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PCDE ACTIVITIES & OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

*AN OPERATIONAL MATRIX THAT LINKS CORRIDOR-LEVEL ACTIVITIES TO MEASURABLE
OUTCOMES AND AGENDA FOR SOCIAL EQUITY 2074 MILESTONES,*

CREATED BY

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Care to Change the World



Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Activity Catalogue (Corridors, IXPs, DEIC Nodes, AI Labs, MSME Rails)	2
Chapter 2. Outcome Families (Access, Adoption, Governance, Market Activation)	3
Chapter 3. KPI Definitions and Targets.....	4
Chapter 4. Verification Protocols (IVA, MEL Dashboards)	6
Chapter 5. Dividend Computation Logic	7
Chapter 6. Decadal Milestones and Scaling Narrative.....	8
Chapter 7. Public Disclosure and Accountability Measures	10

PCDE Activities & Outcomes Framework

Introduction

This Framework operationalises the strategic intents set forth in the Business Plan, Project Plan, and the PCDE Theory of Change (2026–2074). Its function is to translate corridor construction, institutional activation, and service deployment into a measurable sequence of outcomes that are verifiable, comparable across regions, and financeable under sovereign and non-sovereign windows. The Framework is legally grounded in the same compliance canon that governs PCDE as a whole: environmental and social safeguards under the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, effective 31 May 2024) and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF); transparency and open-data publication under the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI); information security and privacy governance under ISO/IEC 27001 (ISMS), NIST SP 800-207 (Zero Trust Architecture), and ISO/IEC 27701 (PIMS); integrity and AML/CFT alignment under ISO 37001 and the FATF Recommendations. Regionally, the activities and outcomes interlock with COMESA's Inclusive Digitalisation of Eastern and Southern Africa (IDEA) MPA, SADC's Digital Transformation Strategy and the Digital SADC 2027 ICT blueprint, the EAC's Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EA-RDIP/EARDIP), ASEAN's Leaders' Declaration on Regional Payment Connectivity and Local Currency Transactions (RPC/LCT), and IDB Pay/PAGA instruments in the Pan-Americas.

The Framework is structured in seven chapters—Activity Catalogue; Outcome Families; KPI Definitions and Targets; Verification Protocols (IVA, MEL dashboards); Dividend Computation Logic; Decadal Milestones and Scaling Narrative; and Public Disclosure and Accountability Measures. The present deliverable provides the Introduction and the first two chapters.

Chapter 1. Activity Catalogue (Corridors, IXPs, DEIC Nodes, AI Labs, MSME Rails)

The Activity Catalogue enumerates the legally compliant, financeable activities through which PCDE corridors and nodes become operational. Activities are defined to be “publish-ready” under OCDS and “results-ready” under IATI, with safeguards instruments, security/privacy attestations, and integrity controls embedded from the outset.

Corridor activation encompasses route engineering, wayleave and rights-of-way acquisition, environmental and social assessment and planning, fiber deployment, cross-border interconnection, and commissioning. Under AfDB ISS and World Bank ESF, corridor activities must include the preparation and disclosure of Environmental and Social Commitment Plans (ESCPs), Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs), labour and OHS provisions, community health and safety measures, biodiversity and cultural-heritage protections where relevant, and grievance redress mechanisms with GBV/SEAH pathways in high-risk contexts. Publication obligations require the contracting lifecycle (planning → tender → award → contract → implementation) to be disclosed in OCDS with unique OCIDs; programme activities, budgets, and results are to be published in IATI for cross-initiative comparability.

Internet Exchange Point activation covers site selection, neutral governance, peering policy definition, route-server and cache deployment, and measurement baselining for latency, throughput, and cache hit-rates. IXPs are tied to the corridor plan to ensure path diversity and regional coverage, with their

upgrades coordinated through REC policy instruments—COMESA IDEA’s harmonisation and planning platform, SADC’s DTS and RIDMP ICT chapter, and EAC’s EA-RDIP—for spectrum, interconnection, and cross-border data exchange readiness. IXP peering matrices and performance baselines are published as part of implementation releases and IATI results to enable independent verification of adoption and performance.

DEIC node commissioning establishes the institutional anchor for sovereign-grade data, education, innovation, and compliance services. Activities cover facility fit-out, secure cloud and data-platform deployment, SOC and privacy operations, public-sector and MSME onboarding, and the launch of TVET pathways in fiber engineering, cybersecurity, and applied AI. Information security and privacy governance are operationalised through an ISO/IEC 27001 ISMS, a Zero Trust Architecture aligned with NIST SP 800-207, and a PIMS under ISO/IEC 27701; these regimes support lawful processing under the AU Malabo Convention and GDPR where applicable. DEIC service catalogues, SLAs, and security/privacy attestations are published alongside safeguards monitoring summaries and procurement data.

AI laboratory activation focuses on safe, accountable AI services for public agencies and enterprises. Activities include data-governance design, model development and validation, bias and performance testing, secure MLOps pipelines within the DEIC environment, and sector pilots (health diagnostics, education personalisation, logistics optimisation). Publication of evaluation protocols and non-personal performance datasets occurs via IATI, while security/privacy controls and model risk documentation are governed by the ISMS/PIMS and disclosed to the extent legally permissible. Alignment with ESF/ISS ensures that AI use in sensitive services operates within community health and safety, labour, and non-discrimination safeguards.

MSME rails integrate digital payments and trade enablement. Activities encompass interoperability with regional fast retail payment systems and QR/account-to-account schemes (ASEAN’s RPC/LCT), alignment with IDB Pay for FRPS governance and inclusion, and MSME onboarding via DEIC-hosted sandboxes, toolkits, and training. ConnectAmericas is leveraged for procurement discovery and cross-border trade readiness. Adoption metrics—merchant activation, transaction costs and settlement times, cross-border usage—are tracked as part of the MEL system and serve as demand-side validators of corridor and DEIC adequacy.

These activity lines are not merely technical; they are legal and fiduciary commitments. Safeguards, publication, security/privacy, and integrity requirements are embedded into the work breakdown structures and financing conditions, ensuring that each activity yields verification-grade evidence and is co-financing-ready.

Chapter 2. Outcome Families (Access, Adoption, Governance, Market Activation)

Outcomes are the medium-term states that demonstrate whether activities are translating into Agenda 2074 dividends. PCDE organises outcomes into four families—Access, Adoption, Governance, and Market Activation—each with specific verification logic, safeguards implications, and publication duties.

Access outcomes evidence that the physical and institutional layers are operational and reliable. They include increased fiber corridor capacity and availability, diversified routes and ring topologies reducing single-point failures, IXP peering density and cache performance, and DEIC service uptime with published SLAs. These outcomes are measured against ITU-recognised indicators linking



fixed-broadband availability and international bandwidth to inclusive digital uptake, and they are verified using OCDS-linked implementation data and independent service measurements. REC instruments are used to benchmark readiness: COMESA's IDEA platform for regional planning and coordination, SADC's DTS/RIDMP ICT for infrastructure and policy pillars, and EAC's EA-RDIP for digital-market functions.

Adoption outcomes capture the utilisation of digital public goods made possible by the access layer. In health, they include telemedicine session coverage and reductions in referral delays; in education, usage of adaptive learning platforms and completion rates in DEIC-TVET pathways; in security and privacy, decreases in security incidents due to Zero Trust enforcement and improvements in data-subject rights fulfilment under PIMS controls. Payment adoption outcomes measure MSME onboarding, transaction-cost reductions, and cross-border usage consistent with ASEAN RPC/LCT and IDB Pay FRPS trajectories. All adoption outcomes are subject to ESF/ISS safeguards monitoring—stakeholder engagement quality, grievance resolution timeliness, and non-discrimination—and are published as IATI results with disaggregations and versioned methodologies.

Governance outcomes address transparency, compliance, and institutional trust. They include completeness and timeliness of OCDS publication across all contracting phases; IATI publication of activities, budgets, and results; on-time disclosure of ESCPs/SEPs and safeguards monitoring per ISS/ESF; and integrity outcomes under ISO 37001 and FATF—beneficial-ownership transparency, sanctions screening coverage, and suspicious-activity reporting performance. These outcomes are evidenced through machine-readable releases and records (OCDS), standardised IATI files, and audit artefacts (ISMS/PIMS/anti-bribery certifications or equivalent assurance). Governance outcomes are preconditions for co-financing and for dividend computation credibility.

Market Activation outcomes reflect the degree to which MSMEs and public agencies are transacting, innovating, and competing on interoperable digital rails. They encompass increased MSME participation in public procurement (bidder counts, award dispersion), cross-border e-commerce utilisation, and the operationalisation of interoperable payment rails mapped to REC frameworks. ConnectAmericas indicators—supplier discovery, deal flow, and capacity-building participation—are linked to PCDE MEL dashboards to demonstrate trade activation. These outcomes are read alongside regional policy progress under COMESA IDEA, SADC DTS/Digital SADC 2027, and EAC EA-RDIP to ensure that market reforms and infrastructure supply are co-evolving.

Each outcome family is inseparable from the cross-cutting imperatives of gender, climate, and accessibility. Parity in TVET seats and supplier participation, climate-positivity via dematerialised public services and green utility modules at DEIC/corridor facilities, and universal design for accessible interfaces are not adjuncts but outcome conditions. These are tracked with safeguards-anchored indicators and published as IATI results, enabling independent validation that equity and resilience are being realised in practice.

Chapter 3. KPI Definitions and Targets

The KPI regime translates PCDE's activities into measurable, auditable outcomes that are published under OCDS and IATI, monitored against AfDB ISS and World Bank ESF safeguards, and assured under ISO/IEC 27001 (ISMS), NIST SP 800-207 (Zero Trust), ISO/IEC 27701 (PIMS), ISO 37001 (Anti-Bribery), and the FATF Recommendations. Targets are established as jurisdiction-specific commitments within a unified methodological frame, and are disclosed in machine-readable form to permit independent validation and longitudinal comparison.



Access KPIs confirm that physical and institutional layers perform at quality and price suitable for equitable adoption. Core definitions include corridor availability (percentage of time fiber backbones meet contracted SLAs), route diversity (share of segments in ring topology), and latency/throughput metrics on priority routes. At the interconnection layer, IXP peering density (number of peers and route-server participants), cache hit-rates, and measured round-trip times are recorded. DEIC service uptime and sovereign-data platform availability are published as SLAs. Country targets are set as progressive availability and performance thresholds aligned with ITU's fixed-broadband and international bandwidth trajectories, recognising the association between robust fixed networks and inclusive digital uptake.

Adoption KPIs quantify use of digital public goods and payment rails. Health indicators include telemedicine session coverage, referral-delay reductions, and AI-assisted diagnostic utilisation; education indicators include adaptive-learning usage and completion rates in TVET tracks for fiber, cybersecurity, and applied AI; security/privacy indicators include mean time to detect/respond and fulfilment rates of data-subject rights under PIMS controls. Payment-rail KPIs measure MSME onboarding, average settlement time, and transaction-cost reductions, benchmarked to ASEAN's Regional Payment Connectivity and Local Currency Transactions (RPC/LCT) commitments and the IDB's IDB Pay roadmap for FRPS. Targets are framed as multi-year trajectories with decadal checkpoints to support Agenda 2074 milestones.

Governance KPIs evidence transparency and safeguards compliance. OCDS publication completeness (share of processes with releases for planning, tender, award, contract, and implementation) and timeliness (publication within prescribed windows) are mandatory; IATI organisation/activity/results completeness and update cadence are tracked. Safeguards disclosure KPIs include on-time ESCP/SEP publication, stakeholder-engagement quality, and grievance responsiveness, consistent with ESF and ISS provisions. Where high-risk operations are present, disclosure timeframes reflect AfDB's updated ISS guidance (including specified pre-Board disclosure requirements), and ESF's borrower templates and directives for stakeholder engagement. Targets for governance KPIs are set at full lifecycle publication and on-time safeguards disclosure for all active contracts.

Market Activation KPIs measure MSME participation and cross-border activity. Procurement competition metrics (bidder counts, award-dispersion indices), MSME utilisation of interoperable rails, and cross-border e-commerce transactions are published and cross-referenced to platforms such as ConnectAmericas, which provides MSME discovery and readiness data. Targets are anchored to REC-level instruments—COMESA IDEA, SADC DTS/Digital SADC 2027, and EAC EA-RDIP/EARDIP—so that enabling-environment reforms and infrastructure supply evolve coherently.

Cross-cutting KPIs ensure gender equity, climate responsibility, and universal accessibility. Gender KPIs include parity targets in DEIC-TVET seats, women's participation in supplier ecosystems, and SEA/SH mitigation performance consistent with strengthened ISS and ESF requirements. Climate KPIs track resilience investments (diverse routing, elevated/armoured segments), resource-efficiency outcomes under ISS/ESF, and dematerialisation proxies (reduced travel for health, permits, schooling), disclosed with versioned methodologies. Accessibility KPIs measure universal-design compliance for e-government endpoints and payment interfaces, and lawful privacy practices under Malabo Convention and GDPR where applicable. Targets are codified as minimum compliance thresholds with progressive trajectories in parity and accessibility coverage.

Targets are country-specific and decadal. Each participating country publishes baseline values and target paths in IATI, together with OCDS compliance thresholds per sector and corridor, so that

Agenda 2074 milestones can be aggregated across corridors, nodes, and regions without loss of methodological clarity.

Chapter 4. Verification Protocols (IVA, MEL Dashboards)

Independent verification transforms disclosure into confidence. PCDE's verification architecture establishes Independent Verification Agents (IVA) and MEL dashboards as formal instruments to test indicator validity, schema conformance, safeguards compliance, and integrity/security posture, with publication cadences aligned to OCDS and IATI requirements.

IVA mandate and scope are codified in corridor and DEIC governance. IVAs conduct contract-level tests—matching releases and records across the OCDS lifecycle; validating OCID integrity; and reconciling award, contract, and implementation data with performance and payment logs. Structural conformance is checked with OCDS reference documentation and automated tools (e.g., the Data Review Tool referenced by the Standard) to ensure fields, codelists, and rules are satisfied. Activity and results verification is performed on IATI-published files, confirming identifier persistence, codelist use, and disaggregation integrity. Where ESF guidance recommends third-party monitoring for complex or high-risk operations, IVAs perform stakeholder-engagement, grievance-mechanism, and safeguards-instrument audits against ESF templates and ISS Operational Safeguards, including pre-Board disclosure checks for high-risk projects.

Security and privacy assurance are verified through ISO/IEC 27001 certification or equivalent third-party audit, Zero Trust posture assessments consistent with NIST SP 800-207, and PIMS evidence under ISO/IEC 27701. IVAs review policy decision points, identity and device posture enforcement, encryption standards, incident-response records, and data-subject rights fulfilment, with legality tests against the Malabo Convention in African jurisdictions and GDPR where EU data subjects are implicated. Findings are summarised in lawfully published assurance statements, with remediation tracked in management reviews.

Integrity and AML/CFT verification covers ISO 37001 system audits, beneficial-ownership verification and sanctions screening coverage, suspicious-activity reporting performance, and control effectiveness against key FATF Recommendations (e.g., customer due diligence, wire-transfer transparency, and targeted financial sanctions). IVAs test procurement and financial-flow controls, publish lawful enforcement summaries, and recommend corrective actions or debarments where warranted.

Payment-rail verification benchmarks the interoperability and consumer-protection posture of retail-payment integrations. In ASEAN-linked contexts, IVAs test conformance to RPC/LCT patterns for QR and account-to-account schemes and verify local-currency settlement behaviour; in the Pan-Americas, FRPS governance and market-inclusion targets are tested against IDB Pay roadmaps. Performance baselines—settlement time, transaction cost, and adoption by MSMEs—are integrated into MEL dashboards as “demand-side validators” of supply-side adequacy in corridor and DEIC operations.

MEL dashboards are the public interface of verification. They render versioned indicator definitions, calculation rules, baselines, and targets; ingest OCDS releases and IATI results; and publish time-series with reproducible methodologies. Dashboards present safeguards compliance (ESCP/SEP disclosures; grievance statistics), security/privacy posture (ISMS/PIMS status; incident metrics), integrity performance (ISO 37001 audits; AML/CFT tests), and payment-rail adoption. Publication cadence is monthly for implementation updates and quarterly for results, with annual consolidation and decadal synthesis to align with Agenda 2074. ESF/ISS timeframes for safeguards disclosure (including

pre-appraisal and pre-Board publication in high-risk operations) are hard-coded into the dashboard logic to prevent non-compliance.

Interoperability of evidence is maintained at the REC level. COMESA's IDEA harmonisation and planning platform and PCU are used to coordinate corridor and policy audits; SADC's DTS and Digital SADC 2027 pillars guide infrastructure and regulatory checks; EAC's EA-RDIP/EARDIP stakeholder-engagement and data-governance models inform verification templates; ASEAN RPC/LCT and IDB Pay supply conformance checklists for payments. This ensures that verification artefacts are portable across corridors and regions while preserving normative baselines.

The protocol concludes with remedial governance. Non-conformances—publication lapses, safeguards delays, security/privacy gaps, integrity violations—trigger corrective-action plans with defined timelines and responsible offices; persistent non-conformance escalates to funding suspension or contract termination. All remedial actions and outcomes are published under IATI and cross-referenced to OCDS processes, preserving the audit trail and reinforcing fiduciary trust.

Chapter 5. Dividend Computation Logic

The dividend computation logic formalises how PCDE converts verified outcomes into distributable social and economic dividends over the fifty-year horizon, and how those dividends are evidenced through open data and safeguards-compliant methodologies. Dividends are defined in two categories: Public Dividends (health, education, governance, climate resilience, accessibility) and Market Dividends (MSME activation, interoperable payments, procurement integrity, productivity gains). Computation is anchored in published indicators and verifiable causal chains and is never detached from the compliance canon that governs PCDE.

5.1 Principles and Legal Baselines

Dividends are computed only from outcomes verified under the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) architecture, with public release of the underlying datasets and methods. Contracting pathways are disclosed end-to-end under the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS), permitting linkage of expenditure to outputs and outcomes via unique OCIDs, while programme activities and results are published in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) format with persistent identifiers and codelists for cross-initiative comparability. Safeguards instruments and monitoring—AfDB's updated ISS and the World Bank's ESF—establish the legal context for acceptable externalities and require stakeholder engagement, grievance mechanisms, and adaptive management for environmental and social effects that influence dividend validity. Security and privacy attestations (ISO/IEC 27001; NIST SP 800-207; ISO/IEC 27701) and integrity controls (ISO 37001; FATF) ensure that published evidence is lawful, resilient, and ethically produced, without which dividend claims are null.

5.2 Dividend Categories and Quantification

Public Dividends are quantified using outcome-to-impact conversion functions that draw on internationally recognised measurement baselines. Health dividends include reductions in referral delays and avoidable mortality attributable to telemedicine and AI diagnostics; education dividends include accelerated skills acquisition and completion rates in DEIC-TVET pathways; governance dividends include publication completeness and timeliness under OCDS/IATI and on-time safeguards disclosure under ESF/ISS; climate dividends include emissions avoided through dematerialised public services and resilience investments (redundant routes, elevated/armoured segments) documented in safeguards instruments; accessibility dividends include universal-design compliance and lawful privacy practices under Malabo Convention/GDPR. These computations are calibrated against ITU's *Measuring*

Digital Development statistics, which correlate fixed-broadband availability and international bandwidth with inclusive digital uptake—a necessary proxy for service utilisation potential in dividend models.

Market Dividends capture MSME activation and payment-rail performance. Core functions include cost-to-serve reductions (bandwidth unit costs; settlement time; transaction-fee compression), adoption and usage rates for interoperable payment rails mapped to ASEAN's RPC/LCT (QR and account-to-account linkages, local-currency settlement) and to IDB Pay FRPS governance in the Pan-Americas, and procurement-integrity gains evidenced in competition metrics (bidder counts; award dispersion) and beneficial-ownership transparency. ConnectAmericas provides an auxiliary lens for MSME discovery and readiness; its engagement metrics can be linked—via IATI-published results and OCDS procurement datasets—to compute trade activation dividends.

5.3 Evidence Chain and Reproducibility

Every dividend computation must be reproducible by a third party using the published datasets and versioned methods. OCDS releases and records provide the contracting spine (planning→tender→award→contract→implementation), while IATI activity and result files provide outcome series with disaggregations for gender, geography, and vulnerability. ESF resources and AfDB ISS texts define disclosure and monitoring templates; these are mandatory references in the dividend workbook so that external reviewers can trace assumptions and safeguards compliance. Security/privacy and integrity attestations (ISO/IEC 27001, NIST SP 800-207, ISO/IEC 27701; ISO 37001; FATF) are included as annexed assurance statements, and REC-level frameworks (COMESA IDEA; SADC DTS/RIDMP; EAC EA-RDIP; ASEAN RPC/LCT; IDB Pay/PAGA) are cited wherever enabling-environment reforms are used as explanatory variables for adoption and market dividends.

5.4 Attribution and Counterfactuals

Dividend logic uses conservative attribution rules. Where multiple programmes operate in the same corridor or sector, PCDE apportions dividends based on documented financial shares, implementation scope, and unique contribution claims evidenced through OCDS/IATI linkages. Counterfactuals are constructed using pre-intervention baselines and comparable geographies, with sensitivity analysis reported in MEL dashboards. ESF's adaptive management principles and ISS's Operational Safeguards guide adjustments when external shocks (e.g., conflict, macro volatility) affect outcome trajectories.

5.5 Publication of Dividend Results

Dividend results and methods are published quarterly (interim) and annually (consolidated) as IATI result sets with links to OCDS contracting processes, safeguards disclosures, and assurance reports. Decadal synthesis reports are prepared to coincide with Agenda 2074 checkpoints and are structured to survive independent replication.

Chapter 6. Decadal Milestones and Scaling Narrative

The scaling narrative sets decadal checkpoints—2034, 2044, 2054, 2064, and 2074—through which PCDE consolidates corridors, expands DEIC nodes, harmonises payment rails, and proves dividends with independent verification. Each milestone combines infrastructure supply, institutional capacity, publication quality, and social-market adoption. It is structured to be REC-portable, enabling replication in COMESA, SADC, EAC, ASEAN, and the Pan-Americas, while maintaining uniform compliance baselines.



6.1 2026–2034: Foundation and Proof of Concept

Milestone objectives include commissioning priority fiber corridors and neutral IXPs, establishing first-wave DEIC nodes with ISMS/ZTA/PIMS governance, and operationalising MSME rails in alignment with ASEAN RPC/LCT and IDB Pay FRPS where relevant. Publication duties are institutionalised: contracting lifecycle under OCDS and activities/results under IATI; safeguards instruments disclosed per ESF/ISS timeframes. Outcome proofs—latency/throughput improvements; telemedicine and adaptive learning uptake; MSME onboarding and transaction-cost reductions—are verified by IVAs and published in MEL dashboards. REC frames provide enabling scaffolding: COMESA IDEA’s harmonisation platform and PCU, SADC’s DTS/Digital SADC 2027 ICT blueprint, and EAC’s EA-RDIP templates for stakeholder engagement and cybersecurity cooperation.

6.2 2035–2044: Consolidation and Interoperability

The second decade deepens redundancy, expands IXPs, and scales DEIC services, including AI laboratories with published evaluation protocols. Payment-rail interoperability is extended, using ASEAN RPC/LCT technical patterns and IDB Pay governance to achieve near “domestic-equivalent” cross-border retail payments. Data publication quality is elevated (full lifecycle OCDS; quarterly IATI results); safeguards monitoring demonstrates adaptive management and grievance responsiveness. ITU fixed-broadband and international bandwidth metrics are used to benchmark progress in access and affordability, tying supply-side improvements to demand-side adoption.

6.3 2045–2054: Regional Market Integration

The third decade focuses on regional digital-market integration: cross-border data-exchange, identity and trust frameworks, and harmonised cybersecurity. REC-level instruments are used to standardise interconnection and data governance—COMESA IDEA for policy convergence, SADC DTS/RIDMP for infrastructure and regulatory platforms, and EAC EA-RDIP for single-market functions. MSME trade activation is expanded via ConnectAmericas (Pan-Americas) and comparable regional platforms, and procurement competition metrics show sustained dispersion and bidder growth. Dividend synthesis reports link adoption outcomes to GDP uplift proxies and poverty reduction trajectories and are published for independent replication.

6.4 2055–2064: Resilience, Green Utilities, and Universal Design

The fourth decade hardens corridors against climate and physical risks through elevated/armoured builds, diverse routing, and green utility modules at DEIC campuses and critical facilities. Accessibility standards are implemented across endpoints and payment interfaces, with lawful privacy practices under Malabo Convention/GDPR verified. Dematerialisation dividends—reduced travel for permits, health visits, and schooling—are computed and published under IATI with versioned methodologies; safeguards instruments document resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes and are cross-referenced in MEL dashboards.

6.5 2065–2074: End-State Consolidation and Agenda 2074 Validation

The final decade consolidates a mature digital commons: continuous OCDS/IATI publication; safeguards compliance evidenced by independent monitoring; payment-rail interoperability pervasive across regions; and DEIC nodes functioning as distributed centres for sovereign data, AI, and compliance. Agenda 2074 dividends—health, education, governance, market activation, climate, and accessibility—are validated through longitudinal evidence and independent audits, meeting co-financing confidence criteria and public accountability norms.

Scaling Narrative

Scaling follows a **corridor-first** principle, with IXPs and DEIC nodes deployed as structural multipliers, and MSME rails as demand-side validators. Replication is driven by REC templates and payment frameworks—COMESA IDEA, SADC DTS/RIDMP, EAC EA-RDIP, ASEAN RPC/LCT, and IDB Pay/PAGA—which reduce policy friction and increase co-financing readiness. Each decadal checkpoint requires proof of publication (OCDS/IATI), safeguards compliance (ESF/ISS), lawful security/privacy (ISO/IEC 27001; NIST SP 800-207; ISO/IEC 27701), and integrity (ISO 37001; FATF), ensuring that scale does not dilute compliance or evidence quality.

Chapter 7. Public Disclosure and Accountability Measures

PCDE's disclosure and accountability regime is a legal obligation, not a discretionary practice. It compels continuous publication of contracting and program data, independent verification, safeguards monitoring, lawful security and privacy assurance, and enforceable remedies for non-conformance. These duties preserve fiduciary confidence, enable co-financing with multilateral and bilateral partners, and guarantee that citizens and market actors can follow money, performance, and results over the full mandate.

Disclosure of Contracting and Program Data

All contracting processes are disclosed end-to-end under the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS), with unique open contracting identifiers (OCIDs) linking planning, tender, award, contract, and implementation releases and records. Data and documents must be machine-readable and complete, enabling users to trace competition, value-for-money, changes, payments, and performance throughout the lifecycle. Program activities, budgets, and results are published under the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard with persistent identifiers, codelists, and time-series results to permit cross-initiative comparability and reproduction of analyses. These dual publication duties are mandatory across corridors, IXPs, DEIC nodes, AI labs, and MSME rails, and are hard-coded into PCDE financing and contract conditions.

Safeguards Disclosure and Grievance Architecture

Safeguards are disclosed and monitored in line with the African Development Bank's updated Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, effective 31 May 2024) and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) for IPF. High-risk operations follow AfDB's clarified timelines (including at-least 120-day pre-Board disclosure) and ESF requirements for borrower instruments (e.g., ESCPs and SEPs), stakeholder engagement, and grievance mechanisms. PCDE requires SEA/SH mitigation measures, survivor-centred channels, and public reporting of grievance statistics, with timely remediation and adaptive management documented and published.

Independent Verification and Auditability

Independent Verification Agents (IVAs) are mandated at corridor and node levels to test publication quality (OCDS and IATI), schema conformance, indicator validity, safeguards compliance, and integrity/security posture. IVAs reconcile award, contract, and implementation data with performance and payment logs; confirm stakeholder-engagement quality and grievance responsiveness; and assess security and privacy under ISO/IEC 27001 (ISMS), NIST SP 800-207 (Zero Trust), and ISO/IEC 27701 (PIMS). Assurance statements and corrective-action plans are published lawfully and linked to the relevant OCIDs and IATI records.



Integrity, AML/CFT, and Enforcement

Anti-bribery controls are instituted under ISO 37001, with risk assessments, due diligence on projects and associates, financial and commercial controls, and reporting/investigation procedures. AML/CFT alignment follows the FATF Recommendations, including customer due diligence, beneficial-ownership transparency, suspicious-transaction reporting, wire-transfer transparency, and targeted-sanctions compliance. Enforcement action—sanctions, debarments, funding suspension—is applied for material non-conformance and, where lawful, is disclosed as part of accountability reporting.

Lawful Security, Privacy, and Accessibility

Security and privacy are governed by an enterprise ISMS (ISO/IEC 27001), a Zero Trust Architecture (NIST SP 800-207), and a PIMS (ISO/IEC 27701). In African jurisdictions, the AU Malabo Convention frames data protection and electronic transactions; for EU-resident data subjects or relevant cross-border flows, GDPR applies. PCDE requires privacy-by-design, lawful bases for processing, data-subject rights fulfilment, and accessibility compliance across e-government endpoints, MSME rails, and MEL dashboards—each measured and published.

Publication Cadence, Open APIs, and Public Dashboards

OCDS releases occur at planning and tender issuance, with prompt award/contract disclosure and monthly implementation updates for active works and services; IATI activity and results files are updated quarterly, with annual consolidation and decadal synthesis aligned to Agenda 2074 checkpoints. Public dashboards expose versioned indicator definitions, methods, baselines, and targets; they ingest OCDS and IATI data; and they render safeguards disclosures, grievance metrics, security/privacy posture, integrity performance, and payment-rail adoption. Open APIs allow civil society, researchers, and market participants to reproduce analyses.

Regional Interoperability and Payment Transparency

Evidence and accountability artefacts are interoperable with REC-level instruments. COMESA's IDEA MPA (harmonisation platform and PCU), SADC's Digital Transformation Strategy and Digital SADC 2027 ICT blueprint, and EAC's EA-RDIP/EARDIP provide templates for coordinated disclosure, stakeholder engagement, and regional audits. In Asia, the ASEAN Leaders' Declaration on Regional Payment Connectivity and Local Currency Transactions frames cross-border retail payments transparency and consumer protection; in the Pan-Americas, IDB Pay clarifies governance for FRPS and inclusion. PCDE ties MSME outcomes to these frameworks and publishes adoption and performance as “demand-side validators” of corridor and DEIC adequacy.

Remedial Governance and Accountability Outcomes

Non-conformance triggers corrective-action plans with defined timelines and responsible officers; persistent failure escalates to funding suspension or contract termination. PCDE publishes remedial actions and outcomes via IATI and cross-references them to OCIDs, preserving the audit trail and affirming accountability. Success is evidenced not only by deliverables, but by the public record of how deviations were detected, corrected, and prevented.