

Social Policy Framework for Africa – Implementation Strategy Proposal

Introduction:

1. The African Union Commission (AUC) offers Member States this Implementation Plan on how to develop social policy that will assist low income countries in Africa in their efforts to achieve middle income status and effective regional economic integration. The Commission offers this in the spirit of pan-African unity that seeks, through greater regional coordination, the development of the full potential of all people on the continent and their rich natural resources so that they may contribute to well-being and prosperity as equal partners, leaving the scourges of ignorance, disease and poverty behind. Social policies and investments may be precondition for economic policies to be effective. The Commission will offer guidance and best practice and regional lesson learning of effective alignment of social and macro-economic policy. This Implementation Strategy should be read in conjunction with the African Union Social Policy Framework (SPF) for Africa adopted by Heads of Government in January 2009 that was developed through a process of wide consultation across Africa.

Purpose:

2. The Implementation Strategy provides for an African Union Commission social policy role¹ of:
 - a. Building the knowledge base and sharing social policy best practice for Africa, while providing a channel for Member State peer leadership on:
 - i. Progressive social policy for transformation;
 - ii. Country-defined affordable minimum social protection floors;
 - b. Creating low-maintenance mechanisms, fit for purpose, for an AUC enabling role within the principle of subsidiarity to generate regional social policy coherence across Member States that provides the framework for emerging continental integration;
 - c. Building capacity for mutual AUC and Member State monitoring of commitments and progress that will in turn highlight to the world Africa's progress.

Background:

3. The Social Policy Framework has been designed in Africa for Africa It draws on best practices across Africa and learns from experiences elsewhere where these are appropriate. Africa has had many economic and social policies imposed on it by colonialism, post-colonial ideologies and donor agencies. Over recent decades, the doctrines and consensus of the donor community imposed structural adjustment policies. Most recently Africa has suffered from the severe impacts of the global food, fuel and financial crises in an era of unequal incorporation into globalisation. Policies have frequently been adopted by African governments and elites without regard to African shared values, aspirations and needs in which all people are regarded as valued, whatever their culture, gender, ability or age. Economic policies that may

¹ "Regional social policies address issues that require intergovernmental cross-border cooperation on issues of rights, regulation and redistribution in the areas of (a) social sector investments, (b) social issues at a cross-national level and (c) human rights and empowerment. Common positions are also important to strengthen Africa's voice in world affairs and reinforce Africa's role in international decision making" SADC Ministerial Meeting Nov 2006, Johannesburg "Towards an African Regional Social Policy"

enable elites to benefit from global commercial alliances can leave others marginalised with little access to the means to live a life with dignity².

4. The SPF outlines 18 themes, with significant inter-linkages, and 4 additional issues that need to be addressed through appropriate social policy, but, although it offers best practice, it does not prioritise or recommend actions and sequencing to achieve optimal outcomes. This Implementation Strategy sets out the path to doing this.

Social Policy:

5. There are 4 **functions of Social Policy** that are important for achieving progressive development: **Reproduction; Production; Redistribution; and Social Protection**³. Together these can contribute to a dynamic economy, supporting economic growth while increasing participation of all people in generating that growth and benefiting from it with equality of opportunity and relatively low levels of inequality in outcomes⁴. This transformative view of social policy requires that the social dimensions of development are put back centrally in development policy, rather than as a corrective to economic policies. In turn, this requires that capacities for social policy analysis are located at the centre of economic and social planning in Ministries of Finance and Planning Commissions. One of the greatest challenges for Africa is achieving gender equality so that women and girls are equally part of investing in and benefiting from growth. Africa has too much focused on economic growth that has failed to deliver for those with limited assets (social and physical) and has been weakened by the lack of broad human development, which, with raw materials, is Africa's greatest asset. Social policy has tended to be seen as policy for social consumption, not investment. This strategy will redress this failure of vision.
6. Good or transformative social policy in the four areas of Social Policy, with due regard to priorities and sequencing, will enable **positive outcomes** in terms of (i) **mobility and quality of labour (migration)**⁵; (ii) **gender equality**⁶; (iii) **social protection** that prevents inter-generational transmission of poverty; (iv) positive extended **family life**⁷ that sustains Africa's best shared values. These outcomes form a subset of outcomes expected in the Social Policy Framework. The Implementation Strategy offers possible indicators of the success of these outcomes, to be measured through national statistical systems, supported by the Economic Commission for Africa, and monitored by each country as part of the Africa Peer Review Mechanism. The African Union

² See Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

³ Jimi Adesina 2010 in a Background Report for the European Report on Development adds a fifth function of "Social Cohesion & Nation-Building".

⁴ Thandika Mkandawire explains the various theories relating sustainable economic growth to social policy and benefits of redistributive social policy in "Social Policy in a Development Context" UNRISD June 2001

⁵ Mkandawire (2007) shows that *transformative social policy* enhances labour market efficiency and innovation.

⁶ See CEDAW and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

⁷ See ICESCR Article 10.1 recognising the family as "the natural and fundamental group unit of society" and requiring parties to accord it "the widest possible protection and assistance".

Commission will work with Member States to develop an agreed monitoring framework for the various social commitments made by Member States, possibly instituting Independent Monitoring Commissions at national level.

7. **Reproduction** covers the requirements to enable the safe birth of wanted and healthy babies of both sexes; their nurture, health care and early childhood development; basic and continuing education that provides functional literacy and numeracy and the social and technical skills to contribute to production and social organisation; maintaining lifelong health and education of adults and the framework for the next generation of responsible family life; support for those incapacitated temporarily or permanently; and care for those moving out of productivity in old age and terminal care of a life in dignity. For many in Africa, such social policy of reproduction had more positive outcomes a century ago than at present. Too many countries in Africa have been focusing too much on production, neglecting reproduction and pursuing an *apartheid* social policy in which the poor pay for the costs of the social reproduction of labour, often in marginal rural areas that lack services and connectivity, extracting from the poor an unskilled adult workforce for manual labour and the production of raw materials for export, while elites manage the process for their financial benefit.

8. **Production** depends on social relationships between a range of producers and service providers as well as their relationship to resources; their rights and obligations in a context of both association and contract, including commercial and professional associations, trade unions, civil society, political and administrative organisations and their governance and accountability and responsiveness; the capability of organisations and governments to manage these most effectively. It defines the relationship between basic resources, capital and labour to ensure sustainability of their mutual use, including adaptation and resilience in the face of climate change and other exogenous shocks. Colonialism upset earlier settlements between these productive forces and post-colonial regimes extended unbalanced relationships of production. Africa has yet to create new balances for dynamic growth and the ability to negotiate with external forces on equal terms that will further develop its productive capacity. Africa's strong growth averaging 5.6% over the period 2002-2006 was not matched by meaningful employment creation and decent jobs and poverty and inequality reduction (Economic Reports for Africa, 2003-2010)⁸. In the recent externally driven global economic crisis, economic productivity has slowed down and unemployment risen. Reliance needs to shift from low-employment generation natural resource extraction to high-employment labour-intensive manufacturing, agro-industry and service provision, which requires adequate investment in both infrastructure and human capital as well as increasing productivity and incomes in the informal sector⁹.

⁸ Jimi Adesina, in his keynote address at the UN Commission for Social Development on 3rd Feb 2010, highlighted the fragility of the average growth rate of 6% that sub-Sahara Africa experienced in 2006 and 2007 (largely due commodity boom) is being exposed by the decline in demand for the primary commodities on which much of the growth was based. In many cases, the consequences for the poor of resulting state retrenchment in social services is death.

⁹ "Promoting high-level, sustainable and employment friendly growth Should be complemented by bold social policies and social protection instruments that protect and promote the productivity and earning potential of the most vulnerable segments of the population, therefore ensuring that they share

9. **Redistribution** involves the role of government in ensuring equitable opportunities and outcomes. This may involve ensuring a pattern of development that benefits all; or policies which provide a counter-balance to differences in resources or assets due, for example, to location or history. This does not need to involve heavy penalties on those with the skills to maximise their production, but will ensure that all can engage in markets for labour, goods and services to the best of their ability. High inequality globally is associated with higher levels of social problems and affect the quality of life of all, rich and poor. Africa has some of the highest levels of inequality as measured by their Gini coefficient¹⁰. “Poverty is both much higher and much more resistant to growth in Africa than anywhere else” and “growth in most [African] countries for which data are available has at best triggered a less than proportional reduction in headcount poverty. ... In the absence of drivers of growth conducive to poverty reduction, poverty can only be lowered through effective redistributive public policies”¹¹. Excessive redistribution can sap initiative; too little redistribution can exclude many from contributing to growth and innovation. Redistribution of wealth, in a context of opportunity for all, will be assured by increased voice for those with less access to resources. Economic governance has close correlations with other aspects of governance where there is transparent accountability and responsiveness to women and men of all ages, rich and poor.
10. **Social Protection**¹² refers to protective policies and instruments which enhance the capacity of poor and vulnerable people to escape from poverty and enable them to better manage risks and shocks. Social protection as a range of instruments and policies is itself not only about protective safety nets, but also can enhance productivity, reproduction and redistribution. The UN has aligned its concept of a national Social Protection Floor to that of the AU Social Policy Framework, proposing a normative approach towards country-defined and implemented provision of access to basic services and basic income¹³. Social protection includes basic social services, enabling the poor to access basic health, nutrition, education, housing and access a basic income to live a life with dignity¹⁴. Social protection has been critical in the

the dividends of growth” ECA Executive Secretary Janneh at Dialogue of Executive Secretaries, New York 3rd Nov 2010

¹⁰ Gini Coefficients vary across Africa with the worst 5 out of 126 territories with data available being in Africa, with some of the poorest showing less inequality: e.g. CAR 61.3; South Africa 57.8; Zambia 50.8; Nigeria 43.7; Kenya 42.5; Mali 40.1; Egypt 34.4; Ethiopia 30.0; with only the last two being among the 40 least unequal. (Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2007/08). Life expectancy only rose from 50 in 2000 to 52 in 2008 and weight for age malnutrition fell marginally from 28% children under 5 years in 2000 to 25% in 2008, while workers’ remittances plus net FDI and ODA rose from \$25 billion (5+7+13) in 2000 to \$94 billion (20+34+40) in 2008 (ECA & OECD “Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa” 2010).

¹¹ African Economic Outlook 2010 – African Development Bank & OECD p 28

¹² The 2009 AU “Common Position on Social Integration” regards social protection as a critical component of social policy and development, contributing to social integration, reducing inequalities and contributing to enhanced economic growth.

¹³ UN Social Protection Floor Initiative.

¹⁴ The SPF description of social protection arising from the Livingstone processes has since been mirrored by the UN Social Protection Floor concept that expressly cross-references the SPF and asserts that such social protection floors are a “normative approach” rather than a “normative standard” and must be country-defined and the implementation process country-led, also ensuring affordability at the national level.

development of all successful industrialised countries. It has been an important aspect of the poverty reduction and state building agenda in many middle income countries. It has four key components:

- Social assistance, (non-contributory regular and predictable transfers in cash or kind, including public works programmes);
- Contributory Social insurance;
- Setting and enforcing minimum standards for citizens in the workplace;
- Access to social welfare services, including child protection.

11. Social protection is important for inclusive growth, a key response to any economic downturn, to food and climate insecurity and for promoting more inclusive access to basic services. Protecting lives and livelihoods helps ensure that the most vulnerable people are in a better place to contribute to renewed growth when conditions improve. Research undertaken in Africa has found no statistically significant evidence that cash transfers reduce labour market participation overall or induce dependency. In fact, in some contexts they have been found to increase the labour market participation of poor households, help to lessen the burden of childcare responsibilities, and reduce days of work lost due to ill health. Small but reliable income flows can also help poor households to diversify their livelihoods away from farming, and to improve their long-term income generating potential by funding the costs of job seeking, or by allowing them to avoid losing their assets through distress sales or an inability to repay emergency loans in times of economic crisis. The impact of food, fuel and financial crises underscore “the need to strengthen existing national social protection systems and to implement new ones to ensure that all the vulnerable groups are included in mainstream development”¹⁵.

12. Quality reproductive and productive social policy would reduce the need for redistributive social policy and also social protection, although the latter would feed back into quality reproductive social policy by eliminating the inter-generational transmission of poverty. Low investment in reproductive and productive social policy inevitably leads to more need for social protection, making the latter unaffordable. Yet without investment now in social protection, the vicious circle of low investment in reproductive and productive social policy will continue to make poor quality social investment and social protection appear as consumption, which will in turn be resisted by fiscally constrained Ministries of Finance. Countries caught in this negative investment cycle will never graduate to middle income status. Investing in good social policy is an investment in a country’s future economic growth and well-being.

13. The African Union has responsibility to support African governments in handling the many external pressures that seek to extract Africa’s surplus without due regard to the social costs of that extraction. As countries increase their internal economic integration and demand for better goods and services from within the continent, removing barriers of trade, tariffs, and migration, aligning taxation and investment regimes and reducing costs of doing

¹⁵ Economic Report on Africa 2010 – Economic Commission for Africa, p 71

business, there is an inexorable demand for better quality human resources and its flexibility to respond to new opportunities.

14. Lack of regulation and unfair competition will sustain the current “race to the bottom” in which international capital will seek to extract the most at the least cost, maximising the value of their extraction and minimising the reproductive and productive costs to them to the point of unsustainability. National governments, supported by the African Union, are responsible for framing the public space in which social policy is developed and implemented for the benefit of all. The SPF Implementation Plan provides guidelines by which national governments can raise the playing field to a common height and ensure that the terms of extraction of its material wealth adds as much value in Africa as possible without one country being set off against another. Without this guidance each country will develop what in effect is competing and sub-optimal social policy. Social Policy is the responsibility of each Member State, but having good progressive Social Policy across Africa and monitoring its quality and implementation is a regional responsibility.
15. The SPF is intended to guide and assist AU member States in formulating and implementing their own national social policies. It is thus not legally binding and member states can utilize elements of the framework that they deem appropriate and applicable to their country-specific social challenges and situations¹⁶. It is intended to be a guiding framework for developing national social policies where they do not exist and, where they exist, to harmonize them with the SPF and develop country level plans to implement the many commitments that Member States have already made. It offers support for building best practice in social policy advisory input into central Planning Commissions and Finance ministries of Member States.
16. The implementation of social policy remains very much a national prerogative. As with social policy in the European Union, the principle of subsidiarity will apply to social policy in the African Union. Under this principle, the AU’s power to intervene directly in the social development framework of member states is limited and member states are thus allowed to enact measures to meet the requirements of AU’s Social Policy Framework in ways that reflect their institutional and cultural custom and practice, reflecting the realities of national political economy. In effect, this amounts to an acceptance that in the first instance, appropriate social policies should be made at REC or national or sub national level, with the AU only intervening when common objectives cannot be met sufficiently by policies instigated by either the RECs or individual member states.
17. The SPF Implementation Strategy will enable the AU to offer common solutions to all Member States that will encourage internal and external investment, undistorted by differing costs and quality of investment due to unbalanced social policy and so encouraging investment that maximises the development of Africa’s diverse human capacity and rich resources such that Africa becomes a centre for global initiative while not losing its shared values and the cultural diversity that has enabled its peoples to adapt and sustain livelihoods in a range of eco-zones.

¹⁶ SPF document, p. 12

Implementation Strategy:

18. Reproductive Social Policy:

a. Priority Context:

Africa suffers from high maternal mortality, infant mortality and malnutrition. Malnutrition of under-5s has permanent impact on an individual's cognitive development and later malnourishment reduces productivity. Women and children bear the brunt of child care and care of older persons and the sick, which limits their opportunities and contribution. Education provision lacks quality with excessive pupil:teacher ratios in the vital early years, preventing children from acquiring basic literacy and numeracy on which to build, consequently making secondary and tertiary education to have high unit costs because of poor intake.

b. Opportunities:

Women provide the bulk of unpaid care work across Africa, a significant unmeasured "contribution to economic growth, social development and social cohesion" and the costs of care should be spread across society¹⁷. Gender-sensitive budgeting enables assessment of impact of budget allocations and policies on gender equality and women's empowerment. Both explicit and implicit family policies need to be analysed¹⁸. Analysis shows that investing in early education can enable girls, as well as boys, to have good educational outcomes by the time they reach adolescence, encouraging them to stay in schools. Investing in girls has been shown to have exceptional impact on a range of social and economic indicators.

c. Recommendations for Action:

Care work should be made visible in national statistics. Introduce gender budget analysis, backed by sex-disaggregated data and the African Gender & Development Index and share best practice through UNECA. Develop multi-sectoral approaches to changing the life chances for girls. Reach 35 countries by 2012 (and 45 by 2014) that have adopted and are implementing CARMMA (AU Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa).

19. Productive Social Policy:

a. Priority Context:

There are strong political and commercial drivers for regional economic integration that will expand markets and enable African enterprises to compete and obtain returns on their research and development costs and reduce unit costs. More active labour market policies are required that address the rising levels of youth unemployment. Enabling women to access key assets, such as land and finance, can be a major driver of growth and social development¹⁹.

¹⁷: "Combating Poverty & Inequality – Structural change, social policy and politics" UNRISD Flagship Report 2010, p 204

¹⁸ see "Mid Term Review of the Plan of Action on the Family in Africa", AU April 2010

¹⁹ One study in Cote d'Ivoire showed that \$110 increase in men's income was required to achieve the same improvements in children's nutrition and health as achieved by a \$10 increase in women's income. Hoddinott, J & Haddad, L 1995: "Does female income share influence household expenditures? Evidence from Cote d'Ivoire" Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, 57, (1): 77-95.

b. Opportunities:

With increased integration and in order to protect the welfare rights of many migrant workers, the AU and its member states through RECs may in due course establish modalities where every person holding the nationality of a member state shall within the Union have certain rights to move and reside freely within the territory of the member states and be accorded certain portable minimum social welfare and labour rights. This is already happening in the East African Community and to a lesser extent in COMESA.

c. Recommendations for Action:

Increasing collaboration between AU, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank should be encouraged in order to increase capabilities for regional economic integration that is progressively developmental.

20. Redistributive Social Policy:

a. Priority Context:

Inequality in Africa is such that a wealthy elite often benefits from mineral extraction, commodity exports and FDI, reinvesting in property development, land speculation, transport and limited levels of investment in manufacturing. The lack of depth in this market activity questions its internal sustainability that is not driven by global commodity demand, with weak domestic demand. This drives migration and consequent remittances that do generate internal market activity. Progressive taxation reinvested in basic service provision and basic incomes for the poor and vulnerable which can stimulate local market activity and domestic demand as has happened in Brazil, easing the Brazilian economy through the global financial crisis. Redistribution is unlikely to occur where the poor have little voice or representation and state accountability and transparency are low.

b. Opportunities:

AU commitment to strengthen democracy through the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance opens political space that is pre-condition for redistributive social policy. The APRM can provide peer pressure to achieve this.

c. Recommendations for Action:

APRM assessments should analyse the revenue and expenditure base of each country and report on the degree of redistribution that exists. This provides an indicator that can be correlated with economic growth and progress against MDG related indicators.

21. Protective Social Policy:

a. Priority Context:

Ghaida & Klasen in "The Economic & Human Development Costs of Missing the Millennium Development Goal on Gender Equity" estimate that countries that were off-track on that goal would in a single year have between 0.1 & 0.3% lower per capita growth rates and plus 0.1 to 0.4 more children per woman.

Africa's traditional extended family care mechanisms have broken down under the pressures of urbanisation, unemployment and HIV&AIDS and compounded by conflict, population growth and even climate change. Social security has tended to be restricted to a labour aristocracy in formal employment, leaving unprotected the majority who work in the informal sector and agriculture²⁰. Social protection can be transformative in supporting women in bearing the costs of reproduction²¹. Child labour and trafficking of children and women has continued.

b. Opportunities:

Access to basic services and a basic income can increase household and community resilience²². Some social protection measures may involve only reforms such as land registration or reducing barriers to access to micro-finance. Better partnerships between governments and private sector financial institutions (Banks and Insurance Companies) could lead to sharing the development costs and risks for innovative products for poor households against risks of weather and crop failure and health shocks. Subsidised agricultural inputs, such as fertiliser, or access to services may be chosen rather than direct transfers. Cash transfer programmes can impact the chronic poor, older persons and those with disabilities that prevent participation in the labour market. Inter-agency and cross border programmes of child protection and anti-trafficking are needed to protect the most vulnerable.

c. Recommendations for Action:

Each country should, as a matter of priority, define its own Social Protection Floor in terms of access to an agreed level of basic services and income and incorporate this into a national social protection strategy with programmes to deliver on this. Many of the other recommended actions under this Implementation Plan will naturally follow from this process.

Progress Indicators that will confirm evidence that good social policy is being effected in order to achieve these:

22. **General:**

- a. Member States share best practice for social policy advisory capacity in Ministries of Finance and Planning and in sector ministries by end of 2011;
- b. Arrangements for regional social policy analysis and advisory capacity networking, mentoring and lesson learning, linked to African social policy research institutions, instituted by 2012 with 35 countries participating by 2014;

²⁰ See AU Dept for Social Affairs Nov 2010 note on extending social security to the informal sector.

²¹ See ODI 2010 package of resources on gender, risk and social protection on www.odi.org.uk/work/projects

²² Luca Alinovi: paper for European Development Report 2010 on measuring resilience in Kenya, Dakar June 2010

- c. Department of Social Affairs, AUC, establish with technical assistance a database of all social policy commitments noted in the SPF, such as on CARMMA, Maputo Protocol, Decade of Disabled Persons, Ageing, the Family, African Youth Charter, with associated costings and make recommendations of prioritising and sequencing by November 2012, with biannual updates of the database;
- d. Member States commit to developing a monitoring framework by November 2012 for the various social policy commitments made by Member States, allowing for national context, with regular reporting to the biannual meetings of Ministers for Social Development, instituting Independent Monitoring Commissions;
- e. AUC to review the SPF Implementation Strategy in 2014, collaborating with national systems or Independent Monitoring Commissions of civil society, academia and government technical staff, in order to assess the progress made in implementing transformative social policy for social and economic development and its differential impact on the lives of adults, youth and children of both sexes and to propose appropriate next steps;
- f. More than 40 countries ratify the African Peer Review Mechanism by 2013, submitting to the review process, with the APRM expressly addressing SPF Implementation Strategy progress in all its assessments from 2011;
- g. Civil society and academic social policy research institutions agree a mechanism for support of the SPF Implementation Strategy at regional and country level by November 2012;
- h. *New Africa Well-being Index* agreed by 2012 and reported on by 25 countries by 2014 and 35 by 2015;
- i. African Union defines by end of 2011 appropriate goals and targets that align with the SPF and will enable Member States to monitor progress after 2015, replacing the current MDGs and ensuring accountability from all development partners in line with Accra Agenda for Action on Aid Effectiveness;
- j. Member States use national statistical mechanisms to report against SPF Implementation Strategy indicators (35 countries by 2012; 50 by 2014);
- k. Social Policy harmonised in three RECs by 2014, with monitoring mechanisms;
- l. Climate change mitigation and adaptation plans that include poor and marginal households adopted in 35 countries by 2014;

23. Mobility and quality of labour (migration);

- a. Migration Policy Framework for Africa widely adopted (35 countries by 2013; 48 countries by 2015);
- b. African Peer Review Mechanism has clear decent work and vocational skills assessments (used in all Peer Reviews by 2012);
- c. Clear Youth Employment Strategy that is being implemented in 25 countries by 2012 and in 40 countries by 2014;
- d. Decent work, hiring and firing regulations, covering women and youth equally²³, agreed between at least 35 countries by 2014;
- e. Vocational skills register agreed between at least 35 countries by 2014;
- f. On-line jobs advertising available in 50 countries by 2014;

Outcome Indicator:

- g. 35 countries on target by 2012 to ensure all boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling²⁴ and 90% can pass the leaving exam (50 countries by 2015);
- h. Labour productivity increased by 20% in 35 countries by 2014

24. Gender equality;

- a. Ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (35 countries by 2012; 48 countries by 2014);
- b. Ratified African Court for Human Rights that provides access for gender equality test cases (20 countries by 2012; 35 countries by 2014);
- c. African Peer Review Mechanism has clear gender equality assessments (used in all Peer Reviews by 2012);
- d. Member States commit to gender budget analysis reports being made public annually by 25 countries in 2012 (35 countries by 2014);
- e. African Gender & Development Index completed or updated in 40 countries by 2012 and in 45 countries by 2014, including 15 updates;
- f. 35 countries by 2012 (and 45 by 2014) have adopted and are implementing CARMMA, with 50 countries achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2014²⁵;

Outcome Indicators:

²³ c.f. MDG 1 Target 1.B

²⁴ c.f. MDG 2 Target 2.A

²⁵ c.f. MDG 5 Targets 5.A & 5.B

- g. 35 countries on target by 2012 to reduce their 1990 Maternal Mortality ratios by three quarters (40 countries by 2014);
- h. 25 countries on target by 2012 to eliminate gender disparity in secondary education (40 countries by 2014);
- i. Women's rights to land and inheritance reforms giving equal rights to women in 20 countries by 2012 and 30 countries by 2014;

25. Social protection

- a. National social protection policies that cover all categories identified through gender and social exclusion analysis with access to basic services and to basic level of income, in line with the Social Protection Floor approach, defined nationally in 25 countries by 2012 (35 by 2013. 45 by 2014);
- b. Implementation of national coverage social protection programmes that are affordable (25 countries by 2012; 30 countries by 2014);
- c. Common indicators, including cost-benefit, agreed for social protection programmes by 2011 and being collected in 15 countries by 2012 (30 by 2014);
- d. Disability action plans in 25 countries by 2012 (35 by 2014);
- e. African Peer Review Mechanism has clear disability and social protection assessments, including focus on urban slum dwellers²⁶ (used in all Peer Reviews by 2012);
- f. CAADP Pillar 3 and associated national Agriculture and Food Security compacts have clear focus on access to food by 2011;

Outcome Indicator:

- g. 30 countries on target by 2012 to halve their 1990 proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day²⁷ (40 countries by 2014);
- h. 20 countries on target by 2012 to halve their 1990 proportion of people who suffer from hunger²⁸ (30 countries by 2014);
- i. Stunting malnutrition status of under 5's halved in the 25 countries with lowest indicators by 2014;

26. Family:

²⁶ c.f. MDG 7 Target 7.D

²⁷ c.f. MDG 1 Target 1.A; Baseline of 22 countries on target according to UNECA/OECD in African Economic Outlook 2010 Table 4.1

²⁸ c.f. MDG 1 Target 1.C; Baseline of 13 countries on target – "Assessing Progress in Africa toward the MDGs – MDG Report 2010" Annex 4 p 102 from Grebmer et al (2009) "2009 Global Hunger Index" IFPRI & Concern Worldwide.

- a. Agree in 2011 a monitoring and evaluation system for the Plan of Action on the Family in Africa and report against this biannually from 2012 by 35 countries and by 50 countries by 2014;
- b. Traditional authority representatives such as House of Chiefs endorse Social Policy Framework and commit to implementing it within their spheres of influence in 35 countries by 2014;
- c. Violence against women (both domestic and conflict related) addressed in national laws and being implemented in effective judicial processes in 25 countries by 2012 (40 by 2014);
- d. AU policy for older persons implemented in 25 countries by 2012 and 40 countries by 2014 and African Peer Review Mechanism has clear older persons assessments (used in all Peer Reviews by 2012);
- e. Universal access to basic package of health care and to basic education in over 40 countries by 2014;
- f. Women and traditional authorities involved using African Principles for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation in 75% of all peace processes between 2012 & 2014;
- g. 25 countries by 2012 (35 by 2014) have clear legislation and inter-departmental strategies for anti-trafficking and addressing child labour;
- h. 25 countries by 2012 (35 by 2014) adopted and implementing the AU Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention
- i. 25 countries by 2012 (35 by 2014) adopted and implementing the AU Anti-Corruption Charter;
- j. AU Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance ratified by 25 countries by 2014;

Outcome Indicators:

- k. In line with Global Malarial Action Plan, 50% reduction in malarial mortality and morbidity by 2010 and further reduction in malarial morbidity by another 50% by 2015 with near zero mortality for all preventable deaths (on target in 20 countries by 2012 and in 45 countries by 2015);
- l. 30 countries on target by 2012 to reduce by two-thirds their 1990 under-five mortality ratio²⁹ (40 countries by 2014);
- m. HIV new infection rates for both women and men in 35 countries with highest prevalence halved by 2014 from 2005 rates;

²⁹ c.f. MDG 4 Target 4.A; Baseline of 23 countries achieved or on target – African Economic Outlook 2010, Table 4.1, p 60

- n. Percentage of orphans (at least one parent died) in poorest quintile less than 10 percentage points above wealthiest quintile in 40 countries by 2014;
- o. Violent crime halved in 30 countries by 2014;
- p. Participation in All-Africa Games doubled by 2015;