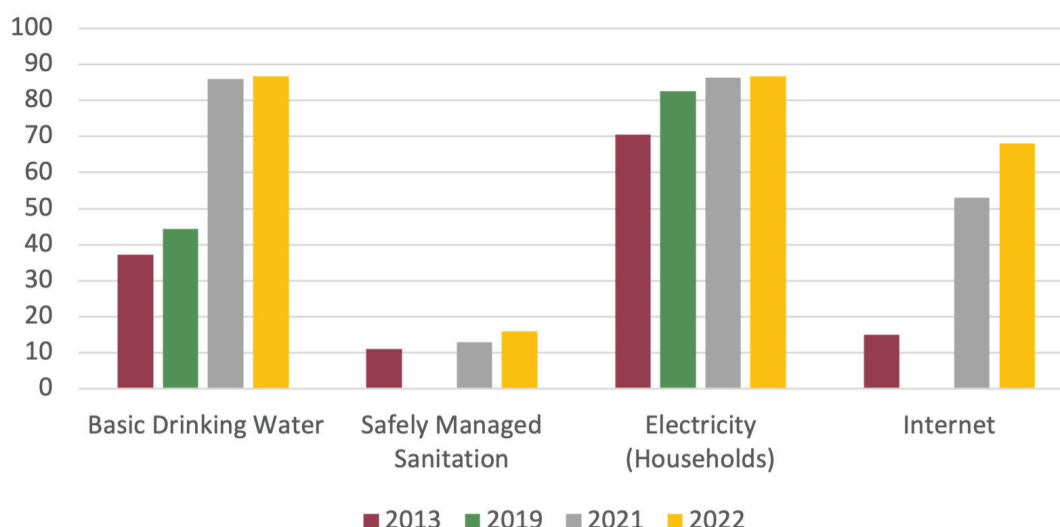
Source: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation, and Ministry of Sanitation and Water resources.

Real GDP per capita increased from GHS 4710 in 2013 to GHS 5362.0 in 2021, however declined to GH¢5,140.5 in 2022. This situation is partly due to external shocks and the after effects of COVID-19. Unemployment rate has also worsened from 11.6 percent in 2015 to 13.4 percent in 2021, with higher effect on females (15.5 %) than male (11.6) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Unemployment rate by sex, 2015-2021
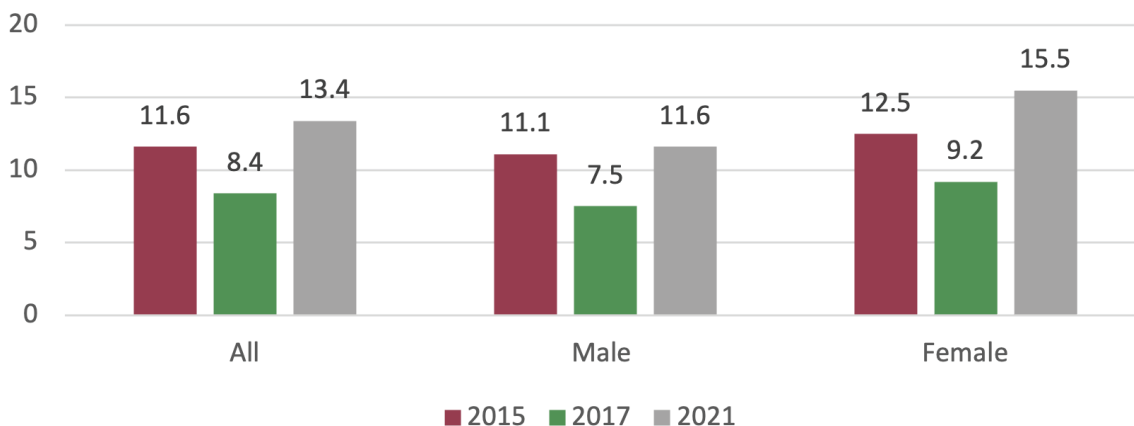
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2015; GLSS 7, 2019, and 2021 Population and Housing Census, 2022

Ghana's efforts to address poverty were greatly affected due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to this, the proportion of Ghanaians who were classified as poor based on the national definition had reduced from 24.2 percent in 2013 to 23.4 percent in 2017. This poverty reduction was largely attributed to improvements in the macroeconomic fundamentals including sustained economic growth. During the COVID-19 pandemic 74 percent of households experienced a reduction in their income.

Key Interventions

The government has been implementing several interventions to improve standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-being for All. These interventions include:

1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

2. One District One Factory (1D1F)

3. Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)

4. National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP)

5. Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)

6. Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

7. Rural Telephony Project

8. Zongo Development Fund

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

Government Policies, over the years, have focused on achieving skills development and an educated population. The gross enrolment rate for kindergarten increased from 90.8 percent in 2013/14 to 161.0 percent in 2021/2022 academic years. However, the net enrolment rate for primary schools declined from 89.3 percent in 2013/14 to 84.6 percent in 2020/21 largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the 2021/22 academic year, there was an increment to 88.0 percent (Figure 9). In respect of secondary school net enrolment rate, there has been a consistent increase in net enrolment between 2014/15 and 2021/2022 academic years (from 21.8% to 38.3%).

Figure 9: Primary and SHS net enrolment, 2014/15–2021/2o22 (%)
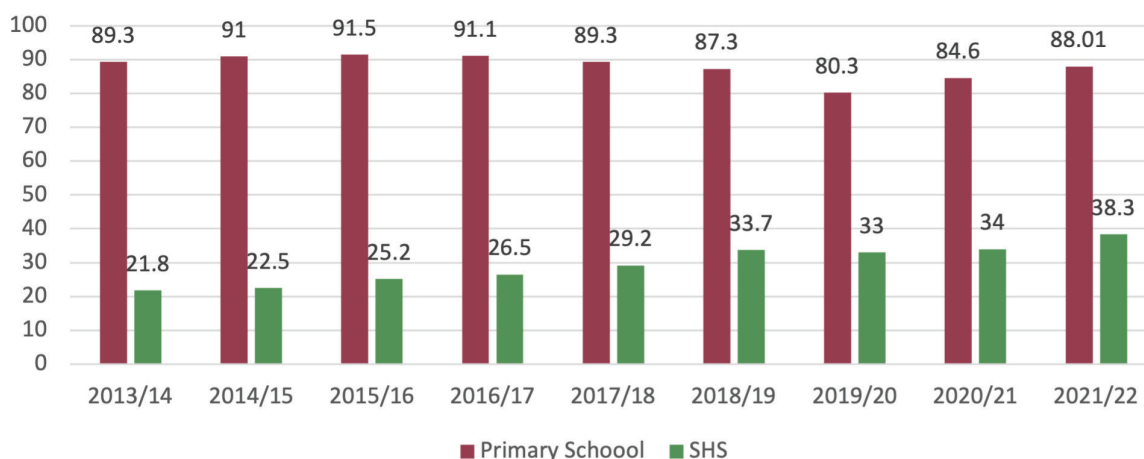
Source: EMIS, 2014-2022

Key Interventions

Key interventions being implemented to achieve well educated citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation include:

1. Free Senior High School Policy (FSHSP)

2. Free Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

3. Ghana School Feeding Programme

4. Capitation Grant

5. Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Education

6. Complementary Education Programme

7. No Guarantor Policy

8. Inclusive and Special Education Programme

9. Secondary Education Improvement Project

3.2.3. Goal 3: Healthy and Well-nourished Citizens

The maternal mortality ratio and neonatal mortality rate remain critical in achieving healthy and well-nourished citizens. Between 2013 and 2022, maternal deaths have declined from 155 to 103 per 100,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate reduced from 29 percent in 2013 to 17 percent in 2022.

The health and nourishments of Ghanaian citizens have recorded improvements over the three-reporting period with the baseline of 2013 as shown in Figure 10. Proportion of children dying within 28 days of birth reduced by 12 per 1000 live birth between 2013 and 2022. Child death prior to the attainment of age 5 has declined by 20 deaths per 1000 live births from 2013 to 2022. Malaria incidence has declined from 214 in 2013 to 178 per 1000 population in 2022.

Figure 10: Status of neo-natal Morality, Maternal Morality, under five Morality and malaria incidence, 2013 to 2022
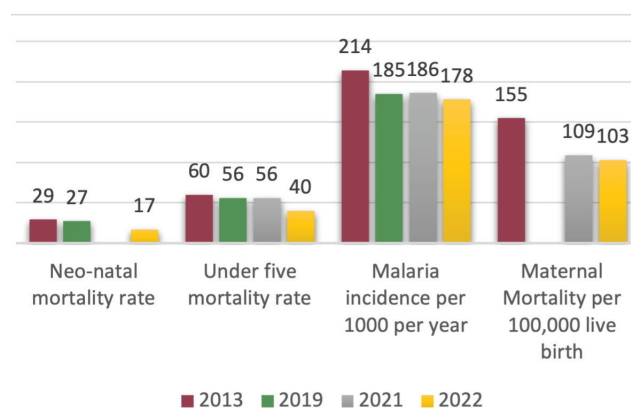
Source: Ministry of Health/Demographic Health Survey

Despite significant progress, challenges persist in the realm of health delivery. One pressing issue is the shortage of essential

healthcare professionals and an imbalanced mix of skilled staff. Additionally, the poor state of roads connecting communities to healthcare facilities exacerbates the problem, hindering timely access to medical services.

Key Interventions

Key interventions being implemented to improve Healthy and Well-nourished population include:

1. Establishment and expansion of Medical Drone Delivery Services
2. Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAHN) Strategic Plan
3. Vaccine Development Programme
4. Health Infrastructure Development
5. Penta-3 immunization
6. Promotion of the use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)
7. National Health Insurance Scheme
8. Responsive clinical and public health emergency services

3.2.4. Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

The gains made in growth of the economy and its effect on job creation was eroded by the COVID-19 pandemic and global crisis. Ghana recorded a contracted real GDP growth rate of o.4 percent in 2020 and 2021. Despite this, as a result of the positive impact of recovery measures on the productive sectors, 3 percent growth rate was recorded in real GDP in 2022 (Figure 11).

Manufacturing value added share of GDP, has increased steadily from 2019 to 2022 by 1.7 percentage points, showing some reliance with the pandemic and the global crisis. This performance is partly due to government's industrialisation effort and the expansion of local manufacturing companies' capacity. Moreover, Data from Wave 3 (September, 2021) indicates that there have been improvements in sales, access to inputs and credit by manufacturing firms, and usage of digital solutions.

Figure 11: Real GDP Growth Rate and Manufacturing value added as % of GDP 2013 to 2023
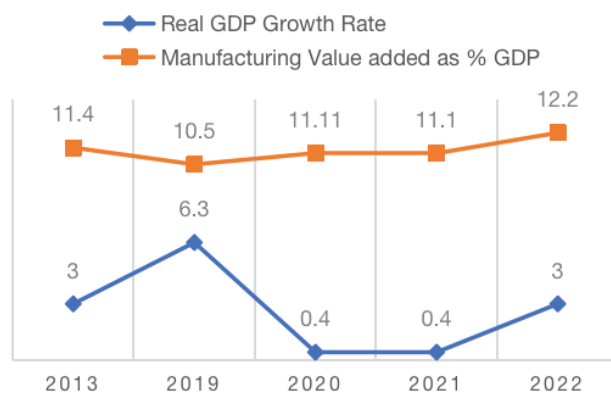
Source: Ghana Statistical Service, National Account

Key interventions

Key interventions being implemented to transform the economy and promote jobs creation include:

1. One District One Factory (1D1F) initiative
2. The creation of industrial parks across ecological zones
3. Decentralisation of the Registrar General's Department
4. YouStart Programme
5. Provision of ready facilities (i.e., serviced land and utilities) by the Ghana Free Zones Authority at the Export Processing Zones
6. The Presidential Pitch Initiative – a special entrepreneurship initiative to provide initial capital for the youth to translate their business ideas into viable businesses
7. National Export Development Strategy
8. National AfCFTA Policy framework

3.2.5. Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

Government interventions have contributed to improvement in the agriculture sector. Consistent improvements have been recorded in the growth rate of yield of major agriculture commodities, including the five priority ones. As shown in Table 2, with the exception of rice that recorded a decline in

growth in yield in 2022, all the remaining commodities; maize, cassava, sorghum and soya bean grew consistently over the period.

Table 2: Growth rate of yields for five national priority commodities

Priority commodities	Growth rate of yield	
	2013	2021/2022
Maize	2	2.82
Rice	2.6	5.08
Cassava	18	1.65
Sorghum	1.1	8.44
Soya bean	2	6.02

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Statistical, Research and Information Directorate

Key Interventions

The first phase of the Government's flagship programme for agricultural development, the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) initiative, was implemented from 2017 to 2022. This programme contributed to increase in the productivity and production of staple food commodities across the country. Some key actions that contributed to increasing productivity and production include:

1. Increased farmer access to certified seeds and fertilizers
2. Promotion of agricultural mechanization
3. Improved access to agricultural extension services
4. Promotion of irrigated agriculture through the 1Village 1Dam initiative.

3.2.6. Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

In the pursuit of national development, a robust focus on agricultural production is crucial. However, it is equally imperative to channel our efforts towards environmental preservation. Ghana exemplifies sustainable environmental practices, with 40.24 percent of its agricultural land under sustainable land management practices. Remarkably, Ghana has not only met but surpassed the African Union's target of 30 percent, underscoring its commitment to environmental sustainability.

Key Interventions

The following are some interventions implemented to aid achievement of goal 7:

1. Planting for Food and Jobs
2. Implementation of closed season
3. Implementation of the "Aquaculture for Food and Jobs" (AFJ) Initiative;
4. Implementation of Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) on Vessel;
5. Ratification and implementation of legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean related instruments as reflected in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.

3.2.7. Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa

Road Infrastructure

Ghana has made some strides in enhancing regional connectivity through the development of vital road networks linking the country to other African cities. The 19th Technical Experts and Ministerial Steering Committee meeting on the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor Highway Project, conducted from 16th to 19th May 2023, marked a crucial milestone. Following from that , data has been collected and an inception report has been submitted and validated by ECOWAS.

As at October 2023, consultants are actively conducting detailed engineering studies in the field, showcasing Ghana's commitment to enhancing regional transportation infrastructure and fostering stronger ties with neighbouring African cities.

Railway Infrastructure

Ghana continues to implement its Railway Masterplan which among others aim at linking the country to the African High-Speed Rail Network. Notable project amongst others include Trans-ECOWAS line Railway Line (Aflao – Elubo), Ghana – Burkina Faso Railway Interconnectivity Project and Tema-Mpakadan Standard Guage Railway Line.

1. **Trans-ECOWAS Line Railway Line (Aflao – Elubo):** Feasibility studies have commenced for the development of the Trans-ECOWAS line from Aflao through Cape Coast to Elubo. The feasibility studies and a survey/mapping out the right-of-way of the corridor is expected to attract private sector interest in the development of the line. The route/alignment for the proposed line was discussed as part of the stakeholder consultations and has been approved to enable the Consultant to proceed with the detailed feasibility studies on the selected route.

2. **Ghana – Burkina Faso Railway Interconnectivity Project:** The proposed railway line to Burkina Faso will take off from Mpakadan, proceeding to Hohoe with a branch line to Ho, then through Yendi with a branch line to Sheni and then to Tamale, Bolga, Paga, and then to Ouagadougou. This is a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Project and the process for selection of the strategic partners for Governments of Ghana and Burkina Faso is ongoing.

3. **Tema – Mpakadan Standard Gauge Railway Line:** Significant progress has been made with the ongoing construction works on the Tema – Mpakadan standard gauge railway line. The overall completion of the project currently stands at about 98% percent (Figure 12) and this includes the construction of a 300m major viaduct (Railway Bridge) across the Volta River

Figure 12: Tema-Mpakadan Rail

Air Transport Infrastructure

In addition to these railway advancements, the Government of Ghana has demonstrated its commitment to continental integration by signing the Solemn Commitment to join the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM). Ghana has taken substantial measures to uphold this commitment, including the signing of a Memorandum of Implementation. Furthermore, Ghana has enshrined its dedication to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision within its national laws, aligning these efforts with the AU Agenda 2063 vision for a unified and interconnected Africa.

3.2.8. Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in all Spheres of Life.

Ghana has made substantial progress in advancing equal rights to ownership of secure land for women. The proportion of women farmers with secure agricultural land has consistently from 24.18 percent in 2016 to 27.10 percent in 2022 (Figure 13). However, this progress needs to be sustained especially for rural areas where economic activities often hinge on agricultural practices.

Figure 13: Percentage of Women Farmers with Secure Agricultural Land
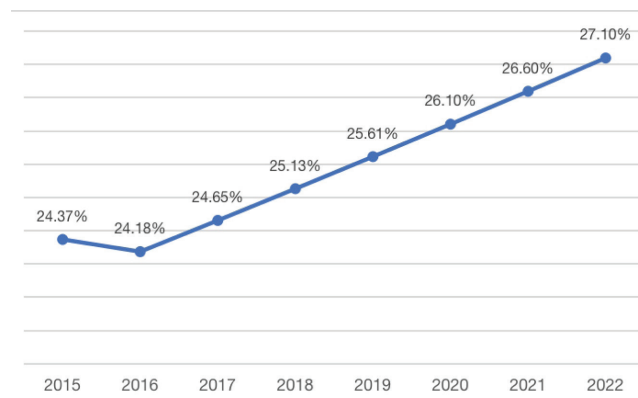
Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2022

Representation of women in high level public offices remains same for years 2021 to 2023. As of October 2023, Ghana has seen notable strides in political empowerment. Women constituted 14.5 percent of Members of Parliament (MPs), 14.6 percent of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs), and 38 percent of Ministers of State (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Women in High Level Public Space
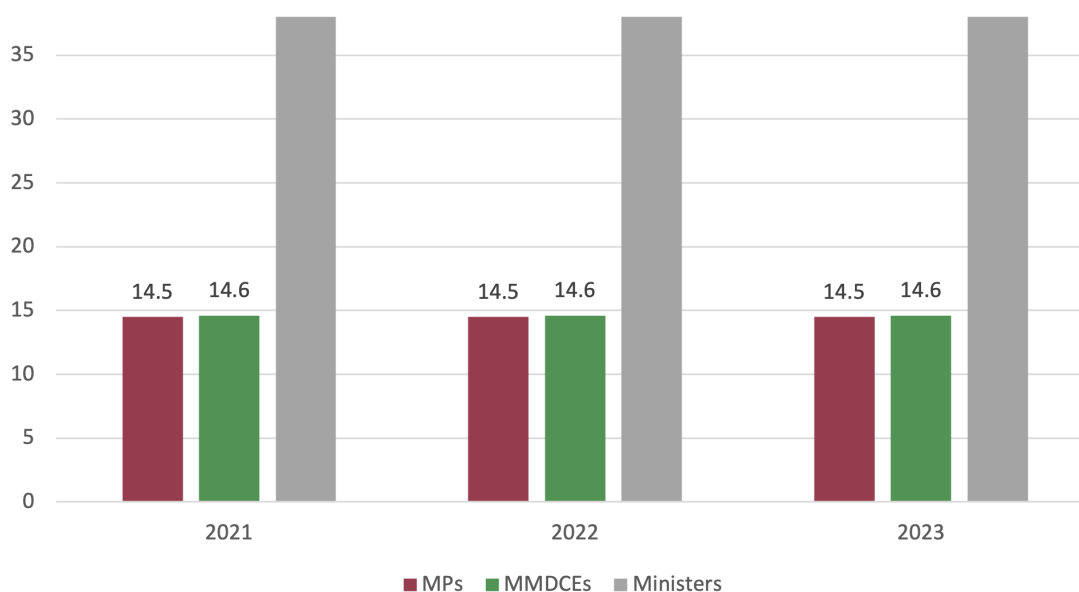
Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

Ghana is also in the process of passing the Affirmative Action Bill to promote gender equality and empower women by addressing historical discrimination and underrepresentation in political and leadership roles. The bill aims to provide equal opportunities for women, encouraging their active participation in governance and public life. By introducing quotas and reserved seats, Ghana aims to enhance diversity, inclusivity, and the overall development

of the country. Additionally, passing the bill demonstrates Ghana's commitment to fulfilling international obligations and promoting a more equitable society where women have equal opportunities to contribute to social, political, and economic progress.

Table 3: Policies and Laws Protecting Women

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice Act, 1993 (Act 456)	Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1965 (Act 301)
Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (Act 732)	Rent Act, 1963 (Act 220)
Ghana Aids Commission Act, 2016 (Act 938)	Rent Control Act, 1986 (PNDC Law 138)
Intestate Succession Law, 1985 (PNDC III)	Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act989)
Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651)	The Wills Act, 1960 (Act 360)
Marriages Act, 1884-1885 CAP 127	Youth Employment Agency Act, 2015 (Act 887)
Matrimonial Causes Act (Act 367)	Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)
National Pensions (Amendment) Law 2014 (Act 883)	Real Estate Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1047)
National Pensions Act, 2008 (Act 766)	National Gender Policy, 2015
Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715)	National Housing Policy, 2015
Ghana National Social Protection Policy,	

3.2.9. Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

The African Youth Charter (AYC) guarantees the rights and duties of the youth. Pursuant to the Country Acceleration Strategy (Ghana), which is a derivative of the African Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (APAYE) – 2019 to 2023; the Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and National Youth Authority (NYA) adopted three strategies for youth empowerment programmes. These strategies include, Skills Development and Employment Creation; Youth Engagement in decision making processes and Leadership; and Youth Health and Wellbeing.

i. Skills Development and Employment Creation:

Ghana has undertaken several initiatives in alignment with the African Youth Charter (AYC). The Skills Towards Employability and Productivity (STEP) Project of NYA, has so far, trained 2,988 vulnerable youth in various skills like dressmaking, hairdressing, cosmetology and satellite dish installation, focusing on enhancing employability.

ii. Youth Engagement in decision making processes and Leadership:

The Ministry of Youth and Sports, through NYA, has established Regional and District Youth Parliaments to involve young people in decision-making processes. Ghana supported youth in key positions in International Organizations and sponsored a number of young people to participate in Global Summits. The country hosted the 2021 YouthConnektAfricaSummit, whichengaged thousands of participants in discussions on youth empowerment. Additionally, through the National Youth Volunteers Programme of the NYA, hundreds of youths were engaged in voluntary works, including construction, community sensitization and advocacy activities. In the area of Peace and Security, programs were conducted in Tamale involving 115 young participants, and 1020 students from Hwidiem Senior High School in the Ahafo Region were educated about career pathways and violent extremism in early 2023.

iii. Youth Health and Wellbeing:

In the context of sexual and reproductive health, Ghana conducted capacity building, seminars, and advocacy to educate and empower the youth on reproductive health and rights. Furthermore, the construction of Youth Resource Centres and Astro turf facilities which are aimed at promoting sports and recreation among the youth are underway in the Regions, with some of these facilities set to be commissioned by the end of 2023.

However, progress in child and youth development is impeded by some factors including unemployment and child labour. The youth unemployment rate (ages 15-35) stood at 19.7 percent (Figure 15), surpassing the unemployment rate of 13.4 percent and the AU target of 13 percent. Child labour stood at approximately 28 percent in 2022, and child marriage of 4 percent in 2019, highlighting pressing challenges in youth employment and child welfare in the country.

Figure 15: Youth Unemployment; by Locality, 2021
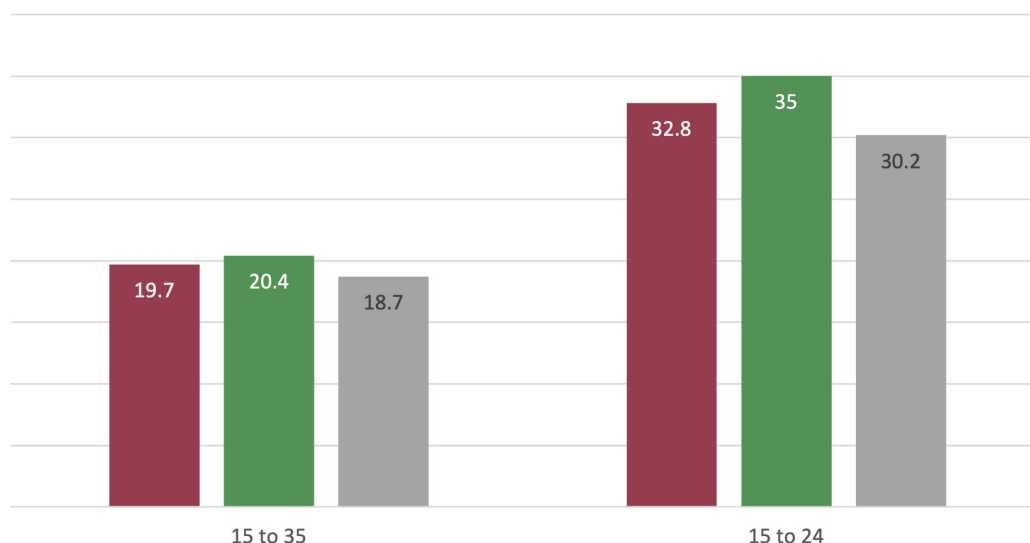
Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census, Ghana Statistical Service

Key Interventions

1. National Youth Policy: Ghana has also recently revised its National Youth Policy, aligning it with Article 12 of the African Youth Charter. The updated policy (2022 – 2032) and its Implementation Plan, themed "Benefit for the Youth Involve Youth: Together for a Prosperous Future," were launched by in 2022.

2. YouStart Programme: This programme as at August 2023 is supporting entrepreneurship training for more than 50,000 individuals. The project will also support competitive businesses with start-up grants for about 10 percent of beneficiaries who have successfully completed an intermediate level of entrepreneurship training.

3. National Entrepreneurship and Innovative Programme (NEIP): NEIP, in partnership with the Youth Employment Agency (YEA), embarked on a nationwide training of budding entrepreneurs, small business owners, and start-ups. A total of 5,000 individuals were equipped with entrepreneurial skills, supported with investment-readiness tools, and provided with coaching and mentoring services.

4. One District One Factory (1D1F): Out of the 143 1D1F projects at the construction and plant acquisition stage, 58 are fully-owned by youth groups (with an average of 50 young persons per group), who have been mobilised to establish agro-processing factories in 58 districts under what is referred to as the ENABLE Youth 1D1F Initiative.

3.2.10. Goal 20: Africa Takes full responsibility for Financing her Development

The African Union's call for self-sufficiency in financing development is echoed in Ghana's proactive measures to reduce dependency on external funding sources. In 2022 the share of Ghana's budget accounted for by grants declined to 0.77 percent from 3.8 percent in 2013.

Figure 16: Grant as a Percentage of Total Budget
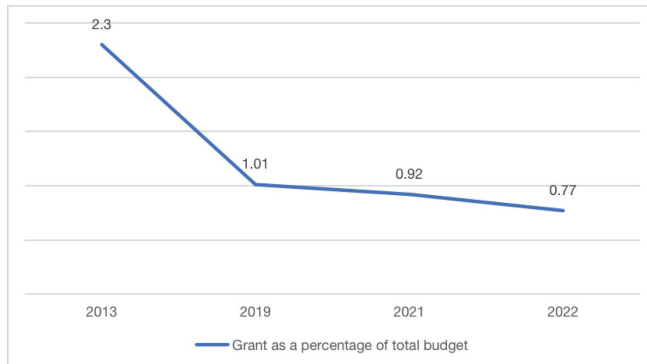
Source: 2013, 2019, 2021 and 2022 Fiscal Data, Ministry of Finance

Ghana has witnessed a gradual increase in its tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, rising from 12.3 percent in 2021 to 12.4 percent in 2022 and further to 12.7 percent as of June 2023. These figures underscore Ghana's commitment to bolstering its financial resources.

Key Interventions

1. Public Investment Management: In 2020, the Public Investment Management (PIM) Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2411) was passed and Public Investment Plan (PIP), 2021-2024 developed.

2. Public Private Partnership: In 2020, the Public Private Partnership Act, 2020 (Act 1039) was passed to provide legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the governance of Public- Private Partnerships.

3. Electronic Levy: This is a levy on electronic mobile transactions, aimed at expanding the tax base and enhancing domestic revenue collection

CHAPTER FOUR:
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER FOUR – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Introduction

The chapter below provides an analysis on opportunities, lessons learnt and recommendations under each AU aspiration over a decade of implementing the AU Agenda 2063 plan in Ghana.

4.2. Overall Lessons Learnt

4.2.1. Existence of an implementation coordination arrangement

Over the decade, the country has relied on its current institutional arrangement for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. This arrangement, though formidable, needs to be strengthened. The three-tier coordination arrangement made up of the High-Level Ministerial Committee (HLMC), the Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) and a Technical Committee (TC) makes engagements with all relevant stakeholders very plausible. The techno-political blend has been resourceful in offering technical support to the sub-national structures and cross-fertilising of ideas for a speedy realisation of the aspirations of Agenda 2063 and other global commitments.

4.2.2. Strengthened administrative data collection and usage

The availability and timeliness of data continued to militate against the effective tracking of progress of implementation of the goals. The time intervals of survey data and its associated cost makes it unsuitable for tracking annual progress. The country is in the process of building a robust system for the generation of administrative data especially at the sub-national level. The system will also strengthen data disaggregation to meet national, continental and international specifications for easy usage.

4.2.3. Building robust digital platforms and bridging the digital divide

The tripartite shocks (COVID-19, Russian-Ukraine war and climate change) in the decade revealed the importance of building efficient and robust digital platforms to support learning, businesses and the delivery of government services. The deployment of digital platforms, through very useful, also exposed geographical and income inequalitites. For instance, the increasing shift to e-learning platforms in Ghana exposed the inequality in access to education particularly in rural and hard to reach areas without adequate infrastructure to support digital platforms. Government also leveraged on these to initiate the digitisation of service delivery of a number of state agencies in order to create an enabling environment for doing business. Some of the businesses include online commerce, mobile money transactions, e-payment platforms, e-passport, e-port among others.

4.3. Challenges

4.3.1. Low Awareness Level

The AU Agenda 2063 over the decade has not been popular compared to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, despite efforts by the National Development Planning Commission and its stakeholders towards coordinating and implementing the two agenda together. Awareness creation has been constrained by financial resources particularly at the subnational level. The agenda's awareness among some CSOs is limited affecting its reach and uptake.

4.3.2. Limited CSO Support

During the FTYIP, the agenda has not received much support from civil society organisations. For instance, the CSOs Platform on SDGs, comprising over 300 local

and international CSOs clustered around the 17 SDGs and a youth focus sub-platform have not expanded their scope of activities to cover Agenda 2063. This could be partly due to low or no grant support to implement the agenda compared to the support and recognition gained by the 2030 sustainable development. The poor support rendered for the Agenda has affected its awareness and recognition at the sub-national level where CSOs presence is heavily felt.

4.3.3. Inadequate information on Continental Projects

As part of the AU Agenda 2063 FTYIP, there are a number of continental projects that the country is participating in. They include the Trans African Highway Missing Link, African High Speed Railway Network, the Single African Air Transport Market, African Continental Free Trade Area, Encyclopaedia

Africana Project among others. Some of these projects are hosted in-country while, others are implemented partially within the country. However, knowledge and awareness of these projects is limited among the citizenry, partly due to adequate information coupled with the use of ineffective communication channels.

4.3.4. Limited Funding

Inadequate funding to implement the Agenda and promote its awareness is one of the major challenges. The Agenda is also constrained with attracting partnership and support from civil society and private sector. Though the country identified some bankable projects to accelerate implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 since 2019, there has been a low uptake in these interventions.

4.4. Challenges and Opportunities and Lessons Learnt Per Priority Area

Lessons learnt	Challenges	Opportunities	Recommendations
ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
» Reprioritisation of educational interventions to address gaps in primary and secondary education enrolment » Implementation of teacher licensure exam as a measure to ascertain quality teachers » Institutionalised the provision of start-ups for graduate youths » Improving efficiency and formalising businesses through the digitalisation drive » Investment in resilient jobs	» Instability in Ghana's macroeconomic policies » Low uptake in sanitation interventions within rural Ghana compared drinking water interventions » Inadequate funds and untimely release of funds to implement sector and district plans » Teeming youth unemployment	» Existence of ministry in charge of sanitation and water resources » Availability of necessary legal regimes for policies » Youthful population » Existence of new educational curriculum » Existence of some job creation initiatives (YouStart)	» Improve data generation for planning and targeting » Adequately invest in agriculture and sanitation value chain to expand job creation » Need to strengthen local production capacity » Improve resource mobilisation » Enhance investment in STEM and TVET education

Lessons learnt	Challenges	Opportunities	Recommendations
ASPIRATION 2: AN INTEGRATED CONTINENT, POLITICALLY UNITED AND BASED ON THE IDEALS OF PAN-AFRICANISM AND A VISION OF AFRICAN RENAISSANCE			
» Adoption of AU projects » Improving infrastructure to facilitate trade » Improving efficiency and formalising businesses through the digitalisation drive	» Inadequate funds » Limited funding for private sector development	» Investment in non-traditional export » Sustained interventions on trade facilitation » Existence of PPP policy and legislation	» Strengthen partnership in trade » Sustain the digitization drive » Establish a mechanism to monitor the implementation of AU projects in Ghana
ASPIRATION 3: AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, DEMOCRACY, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW			
» Deepening electoral reforms is key for Peaceful elections » Improving on digitization drive has potential for providing insulation for socio-economic shocks.	» Perceived corruption » Pockets of conflicts in the northern part of the country » Teeming youth unemployment » Inadequate transparency in political party financing.	» Availability of infrastructure for peace and security » Established legal and democratic institutions » Transition Act	» Sustain and build resilient institutions to address conflicts in the northern part of the country » anti-corruption and democratic
ASPIRATION 4: A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA			
» Fostering Peaceful cohabitation among ethnic groups and religious factions reduces large scale conflicts	» Occurrence of conflicts emanating from political, chieftaincy, land, tribal and other issues. » Teeming youth unemployment	» Availability of infrastructure for peace and security » Existence of National and Regional Peace Council » Established legal and democratic institutions	» Sustain and build resilient institutions to address conflicts in the country
ASPIRATION 5: AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES AND ETHICS			
» Willingness to collaborate with the AU to foster a strong cultural identity, values and ethics	» Lack of an identified Official language » Low awareness on AU aspirations at the citizenry level	» Ghana's recognition of its neighbouring countries » Being part of AU and ECOWAS » Primary and secondary educational curriculum to some extent compliant with African values and Pan-Africanism	» Improve on Ghana's identity » Strengthen the compliance of African values and Pan-Africanism in basic educational curriculum to practical interventions

Lessons learnt	Challenges	Opportunities	Recommendations
ASPIRATION 6. AN AFRICA WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS PEOPLE DRIVEN, RELYING ON THE POTENTIAL OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE			
» Continuous advocacy and sensitisation on women empowerment	» Violence against women and girls exist in parts of the country » Cultural practices inimical to women empowerment	» Existence of Ministry of Gender » Ghana's development agenda address women empowerment	» Increase targeted capacity building interventions for women and girls
ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER			
» Continual budget allocation for Ghana's statistical system	» Low internally generated funds at the sub-national level » Inefficient tax collection at the informal level » Reliance on ODA to implement social interventions	» Large informal sector	» Widen tax net to include informal sector » Improve data generation for revenue mobilisation

4.5. Conclusions

The preparation of the 3rd Biennial Report marks the end of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063. The implementation of the plan has seen mixed results over the years. Over the decade the country has seen sustained progress in the performance rating for access to basic services such as electricity, internet, safe drinking water and population living slums or informal structure. There has also been good progress in health, education and agriculture. The country has not made much progress in its transformation to becoming a strong and influential global player through revenue mobilisation. There is also slow uptake in AU's infrastructural (rail, road, air) projects in the country. The potential of AfCFTA for trade improvement cannot be overemphasised.

The implementation of the FTYIP and reporting has benefited from the 2030 Agenda/AU Agenda 2063 implementation architecture in the country. The structure has supported in increasing awareness, adoption and reporting of the agenda at the national and subnational levels. One of the major challenges has been low partnership and collaboration for the agenda 2063. Low recognition and ownership of the Agenda on the whole is a challenge that needs to be addressed in the next ten-year plan implementation.

The next phase of the Agenda 2063 implementation would require a dedicated fund in addition to innovative resource mobilisation strategies to implement the agenda. Scaling up implementation would require a sustained implementation coordination architecture, ownership of the agenda by key stakeholders including the private sector, CSOs and development partners..

ANNEX 1: COUNTRY DASH BOARD

Overall Performance for Ghana = **47 %**												
Priority Area		**Agenda 2063 Target**	**T1 -Weight**	**A63 Indicators**	**I1 -**	**2023 Current Indicator Value**	**Base value (2013)**	**Indicator perfor-**	**Expected increase / reduction by 2023**	**Expected Indicator Value by 2023**	**Perfor-mance Rating**	**Indexed Priori-ty Area Dash-board**
**ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**										**40%**		
**Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All**										**33%**		
1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work	3.6	Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%	1.8	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita	1.8	5740.5	4710.0	1030.5	1413.0	6123.0	73%	0%
		Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%			1.8			-2%	2.90%			
			1.8	Unemployment rate	1.8	14%	12%			8.70%	-72%	
2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	3.6	Reduce 2013 income inequality level by at least 20%	1.2	Gini coefficient	1.2	43	37	-6.0	7.4	29.6	-81%	0%
		Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%	1.2	% of population living below the national poverty line	1.2	23%	24%	1%	7%	17%	11%	
		Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80%	1.2	Prevalence of under-nourishment	1.2	5%	7%	2%	6%	1%	36%	

3. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services	3.6	Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels	0.9	a) % of households with access to electricity	0.3	87%	71%	16%	29%	100%	55%		100%
				b) % of population with access to internet	0.3	99%	57%	42%	28%	85%	149%		
				c) % of population using internet	0.3	68%	15%	53%	8%	23%	709%		
		Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	0.9	% of population with access to safe drinking water	0.9	87%	80%	7%	20%	95%	34%		
		Reduce Slums by at least 10%	0.9	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	0.9	29	9%	9.3%	3.8%	34.1%	245%		
		Reduce the proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95%	0.9	% of population using safely managed sanitation services	0.9	16%	11%	5%	85%	96%	6%		
Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation										**100%**			
1. Education and STI driven Skills Revolution	3.6	Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate	0.9	% of children of pre-school age attending pre school	0.9	161%	91%	70%	9.2%	100%	763%		100%
		Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%	0.9	Net enrolment rate by sex and age in primary school	0.9	88%	89%	-1%	11%	100%	-12%		
		Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	0.9	Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)	0.9			0%	100%	100%	0%		
		Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%	0.9	Secondary school net enrolment rate	0.9	38%	22%	17%	78%	100%	21%		

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens									78%	
1. Health and Nutrition	3.6	Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30%	0.7	% of women aged 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months	0.7	36%	27%	10%	8%	35%	120%
		Reduce 2013 maternal mortality rates by at least 50%	0.7	a) Maternal mortality ratio	0.2	103	155	52.0	77.5	77.5%	67%
				b) Neo-natal mortality rate	0.2	17	29	12.0	14.5	14.5%	83%
				c) Under five mortality rate	0.2	40	60	20.0	30.0	30.0%	67%
		Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	0.7	Number of New HIV infections per 1000 population	0.2	0	1	1.0	0.8	0.2%	100%
				TB incidence per 1000 persons per year	0.2	1	1	0.0	0.8	0.2%	0%
				Malaria incidence per 1000 per year	0.2	178	214	36.0	171.2	42.8%	21%
		Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%	0.7	% of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment	0.7	81%	26%	55%	74%	100%	75%
		Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	0.7	Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	0.7	2%	11%	10%	6%	5.0%	158%

93%

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation												**3%**
1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth	3.6	Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7%	3.6	Real GDP growth rate	3.6	3%	3%	0%	4%	7%	3%	**3%**
2. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition	3.6	At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development.	3.6	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	3.6	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1%	4%	**4%**
3. Economic diversification and resilience	3.6	Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level.	3.6	Manufacturing value added as % of GDP	3.6	12%	12%	0%	6.10%	18%	3%	**3%**
4. Hospitality / Tourism	3.6	Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.	3.6	Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP	3.6	2%	4%	-2%	4%	8%	-50%	**0%**
Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production										**100%**		
1. Agricultural productivity and production	3.6	5.1.1 Double agricultural total factor productivity	0.7	Growth rate of yields for the 1st national priority commodity	0.7	2.82	2	1.10	1.72	3.44	64%	**100%**
			0.7	Growth rate of yields for the 2nd national priority commodity	0.7	5.08	2.6	2.44	2.64	5.28	92%	
			0.7	Growth rate of yields for the 3rd national priority commodity	0.7	1.65	18	-16.62	18.27	36.54	-91%	
			0.7	Growth rate of yields for the 4th national priority commodity	0.7	8.44	1.1	7.30	1.14	2.28	640%	
			0.7	Growth rate of yields for the 5th national priority commodity	0.7	6.02	2	4.38	1.64	3.28	267%	
Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth										**0%**		
1. Marine resources and Energy	3.6	6.1.1 At least 50% increase in value addition in the fishery sector in real term is attained by 2023	1.8	Fishery Sector value added (as share of GDP)	1.8	1%	2%	-0.6%	0.8%	2.3%	-80%	**0%**
		6.1.2 Marine bio-technology contribution to GDP is increased in real terms by at least 50% from the 2013 levels	1.8	Marine biotechnology value added as a % of GDP	1.8			0	0%	0%	0%	

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities										**80%**	
1. Bio-diversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management.	3.6	7.1.1 At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice	1.8	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.	1.8	41%		41%	30%	30%	137%	**80%**
		7.1.2 At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved	1.8	a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved.	0.9	8%		8%	17%	17%	45%	
				b) % of coastal and marine areas preserved	0.9	0%		0%	10%	10%	0%	
ASPIRATION 2: AN INTEGRATED CONTINENT, POLITICALLY UNITED AND BASED ON THE IDEALS OF PAN-AFRICANISM AND A VISION OF AFRICAN RENAISSANCE										**52%**	
Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)										**0%**	
1. Political and economic integration	3.6	8.1.1 Active member of the African Free Trade Area	1.8	a) No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) reported				0	0	0	0%	**0%**
				b) Proportion of reported Non-tarrif barriers (NTBs) eliminated	1.8			0	0	0.0	0%	
		8.1.2 Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level	1.8	Percentage change in value of intra-African trade per annum (in US$)	1.8			0%	3.00%	3%	0%	

Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional											100%		
1. Financial and Monetary Institutions	3.6	9.1.1 Fast Track realization of the Continental Free Trade Area	1.8	a) Existence of an African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that is ratified by all AU MSs	1.8	1.0%	0	1.00	1	1	100%	100%	100%
				b) Level to which your country has domesticated the AfCFTA		100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		9.2. AU Monetary Union established by 2023	1.8	Extent to which your country has ratified the protocol on the establishment of the AU Monetary Union	1.8	100%	0%	1.00	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa										56%	
1.Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity	3.6	10.1.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trans African Highway Missing link is achieved	0.7	% of the progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link	0.7	20%	0%	20%	100%	100%	20%	56%
		10.1.2 At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019	0.7	% of the progress made on the implementation African High Speed Rail Network	0.7	57%	0%	57%	100%	100%	57%	
		10.1.3 Skies fully opened to African airlines	0.7	a) Has your Government signed the Solemn Commitment to join the SAATM and implement all its measures?	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	100%	
				b) Has your Government signed the Memorandum of implementation for the operationalization of SAATM?	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.00	100%	
		10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020	0.7	No. of Mega Watts added to the national grid in the last two years	0.7	15.0		15	0.00	0.00	0%	
		10.1.5 Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP	0.7	Proportion of population using mobile phones	0.4	82%	48%	34%	48%	0.954	72%	
				% of ICT contribution to GDP	0.4	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	131%	

ASPIRATION 3: AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, DEMOCRACY, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND THE RULE OF LAW										55%	
Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched										74%	
1. Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm	3.6	11.1.1 At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable	0.9	% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable	0.9			-70%	70%	70%	0%	74
		11.1.2 At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free and freedom of expression pertains	0.9	% of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.	0.9	66%		66%	70%	70	94%	
		11.1.3 At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent	0.9	% of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent.	0.9	81%		81%	70%	70%	100%	
		11.1.4 African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020	0.9	Extent to which the the African Charter on Democracy has been domesticated		100						
				Signed African Charter on Democracy	0.3	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.00	100%	
				Ratified African Charter on Democracy	0.3	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.00	100%	
				Domesticated the African Charter on democracy	0.3	1.0		1.00	1.0	1.00	100%	

Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels										**69%**		
1. Institutions and Leadership	3.6	12.1.1 At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free	3.6	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous twelve months	3.6	38.00	56	18%	26%	82%	69%	69%
ASPIRATION 4. A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA										**33%**		
Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved										**0%**		
Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security	3.6	13.1.1 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.	3.6	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	3.6			0.00	0.0	0	0%	0%
Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa										**0%**		
for AU Instruments on	3.6	14.1.1 Silence All Guns by 2020	3.6	Number of armed conflicts	3.6			0.00	0	0	0%	0%
Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture										**100%**		
1.Operationalization of APSA Pillars	3.6	15.1.1 National Peace Council is established by 2016	3.6	Existence of a national peace council.	3.6	1		1.00	1	1.0	100%	100%
				Number of national dialogues held	0.0			0.00	1	1.0		100%

ASPIRATION 5: AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES AND ETHICS										**87%**		
Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent										**87%**		
1. Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism	3.6	16.1.1 At least 60% of content in educational curriculum is on indigenous African culture, values and language targeting primary and secondary schools	3.6	Proportion of the content of the curricula on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools	3.6	52.4		52%	60%	60%	87%	**87%**
ASPIRATION 6. AN AFRICA WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS PEOPLE DRIVEN, RELYING ON THE POTENTIAL OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE										**20%**		
Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life										**22%**		
1. Women Empowerment	3.6	17.1.1 Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2025	1.8	Proportion of women in total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	1.8	27%	24%	3%	26%	50%	11%	**19%**
		17.1.2 At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well in judicial institutions	1.8	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies	1.2	15%	9%	6%	21%	30%	28%	

2. Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls	3.6	17.2.1 Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and Girls by at least 20%	1.2	Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence	1.2			0%	0%	0.000	0%		
		17.2.2 Reduce by 50% all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls	1.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age	1.2	2.4%	3.8	1%	2%	2%	74%	**25%**	
		17.2.3 Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for Women and Girls by 2020	1.2	Proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year	1.2			0%	100%	100%	0%		

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children											**16%**		
1. Youth Empowerment and Children's Rights	3.6	18.1.1 Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth	1.2	Unemployment rate of youth	1.2	20%	17%	-3%	4%	13%	-66%		
		18.1.2 End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking	1.2	% of children engaged in child labour	0.4	28%	22%	-6%	22%	0%	-28%		
				% of children engaged in child marriage	0.4	4.01%	13.00%	9%	13%	0%	69%		
				% of children who are victims of human trafficking	0.4			0%	0%	0%	0%		
		18.1.3 Full implementation of the provision of African Charter on the Rights of the Youth is attained	1.2	Level of implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.00	1	100.0	100%	**16%**	

ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER												**64%**		
Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence														**67%**
1.Africa's place in global affairs	3.6	19.1.1 National statistical system fully functional	1.2	Availability of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.00	0	1.0	100%			67%
			1.2	Proportion of national budget for the implementation of functional statistical system	1.2			0.00	0.0150	0.02	0%			
			1.2	Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics	1.2	1	1	0.00	0	1.0	100%			
Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development														**64%**
1. Capital Markets	3.6	20.1.1 National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure	3.6	Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets	3.6	24%	31%	-0.08	0.00	0.31	92%			92%
2. Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues	3.6	20.1.2 Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure	3.6	Total tax revenue as a % of GDP	3.6	12%	19%	-7%	56%	75%	-12%			0%
3. Development Assistance	3.6	20.1.3 Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level	3.6	Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget	1.8	1%	4%	3%	0%	4%	197%			98%
				Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget	1.8			-25%	75%	75%	0%			
Total	**100**		**100**					**100**						

ANNEX 2: AU ASPIRATION AND GOALS

ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All		
Priority Area	**Agenda 2063 Target**	**Indicators**
1. Incomes, Jobs and decent Work	Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%	Real GDP per capita
	Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	Unemployment rate
	Reduce Youth and Women unemployment rate by 2% per annum	
	Reduce 2013 unemployment rate for vulnerable groups by at least 25%	
2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	Reduce 2013 income inequality level by at least 20%	Gini coefficient
	Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%	% of population living below the national poverty line
	Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80%	Prevalence of undernourishment
3. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services	Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	% of population with access to safe drinking water
	Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels	a) % of population with access to electricity
		b)% of population with access to internet
		c) % of population using internet
	Reduce Slums by at least 10%	Proportion of urban population living in slums or informal settlements
	Reduce the proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95%	% of population using safely managed sanitation services
Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation		
1.Education and STI driven Skills Revolution	Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate	% of children in pre-school age attending pre school
	Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%	Net enrolment rate in primary education
	Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics
	Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%	Secondary school net enrolment rate
Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens		

	Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30%	% of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months
1. Health and Nutrition	Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%	a) Maternal mortality ratio
		b) Neo-natal mortality rate
		c) Under five mortality rate
		d) % of deliveries attended to by skilled personnel
	Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population
		Tuberculosis incidence per 1000 persons per year
		Malaria incidence per 1000 persons per year
	Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%	% of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART)
	Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	Prevalence of underweight among children under 5

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

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

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

1. Agricultural productivity and production	Double agricultural total factor productivity	Growth rate of yields for the five national priority commodities

Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

1. Marine resources and Energy	At least 50% increase in value addition in the fishery sector in real term is attained by 2023	Fishery Sector value added as share of GDP
	Marine bio-technology contribution to GDP is increased in real terms by at least 50% from the 2013 levels	Marine biotechnology value added as a % of GDP

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

1. Bio-diversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management.	At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.
	At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved	a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved.
		b) % of coastal and marine areas preserved

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

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

| 1. Political and economic Integration | Active member of the African Free Trade Area | Proportion of reported NTBs that have been eliminated |
| | Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level | % change in value of intra-African trade per annum |

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

| 1. Financial and Monetary Institutions | 1. Fast track realization of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by 2017 | Extent to which AU Member States have domesticated the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) |
| | 2. AU Monetary Union established by 2023 | Number of countries that have ratified the protocol on the establishment of the AU Monetary Union |

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa

1. Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity	At least national readiness for implementation of the trans African Highway Missing link is achieved	% of progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link
	At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019	% of progress made on the implementation the African High Speed Rail Network
	Skies fully opened to African airlines (Original indicator was: # of protocols on African open skies implemented. We may need to review the proposed indicators)	a) Number of AU Member States that have signed the Solemn Committement to join the SAATM and implement all its measures
		b) Number of AU Member States that have signed the Memorandum of operationalizing the SAATM
	Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020	No. of Mega Watts added to the national grid in the last two years
	Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP	Proportion of population using mobile technology for communication eg mobile phones, ipads, computers, laptops
		% contribution of ICT to GDP

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

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

1. Democratic Values and Practices are the Norm	At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable	% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable
	At least 70% of the people perceive that the press / information is free and freedom of expression pertains	% of people who perceive that there is press freedom
	At least 70% of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent	% of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent.
	African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020	Extent to which the African Charter on democracy has been domesticated

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

| 1. Institutions and Leadership | At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free | Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public / private official and asked or paid a bribe during the previous twelve months |

ASPIRATION 4: A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

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

Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa

| 1. Institutional Structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security | Silence All Guns by 2020 | % change in the number of armed conflicts |

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

| 1. Operationalization of APSA Pillars | National Peace Council is established by 2016 | Existence of an operational national peace council |

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

Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

| 1. Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism | At least 60% of content in educational curriculum is on indigenous African culture, values and language targeting primary and secondary schools | Proportion of the content of the curricula on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools |

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

Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

| 1. Women Empowerment | Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2026 | Proportion of women in total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land |
| | At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well as in judicial institutions | Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies |

	Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and Girls by at least 20%	Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence
2. Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls	Reduce by 50% all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls	Proportion of girls and women aged 15 – 49 who have undergone female genital mutilation / cutting
	Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for Women and Girls by 2020	Proportion of children whose births are registered in the first year

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

	Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth	Unemployment rate among the youth
1. Youth Empowerment and Children's Rights	End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking	% of children engaged in child labour
		% of children engaged in child marriage
		% of children who are victims of human trafficking
	Full implementation of the provision of African Charter on the Rights of the Youth is attained	Level of implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth

ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER

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

		Availability of national legislation on statistics that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics
1. Africa's place in global affairs	National statistical system fully functional	Proportion of national budget allocated for the implementation of functional statistical system
		Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics

Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

1. Capital Markets	National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure	Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets
2. Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues	Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure	Total tax revenue as a % of GDP
3. Development Assistance	Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% of 2013 level	Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget
		Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a % of national budget

ANNEX 3: CONTRIBUTORS TO REPORT DRAFTING

Institutions That Provided Technical Backstop:

- Bank of Ghana
- Ghana Aids Commission
- Ghana Statistical Service
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
- Ministry of Railways Development
- Ministry of Roads and High Ways
- Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
- Ministry of Tourism Art and Culture
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Works and Housing
- Ministry of Youth and Sports
- National AfCFTA Coordination Office
- National Youth Authority

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