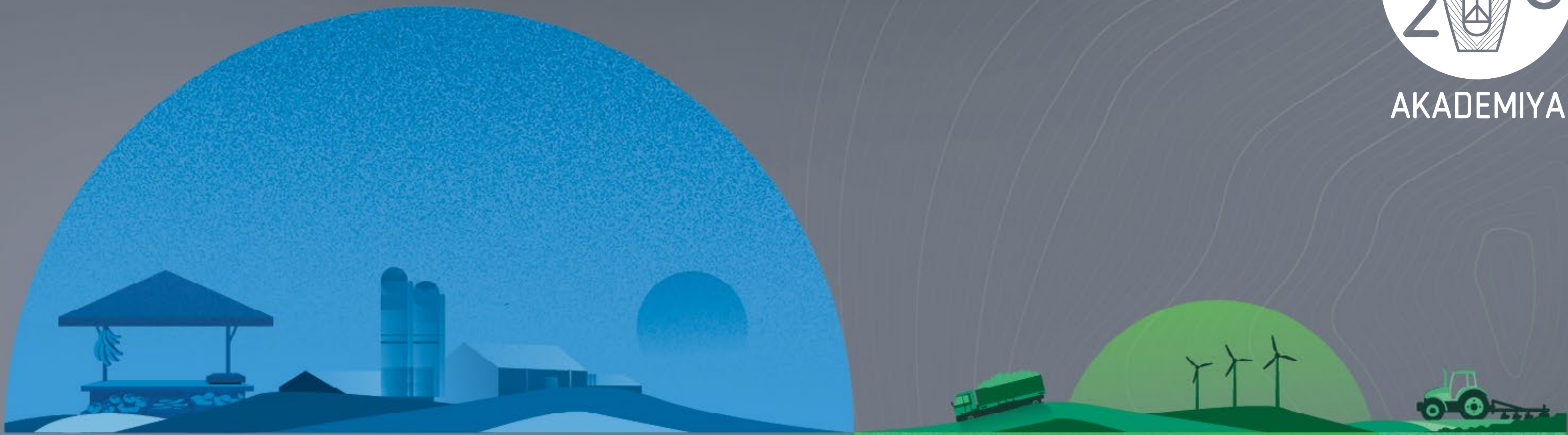
KENYA

AKADEMIYA 2063



Kenya's Projected 2035 Outcomes By Kampala Commitment Area

KAMPALA CAADP SERIES

COUNTRY DIAGNOSTICS

Brochure #7

Kenya's Projected 2035 Outcomes By Kampala Commitment Area

KAMPALA CAADP SERIES: COUNTRY DIAGNOSTICS

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Suggested Citation: Henning, C., J. Ziesmer, M. Tankari, H. Okodua, M. Pene, M.H. Diallo, P. Guthiga, and J. Collins. 2026. *Kenya's Projected 2035 Outcomes By Kampala Commitment Area.* Kampala CAADP Series, Country Diagnostics Brochure #7. Kigali: AKADEMIYA2063. https://doi.org/10.54067/KCSD/Kenya/No.7

This report was produced under AKADEMIYA2063's **Kampala CAADP Series**, an initiative designed to provide a policy deployment package to support the domestication and implementation of the Kampala CAADP Declaration on Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa, adopted by the African Union (AU). This brochure draws on findings from the **Kampala Goals and Milestones Report for Kenya,** part of a series of diagnostic studies conducted in selected countries to support AU Member States and regional economic communities (RECs) in integrating the Declaration into their national and regional agrifood systems investment plans (NASIPs and RASIPs), while promoting best practices in agrifood systems governance.

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Introduction

Recognizing agriculture's vital role in Africa's development, African leaders adopted the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in Maputo, Mozambique, as a continent-wide framework to drive economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve food and nutrition security. In 2014, the Malabo Declaration expanded CAADP, with seven commitments to accelerate agricultural transformation. Over the past two decades, CAADP has elevated the profile of African agriculture, increased political commitment to and investment in the agrifood sector, engaged a broad range of stakeholders, and driven progress in agricultural growth, trade, and poverty reduction. However, the 2023 fourth CAADP Biennial Review found that Africa was not on track to meet all Malabo Declaration goals by 2025.

As the Malabo Declaration expired at the end of 2025, the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment of the African Union Commission and the African Union Development Agency–New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) jointly led the process to develop a post-Malabo CAADP agenda. This work included broad, inclusive regional stakeholder consultations and analysis to guide the development of a robust, evidence-based post-Malabo agenda.

These efforts informed the development of the new CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) and the Kampala CAADP Declaration adopted by African Heads of State and Government in January 2025[1].

Building on its longstanding partnership with the African Union Commission, AKADEMIYA2063 is supporting the domestication and implementation of the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) and the Kampala CAADP Declaration. The Kampala Declaration calls on all Member States and regional economic communities (RECs) across the continent to integrate it into their national and regional agrifood systems investment plans and to adopt best practices in the governance of their agrifood systems. In anticipation of the intensive work required to update, design, and implement evidence-based, country-level national agrifood systems investment plans aligned with the Declaration, AKADEMIYA2063 is conducting a set of three Kampala Declaration diagnostics in selected countries.

[1] CAADP Strategy and Action Plan: 2026-2035 (Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa).
Kampala CAADP Declaration on Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa.

These diagnostics will result in three reports for each country:

- A Kampala Declaration Status Assessment and Profile Report
- A Kampala Declaration Goals and Milestones Report
- A Kampala Declaration Policy and Program Opportunities and Good Practice Report

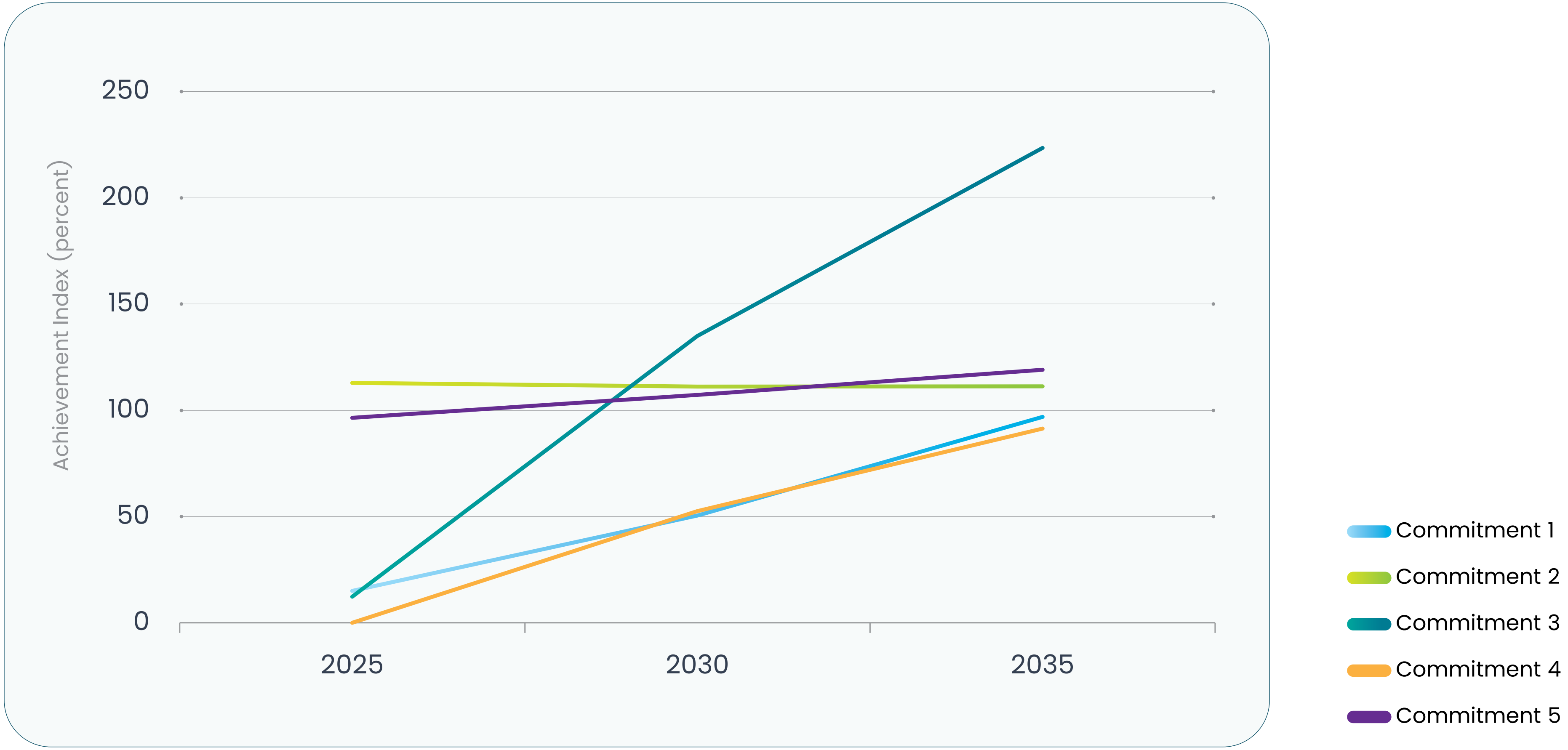
Under the Kampala Declaration Goals and Milestones Report, AKADEMIYA2063 conducts an ex-ante analysis of progress toward intermediate targets necessary for a country to achieve the Kampala Declaration commitments on agrifood system transformation. Different scenarios—including a continuation of current trends and reallocation of public expenditure priorities consistent with the Kampala Declaration—are formulated, and their prospects are examined with regard to achieving the national and continental development goals and milestones under the Kampala Declaration. Such analyses will serve as important input for investment planning and for identifying intermediate milestones that a country must meet and actions it must take to achieve the Kampala Declaration's agrifood systems transformation goals and targets.

This brochure assesses Kenya's projected 2035 outcomes by Kampala commitment area, drawing on findings from the Kampala Goals and Milestones Report for Kenya.

Kenya's Projected 2035 Outcomes by Kampala Commitment Area

The six charts from Figure 1 to Figure 6 show the progress toward realizing the Kampala Declaration commitment goals and targets by 2035 through the policy and expenditure priorities under the KPRN scenario, which seeks to maximize poverty reduction and achievement of food and nutrition security. Figure 1 shows an overview of progress toward Kampala Declaration commitments 1 to 5 estimated under this policy scenario. With the policy priorities and expenditure allocations specified under the KPRN scenario, Kenya realizes the overarching goals under commitment 2 on finance and investment, commitment 3 on food security and nutrition, and commitment 5 on resilience. However, it has the furthest road to travel to achieve commitment 1 on intensifying sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade, and commitment 4 on halving poverty. However, for both these lagging commitments, Kenya, under the K-PRN scenario, makes sufficient progress to nearly meet the commitments by 2035.

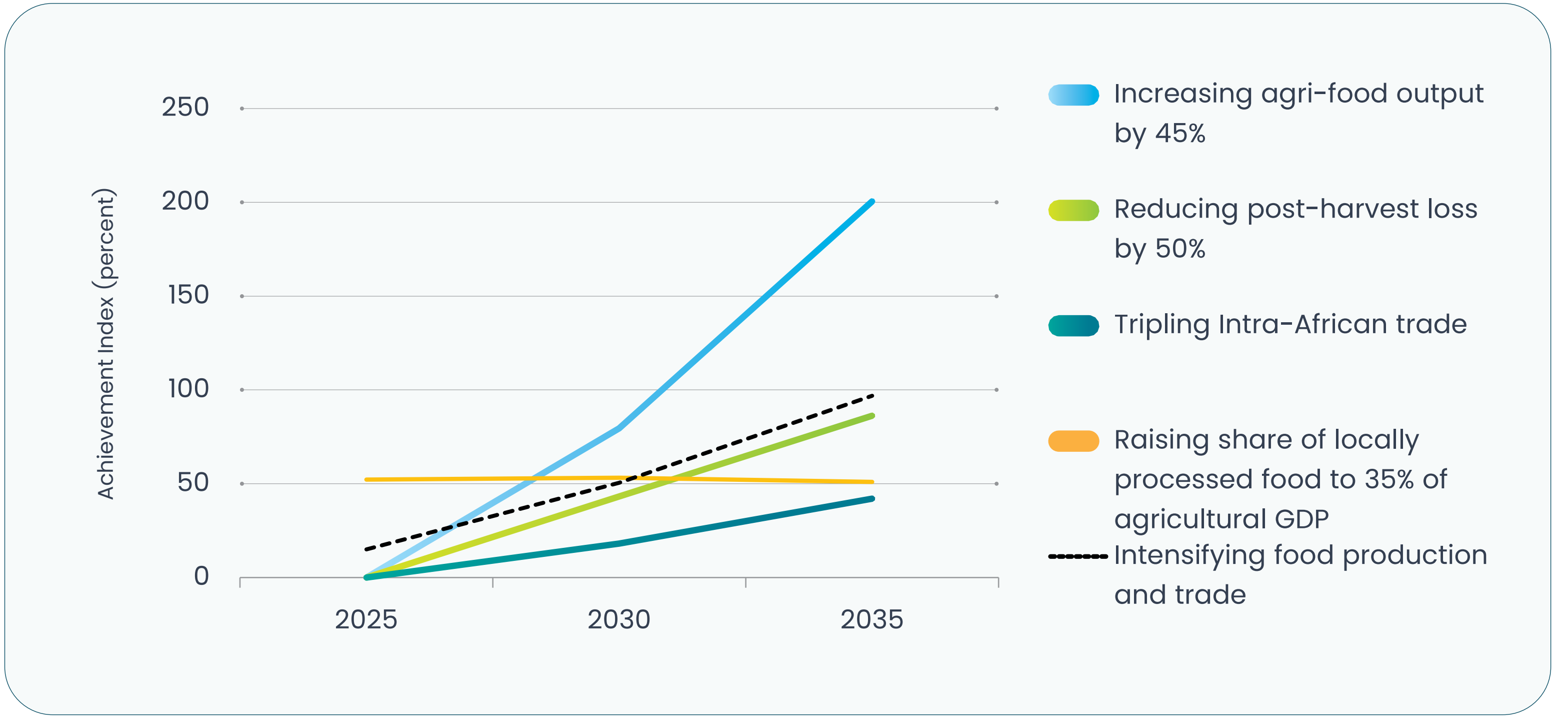
Figure 1 Overview of Kenya's progress toward achieving the Kampala Declaration commitments under the KPRN scenario



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN—Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario.*
The Kampala Declaration commitments are 1: Intensify sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade; 2: Boost investment and financing for accelerated agrifood systems transformation; 3: Ensure food and nutrition security; 4: Advance inclusivity and equitable livelihoods; and 5: Build resilient agrifood systems.

Progress toward reaching the specific targets under commitment 1 on intensifying sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade is relatively good, but mixed (Figure 2). The target to increase agrifood output by 45 percent is far exceeded, and the target to reduce post-harvest losses by 50 percent is nearly achieved. However, the target to triple intra-African agricultural trade is less than half achieved, and no noticeable progress is expected on raising the share of locally processed food to 35 percent of agricultural GDP.

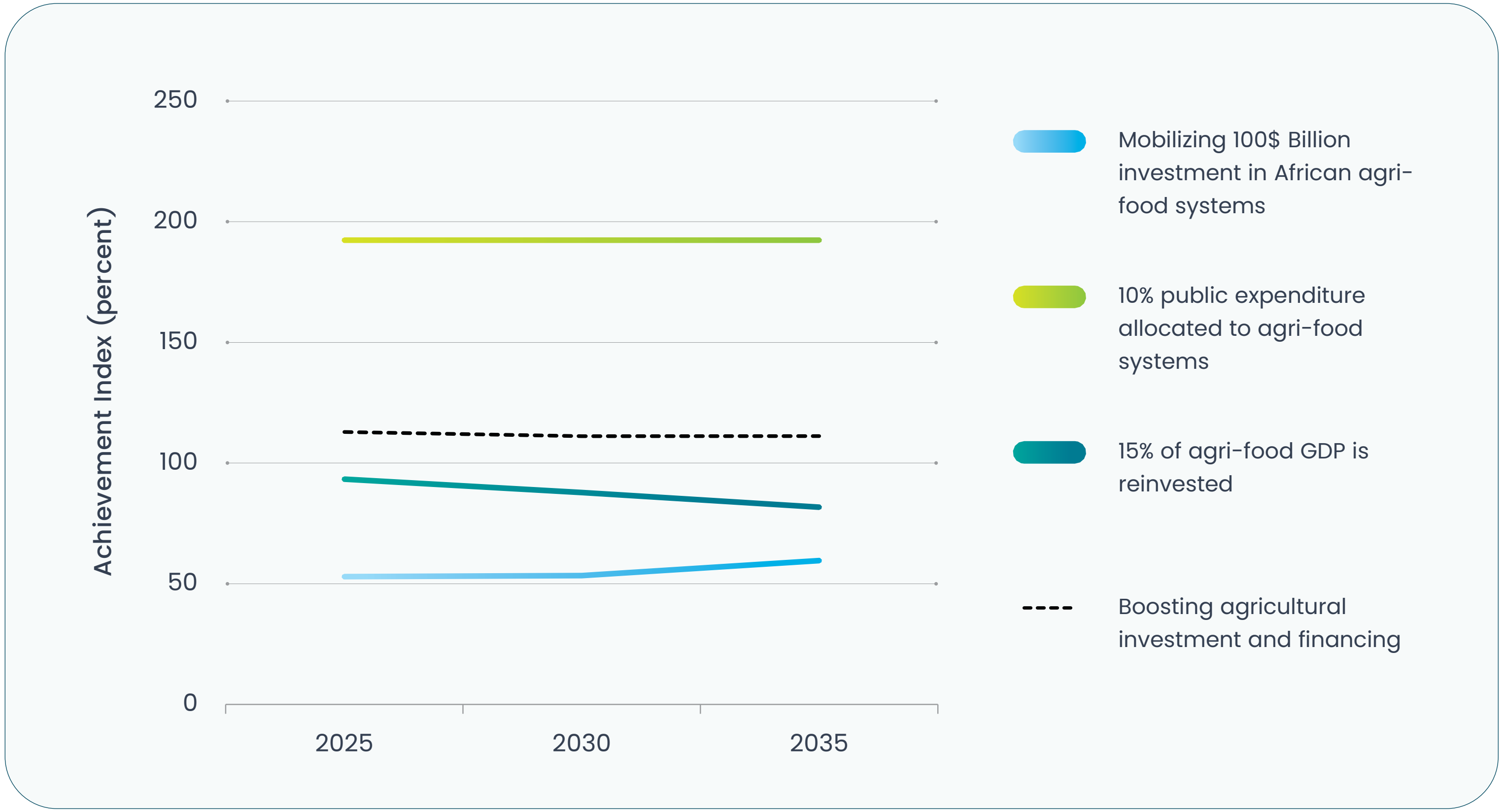
Figure 2 Progress in Kenya under the KPRN scenario toward achieving Kampala Declaration commitment 1 on intensifying sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN = Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario.*

Under commitment 2 on increased investment and financing for agrifood systems transformation, the level of required PAE significantly exceeds the target of 10 percent throughout (Figure 3). Over time, the required optimal level of agrifood GDP to be reinvested falls slightly below the 15 percent target. Also, Kenya's contribution to meeting the overall Africa-wide commitment of raising investments in the agrifood system to USD 100 billion is only around 60 percent achieved.

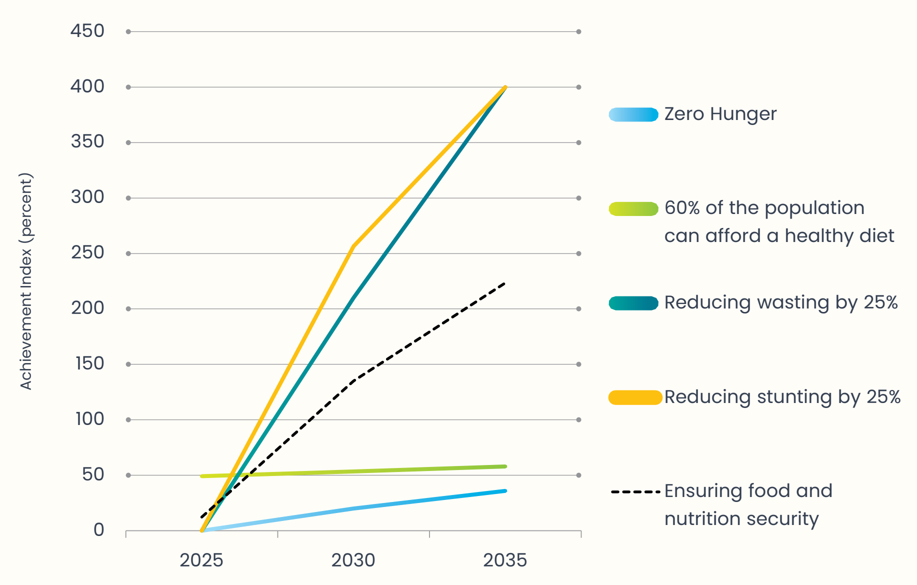
Figure 3 Progress in Kenya under the KPRN scenario toward achieving Kampala Declaration commitment 2 on boosting investment and financing for agrifood systems



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN = Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario.*

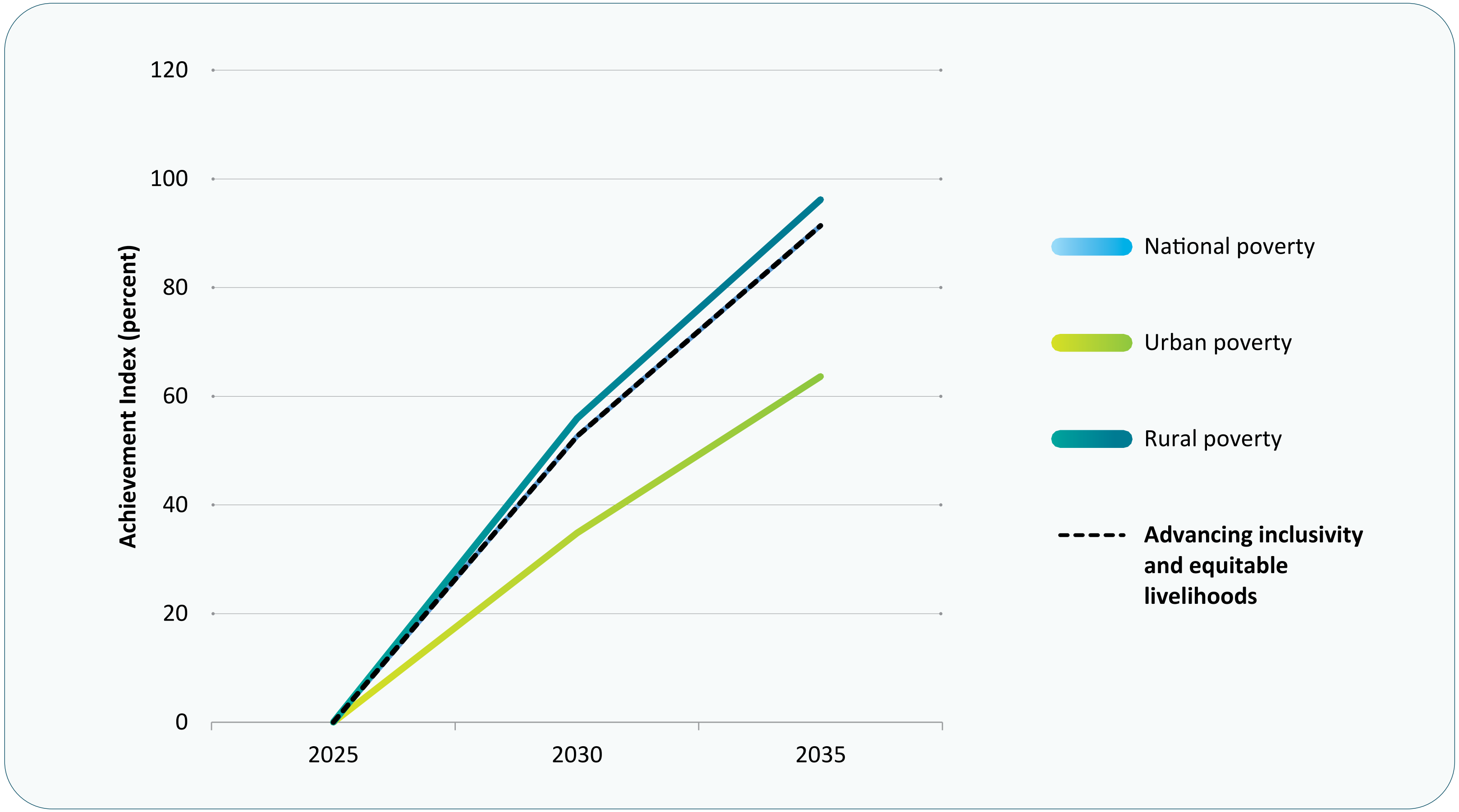
Kenya also achieves a relatively strong performance toward reaching the targets under commitment 3 on ensuring food and nutrition security, as well as under commitment 4 on advancing inclusivity and equitable livelihoods, and commitment 5 on building resilient agrifood systems. Under commitment 3, the targets to eliminate undernourishment and ensure that 60 percent of the population can afford a healthy diet are not achieved, but the child stunting and wasting targets are exceeded (Figure 4). The target of halving poverty under commitment 4 is around 90 percent achieved by 2035. Finally, the target of ensuring that 40 percent of households are resilient to shocks by 2035 under commitment 5 is achieved in rural areas and exceeded at the national level and in urban areas (Figure 6).

Figure 4 Progress in Kenya under the KPRN scenario toward achieving Kampala Declaration commitment 3 on ensuring food and nutrition security



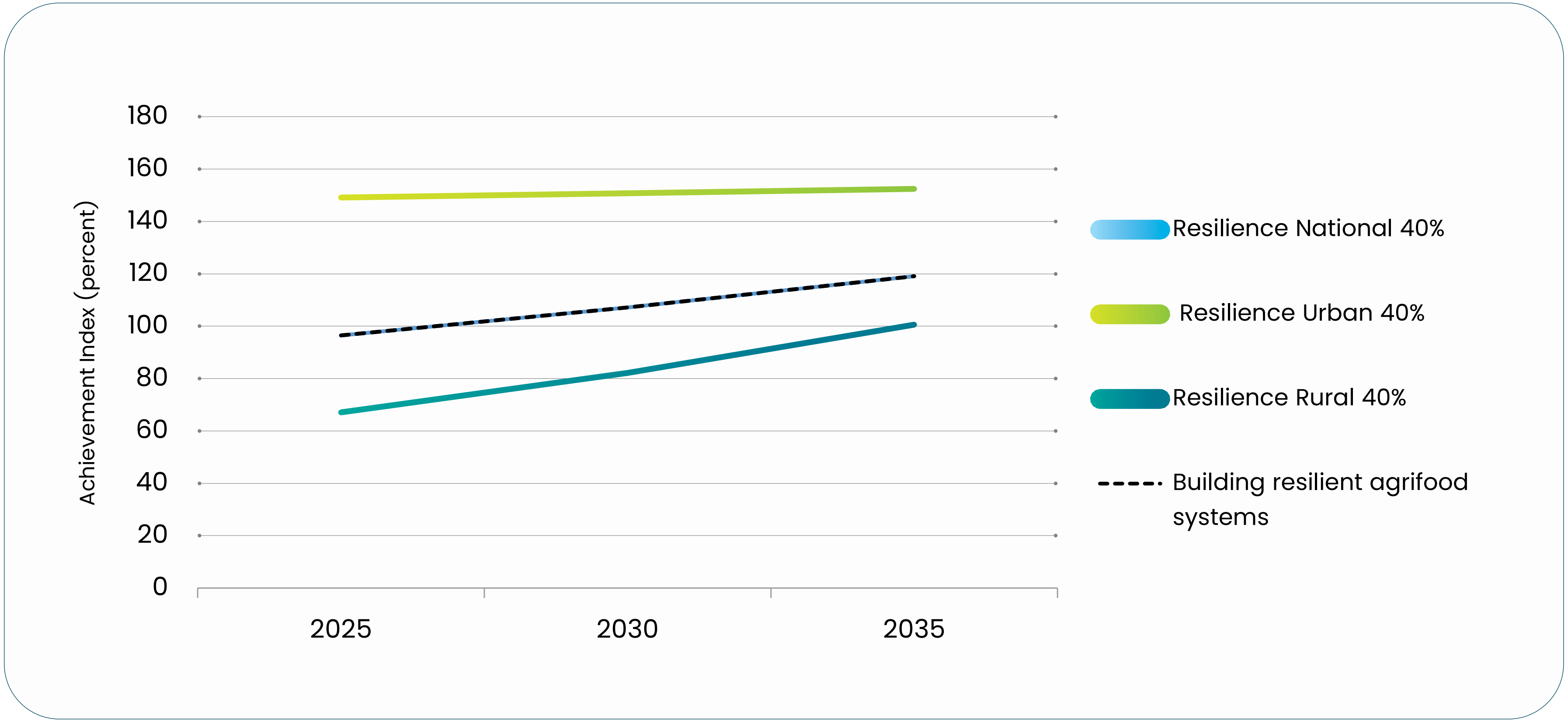
Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN = Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario.*

Figure 5 Progress in Kenya under the KPRN scenario toward achieving Kampala Declaration commitment 4 on advancing inclusivity and equitable livelihoods



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN = Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario.*
The Achievement Index values of the overall commitment of advancing inclusivity and equitable livelihoods are the same as those of halving the national poverty target.

Figure 6 Progress in Kenya under the KPRN scenario toward achieving Kampala Declaration commitment 5 on building resilient agrifood systems



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN = Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario.*
The Achievement Index values of the overall commitment of building resilient agrifood systems are the same as those of the national resilience target.

Table 1 summarizes the trajectories of Kenya achieving the Kampala Declaration goals and targets for each commitment area by 2035 under the KPRN, KCTA, and KLFS scenarios. The first column lists the targets as defined in the Kampala Declaration. The remaining columns list the outcomes by 2035 for each individual target under the different scenarios, including under current trends for Kenya.

Table 1 Estimated Kampala Declaration target achievement levels for Kenya by 2035 under alternative scenarios

Commitment	Target	Kampala Commitment Target	Kenya Current Trends	KPRN Scenario	KCTA Scenario	KLFS Scenario
1. Intensify sustainable food production, agro-industrialization, and trade	Agri-food output growth	45%	50%	90%	91%	74%
	Post-harvest loss reduction	-50%	−39%	−43%	-40%	-36%
	Intra-African trade	300%	150%	184%	187%	168%
	Share of locally processed food	35%	24%	18%	16%	21%

Table 1 Continued

Commitment	Target	Kampala Commitment Target	Kenya Current Trends	KPRN Scenario	KCTA Scenario	KLFS Scenario
2. Boost investment and financing for accelerated agrifood systems transformation	Total annual additional investments (in share of AgGDP)	2.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	PAE share	10%	5%	20%	22%	9%
	Reinvested AgGDP	15%	11%	12%	13%	12%
3. Ensure food and nutrition security	Undernourishment	0%	21%	18%	18%	19%
	Affordable healthy diet	60%	32%	35%	35%	34%
	Wasting reduction	-25%	−66%	−100%	-97%	-94%
	Stunting reduction	-25%	−79%	−100%	−100%	-100%

Table 1 Continued

Commitment	Target	Kampala Commitment Target	Kenya Current Trends	KPRN Scenario	KCTA Scenario	KLFS Scenario
4. Advance inclusivity and equitable livelihoods	Poverty headcount	-50%	−23%	−46%	−46%	-38%
5. Build resilient agrifood systems	National share of resilient households	40%	42%	48%	48%	46%
	Rural resilient households	40%	34%	40%	40%	37%
	Urban resilient households	40%	60%	60%	61%	61%

Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN Scenario = "Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario." KCTA Scenario = "Kampala Declaration Country Target Alignment scenario." KLFS Scenario = "Kampala Declaration Limited Fiscal Space scenario. AgGDP = "Agricultural Gross Domestic Product."*

In the case of the first target of increasing agrifood output by 45 percent by 2035, Kenya is already on track to exceed that level under current trends, with a 50 percent increase in agrifood output. Under the policy and expenditure priorities identified under the KPRN and KCTA scenarios, agrifood output growth reaches two times the target level. The achievement level is slightly lower under the KLFS scenario, reflecting the reality of space restrictions for budget reallocation. The level of realization of the target for the share of locally processed food reaches around 70 percent—corresponding to a share of 24 percent versus the 35 percent target—under current trends, but falls to about 50 percent under the KPRN and KCTA scenarios, due to the strong agrifood output growth observed under those scenarios, as processing will lag behind the production increases.

Kenya is not on track to achieve the remaining targets of this first commitment, under current trends. Its achievement level in the case of post-harvest loss reduction is around 80 percent of the target. This level barely changes under the various scenarios. For intra-African trade, Kenya would achieve only 50 percent of the target under current trends. The outcome improves to a maximum of 60 percent of the target under the optimal scenarios.

With respect to commitment 2 and its finance and investment goals, as noted earlier, we translate the continental target of mobilizing an additional USD 100 billion in agrifood investments to a national target of mobilizing investments equal to 2.4 percent of national agricultural GDP annually, based on the share of the required investments in Africa's total agricultural GDP. Under Kenya's current trends, the level of agrifood investment resulting from the identified policy and expenditure priorities amounts to 1.25 percent of agricultural GDP annually, just over half of the target. Under the various scenarios, the share reaches between 1.28 and 1.54 percent annually.

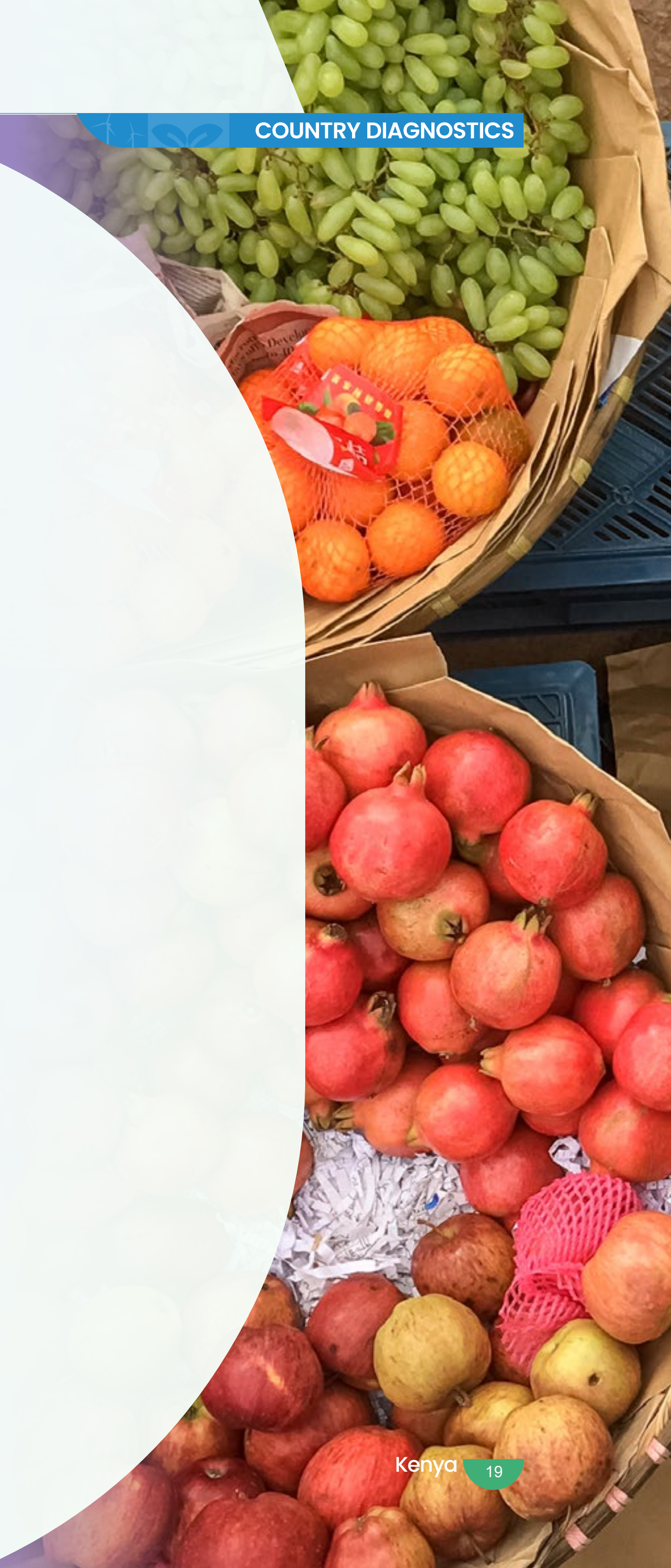
Under the best-case scenario of policy and expenditure priorities, Kenya's rate of undernourishment in 2035 hovers around 18%.

The above target measures Kenya's contribution to the Africa-wide target of achieving total agrifood investment of USD 100 billion annually. The other two targets under the finance and investment commitment are the usual 10 percent share of the agrifood sector in total public expenditure and the new target of reinvesting 15 percent of agrifood GDP. With respect to the agrifood expenditure share, Kenya realizes only 50 percent of the target with a PAE share of 5 percent. A PAE share of around 20 percent is required to implement the policy and expenditure priorities specified under the KPRN and KCTA scenarios. The PAE share in the KLFS scenario with constrained budget reallocation is 9 percent, essentially the same as the Kampala Declaration target.

In the poverty and nutrition security commitment area, commitment 3, the first target is to achieve zero percent undernourishment. Under current trends, Kenya will reduce the rate of undernourishment to slightly more than 21 percent. Under the best-case scenario of policy and expenditure priorities as specified under the KPRN scenario, the rate of undernourishment in 2035 hovers around 18 percent.

The second target under this commitment area is to ensure that 60 percent of households can afford a healthy diet. Under current trends, Kenya achieves half of that level by 2035, an outcome which improves only marginally under the other scenarios.

Regarding the target of reducing the levels of wasting and stunting among children by 25 percent by 2035, Kenya is on track under current trends to exceed these targets by factors of 2.5 to 3.0, respectively.



With the adoption of the policy and expenditure priorities identified under the KPRN and KCTA scenarios, the country achieves reduction rates nearing 100 percent, essentially eliminating child wasting and stunting.

Regarding commitment 4 on inclusive and equitable livelihoods, the target of reducing poverty by 50 percent by 2035 is achieved only halfway, with a 23 percent reduction under current trends. With the suggested policy and expenditure priorities under the alternative scenarios, poverty levels will be cut by more than 45 percent, or more than 90 percent of the Kampala Declaration target. The level of achievement falls slightly below the K-LFS scenario due to constraints on budget reallocations.

The last commitment, the fifth, lays out the Kampala Declaration ambitions in the area of resilience. Because the Declaration does not provide a measure for household resilience, the analysis defines resilient households as those at or above 140 percent of the food expenditure level corresponding to the national food poverty threshold. This threshold is calculated based on the cost of obtaining sufficient energy intake. Based on that definition, Kenya is on track to meet the household resilience target and even exceeds it under the alternative policy and expenditure priority scenarios.

From the above trajectories, it is evident that Kenya cannot rely on economic growth alone to significantly reduce the current levels of undernourishment, except in the case of wasting and stunting. In the next section, opportunities to complement growth policies with targeted transfers, more conducive trade regimes, and improved agrifood sector governance to enhance poverty and nutrition outcomes are examined.

Opportunities to Enhance Outcomes through Income Transfers, Enhanced Trade Regimes, and Improved Governance

Broad and accelerated economic growth remains the most effective way for Kenya to achieve the Kampala Declaration commitments. The economic growth-focused pathway may, however, take considerable time and still leave out large portions of Kenyan society. Fortunately, it is possible to boost the pace and inclusive nature of progress toward these ambitions.

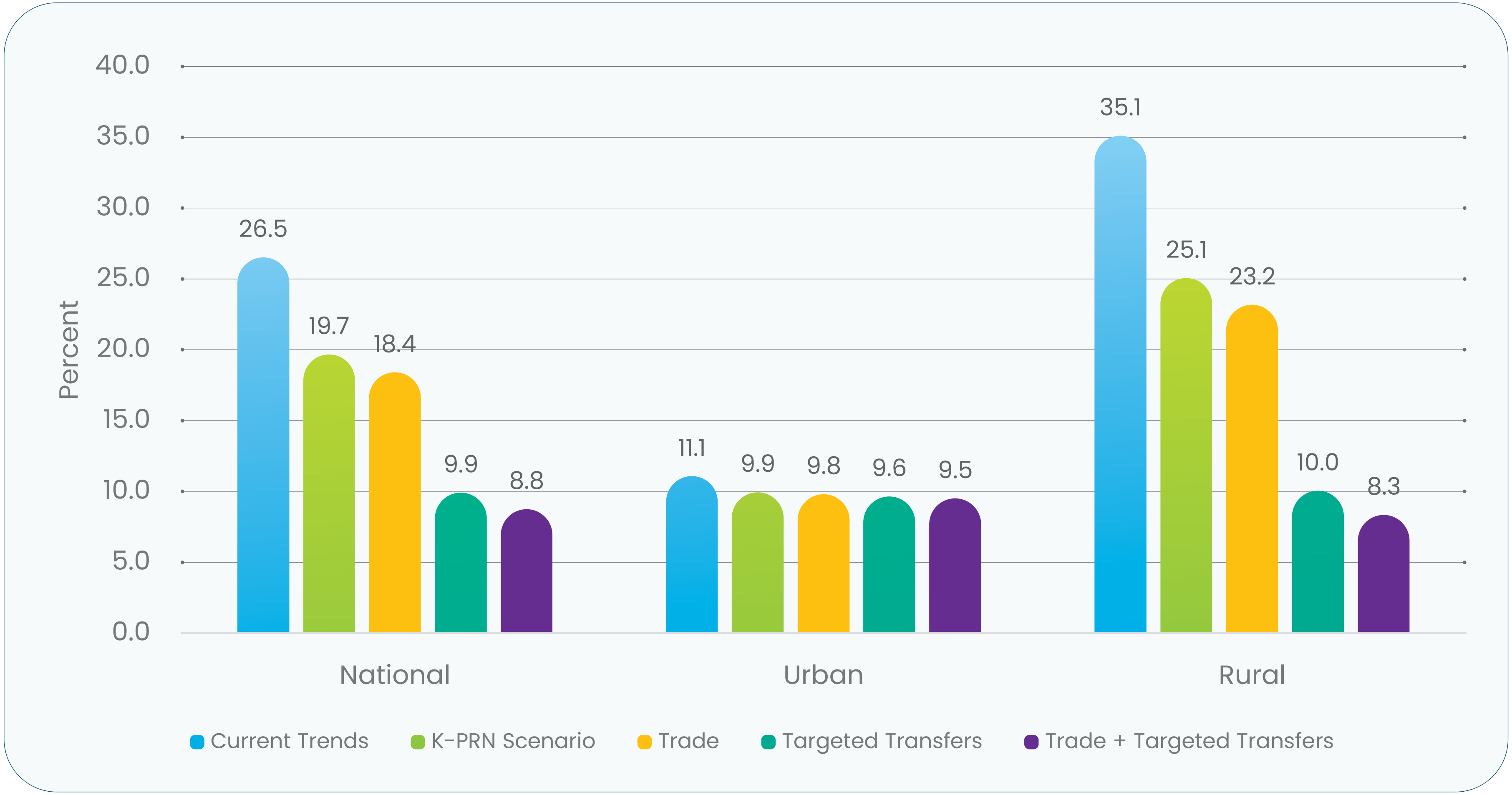
Income transfers provide the most effective avenue to augment the impact of economic growth in the short term. Policy and institutional reforms that do not require large expenditure efforts but stimulate broad-based growth in the medium to long term provide additional avenues. These include reforms to improve trade regimes in order to reduce costs and increase competitiveness. They also include the adoption and deepening of mutual accountability processes through robust evidence-based and inclusive review practices.

Figure 7, Figure 8, and Figure 9 illustrate the additional benefit of coupling increased investment and other interventions to increase economic growth in the agrifood sector with targeted safety net policies and improved trade regimes. The added value of embracing effective mutual accountability processes is shown in Figure 10 These results are based on budget-neutral transfers to the poorest rural and urban households that are funded from taxes levied on higher-income households. The total transfer envelope is capped at no more than 2 percent of GDP. The level of tax rates is calculated as that which maximizes the achievement of the Kampala Declaration goals above the levels realized under the KPRN scenario.

Additional adoption of income transfers and improved trade regimes—The cost of targeted per capita transfers of about USD 120 per year to poor households is met through per capita annual taxes of about USD 135 for the richest rural households and USD 245 for the richest rural urban households. The transfers raise the per capita income of the poorest urban households by 22 percent and that of the poorest rural households by 34 percent above their 2021 incomes. The applied tax rates are equal to approximately 3.5 and 4.9 percent, respectively, of the 2021 incomes of the richest rural and urban households. These are maximum rates of taxation because the amount of transfer is held fixed while incomes for rich households grow over the 10-year period.

Figure 7 shows the poverty headcount rates for Kenya by 2035 under various policy scenarios without and with targeted safety net policies and improved trade regimes. Under current trends and the KPRN scenario, poverty levels decline nationally to roughly 26 percent and 20 percent, respectively, from today's level of 36 percent. With the addition of an improved trade regime, further small declines in poverty levels are achieved. The largest declines are seen with the addition of targeted income transfers. Most of the decline in poverty from targeted transfers is concentrated among rural households.

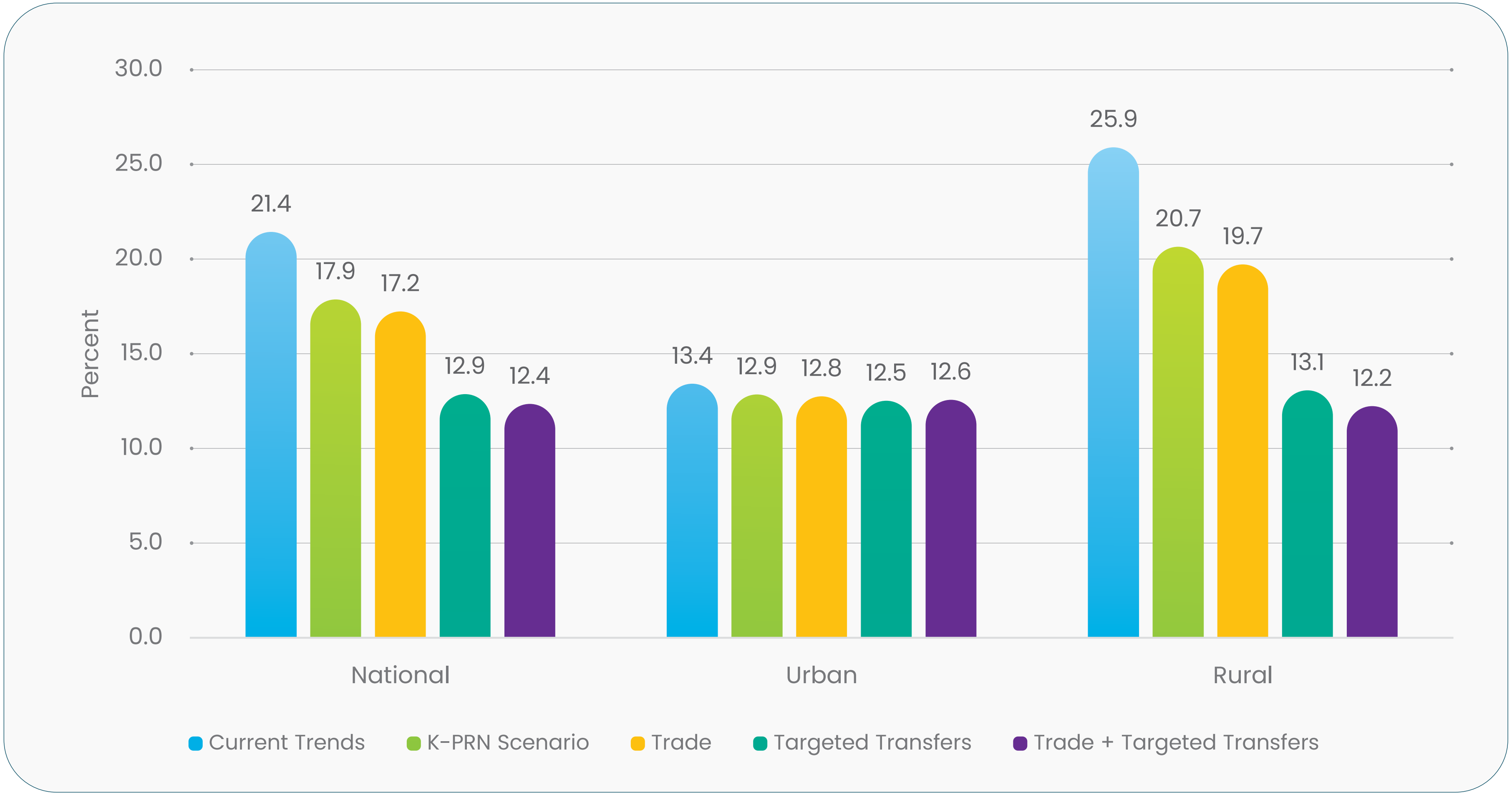
Figure 7 Poverty outcomes in Kenya under economic growth investments, plus transfers and enhanced trade regimes



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN Scenario = "Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario." Values represent projected poverty headcount ratios in 2035 under various policy scenarios.*

Figure 8 and Figure 9 present progress toward nutrition goals in terms of changes in undernourishment rates and the share of the population able to afford a healthy diet under these expanded policy scenarios. As with poverty, goal achievement, as reflected in the reduction of undernourishment, is markedly improved by targeted transfers and improved trade regimes (Figure 10). The national undernourishment level declines by nearly half, from 21 percent under current trends to 12 percent under a combination of targeted transfers and improved trade regimes. This policy mix in particular advances the equity agenda, with a considerable decline in undernourishment among rural households. The 2035 rate of undernourishment in rural areas under current trends is as high as twice the rate observed in urban areas, 26 percent versus 13 percent. With the adoption of effective transfer and trading policies, the rural and urban undernourishment rates both hover around 12 percent.

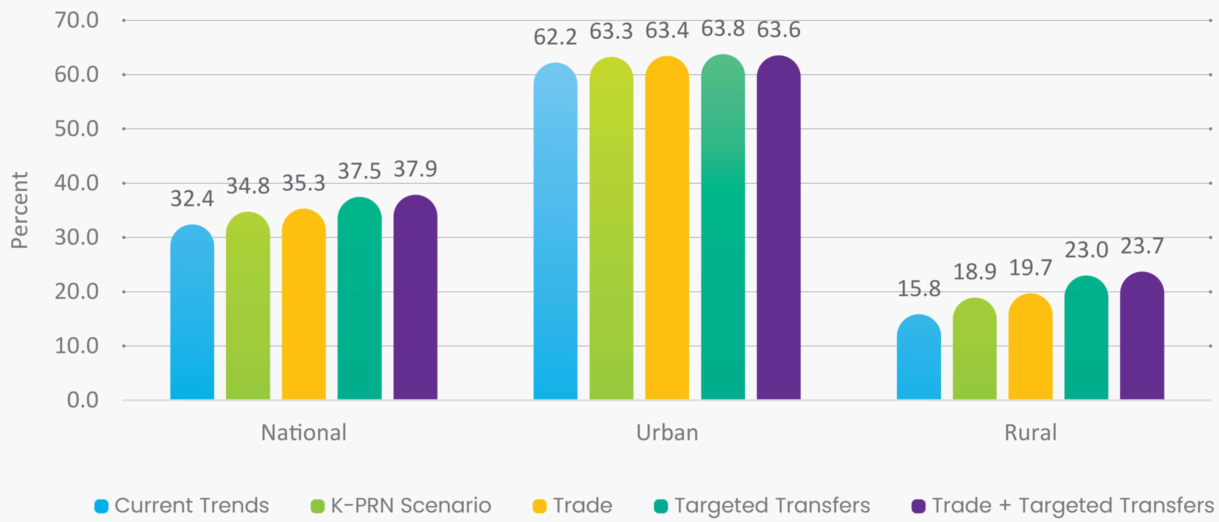
Figure 8 Undernourishment outcomes in Kenya under economic growth investments plus transfers and enhanced trade regimes



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN Scenario = "Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario." Values represent the projected prevalence of undernourishment in 2035 under various policy scenarios.*

Targeted transfers and improved trade regimes also increase the share of households that can afford a healthy diet, albeit to a lesser degree than is the case for both the poverty and undernourishment goals (Figure 9). The national share of households that can afford a healthy diet rises by about 10 percent, driven by a more than 50 percent increase in the share of rural households that can afford such diets. The share of urban households able to access a healthy diet remains generally unchanged.

Figure 9 Healthy diet affordability outcomes for the Kenyan population under economic growth investments plus transfers and enhanced trade regimes



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN Scenario = "Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario." Values represent the projected share of the population able to afford a healthy diet in 2035 under various policy scenarios.*

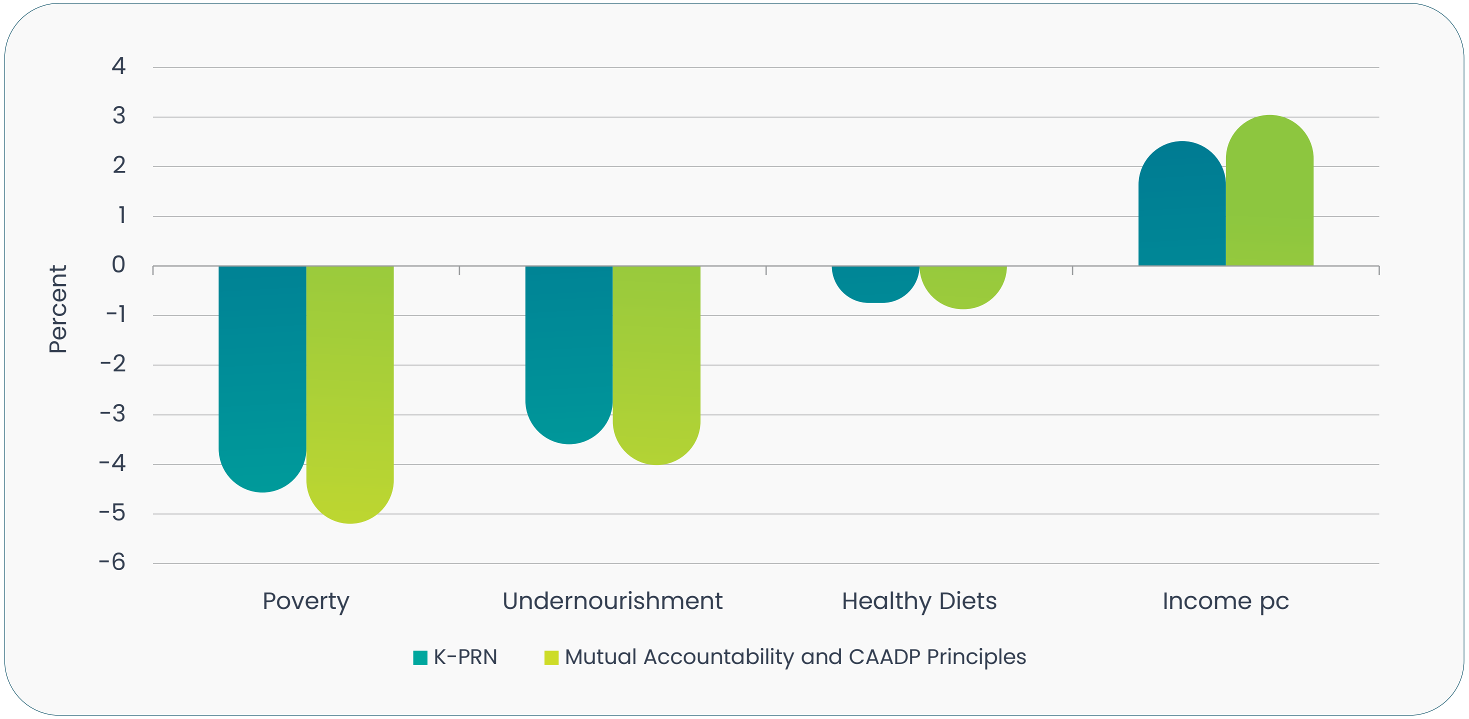
Overall, the results show that targeted transfers and an improved trading environment are effective complements to economic growth-oriented policies. Their addition to the policy mix substantially improves poverty and nutrition outcomes, particularly in rural areas, while only modestly constraining the income growth of rich households.

However, benefits from targeted transfers depend on continuous financing. Unlike productivity-driven growth, transfers do not generate self-sustaining improvement unless they are sustained.

It should also be noted that the dynamic effects of targeted transfers, e.g., improved education and health of children lifted out of poverty, are not captured in the present model but would likely amplify long-term benefits. The political feasibility of any targeted income transfer scheme remains a challenge, particularly in designing transparent, appropriately and accurately targeted, and sustainably funded operations.

Adoption of mutual accountability processes under the CAADP principles—Systemic, enhanced review, and mutual accountability processes have been a major innovation under the Maputo and Malabo CAADP agendas, as reflected in the large number of countries implementing operational agrifood sector joint sector reviews and regularly participating in the continent-wide Biennial Review process. Figure 10 shows the additional benefits of embracing robust mutual accountability processes as part of the Kampala Declaration agenda. These processes include adopting evidence-based policy design and execution, effective review practices, better coordination among ministries and agencies, broader stakeholder participation, and more effective policy implementation learning.

Figure 10 Annual pace of poverty and nutrition progress in Kenya under economic growth investments plus improved mutual accountability



Source: *Analysis by authors.*
Note: *KPRN Scenario = "Kampala Declaration Poverty Reduction and Nutrition scenario." "Income pc" = Per capita income. "Poverty" = national poverty headcount ratio; "Undernourishment" = population prevalence of undernourishment; "Healthy Diets" = share of the population unable to afford a healthy diet. Values represent annual rates of change in key outcomes under each scenario, 2025–2035.*

Moving in that direction noticeably accelerates Kenya's progress toward achieving the Kampala Declaration commitments. The annual rate of poverty reduction accelerates by 0.6 percentage points per year, compared to the pace under the KPRN scenario, translating into around 6 percent improvement by 2035. Undernourishment decreases by an additional 0.4 percentage points per year, or around 4 percent over the decade. Per capita income growth accelerates by 0.5 percentage points annually, translating into 5 percent higher per capita incomes by 2035. Finally, the pace of decline of the share of the population unable to afford a healthy diet also accelerates, albeit only slightly, at around 1 percent annually over the decade.

Conclusion

The analysis shows that broad and accelerated economic growth remains the most effective pathway for Kenya to achieve the Kampala Declaration commitments. Under the alternative scenarios, Kenya nearly eliminates child wasting and stunting, achieves more than 90 percent of the poverty reduction target, and exceeds the household resilience target.

While broad-based economic growth remains the most effective driver of progress, the findings demonstrate that growth alone is unlikely to sufficiently reduce poverty and undernourishment or ensure that benefits reach vulnerable populations. Several key policy priorities emerge. In addition to sustaining growth-oriented investments, Kenya can accelerate progress through targeted income transfer programs, reforms that improve the trade environment and competitiveness, and strengthened governance of the agrifood sector. The analysis also underscores the importance of mutual accountability processes and evidence-based policy review mechanisms to support effective implementation. Taken together, these measures offer a pathway to make growth more inclusive, improve nutrition and livelihood outcomes, and strengthen resilience, thereby accelerating progress toward the Kampala Declaration ambitions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Kampala diagnostics work conducted in Kenya was generously supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the funders.

ABOUT AKADEMIYA2063

AKADEMIYA2063 is a pan-African non-profit research organization with headquarters in Kigali, Rwanda, and a regional office in Dakar, Senegal. Inspired by the ambitions of Agenda 2063 and grounded in the recognition of the central importance of strong knowledge and evidence systems, the vision of AKADEMIYA2063 is an Africa with the expertise we need for the Africa we want. This expertise must be responsive to the continent's needs for data and analysis to ensure high-quality policy design and execution. Inclusive, evidence-informed policymaking is key to meeting the continent's development aspirations, creating wealth, and changing livelihoods for the better. AKADEMIYA2063's overall mission is to create, across Africa and led from its headquarters in Rwanda, state-of-the-art technical capacities to support the efforts of the Member States of the African Union to achieve the key goals of the African Union's Agenda 2063 – transforming national economies to boost growth and prosperity. Following from its vision and mission, the main goal of AKADEMIYA2063 is to help meet Africa's needs at the continental, regional, and national levels in terms of data, analytics, and mutual learning for the effective implementation of Agenda 2063 and the realization of its outcomes by a critical mass of countries. AKADEMIYA2063 strives to meet its goals through programs organized into five strategic areas—policy intelligence, knowledge systems, data intelligence, and governance—as well as partnerships and communications and outreach activities. For more information, visit www.akademiya2063.org.

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