AGENDA 2063

First Ten Year Implementation Plan

Core indicators Profile Handbook

February 2020

Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

Acknowledgements

This handbook was developed in response to a mandate by the African Union to the African Union Commission and the African Union Development Agency, – (AUDA – NEPAD), to develop a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System for Agenda 2063 First Ten Year Implementation Plan. The handbook was developed as part of the work of developing a cascading system that will inform monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning of Africa's development blueprint- Agenda 2063 and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the different levels from global to sub-national levels.

A Joint Task team was constituted, drawn from different institutions in Africa, charged with providing oversight to the development of the handbook. Subsequently, a Technical Working Group, comprised of experts in Monitoring and Evaluation undertook the process of developing the handbook under the leadership of the African Union Commission and the AUDA – NEPAD. The handbook received rich input at various platforms from a range of stakeholders, as part of the process of validation.

Special thanks go to the Joint Task Team for the strategic guidance and support that was provided to the Technical Working Group. Appreciation also goes out to all those who took part in the validation process of the handbook. Furthermore, the support of the Management of the AUDA - NEPAD - committing both financial resources and also making available technical staff who provided technical leadership in the entire process of developing the handbook, is recognised.

The invaluable input made by the members of the Technical Working Group merits high recognition. In this regard, recognition is made of the Technical Working Group members, namely: Messa-Gavo Edem (ACBF); McBride Nkhalamba (APRM) ; Adou Jean Yeaves (APRM); Oitsile Sethunyiwe (AUC); Shumba Tichawona (AUC) ; Admore Chakadenga (AUC) ; Josephine Etima (AUC) ; Selamawit Mussie (AUC); Addu Boahene Yaw (Consultant – AUC); Panyako Simon Oswan (COMESA); Manirakiza Samson (EAC); Nadege Muhimpundu (EAC) ; Kourma Mamadi (CEN-SAD); Moussavou Mbina Pascal (ECCAS) ; TOUKA Tchakonte Jules (ECCAS) ; Olalekan Samuel Afolabi (ECOWAS) ; Rachel Mbaria (IGAD) ; Anthony Awira (IGAD) ; Dagmore Tawonezvi (SADC); Abibu Tamu (JSSO); Edmond Oladipo (JSSO) ; Mohamed Abdisalam (AUDA - NEPAD) ; Florence Nazare (AUDA - NEPAD) ; Martin Bwalya (AUDA - NEPAD) ; Simon Kisira (AUDA - NEPAD) ; Alex Diouf (Consultant – AUDA - NEPAD) ; Vipya Harawa (PAP) ; Emmanuel Afedor (PAP) ; Ibrahim Cherno Jagne (PAP); Lina Henao (SDG Centre for Africa); MOUNIR Benhammou Mohamed (UMA) ; Bartholomew Amah (UNECA) ; and Negussie Gorfe (UNECA).

During the revision of the Handbook, invaluable input and guidance was received from the Team of the Champion on Agenda 2063 – H.E Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. The Team, led by Madam Nialé KABA, Minister of Planning and Development and also the Champion's national Focal Point of Agenda 2063, included Dr Nahoua YEO – The Chief of Staff of Minister of Planning and Development, Mr Marcelin CISSE, Director General of Development Planning; Mr Gninnakan Oumar SAKO, Strategic Planner, Monitoring and Evaluation specialist, and Mr Arouna Diallo, Expert. Additional insights were received from the State Department for Planning of the Government of Kenya and from the NEPAD Kenya Office, with compilation of the input coordinated by Mr James Maina and Mr Taubman Olang respectively.

Introduction

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

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

Purpose

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

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

Preparatory and Validation Process

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

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

Selection of the Core Indicators

The First Ten Year Implementation Plan results framework has **140** indicators. There was a consensus that there was the need to reduce the number in the interest of economy, efficiency and effectiveness at member state level. The 66 indicators that were selected are referred to as **Core** and all Member States and RECs are encouraged to report on as many as possible These have now been revised to 70 core indicators. The non-Core are to be tracked and used by Member States depending on their priorities.

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

- Flagship Projects- all indicators related to the 12 flagship projects of the FTYIP were selected.
- Transformation Indicators – the FTYIP lays a huge emphasis on transformation in the following areas: science, technology and innovation skills revolution; job creating value addition manufacturing;

gender parity / women and youth employment and empowerment etc. Indicators for these areas were selected

- Integration Indicators- indicators that foster the integration of the continent – trade, movement of people, connectivity – road, rail, air, internet etc. were selected.
- Convergence with SDGs – without sacrificing the intent of the target under the FTYIP, every effort was made to have a common indicator between FTYIP targets and the corresponding / near corresponding targets of the SDGs. This was done to reduce the level of reporting by member states on both the FTYIP and the SDGs. The convergence indicators could be found in the Annex – of the M&E Framework Document
- Higher level indicators – impact / outcome indicators (depending on the circumstance) were also selected
- National systems capabilities – the review of the national plans / visions of member states during the preparation of the Agenda 2063 Framework Document provided valuable insights as to the capabilities of member states in the collection of data for monitoring and evaluation purposes. These insights influenced the exclusion of some of the indicators.

A review of the process of preparing the First Continental Report on Agenda 2063 highlighted the need to refine some of the core indicators, Subsequently, the list of the core indicators has increased from 66 to 72. Each of the Indicators have been profiled and presented in a standardised structure framed as indicator reference sheets.

An Indicator Reference Sheet

Each indicator sheet(s) for the 70 core indicators has a reference number and a standardized structure for systematic guidance of data collection and analysis.

Reference number

An indicator with the reference number **A1-G3-P1-T2-I3** fits the following:

- A1 - Aspiration 1 of the seven aspirations of the Agenda 2063
- G3 - Goal 3 out of the 20 goals of the Agenda 2063;
- P1 - Priority area 1 under goal 3;
- T2 - Target 2 under priority area 1 of goal 3;
- I3 - Means 3rd indicator out of the 70 core indicators.

The first four bullet points identify the core indicator within the context of FTYIP Results Framework. The last bullet point identifies the position of the core indicator within the range of 1-70.

Standardized headings

There are three main headings with sub-headings in some cases. These are self-explanatory as per the information provided under each heading. The headings are:

- Description
- Plan for Data Acquisition
- Data Quality Issues

Structure of the Document

The Handbook is structured along the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063-FTYIP, namely:

1. A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

2. An integrated Continent, Politically United and based on the Ideals of Pan Africanism and Vision of the African Renaissance

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

4. A Peaceful and Secure Africa

5. Africa with strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics

6. An Africa whose development is People driven, relying on the Potential of the African People

7. An Africa as strong and influential Global Partner

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

Overview of Aspirations and Indicators

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 by age group, sex, and geographical location
	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%	Percentage of Population living below the national povertyline by sex
	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	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 using electricity
		c)% of population with access to internet
		d) % of population using internet
	Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	% of population with access to safe drinking water
	Reduce Slums by at least 10%	% of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	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 by Sex and age in primary school
	Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)
	Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%	Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex
Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens		
1. Health and Nutrition	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 one year
	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 personel
	Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population
		Tuberclosis 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%	Real GDP Growth Rate
2. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition	2. Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level.	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 % 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	a) No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) reported b) No of Non-tarrif barriers (NTBs) eliminated
	Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level	% change in Volumee 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 Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by 2017	a) Existence of an African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that is ratified by all AU MSs
		b) Number of countries that have domesticated the CFTA
	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 the 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 the progress made on the implementation the African High Speed Rail Network
	Skies fully opened to African airlines	a) Number of Member States thathave signed the Solemn Committement to join the SAATM and implement all its concrete measures b) Number of Member States that have signed the Memorandum of implementation for the operationalization of SAATM
	Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020	No. of Mega Watts added into the national grid in the last year
	Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP	Proportion of population using mobile phones
		% 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
		% of people who believe that there is free access to information.
	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	- Signed
		- Ratified
		- Integrated the African Charter on democracy
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		
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	a) Number of armed conflicts
		b) % decrease in 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	a) Existence of a national peace council.
		b) Number of national dialogues held

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 total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land
		Share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land by type of tenure
	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
2. Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls	Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and Girls by at least 20%	Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence
	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 who have undergone female genital mutilation/ cutting by age
	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		
1. Youth Empowerment and Children's Rights	Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25%; in particular female youth	Unemployment rate by sex, age-group, vulnerability
	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 by Member States

ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER		
Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence		
1. Africa's place in global affairs	National statistical system fully functional	Adoption of legislation on statistics that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics (big data)

		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 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

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

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority Area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work	1. Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%	~~GNI~~Real growth rate of GDP per capita	8.1.1
	2. Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	Unemployment rate by age group, by sex, vulnerability	8.5.2
	3. Reduce Youth and Women unemployment rate by 2% per annum		
	4. Reduce 2013 unemployment rate for vulnerable groups by at least 25%		
2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	1. Improve the 2013 Gini Coefficient by at least 20%	Gini coefficient	10.2.1
	2. Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%.	% of population living below the national poverty line by sex	
	3. 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	**1.** Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels	a)% of population with access to electricity	7.1.1
		b) % of population using electricity	
		c)% of population with access to internet	
		d) % of population using internet	
	2. Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	% of population with access to safe drinking water	6.1.1
	3. Reduce slums by at least 10%.	% of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	11.1.1
	4. Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95%	% of population using safely managed sanitation services,	6.1.2

Indicator 1: Real GDP per capita

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

DESCRIPTION

Definition

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the monetary value of final goods and services—that is, those that are bought by the final user—produced in an economic territory country in a given period of time (say a quarter or a year). It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. GDP can be measured using the expenditure approach as the sum of expenditure on final consumption plus gross capital formation plus exports less imports, the production approach as the value of output less intermediate consumption plus any taxes less subsidies on products not already included in the value of output, or the income approach as compensation of employees plus gross operating surplus plus gross mixed incomes plus taxes less subsidies on both production and imports. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is a proxy for the average standard of living of residents in a country or area. A positive percentage change in annual real GDP per capita can be interpreted as an increase in the average standard of living of the residents in a country or area

Clarification

GDP statistics are normally benchmark indicators for progress, development and welfare for any given economic sector at national level. National policies effectiveness are measured and monitored using disaggregated GDP statistics. In addition, GDP data is the primary indicator for assessing economic integration progress at regional and continental level, in particular, for macroeconomic convergence targets. Nominal GDP are primarily used to derive share of sectors within and economy or region. Real GDP growths are the appropriate performance indicators over nominal growths for measuring performance. The economic growth, usually produced and disseminated by National Statistical Offices is the real growth rate of GDP over its previous year. As such, it is highly recommended to use real growth to measure and monitor development agendas targets at national, regional, continental and international level.

Computation Formula

The annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as follows:

a. Convert annual nominal GDP at constant 2013 prices.
b. Divide the result by the population of the country to obtain annual real GDP per capita at constant 2013 prices.
c. Calculate the real GDP per capita in year t using the following formula: $[(G_t / G_0] \times 100$, where G_t is real GDP per capita in current year t at constant 2013 prices and G_0 is real GDP per capita in 2013.

Unit of measurement: Percentage change of GDP per capita at constant 2013 prices

Disaggregated by: Not applicable

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Economic surveys of establishments by sector, government finance statistics and administrative data.

Data Source:
National Statistical Offices

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
This is a per capita measure, and does not take into consideration the disparities between the very rich and the very poor. .

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 2: Unemployment rate

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P1 – T2 - I2:

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force comprises all persons currently available for work and actively seeking work, and the sum of those that are employed and unemployed.

Clarification

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of unemployment, the "unemployed" comprise all persons above the age specified for measuring the economically active population, who during the reference period satisfy the following three conditions simultaneously:
"Without work" i.e., not in paid employment or self-employment, as specified by the international definition of employment;

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

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement:

- Person(s)

Disaggregated by:

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

Data Source:

- National Household surveys
- National census
- National publications

• International Labour Organization's online database: http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page137.jspx?_afrLoop=18902207419471&clean=true#%40%3F_afrLoop%3D18902207419471%26clean%3Dtrue%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D66gebznrw_163
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: • Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): When unemployment is high, some people become discouraged and stop looking for work; they are then excluded from the labour force. This implies that the unemployment rate may fall, or stop rising, even though there has been no underlying improvement in the labour market.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 3: GINI Coefficient

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P2 – T3 – I3

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The Gini Coefficient (Gini index or Gini ratio) is a statistical measure of economic inequality in a population. The Coefficient measures the dispersion of income of distribution of wealth among the members of a population.

Clarification

The Gini coefficient is one of the most frequently used measures of economic inequality. The coefficient can take any values between 0 and 1 (or 0% to 100%). A coefficient of zero indicates a perfectly equal distribution of income or wealth within a population. A coefficient of 1 represents a perfect inequality when one person in a population receives all the income, while the other people earn nothing. In addition, in some rare cases, the coefficient can exceed 100%. This may theoretically occur when the income or wealth of a population is negative.

Computation Formula

Steps to Calculate the Gini Coefficient

The formula for the Gini coefficient can be calculated by using the following five simple steps:

Step 1: Organize the data into a table with the category head mentioned below.

Fraction of Income	Fraction of Population	% of Population that is richer	Score

It is important to note that all the rows have to be organized from the poorest to the richest. For instance, if it is stated that the bottom 10% of the population earns 3% of income, write 0.03 in the 'Fraction of Income' column. Next, write 0.10 in the 'Fraction of Population' column. Similarly, fill these 2 columns with other percentages given.

Step 2: Fill '% of Population that is richer' column by adding all terms in 'Fraction of Population' below that row.

Fraction of Income	Fraction of Population	% of Population that is richer	Score
0.03	0.1	0.9	
0.15	0.5	0.4	
0.85	0.4	0	

For instance, we get in order to fill the first row in '% of Population that is richer' column, we will add 0.50 and 0.40, which are the rows in 'Fraction of population' below it. Hence, we get 0.90.

Step 3: Calculate the Score for each of the rows. The formula for Score is:

Score = Fraction of Income * (Fraction of Population + 2 * % of Population that is richer).

For instance, score for the 1st row is 0.03*(0.10+2*0.90) = 0.057

Step 4: Next, add all the terms in the 'Score' column. Let us call it 'Sum'

Step 5: Calculate the Gini coefficient using the formula: = 1 – Sum

Unit of measurement:

- Values or percentage

Disaggregated by:

National figues

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Data Source:

- National Statistics Offices

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Reported through national household surveys

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The Gini coefficient measured for a large economically diverse country will generally result in a much higher coefficient than each of its regions has individually. For this reason the scores calculated for individual countries within the continent are difficult to compare with the score of the the continent e.g Europe.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Data entered by Member States will be from national surveys conducted by National Statistical Bureaus or Offices which is collected in line with international requirments.

Indicator 4: Percentage of population living below the national poverty line by sex

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

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The percentage of the population living below the poverty line, or called the incidence of poverty, is the simplest measure of poverty. It is the percentage of the population whose standard ov living is below the poverty line. This poverty line corresponds to ta percentage nominal median income and is therefore different for different countries.

Clarification

The Index provides information on the evolution of poverty through the counting of individuals living below acceptable social minimums. The incidence also provides an assessment of the overall impact of anti-poverty policies

The indicator is the ratio of the number of poor individuals to the total number of individuals

The poverty line can be defined in absolute terms (based on a minimum consumption basket) or relative (as a percentage of median or average income). This threshold takes on radically different values depending on the calculation option chosen for the country.

According to UNDP, poverty is mainly estimated by the number of people living on incomes below a so-called "poverty" level, which in 2002 was USD 2 per day. Other poverty levels are set at USD 1, 4 and 11 per day, which helps refine the analysis ; the income level of 1 USD per day is coalled "extreme poverty level".

Computation Formula

Percentage of population below poverty line

$$= \frac{\text{population below poverty line}}{\text{Total}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- age
- Sex
- Rural / Urban

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Consumer budget survey, household survey, QUIBB

Data Source:

- National household surveys

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Every five years

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator alone is not a sufficient measure for monitoring the decline in poverty. It must be said that the numerical poverty index is only sensitive to the number of the poor in the sense that it does not take into account any information on the evolution of the situation of the poor.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: .

Indicator 5: Prevalence of undernourishment

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P2 – T4 – I5

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The **prevalence of undernourishment** (PoU) is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. It is expressed as a percentage.

Clarification

The Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) is a national-level model-based indicator used to understand access to food in terms of dietary energy inadequacy. It measures the percentage of the population whose dietary energy intake is below the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER). This indicator is produced yearly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). For global monitoring purposes (given the lack of nationally representative individual dietary intake surveys available, for all countries), it is produced using information on dietary energy supply from the Food Balance Sheet (FBS) data.

Computation Formula

Percentage of population below the minimal dietary energy requirement

$$= \frac{\text{number of population below the minimal dietary energy requirement}}{\text{Total number of population surveyed}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Rural / urban

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Data Source:

- National household surveys and official Food Security Surveys, Food balance sheets

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Reported annually

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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Indicator 6: Percentage of household with access to electricity

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P4 – T5 – I6

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Number of households that can be connected to the national electricity grid system [or any alternative source of energy such as solar, private generator, windmill,…] as a percentage of total number of households

Clarification

The total national electricity supply is given at a point in time. The number of households and their average consumption patterns are normally determined by the national electricity supply / providers / planners

Based on these a determination could be made as to how the existing electricity supply could cover national households.

The determination does not take into account the number of households who cannot be connected to the national grid because of affordability

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

Computation Formula

$$\%\ \text{of household with access to electricity} = \frac{\text{Total No. of households that could be connected to any source of electricity}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

- Urban, rural

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

Data Source:

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

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 7: Percentage of household using electricity

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P4 – T5– I7

DESCRIPTION

Definition

Proportion of households using electricity from the grid of off grid connectors [or any alternative source of energy such as solar, private generator, windmill,…] as a percentage of total number of households

Clarification

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

Computation Formula

$$\text{Percentage of household using electricity} = \frac{\text{Total No. of households connected to any source of electricity}}{\text{Total number of households}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

- Urban, rural

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

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

Data Source:

- National Statistical Office for survey on households
- National Population Council / Authorities for Surveys on Households
- Ministries of Energy / Planning / National Electricity Regulatory Authorities for national electricity generation capacity
- IEA energy statistics: http://www.iea.org/statistics/topics/electricity/
- Other publicly available statistics, including US Agency for International Development (USAID) supported DHS survey data, the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 8: Percentage of population with access to the internet

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P4 – T5 – I8

DESCRIPTION

Definition

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

Clarification

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

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

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

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

A growing number of countries are measuring the percentage of individuals using the Internet through household surveys. Surveys usually indicate a percentage of the population for a certain age range (e.g. over 10 years old).

The percentage of individuals using the Internet in this age range is used to estimate the percentage of individuals using the Internet for the entire population. Where surveys are not available, an estimate of the percentage of individuals using the Internet may be derived based on a number of indicators such as fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, fixed-telephone subscriptions, active mobile-broadband subscriptions and the income of the country.

Data Source:

Data are based on surveys generally carried out by national statistical offices or estimated based on the number of Internet subscriptions.
National household surveys

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Household surveys

Indicator 9: Percentage of population using internet

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P4 – T5 – I9

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computation Formula:

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

Unit of measurement:
- Percentage

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

A growing number of countries are measuring the percentage of individuals using the Internet through household surveys. Surveys usually indicate a percentage of the eligible population for internet use (e.g. ~~15-74~~ over 10 years old). The percentage of individuals using the Internet in this age range is used to estimate the percentage of individuals using the Internet for the entire population. Where surveys are not available, an estimate of the

percentage of individuals using the Internet may be derived based on a number of indicators such as fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, fixed-telephone subscriptions, active mobile-broadband subscriptions and the income of the country.

Data Source:
National statistical Survey reports on internet users based on the number of Internet subscriptions.
National household surveys
User surveys conducted by national statistical agencies or industry associations
Internet user statistics are based largely on responses to an annual questionnaire that the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) sends to government telecommunication agencies (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/datacollection/)

Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, which has been endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 10: Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P4 – T2 – I10

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

Use of an improved drinking water source is a proxy for measuring access to safe drinking water. Improved drinking water sources are more likely to be protected from external contaminants than unimproved sources either by intervention or through their design and construction. Greater access to improved drinking water sources is important as it contributes to lowering the incidence of many diseases in developing countries. This indicator does not specify a minimum available amount of water per capita per day, nor does it specify a distance to the source expressed either in the amount of time required to collect water or the actual distance in meters.

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement:
- Percentage

Disaggregated by:
- Urban, rural

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

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

Starting in 2008, the World Health Organization/United Nations Children’s Fund (WHO/UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) separated drinking water sources into three categories:

- Piped connections on premises (into dwelling, plot or yard)
- Other improved drinking water sources
- Unimproved water sources

The JMP estimate separates “surface water” from the unimproved water sources.

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

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

Data Source:

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Given the lack of nationally representative data on drinking water quality and safety and the high costs and technical difficulties of collecting such information at a large scale, the Inter-agency Expert Group on MDG Indicators endorsed the use of this indicator on the use of an improved drinking water source as a proxy for access to safe drinking water

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 11: Urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Indicator Reference: A1 - G1 – P4 – T10 – I11
DESCRIPTION
Definition A slum household is a household that lacks any one of the following five elements: • Access to basic water (access to sufficient amount of water for family use, at an affordable price, available to household members without being subject to extreme effort) • Access to basic sanitation (access to an excreta disposal system, either in the form of a private toilet or a public toilet shared with a reasonable number of people) • Security of tenure (evidence of documentation to prove secure tenure status or de facto or perceived protection from evictions) • Durability of housing (permanent and adequate structure in non-hazardous location) • Sufficient living area (not more than two people sharing the same room) Computation Formula = Total number of people living in slums of all the cities of a country _____ Total population living in all the cities of the given country
Unit of measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: By sex of head of household and age
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: • Household surveys and citizen/community-run surveys
Data Source: • Country statistics bureaus • UN-Habitat and the Global City Indicators Facility
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Not all slums are the same and not all slum dwellers suffer from the same degree of deprivation. The degree of deprivation depends on how many of the five conditions that define slums are prevalent within a slum household.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: This is to be elaborated cleared by the technical experts of the sub-committee on Urban Development and Human Settlements of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization

Indicator 12: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services

Indicator Reference: A1 - G1 – P3 – T4 – I12

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is the percentage of people using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.

Clarification

The indicator measures the percentage of the population in urban and rural areas using safely managed sanitation services, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.

Safely managed sanitation services are those that effectively separate excreta from human contact, and ensure that excreta do not re-enter the immediate environment. This means that household excreta are contained, extracted, and transported to designated disposal or treatment site, or, as locally appropriate, are safely re-used at the household or community level. Each of the following types of facilities are considered adequate if the facility is not shared with other households: a pit latrine with a superstructure, and a platform or squatting slab constructed of durable material (composting latrines, pour-flush latrines, etc.); a toilet connected to a septic tank; or a toilet connected to a sewer network (small bore or conventional).

Source: Sustainable Development Solutions Network https://indicators.report/indicators/i-46/

Computation:

The population using safely managed sanitation services is calculated as the sum of three groups: (1) The population using sewer connections which are not shared and deliver excreta to treatment plants where they receive treatment; (2) The population using non-sewered sanitation facilities which are not shared and are emptied, and the excreta are transported and treated off-site, (3) The population using non-sewered sanitation facilities which are not shared and are not emptied, and the excreta are considered safely disposed of in situ.

Computation Formula = $\frac{\text{Population using safely managed sanitation services}}{\text{Total population that was sampled}}$

Unit of measurement: Percentage

Disaggregated by:

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

-

Data Source:

-

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Target
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Education and STI driven Skills Revolution	1. Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate	% of children in pre-school age attending pre school	
	2. Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%	Net enrolment rate by Sex and age in basic education level	
	3. Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM	Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)	4.c.1
	4. At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development.	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	9.5.1
	5. Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100%	Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex % of student enrolled in technical schools (Jules to provide profile)	

Indicator13: Percentage of children in pre-school age attending preschool

Indicator Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T 1– I13

DESCRIPTION

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

Clarification

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

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement
- Percentage

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

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

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

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

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

Indicator 14: Net enrolment rate in primary education level

Indicator Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T 2– I14

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

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

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

Net Enrolment Rate is considered to be a measure of the education coverage in a specific level of a country's education system.

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

This level of education is compulsory and therefore the indicator checks compliance to this accepted requirement.

Computation Formula

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

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

where:

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

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

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

Net enrolment rates below 100 per cent provide a measure of the proportion of primary school age children who are not enrolled in primary school. Values below 100 alert policy makers to the need for policies that increase

primary school enrolment in order to achieve the goal of UPE. Policies can target different populations of children depending on the characteristics of un-enrolled children. Some children may have entered school and then dropped out in subsequent years requiring policies to increase retention rates. Other children may never have entered school requiring policies that increase the economic, social or physical accessibility of schools.

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Sex (Male, female)
- Age
- Geographic location

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

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

Data Source:

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

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

Indicator 115: Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics (STEM)

Indicator Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T3 – I15

DESCRIPTION

Definition

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

Clarification

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

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

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

Computation Formula

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

$\%T^{t}_{h,c} = (T^{t}_{h,c} \nearrow T^{t}_{h}) \times 100$

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

Unit of measurement:
Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Level (primary or secondary level)
- Sex (Male, female)
- By specific subject (e.g. Mathematics, Engineering, Biology….)
- Geographic location (region, urban/rural)
- Type of institutions (public/private)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

Data Source:

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

Indicator 16: Percentage of Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P2 – T5 – I16

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

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

Clarification

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

Computation Formula

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

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

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

Unit of measure:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Sector of performance,
- Source of funds,
- Field of science,
- Type of research and
- Type of cost

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

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

Data Source:

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

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

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

The indicator does not show the proportion of expenditure on R&D, which contributes specifically to sustainable development. To date, most developed and a few developing countries are able to regularly collect and provide internationally comparable and timely data. Self funded research conducted by MA and PhD level as a source or level of funding isn't easy to trace.

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

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 17: Secondary school net enrolment rate.

Indictor Reference: A1 – G2 – P1 - T4– I17

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
Secondary school net enrolment rate is defined as the total number of students in the official age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Clarification
Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes.

Net Enrolment Rate is considered to be a measure of the education coverage in a specific level of a country's education system.

Secondary education is the second stage found in formal education, beginning about age 11 to 13 and ending usually at age 15 to 18.

The Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 16-25) calls for compulsory completion of secondary education.
Policy makers use the indicator to track the extent at which progress towards the attainment of targets on secondary education in national development plans are being attained; the insights are used to re-design policy interventions

Computation

$$\text{Secondary school net enrolment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education}}{\text{Population eligible for Secondary education}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement: Percentage

Disaggregated by:
- Sex (Male, female)
- Age
- Geographic location (rural / urban)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

The NER will be extracted from the Ministry's Educational Management Information System annual statistical reports.

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

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
- Lack of accurate data is a major problem when operationalizing the indicator.

• Population figures are estimated and secondary school net enrolment data is subject to tabulation errors and missing data. • Inaccurate population estimates and less than 100% returns of secondary school questionnaires make enrolment rates unreliable. • Inadequate data collection applications • Perverse incentives in data reporting
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Definition of secondary education and attendant age ranges

Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Health and Nutrition	1. Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30%	% of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service	3.7.1
	2. Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%	a) Maternal mortality ratio	3.1.1
		b) Neo-natal mortality rate	3.2.2
		c) Under five mortality rate	3.2.1
		d) % of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.	3.1.2
	3. Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%	a) Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population	3.3.1
		b) TB incidence per 1000 persons per year	3.3.2
		c) Malaria incidence per 1000 per year	3.3.3
	4. Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100%	% of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV	
	5. Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	2.2.1

Indicator 18: Percentage of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have had access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last one year

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T1– I18

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Number of women in the reproductive age who have access to sexual and reproductive health services divided the total number of women in the reproductive age multiplied by 100%

Clarification

Women in reproductive age refers to women who are in the age group 15 to 49.
Health services of particular interest include those concerned with:

- HIV counselling, testing, treatment;
- diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs);
- counselling, provision, and referrals for contraceptives.

Other sexual and reproductive health (SRH) service includes:

- prenatal care,
- abortion or post abortion care,
- micronutrient supplementation,
- counselling and treatment for victims of rape or sexual assault,
- treatment of obstetric fistula.

Computation Formula

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

$$\text{\% of women in the reproductive age who have access to sexual and reproductive health service} = \frac{\text{No. of women aged 15-49 who report receiving any SRH services in the last 12 months}}{\text{Total No. of women aged 15-49 surveyed}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Age (15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49)
- ~~In school, out of school~~ Level of education (none, primary, secondary, tertiary)
- Marital status (married/cohabiting, single(never married), divorced/widowed/separated)
- Urban, rural location
- Type of facility

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Population-based data requires the number of women of reproductive age (15-49) reporting use of specified SRH services in the past year and the number of women of reproductive age (15-49)

Data Source:

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

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

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

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

Indicator 19: Maternal mortality ratio

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2– I19

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the annual number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, for a specified year. The maternal mortality is the annual number of maternal deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

Clarification

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

A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life—such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles—whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.

This indicator monitors deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth. It reflects the capacity of health systems to provide effective health care in preventing and addressing the complications occurring during pregnancy and childbirth.

Estimating maternal mortality, in particular when there are problems with data quality, results in wide ranges of uncertainty bracketing the produced estimates.

Computation:

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

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

Special Considerations:

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

Disaggregated by:

- Urban, Rural,
- Age of the mother,
- Education
- Direct / indirect obstertric deaths
- Private / public hospitals

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- DHS Survey
- Census
- NH
  MIS

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

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

Data Source:

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

Indicator 20: Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2– I20

DESCRIPTION:
Deaths of infants within first 28 days of life

Definition:

Neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.

WHO definition:
Number of deaths during the first 28 completed days* of life per 1 000 live births in a given year or period.
(* Neonatal deaths may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first seven days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the seventh day but before the 28 completed days of life.)

(source: https://www.who.int/whosis/whostat2006NeonatalMortalityRate.pdf)

Clarification

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

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

Computation:

$$\text{Neonatal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{No. of children who died during the first 28 days of life}}{\text{Number of live births (years of exposure)}} \times 1000$$

Disaggregated by:

- Age in days/weeks
- Birth weight
- Place of residence
- facility Vs Home
- Sex (Male, female)
- Age of mother
-

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

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

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

Data Source:

- Civil registration records with high coverage / Ministry of Health

• Other possible sources: Household surveys, population census • World Health Organization and UN-IMGE United Nation Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation: http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/levels_trends_child_mortality_2015/en/
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual if based on registration system. Otherwise, less frequent (3-5 years based on surveys)
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 21: Under five mortality rate

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2– I21

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The under five-mortality rate (U5MR) is the probability for a child born in a specified year to die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age specific mortality rates. This indicator is expressed as number of deaths per 1,000 live

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

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

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

$$\mathrm{U5MR(n)} = \frac{D(0-59, n)}{B(n)} \times 1{,}000$$

where U5MR(n) is the under-five mortality rate for the calendar year n; D (0-59, n) is the number of children aged 0 to 59 months during year n and who died during year n; and B (n) is the number of live births occurring during year n.

Disaggregated by:

- Sex: Male, Female
- Age of mother
- Urban, Rural
- Region/Province/states
- Number of siblings
- Wealth quantile
- Mothers education status

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

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

Data Source:

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

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

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

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) produce country estimates based on available national data for purposes of international comparisons and assessment of global and regional trends. Data series produced by the different agencies may differ owing to differences in methodologies used to estimate data and differences in reporting periods.

Current estimates of U5MR are generally based on empirical data from several or even many years before. Vital registration data are available on a yearly basis but are often published at the country level with a lag of 2 or more years. Population censuses are conducted every ten years and results are published one to three years after the census. Household surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are in general implemented every three to five years with results published within a year of field data collection. On average, the most recent U5MR estimates from household surveys refer to 2.5 years before the time of the survey or 3.5 years before the time of publication of findings.

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

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

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

Global figures produced by the inter-agency group for child mortality estimation may differ from those produced at the country level for different reasons. Global estimates use all available data obtained from different sources (vital registration, census, and household surveys) to produce estimates that represent trends and levels of child mortality in the countries. On the other hand, country estimates are obtained from just one source (normally household surveys such as the DHS), a combination of data sources, or from using different estimation methods.

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

Indicator 22: Percentage of deliveries attended to by skilled health personnel.

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T2 – I22

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Propose SDG Definition: (SDG metadata January 2019)
Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.

Alive birth is the complete expulsion or extraction, from its mother, of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life—such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles—whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.

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

Clarification

Traditional birth attendants are traditional, independent (of the health system), non-formally trained and community-based providers of care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal

Measuring maternal mortality accurately is notoriously difficult, except where there is comprehensive registration of deaths and causes of death. Several process indicators have been proposed for tracking progress toward improving maternal health, such as attendance of professional care during pregnancy and childbirth, which is particularly important for the management of complications. Assistance by properly trained health personnel is key to lowering maternal deaths. The proportion of women who give birth with the assistance of a medically trained health care provider is one of the most widely used of these process indicators.

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

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

Computation Formula

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

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

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

$$Percentqge\ of\ deliveries\ attended\ by\ skilled\ health\ personnel = \frac{number\ of\ births\ attended\ by\ skilled\ health\ personnel}{Total\ number\ \ births} x\ 100$$

Computation Method:
The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) during delivery is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.

Disaggregated by:

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection methods:

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

In the absence of survey data, some countries may have health facility data. However, it should be noted that these data might overestimate the proportion of deliveries attended by a skilled professional because the denominator presumably excludes women who give birth outside of health facilities.

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

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

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

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 23: Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T3 – I23

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Incidence of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population.

Clarification

The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period.
Uninfected population is the total population minus people living with HIV.

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

Computation Formula

$$\text{Number of new HIV infections} = \frac{\text{Total new HIV cases over a specified period (annually)} * 1000}{(\text{Total pop}^{n} \text{ of uninfected people} + \text{total new HIV cases})}$$

Disaggregated by:

- General population,
- Key populations (MSM, sex workers, IDU, truck drivers, fishermen)
- Sex and age groups (0-14, 15-24, 25-49); Child <3 years, < 1 year (to capture mother-to-child infections)
- Place of residence

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

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

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

Data Source:

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 24: TB incidence per 1,000

Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T3 – I24

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 1,000 population.

Clarification
All forms of TB (pulmonary and extra pulmonary) are included, including cases in people living with HIV.

Computation Formula

$$\text{TB incidence per 1, 000} = \frac{\text{No. of new and relapse TB cases arising in a specified time period.}}{\text{No. of person-years of exposure}} \times 1000$$

Disaggregated by:

- Age, Sex (Male, female), HIV status

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

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

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

Data Source:

- High quality TB surveillance system (linked to routine facility information system)
- Other possible data sources: Population-based health surveys with TB diagnostic testing
- World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory data. – : https:/www.who.int/gho/countes/en/.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 25: Malaria incidence per 1000 persons per year
Indictor Reference: A1 – G3 – P1 – T3 – I25
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Number of newly diagnosedmalaria cases during a defined period in a specified population, confirmed by micorscopic or rapid disgnostics test. **Clarification** Number of suspected malaria cases confirmed by either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test. **Computation Formula** Malaria incidence per 1000 = $\frac{\text{No. of confirmed malaria cases}}{\text{No. of person-years of exposure}}$ X 1000
Disaggregated by: Age, Place of residence (high & low risk), Season (year and month)
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: Microscopy: The number of cases confirmed by microscopy, including both inpatients and outpatients of all ages. Also includes cases detected by both active and passive case detection, but excludes cases detected in the community. Rapid diagnostic tests: The number of cases confirmed by rapid diagnostic tests, including both inpatients and outpatients of all ages. Also includes cases detected by both active and passive case detection, but excludes cases that are also confirmed by microscopy or that are detected and confirmed by community-based programmes. WHO compiles data on reported confirmed cases of malaria, submitted by the national malaria control programmes. The denominator is estimated, using risk mapping and population data.
Data Source: Surveillance systems Consistent estimates based on survey and health facility World Health Organization database: http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 26: Percentage of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti – retroviral treatment (ART)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P1 - T4 – I26

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is the percentage of eligible people living with HIV who have access to ARV treatment among the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV.

Clarification
WHO guidelines on ARV eligibility have evolved both for adults and children over the years. Given the varied application of guidelines and standards on eligibility across the continent, ARV eligibility is disaggregated into three categories namely; universal, less than 350 cells/mm^3 and CD4 count between 350 – 500 cells / mm^3.

Define those who are eligible. Make the criteria for eligibility explicit.
Standard antiretroviral therapy (ART) consists of the combination of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to maximally suppress the HIV virus and stop the progression of HIV disease. ART also prevents onward transmission of HIV.

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

Assists policy makers to measure efforts for reductions in HIV related deaths / design appropriate policy interventions

Computation Formula

$$\text{\% of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV treatment} = \frac{\text{No. of population who have access to Anti Retroviral Treatment at the end of the reporting}}{\text{Estimated number of population living with HIV}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

- Age: below or above 19 years old
- Percentage of population with HIV CD4 count less than 350 cells / mm^3, CD4 count between 350 – 500 cells / mm^3 and universal access.
- Minimum for paper-based (routine): <15, 15+;
- Annual data extraction of disaggregated data if not reported routinely: <5, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–49, 50+;
- Electronic system: 5-year age groups
- Key populations, provider of treatment type (public/private), regimen type (e.g. first line, second line), sex (Male, female)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

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

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

Indicator 27: Prevalence of underweight among children under 5

Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P2 – T6 – I27

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The prevalence of underweight children under five years of age is defined as the percentage of children aged 0–59 months, whose weights are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age groups in the international reference population.

Clarification

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

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

Computation Formula

The number of underweight children is the number of children under five years of age whose weights are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for each age in the international reference population.

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

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

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

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Sex: Male, Female
- Rural / urban

Indicators of malnutrition generally show differences between rural and urban locations and among socioeconomic groups. In some countries, child nutrition may vary across geographical areas, and/or ethnic groups. Gender differences may also be more pronounced in some social and ethnic groups than in others.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

Data are drawn from one of two sources: 1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous two years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the targeted areas; or 2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the targeted areas by an M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection.

At the national level, data are generally collected from national household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and national nutrition surveys. It should be noted that when comparing estimates within a country over time or across countries, these estimates should be based on the same reference population.

DHS and MICS are generally conducted every three-to-five years. Some countries conduct national nutrition surveys annually.

Data Source:

- Population-based survey, national household surveys and official DHS data

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Data should be collected in the targeted areas for baseline, mid-term, and final reporting. DHS data are collected every five years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

There are some problems with data collection and compilation that may affect the reliability of nutritional status indicators, such as:

The underweight indicator reflects body mass relative to chronological age and is influenced both by the height of the child, and weight-for-height. Its composite nature complicates its interpretation. For example, the indicator fails to distinguish between short children of adequate body weight and tall, thin children.

The accuracy of nutritional status indicators depends on proper measurements in age, weight, and height. For example, only those children with month and year of birth recorded and with valid height and weight measurements are included in the calculations.

In April 2006, the WHO released the WHO Child Growth Standards to replace the widely used National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)/WHO reference population. Studies have shown important differences between these two reference populations, especially during infancy. Therefore, to allow for comparability over time, the anthropometric indicators will have to be analysed using both the NCHS/WHO and the new WHO Child Growth Standards

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

While underweight prevalence is a useful indicator to assess overall nutritional status of the population, stunting and wasting prevalence are also useful indicators for tracking trends in child malnutrition.

Stunting, also known as low height-for-age, measures levels of cumulative deficient growth associated with long-term factors, including chronic insufficient daily protein intake. This indicator is defined as the percentage of children under five whose heights are less than two standard deviations below the median height for the age of the standard reference population.

Wasting, also known as low weight-for-height, indicates in most cases a recent and severe process of weight loss, often associated with acute starvation or severe disease. This indicator is defined as the percentage of children under five whose weights are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for height of the reference population.

When possible, all three indicators (underweight, stunting, and wasting) should be analysed and presented since they measure and reflect different aspects of child nutrition.

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth	1. Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7%	Real GDP Growth Rate	8.1.1
2. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition	Gross Domestic Expenditures on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of GDP has reached 1% by 2023	% expenditure R&D as a percentatge of GDP	9.2.1
3. Economic diversification and resilience	2. Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level.	Manufacturing value added as % of GDP Member State	
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 Member State	8.9.1

Indicator 28: Real GDP
Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P1 – T1 – I28
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Real GDP is a measurement of economic output minus the effects of inflation or deflation. **Clarification** Real GDP reports the GDP as if prices never went up or down. That gives a more realistic assessment of growth. Otherwise, it might seem like a country is producing more when it's prices that are going up. Real GDP is used to calculate the **economic growth rate**, which is percentage change in the quantity of goods and services produced from one year to the next. Nominal GDP includes both prices and growth, while real GDP is pure growth. As a result, nominal GDP is usually higher than real GDP. Real GDP is what nominal GDP would have been if there were no price changes from a designated base year. **Computation Formula** $\text{Real GDP} = \frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{The GDP deflator}}$ NB: The deflator is a measurement of inflation since the base year
Disaggregated by: Sector (Agriculture, Health, Education, Mining, Tourism)
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: Analyse secondary data e.g. from Ministry of Finance and Planning, IMF website
Data Source: Records of Treasury Departments, Ministries of Finance, Planning, Economic Development IMF data: http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm, African Union Commission, African Development Bank, Economic Commission for Africa.
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Real GDP is not a perfect measure of economic welfare for seven reasons: sometimes, there is an over adjustment for inflation. In addition, real GDP usually factors only market production and does not capture home production data. Relatedly, it does not usually capture the value of informal and unreported economic activities. Moreover, health and related costs are not factored in real GDP, yet the value of real GDP has a strong bearing on health and life expectancy.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 29: Manufacturing Value Added (as percentage of GDP)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P2 – T2 – I29

DESCRIPTION

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

Clarification

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

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

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

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

Computation Formula

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

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

Unit of measure:
- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
- UNSDGs data

Data Source:

• Analysis of secondary data eg UNIDO website: http://www.unido.org/resources/statistics/statistical-databases.html • Records of Treasury departments, national bureaus of statistics, ministries of planning, economic development • UNIDO - World MVA database, which contains data for about 200 economies (the data is presented at constant and current prices).
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: • Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 30: Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP

Indictor Reference: A1 – G4 – P4 – T4 – I30

DESCRIPTION

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

Clarification

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

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

Computation Formula
The formula for computing this indicator is as follows:

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

Unit of measure:
- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

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

Sub-national disaggregation/estimates of Tourism Direct GDP

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

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

Physical indicators associated to the flow of visitors (number of tourism displacements – trips by overnight and same day visitors and their characteristics-, as well as overnights) continue to be basic of the measurement of tourism from the demand side, but it is no less true that countries now need additional information and indicators to improve the measurement of the economic contribution of tourism. Without doubt, the estimation of the expenditure associated to the different forms of tourism (inbound, domestic and outbound) is the main priority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

UNWTO recommends, when obtaining and disseminating tourism statistics, to be sure that the data present a basic structure of consistency, internally and with the representation of the remainder of the economy.

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Agricultural productivity and production	1. Double agricultural total factor productivity	Growth rate of yields for national priority commodities	
	2. End Hunger in Africa	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2.1.2

Indicator 31: Growth rate of yields for the five national priority commodities

Indictor Reference: A1 – G5 – P1 – T1 – I31

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is the production per unit of area of products. In most of the cases, yield data are recorded by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested (FAO).

Clarification

Total production of the individual commodity (Pd_i)
Production data refer to the actual harvested production form the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of the crop not harvested for any reason.

Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity (crop, livestock products, fish etc) sold in the market (market production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto consumption)

Production of individual commodity is determined in metric tonnes (t)

Total size of the production unit for individual commodities (L_i)

Production unit can be expressed in terms of surface of land on which a crop is grown, cattle for livestock etc.

Size of production unit for individual commodities (hectare for crops, cattle for livestock etc)

Yield (Y_i)

Total Production divided by total area for products

$Y_i = Pd_i / L_i$

Baseline value of the yield

Y_{2013} The baseline value of the yield is an average of five year value from 2008 to 2013

Computation Formula

For a given year (t), the growth rate of yields for individual priority commodity (in %), is

$tYI_{it} = 100 \times (Yt - Y2013) / Y2013$; and the indicator (overall growth rate) is: $tYI = average\ (tYI_{it})$

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
- Agricultural Surveys
- Agricultural Census
- Literature Review

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

• Ministry of Agriculture's reports • National Institute of Statistic (NIS)USDA database on International agricultural productivity growth: http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/international-agricultural-productivity.aspx#.U2TN6ijuymY
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis: • Annual (On-going)
Frequency of Reporting: • National: Annual • Continental/Regional: Biennial
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: • This indicator is adopted from the CAADP set of indicators due to challenges faced by Member States in reporting on this indicator during the inaugural Agenda 2063 Continental reporting process. • The 11 AU priority commodities are: Rice, Maize, Legumes, Cotton, Oil Palm, Beef, Dairy, Poultry and fisheries, Cassava, Sorghum and Millet

Indicator 32: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G5 – P1 – T1 – I32

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the food insecurity experience scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through applications of the food insecurity experience scale in more than 140 countries world wide.

Clarification

Food-insecure households have difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources.

This food insecurity statistics is a concept obtained with FAO's Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

Computation Formula

FAO has introduced the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), as a complementary indicator of hunger to FAO's traditional indicator, the Prevalence of Underweight (PoU), to provide additional information on the access dimension of food security. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is based on data collected directly from representative samples of individuals. Food insecurity as measured by this indicator refers to limited access to food, at the level of individuals or households, due to lack of money or other resources. The resulting FIES indicator is an estimate of the proportion of the population who face moderate or severe constraints on their ability to obtain sufficient food over the course of a year. The FIES measure is based on survey data where individuals are asked eight direct questions regarding their inability to access food due to lack of money or other resources. The questions have been carefully selected and tested, and proven effective in measuring the severity of the food insecurity situation of respondents in different cultural, linguistic and development contexts.

Percent of household with food security in surveyed population.

Disaggregated by:

Household consumption, ethnicity, geographical

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Household Surveys

Data Source:

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:

- Annual (On-going)

Frequency of Reporting:

- National: Annual
- Continental/Regional: Biennial

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

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

Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
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)	14.7.1
	Marine bio-technology contribution to GDP is increased in real terms by at least 50% from the 2013 levels	Marine biotechnology value added as a % of GDP	

Indicator 33: Fisheries Sector Value added (as share of GDP)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G6 – P1 – T1 – I33

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
Fisheries sector value added is the total value of goods and services in the fisheries sector net of intermediate consumption. Fishery is an activity leading to harvesting of fish and it may involve capture of wild fish or raising of fish through aquaculture. It is characterized by the categories of people involved, species or types of fish, area of water or seabed, method of fishing, class of boats, purposes of the activities or a combination of the foregoing features.

Clarification

Fishery sector contribution to GDP refers to the sum of the value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to fishery activities and the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure. Presenting the economic contribution of the fishery sector as a share of GDP shows the relative size of the sector in the economy.
Most of the fisher folk in member states where applicable are in the lower income bracket – tracking value addition in the sector could inform governments the level / kind of interventions that should be put in place to improve the lot of fisher folks

Computational Formula
The formula for computing this indicator is as follows:

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

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
- Desk reviews of secondary data from relevant websites eg of FAO
- Extract data from national statistical reports

Data Source:
- FAO (FAOSTAT): http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E
- Ministry of Fisheries (when available)
- National Institute of Statistics (NIS)

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

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 34: Marine-biotechnology value added (as share of GDP)

Indictor Reference: A1 – G6 – P1 – T2 – I34

DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Disaggregated by: None

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
- Desk review of secondary data extracted from Ministries' reports

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:
- Annual

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Identification of the scope of activities within the framework of marine-bio-technology is a challenge

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
Capacity Building to be provided to Member States and RECs

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

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

Indicator 35: Percentage of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice

Indictor Reference: A1 – G7 – P1 – T1 – I35

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

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

SLM is based on four common principles:

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Where:

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

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

Disaggregated by: None

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Data will be extracted from national reports prepared by countries

Data Source:

- FAO
- National reports
- Satellite/GIS/Earth Observation
- Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:

- Annual (On-going)

Frequency of Reporting:

- National: Annual
- Continental/Regional: Biennial

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

At global level, currently there is no data available. However many if not most of the countries record areas which are the object of practices contributing to environmental sustainability under various schemes, either of a regulatory nature, like protected areas for instance, or as part of a subsidies scheme or in a payment for environmental services scheme or as part of voluntary standards, public or private. Countries are also preparing, as part of national reports for the state of the world biodiversity for food and agriculture, statistics on practices contributing to biodiversity, most of which have a broader positive impact on the environment. Moreover, many countries are participating in internationally established strategic frameworks, which promote the collection of data at country level. Hence, the data for computing the indicator should be collected through the records that are held in the process of the country participation to those schemes and strategies.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 36: **a)** % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved
b) % of coastal and marine areas preserved

Indictor Reference: A1 – G7 – P1 – T2 – I36 a & b

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
Percentage of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved is the total terrestrial and inland water areas preserved as the proportion of the total terrestrial area.

Percentage of total coastal and marine preserved is the total marine areas set aside for preservation as the proportion of the total ecological region.

Clarification

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

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

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

Computation Formula for marine

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

Computation Formula for terrestrial

$$\frac{\text{Total terrestrial area preserved}}{\text{Total terrestrial area}} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

- Type of protected area

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Secondary data

Data Source:

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

Major ecosystem and habitat classifications have been mapped for most regions and many countries. National classifications may not be compatible with other countries in their region, and few regional classifications are sufficiently detailed or accepted for national use. Global classifications are generally too coarse. Most countries keep statistics on protected areas, but their protected area systems may not be accurately mapped. However, the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) provides the most comprehensive dataset on protected areas worldwide and is managed by UNEP-WCMC in partnership with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the World Database on Protected Areas Consortium.

The WDPA is a fully relational database containing information on the status, environment and management of individual protected areas. This database includes information from countries, NGOs and academic institutions, international environmental conventions, etc. The WDPA enables searching of protected areas data by site name, country, and international programme or convention. It is possible to disaggregate the data in the WDPA by country and by IUCN Management Category, therefore it is suitable for this indicator. Data is currently available for over 110,000 protected areas worldwide. UNEP-WCMC provides online access to the WDPA Consortium 2006 World Database on Protected Areas web-download as part of a broad strategy to share conservation information. Statistical information produced for the WDPA 2006 CD-ROM which relate to WDPA datasets is also available in addition to information on the definitions and categorization of protected areas worldwide.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Frequency of Reporting:

- National: Annual
- Continental/Regional: Biennial

Reporting Responsibility: Member State

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets:

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

ASPIRATION 2:

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

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

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

Indicator 37: a) No. of Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) reported
b) No. of Non – tarrif barriers eliminated

Indictor Reference: A2 – G8 – P2 – T3 – I37a, I37b

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

Specifically The different types of NTBs are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computation Formula

No. of NTBs reported = Total number of barriers reported
No. of NTBs eliminated = Total number of barriers removed

Disaggregated by:

- Type of NTB

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: • Document review, • Direct counting of NTBs reported and eliminated.
Data Source: • National Legislative Reports • National Trade and Services Reports. Online NTB platforms (e.g. https://www.tradebarriers.org/ntb/non_tariff_barriers)
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
Reporting Responsibility: RECs
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 38 : Percentage change in value of intra-African Trade

Indicator Reference: A2 – G8 – P2 – T3 – I38

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This is the increase or decrease in value of trade in goods and services between a member state and other member states over the previous year's figure

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

Computation Formula

% change in value of intra-African Trade = value of trade in goods and services between a country and others in Year (i) $\frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100$
Value of trade in goods and services beween a country and others in Year (0)

Where Xi is the volume of intra-Africa trade during the reporting year

X0 is the volume of intra-Africa trade in 2013

Unit of measure:
- Percentage

Disaggregated by: Type of goods / services,

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:
- Direct counting
- Document review

Data Source:
- Customs / Excise Reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Reporting Responsibility: AUC

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Financial and monetary institutions	1. Fast track realization of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by 2017	Existence of CFTA that is ratified by all AU Member States	
	2. AU Monetary Union established by 2023	Number of countries that have ratified the Protocol on the Establishment of the AU Monetary Fund.	

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

Indicator 39: a) No of Member States that have ratified the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) b) No of Member States that have domesticated the CFTA
Indicator Reference: **A2 - G1-T1-P1-I39**
DESCRIPTION
Definition: a) Quote the number of member states that have ratified the CFTA b) Quote number of member states that have domesticated the CFTA; instituted national legal instruments aligned to requirements of the CFTA **Clarification** The continental Free Trade Area is a programme that will purpose to double intra-Africa trade by 2022, and thereby strengthen Africa's voice and policy space in global trade negotiations. The use of the indicator is to measure the extent to which the Continent is moving towards economic integration to meet the populations' needs for sustainable growth, trade and exchanges of services, capital and free movement of people. **Computation Formula** a) number of member states ratifying CFTA b) number of member states that have domesticated the CFTA
Disaggregated by: component
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : • Review of secondary data at continental level • Interviews with key respondents at continental, regional and national level
Data Source: • Records of relevant departments of AU organs
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: One-off
Reporting Responsibility: AUC
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 40: Number of countries that have ratified the Protocol on the Establishment of the AU Monetary Fund.
Indicator Reference: A2 - G1-T1-P1-I40
DESCRIPTION
Definition For the AU Monetary Fund to be established, at least 15 member state are required to ratify the Protocol on the Establishment of the AU Monetary Fund. **Clarification** The Africa Monetary Fund is a planned African Union financial institution. The main objective of the African Monetary Fund is to provide financial assistance to member states of the African Union faced with balance of payments problems. It is also created to advance the monetary integration in Africa in the coming decades like in the case of the Schengen countries and the Euro. **Computation Formula** Counting the number of ratifications.
Disaggregated by:
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : • Review of secondary data at continental level •
Data Source: • AU legal council
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: • One-off
Reporting responsibility: AUC
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa

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

Indicator 41: Percentage of progress made on the implementation of trans Africa highway missing link

Indicator Reference: **A2 - G1-T1 - P1 – I41**

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The key components of national readiness for the implementation of the trans African Highway include (i) engineering designs and legal compliances [Xi]; (ii) costing; (iii) resource mobilization plan and securing funds for project execution [Xiii]; (iv) construction in progress [Xiv); and (v) construction completed [Xv).

Clarification
It has been a goal of some Regional Economic Communities / The African Union to link member states by road. In this vein, each member state is expected to construct a first class road linking its capital to the borders of her neighbours

The use of the indicator is to assist member states to track the extent to which they are accomplishing the goal set for the attainment of the trans African highway

Computation Formula

$$\%\text{of progress made on the implementation of trans Africa highway missing link} = \frac{\text{No. of stages completed (Xi to Xv)}}{5} \times 100$$

where:

Xi = engineering designs and legal compliances

Xii = Costing

Xiii = resource mobilization plan and securing funds for project execution

Xiv = construction in progress; and

Xv = Construction completed

Disaggregated by: component

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Direct counting of the number that had been completed by the end of the year.

Data Source:

- Road Transport Authority Documents

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Reporting Responsibility: AUC, AUDA, RECs

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 42: Percentage of the progress made on the implementation of the African High Speed Rail Network

Indicator Reference: A2 - G1 - T1 - P1 - I42

DESCRIPTION

Definition

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

Clarification

One of the Flagship Programme of under Agenda 2063 – First Ten Year Implementation Plan is the linking of African cities by a high speed train network. The AUC has set up a central coordinating body to oversee the execution of the assignment

Member States are to participate in the execution / attainment of that goal – as part of the continental integration Agenda.

Computation Formula

$$\text{\% of progress made on implementation of the African High Speed Rail Network} = \frac{\text{No. of stages completed } \textit{(among the 7 above)}}{7} \times 100$$

Disaggregated by:

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Review of relevant national reports
- Review of information

Data Source:

- Ministry of Transport /Railways reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: AUC, AUDA, RECs

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 43: a) Number of Member States that have signed the solemn Committement to join the SAATM and implement all its concrete measures

b) Number of Member States that have signed the Memorandum of implementation for the operationalization of SAATM

Indicator Reference: A2 - G1 - T1 - P1 - I43a, I43b

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

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

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

Computation Formula

Each Member State to be committed to SAATM needs to sign the following two instruments / declarations;

a) Number of Member States that have signed the solmn Committement to joint the SAATM and implement all its concrete measures = No. of Member States

b) Number of Member States that have signed the Memorandum of implementation for the operationalization of SAATM = No. of Member States

Disaggregated by:

- REC

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Review of legislative / cabinet reports

Data Source:

- Ministries of transport

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Reporting Responsibility: AUC, AUDA, RECs

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 44: Number of additional Mega Watts added onto the national grid over the last year
Indicator Reference: A2 - G1 - T1 - P1 - I44
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Number of megawatts generated or added onto the national grid **Clarification** The addition could be from private and public sources. The addition could come from hydro, marine, wind, sun etc. sources Availability and use of energy – electricity are key for the transformative agenda of the First Ten Year Implementation Plan. In this regard the tracking of the indicator will enable member states know the extent to which power availability is contributing to the attainment of the transformative Agenda of the First Ten Year Implementation Plan **Computation Formula** No of additional Mega Watts added onto the national grid = Total count of **added** mega wats
Disaggregated by: Energy type
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : • Document (desk) review of secondary data
Data Source: • Ministry of Energy / Power reports • Power Generating companies reports • Sustainable energy for all (SE4ALL) database from World Bank, Global Electrification database. • http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member states
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 45: Proportion of population using mobile phones

Indicator Reference: A2 - G1-0T1-P1-I45

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Number of people using mobile phones as a percentage of the population

Clarification

Mobile phone users are individuals who have used a mobile phone (from any location) in the last 12 months.

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

Computation Formula

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

Disaggregated by: Age, Sex, Geographical Location (rural/urban).

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method

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

Data Source:

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

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member states

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 46: Percentage contribution of ICT to GDP

Indicator Reference: A2 - G1 - T1 - P1 - I46

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measure

- Percentage

Disaggregated by: Type of connectivity

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Document review

Data Source:

- Customs reports on imports of ICT gear
- World bank : http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.P2
- International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Annual

Reporting Responsibility: Member states

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

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

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

ASPIRATION 3:

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

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

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

Indicator 47: Percentage of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable

Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T1 – I47

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Disaggregated by:

- Age, sex, region

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Sample surveys

Data Source:

- Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- Transperancy international, Mo Ibrahim
- APRM
- World Bank records

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Periodic

Reporting Responsibility: Member States, APRM

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 48: Percentage of people who perceive that there is press freedom

Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T2 – I48

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Disaggregated by:

- Sex, Age, region

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Sample surveys
- Document review

Data Source:

- Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- Transperancy international, Mo Ibrahim
- APRM
- World Bank records

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member State

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 49: Percentage of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent

Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T2 – I49

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification
Some of the characteristics of free and fair include

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of Measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Age, sex and region

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Sample Surveys

Data Source:

- Opinion polls
- Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- Transperancy international, Mo Ibrahim
- APRM
- World Bank records

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States,

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

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

Indicator 50: **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**

Indictor Reference: A3 – G11 – P1 – T2 – I50

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

The ratio of persons who has been asked or paid a bribe to a public official during the previous twelve months.

Clarification

A public official in this category is one providing a front line services – police; immigration; customs; judges; vehicle examiners etc.

Computation Formula

$$\frac{\text{Number of persons in the sample confirming receipt of request for bribe}}{\text{Total sample size}} \times 100$$

Unit of Measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Age, gender and region, public / private official

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Sample Surveys

Data Source:

- Opinion polls
- Think Tank governance institutions who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- National Civic Education Bodies who conduct periodic surveys in the area
- Transperancy international, Mo Ibrahim
- APRM
- World Bank records

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

ASPIRATION 4

A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Maintenance and Restoration of Peace and Security	1. Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.	Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	16.1.2

Indicator 51: Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population

Indicator Reference: A4 – G13 – P1 – T1 – I51

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Conflict-related deaths refer to those deaths caused by warring parties, including, but not limited to, those caused by traditional battlefield fighting and bombardments. It includes killings that amount to war crimes, such as targeting of civilians or of military, killings associated with a conflict such as one-sided killings, pogroms and genocides.

Clarification
Conflicts emanating from the following qualify

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement:
1. Number

Disaggregated by: Country , REC, gender, age, type, status(civilian or military)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

- **Data Collection method : GPS surveys**
- Document review

Data Source:
The International Institute for Strategic Studies which is a world-leading authority on global security, political risk and military conflict
https://www.iiss.org/en
National Statistical Offices , Small Arms Survey
the UCDP Battle Related Deaths Dataset, PRIO Battle-Deaths Data and WHO estimates of deaths by cause

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member state

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Data on conflict-related deaths are characterized by large variability due to uncertainty of estimates and sensitivity of estimates.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Institutional Structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security	1. Silence All Guns by 2020	Number of armed conflicts	

Indicator 52: Number of armed conflicts/ % decrease in armed conflicts (suggestion0
Indicator Reference: A4 – G13 – P1 – T1 – I52
DESCRIPTION
Definition: There are two types of armed conflicts: • International armed conflicts, opposing two or more States (inter-state armed conflicts), and • Non-international armed conflicts, between governmental forces and nongovernmental armed groups, or between such groups only (intra-state armed conflicts). According to the international humanitarian law, non-international armed conflicts are protracted armed confrontations occurring between governmental armed forces and the forces of one or more armed groups, or between such groups arising on the territory of a State. On the other hand, international armed conflicts exist whenever there is resort to armed force between two or more States. **Clarification** • This indicator will be a proxy to extent to which countries adhere to signed, ratified and domesticated normative frameworks on peace and security **Computation Formula** $$\frac{\text{Total Number of intra-state armed conflicts + Total number of inter-state armed conflicts}}{}$$
Unit of measurement: Number
Disaggregated by: Intra-state conflicts, inter-state conflicts
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Desk review Interviews with relevant security officials at national, regional and continental bodies
Data Source: National peace council Regional early warning systems AU peace and security council Small Arms Survey
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
Reporting Responsibility: RECs
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data on conflict-related deaths are characterized by large variability due to uncertainty of estimates and sensitivity of estimates.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

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

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

Indicator 52: Existence of a functional national peace council

Indicator Reference: A4 – G15 – P1 – T1 – I52

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
National Peace Council is an independent national institution whose aim is to raise awareness surrounding the use of non-violent strategies in response to conflict through networking, coordination and campaigning.

A functional national peace council requires to be legislated and institrutionalized by the national legislative structures. The council is well resourced with a clear mandate and implementation strategy.

The analysis of this indicator will be based on the different stages of establishment of the national peace council to address conflict prevention and peace building in accordance with APSA. The stages are:

Stage 0: No NPC established
Stage 1: NPC established and institutionalized but not active
Stage 2: NPC established and partially active. A few APSA pillars adopted and implemented
Stage 3: NCP established and fully implementing the APSA pillars

Clarification

National Peace Councils, creations under the African Peace and Security Architecture at member state level take preventive and mediating measures to avoid / resolve conflicts between political parties, ethnic groups, religious groups etc

Its creation at the national level is required under the African Peace and Security Architecture which is part of the African Agenda 2063 – FTYIP.

Computation Formula

Existence (Yes / No) of a national peace council

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method
2. Document Review
3. Interviews with key respondents

Data Source:
- National Peace Council
- Ministries responsible for peace and security affairs (Interior / Home Affairs / Internal Affairs)
- Parliament

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 53: Number of national dialogues held
Indicator Reference: A4 – G15 – P1 – T1 – I53
DESCRIPTION
Definition: **Clarification** **Computation Formula** Number of national dialogues held
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method 4. Document Review 5. Interviews with key respondents
Data Source: • National Peace Council • Ministries responsible for peace and security affairs (Interior / Home Affairs / Internal Affairs) • Parliament
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: 2. Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

ASPIRATION 5:

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

Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

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

Indicator 54: Proportion of subjects in primary and secondary school curricula with content on indigenous African culture, values and languages

Indicator Reference: A5 – G16 – P1 – T1 – I54

DESCRIPTION

Definition:
This is the ratio of the total number of subjects with contents on indigenous African culture, values and language in primary and secondary schools as a percentage of the total number of subjects offered.

Clarification
The curriculum is made up of subjects. The contend of each subject should be assessed to determine the extent to which the element of African values, culture and language are considered.

The Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 16-25) strongly advocate for the need for African values and ethics be introduced into the school curriculum. This is also corroborated by the Aspiration 5 – 42 of the Agenda 2063.

Computation Formula

$$\frac{\text{Number of subjects with indigenous African culture, values and language}}{\text{Total number of subjects offered}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement
- Percentage

Disaggregated by:
- Level (Primary/Secondary)
- Type of institutions (Public/Private)

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
- Document review
- Interviews
- Surveys
-

Data Source:
- Ministries of Education's reports and surveys
- Ministries responsible for culture and heritage
- National parents and teachers associations
- African Academy of Languages (ACALAN)

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

Reporting Responsibility: Member state,

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
- Variations between country in assessing subjects with content on indigeneous African content.
-

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:
- Training of Member States
- Strengthening of national Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) ecosystems

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

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

Indicator 55: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land.

Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P1 – T1 – I55

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Total number of farmers who are owners or with secure rights to agricultural land relative to the entire agricultural population

Clarification
Ownership could be through inter-generational land inheritance with or without a legal title deed.
Secure rights to the land could be through terminal lease arrangements or outright sale of the land
The agricultural population comprise all persons engaged in full or part time farming

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

Computation Formula

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

Disaggregated by: Sex

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Agricultural surveys and censuses

Data Source:

- Reports of the Ministries of Agriculture
- National Statistical offices

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Every 3-5 years

Reporting responsibility: Member State

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 56: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, region and local bodies

Indicator Reference: A6 – G17 – P1 – T2 – I56

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This indicator, shows relatively the number of women involved in decision making processes at different levels government.

Clarification

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

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

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

Computation Formula

$$\frac{\text{Number of Women – elected or appointed in the legislature or deliberative bodies at regional and local levels where appropriate}}{\text{Total number of persons in the legislature or deliberative body at regional or local level.}} \times 100$$

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

Unit of measurement

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

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

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Administrative data

Data Source:

- Reports of the National Legislatures
- Reports of State Legislatures
- Reports of the Ministries in Charge of Regional and Local Administration
- Ministries of gender
- National Council, think tanks

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 57: Proportion of women and girls subjected to sexual and physical violence
Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P2 – T1 – I57
DESCRIPTION
Definition: This indicator measures the extent to eliminate all forms of gender based violence that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and girls (age 15+). **Clarification :** None **Computation Formula:** number of women and girls reported to have been subjected to sexual and physical violence X 100 Total number of women and girls surveyed
Unit of measurement: Percentage
Disaggregated by: • Intimate partner or non-intimate partner • Location • Public and private life • Age
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : Surveys/ Reports from NGOs or CSOs
Data Source:
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 58 : Proportion of girls and women who have gone undergone Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)
Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P2 – T2 – I58
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Harmful traditional practices are forms of violence which have been committed primarily against girls and women as part of cultural practices, the most common is FGM/C. According to UNFPA, FGM/C is a practice that involves altering or injuring the female genitelia for non-medical reasons and is internationally recognised as a human rights violation. **Clarification** None **Computation Formula** number of females reported to have undergone FGM/C _____ X100 Total number of females surveyed
Unit of measurement • Percentage
Disaggregated by: • Age group • Geographical coverage • Traditional / Religious practices
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : sample surveys
Data Source: Health facilities / CSOs / NGOs/ Child Welfare Offices
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 59: The proportion of children whose births are registered within the first year

Indicator Reference: A6 – G16 – P2 – T3 – I59

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Proportion of children under 1 year of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

Clarification

Birth registration is an official record of a child's existence. The registration of child birth is typically a step towards ensuring the rights of all children. An unregistered child is vulnerable of being denied the rights to an official identity and nationality. Registration of a child is an essential contribution to realising children rights and provides the foundation for ensuring appropriate education, health and labour rights.

Facilities the issue of identity cards, estimation of the population, educational planning in early childhood education etc.

Computation Formula

$$\frac{\text{No. of children (0-1) whose births are registered within the first year}}{\text{Total No. of children aged 0 – 1 years}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Sex and place of birth

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- **Document reviews**
-

Data Source:

- Births registries
- Ministry of Health Reports
- Private maternity health facilities
- Population census
- Population estimates

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

- CRVS is not well developed in most African countries

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

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

Indicator 60: Percentage of Children engaged in Child Labour
Indicator Reference: A1 – G1 – P1 – I60
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Total number of children who are working relative to the total number of children (including those working and not working). **Clarification** According to Article 2 of the Africa Charter on Children rights and welfare of the child, the child means every human being below the age of 18 years. **Computation Formula** $\frac{\text{Total number of children who are working}}{\text{Total number of children}} \times 100$
Unit of measurement: • Person(s)
Disaggregated by: • Age • Sex: • Vulnerability: Vulnerable populations include disabled, LGBT, indigenous people, religious and ethnic minorities
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method: • National Statistical Office • UNICEF data base • ILO database • Ministry of social welfare and community development reports – where applicable
Data Source: • Labour surveys • Agricultural surveys • UNICEF Reports • ILO • Sector Ministry Reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: • Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 61: Percentage of children engaged in child marriages
Indicator Reference: A6 – G18 – P1 – T2 – I61
DESCRIPTION
Definition: Proportion of children under 18 years of age who are married or in a union **Clarification** According to Article 2 of the Africa Charter on rights and welfare of the child, the child means every human being below the age of 18 years. This indicator will track how governments address harmful social and cultural practices such as child marriage that affects the welfare and dignity of the child. Early marriage is a marriage that occurs before the person reaches 18 years, it is a practice where one or both spouses are below the age of 18. **Computation Formula** $\frac{\text{Number of children married under 18 years}}{\text{Total number of children in the population}} \times 100$
Unit of measurement: • Percentage
Disaggregated by: • Sex • Urban / rural •
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection method : • Conducting survey
Data Source: • Reports of the Ministries of Social Welfare and Community Development / CSOs / NGOs
Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting: Annual
Reporting Responsibility: Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 62: Percentage of children who are victims of human trafficking

Indicator Reference: A6 – G18 – P1 – T2 – I62

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Proportion of children who fall victim to the ills of human trafficking

Clarification

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

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

Computation Formula:

$$\frac{\text{No. of children who are victims of human trafficking}}{\text{Total number of children in the population}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

- Number

Disaggregated by:

- Sex
- Age

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Document Reviews
-

Data Source:

- Immigration Reports
- Police Reports
- IOM
- UNODC
- CSOs and NGOs
- Child welfare offices

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

Reporting Responsibility : Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
The data does not take into account victims that were not detected within the national boundary – either being taken out or being brought in.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 63: Level of implementation of the provisions in the African Charter on the Rights of the Youth by Member States

Indicator Reference: A6 – G18 – P1 – T3 – I63

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

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

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Country
- Level of implementation

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Review of legislative records
- Review of Budgets

Data Source:

- Legislative reports
- Reports of ministries responsible for the Youth
- Budget allocations
- Expenditure reports

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

Reporting Responsibility : Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

- According to the definition the country can score 100 percent by signing and ratifying without implementation.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

ASPIRATION 7:

AFRICA AS A STRONG AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PARTNER

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

Agenda 2063			Corresponding SDG Indicator
Priority area	**Target**	**Indicator**	
1. Africa's place in global affairs	National systems or infrastructure for research and development that will contribute to the 1. stock of global intellectual property rights is fully functional	Availability of statistical legislation that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics	17.18.2
		Proportion of funding allocated for the implementation of functional statistical system	17.8.3
		Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics	17.8.1

Indicator 64: Proportion of member states with national legislation on statistics that complies with fundamental principles of official statistics

Indicator Reference: A7 – G19 – P1 – T1 – I64

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

This indicator is defined as the number of countries with national statistical legislations that fully adhereto the fundamental principles of official statistics out of the total number of member states.

global statistical principles and enable efficient and effective coordination of national statistical systems.

Clarification

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

The ten fundamental principles of official statistics are:

1. Relevance, impartiality and equal access: Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

2. Professional standards and ethics: To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

3. Accountability and transparency: To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

4. Prevention of misuse: The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

5. Sources of official statistics: Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

6. Confidentiality: Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

7. Legislation: The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

8. National coordination: Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

9. Use of international standards: The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

10. International cooperation: Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Computation Formula:

$$\frac{\text{No. of countries with national statistical legislations that fully comply}}{\text{Total number of member states}} \times 100$$

Availability (Yes / No) of legislation on statistics

Unit of measurement:

- percentage

Disaggregated by:

- By RECs

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Review of legislative instruments

Data Source:

- Reports of National Statistical Offices
- Legislative Reports

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Periodic

Reporting Responsibility: AUC

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Some countries may not avail the data because they are still in the process of reviewing their legislations

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 65: Proportion of national budget allocated for the implementation of functional statistical system

Indicator Reference: A7 – G19 – P1 – T1 – I65

DESCRIPTION

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

The components of the national budget include:

- Allocations to the National Statistical Services
- Allocations to sector ministries for the collection and storage of administrative data

Allocations of regional and local government authorities for the collection

- of administrative data

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

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

Clarification:
According to the AU decision of ……, member states are required to allocate at least 0.15% of their national budget to their national statistical systems.

Computation:

$$\frac{\text{The total budget allocated to the national statistical system}}{\text{Total national budget}} \times 100$$

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- National level
- Sector Ministry level
- Local government level

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Review of budget / allocations

Data Source:

- Ministry of Finance budgetary allocation documents
- Sector ministries budget allocations
- Regional and local government budgetary allocations
- National parliament

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

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 66: Existence of formal institutional arrangements for the coordination of the compilation of official statistics

Indicator Reference: A7 – G19 – P1 – T1 – I66

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

None

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Ther three components

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method:

- Observation
- Review of reports

Data Source:

- Reports of the National Statistical Office

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting:

- Periodic

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

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

Indicator 67: Proportion of public sector budget funded by national capital markets

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P1 – T1 – I67

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

Total sources of funding obtained from domestic markets for long term debts relative to the size of the national development budget

Clarification

- Long term debts have maturity periods of above 12 months (1 years)
- Long term capital markets comprise the equity (stock) and bond (debt) markets
- For development funding, the debt market is the one with focus on
- The national development budget is the total national budget less recurrent component of the budget

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

Computation Formula:

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

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- Source

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Review of capital market reports

Data Source:

- Capital Market reports
- Central Bank Reports
- Ministry of Finance Reports

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

Frequency of Reporting:

- National: Annual
- Continental/Regional: Biennial

Reporting Responsibility : Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 68: Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P2 – T1 – I68

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

According to OECD, tax revenue is defined as the revenue collected from taxes on income and profits, social security contribution, taxes levied on goods and services, payroll taxes, taxes on the ownership and transfer of property and other taxes. Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP indicates the share of a country's output that is collected by government through taxes.

Clarification

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within a country in a year.

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

Computation Formula:

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

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by: N/a

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Review of Revenue Authority / Ministry of Finance on tax revenues

Data Source:

- National Revenue of Authority Reports
- Ministry of Finance Reports

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

Frequency of Reporting:

- National: Annual
- Continental/Regional: Biennial

Reporting Responsibility: Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 69: Total ODA as a percentage of the national budget

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P3 – T1 – I69

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

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

Clarification

ODA is defined as:

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

Source: OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms [2]

There are three key elements of the ODA architecture :

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

There is an emerging consensus that reliance on ODA by developing countries leads to aid dependency and at times it does not address the national priorities. Aid dependency also comes with conditionalities which could slow the growth potential of the country.

Agenda 2063 FTYIP requires that Member States explore avenues for increased domestic / innovative financing – and minimize dependency on ODA. This indicator will enable Member States to track how far they are succeeding in reducing aid-dependency and hence accelerating their growth potential within the context of the execution of the FTYIP.

Computation Formula:

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

Unit of measurement:

- Percentage

Disaggregated by:

- N/a

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :

- Review of OECD reports
- Review of Ministry of Finance reports
- Review of World Bank Reports

Data Source:

- OECD Publications
- Ministry of Finance publications
- World Bank Publications

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis:

• Annual (on-going)
Frequency of Reporting: • National: Annual • Continental/Regional: Biennial
Reporting Responsibility : Member States
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:

Indicator 70: Resources raised through innovative financing mechanisms as a percentage of national budget

Indicator Reference: A7 – G20 – P3 – T3 – I70

DESCRIPTION

Definition:

According to the World Bank, innovative financing refers to a range of non-traditional mechanisms to raise additional funds for development through innovative projects, micro-contributions, taxes, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and market based financial transactions.

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

Computation Formula

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

Unit of measurement:
- Percentage

Disaggregated by: n/a

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection method :
- Review of Ministry of Finance reports
- Review of World Bank Reports
- Review of Legislative Reports (Committee on Financing)

Data Source:
- Ministry of Finance reports
- World Bank Reports
- Legislative Reports (Committee on Financing)

Frequency and Timing of Data Collection, Analysis: Annual

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

Reporting Responsibility : Member States

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):
The scope of what is innovative financing is vague which will affect the quality of data collection

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: