THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

AGENDA 2063

The Future We Want for Africa

ZERO DRAFT DOCUMENT

"A Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development &A Global Strategy to Optimize the Use of Africa's Resources for the Benefit of all Africans"

February2014

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List of Acronyms

3ADI	Africa Agro-Industry and Agro-Business Initiative
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGI	African Governance Initiative
AIMS	Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
AQIM	AL Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AU	Africa Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BIAT	Boosting Intra African Trade
BRICS	Brazil India China and South Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CAPST	Consolidated Action Plan for Science and Technology
CENSAD	Community of Sahel Saharan States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DVD	Developed Countries
DVG	Developing Countries
EAC	East African Community
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERA	Economic Report of Africa
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HPS	Health Plan and Strategy
IADA	Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEA	International Energy Agency
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAC	Latin American Countries
LPA	Lagos Plan of Action
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIP	Minimum Integration Program
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOS	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPCA	NEPAD Coordinating Agency
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAF	Pan African Fisheries Development
PIDA	Programmefor Infrastructural Development in Africa
PRC	Permanent Representative Committee
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program
SMSES	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SPF	Social Policy Framework
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary System
ST&I	Science Technology and Innovation
STAP	Short Term Action Plan on Infrastructure
UMA	Union Arab Maghreb
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention on Combatting Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
US	United States
USD	United States Dollars
WHO	World Health Organization

PART I: Introduction, Background& Rationale for Agenda 2063

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 21st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union was dedicated to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the OAU/AU. In the context of these celebrations AU Heads of State and Government adopted the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration in which they acknowledged past successes and challenges, while also rededicating themselves to the continent's development agenda. They further pledged their commitment to make progress in eight key areas:

- o African Identity and Renaissance.
- o Continue the Struggle against Colonialism and the Right to Self-determination of People still under colonial rule.
- o The Integration Agenda: Implement the Continental Free Trade Area to ultimately establish a united and integrated Africa;
- o Agenda for Social and Economic Development:
- o Peace and Security Agenda
- o Democratic Governance
- o Determining Africa's Destiny
- o Africa's Place in the World

In addition they committed to integrate these ideals and goals into regional and national development plans. The assembly further mandated the AUC to develop the continental - Agenda 2063, through a people-driven process for the realization of the vision of the AU for "***an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in global arena***"

African people have also re-affirmed the African Union Vision as the guiding vision for their future and have further aspired to see a continent that is:

- Prosperous, inclusive and sustainable development
- United and integrated;
- Respectful of democratic principles, human rights and justice;
- Secure and at peace with itself;
- Imbued with strong cultural identity, values and ethics;
- People-driven developmental processes, including maximizing on the potential offered by its youth and women; and
- An influential global player and partner.

This mandate was further reaffirmed during the AU 22nd Ordinary Session Assembly of Heads of State and Government that took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 21-31 January 2014. In response to this mandate, the African Union Commission, working closely with the NEPAD Coordinating

Agency (NPCA) and supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), developed this continental agenda.

Agenda 2063 is an endogenous, Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, for Africa's transformation over the next 50 years. It seeks to harness the continent's comparative advantages such as its people, history and cultures; natural resources; position and repositioning in the world. The framework aims at engendering amongst others: equitable and people-centered growth and development; eradicate poverty; develop human capital; build social assets, infrastructure and public goods; empower women and youth; promote lasting peace and security; strengthen and develop effective, strong democratic developmental states; participatory and accountable governance institutions to fulfill the African Dream.

A 50-year time span is, undoubtedly, a long planning horizon. The choice of a 50-year timeframe however, must be understood for its significance (symbolic and substantive). It is within the context of the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the OAU in 1963 and the need for the continent to take stock of its past challenges and achievements and set its long-term vision and goal to be realized when the AU will be marking centenary celebrations of the OAU.

Agenda 2063 is a continuation of the Pan African drive over centuries for self-determination, progress and freedom, and is central to the realization of the African renaissance and century. The philosophy behind the Pan African Movement was based on the conviction that all Africans share similar cultures, traditions and social values, emanated from ancient African civilizations and the cradle of humankind. In addition, they all suffered from similar atrocities and problems which strengthened the belief in a common destiny. The movement mobilized and organized Africans and people of African descent through their self-awareness, solidarity and unity to promote self-reliance to ensure political independence, socio-economic advances, self-esteem, and rekindled their cultures and 'Africanism' at large on the world stage.

In the spirit of Pan Africanism, Agenda 2063 seeks to galvanize and unite in action all Africans and the Diaspora around the common vision of a peaceful, integrated and prosperous Africa, driven by its citizens and taking its rightful place in the world. It is envisioned as an overarching framework, which provides internal coherence and coordination to continental, regional and national frameworks and plans adopted by the OAU and AU, Members states and RECs. It also provides policy space for individual and collective actions to realize the continental vision of a prosperous, integrated, peaceful and secure Africa.

The agenda comes at a time of great opportunities for Africa, with positive movements on the political, social and economic fronts. At the same time, Africa continues to face the challenge of overcoming the legacy of colonialism, exploitation, underdevelopment and marginalization. Africa's transformation must be understood in the context of an unfolding global situation and trends, including the ongoing realignments of the global economic, geopolitical, security and social landscapes; changes and advances in technology, production, trade, knowledge and

labourmarkets; the opportunities presented by global demographic trends and the growing global middle classes in emerging and developing countries and regions.

By 2063 Africa's population is projected to reach 30% of the world's population, Asia 50%, however Africa's share of the world's GDP is projected to be only 10%. Africa's transformation agenda must change this GDP trajectory, with industrialization as the key driver, linked with agriculture and food security. Furthermore, the uncertainty in the global environment, and the potential of external shocks that may impact on Africa's trajectory, underscore the need for Africa to build resilience to mitigate and take advantage of such changes.

Africa's engagement with the rest of the world continues to be defined by the ebbs and flows of demand for its natural resources and primary products; the migration of its peoples (forced or otherwise), but also by its contributions to global culture, geo-politics and to progressive human ideals of progress, tolerance, freedom and justice, as captured by the Pan African movement.

For Agenda 2063 to succeed, Africa needs to take charge of its global narrative and brand, to ensure that it reflects continental realities, aspirations, priorities and Africa's position in the world. In this regard, Agenda 2063 reaffirms African unity and solidarity in the face of continued external interference. To better position Africa in the world requires the strengthening of African common positions, priorities and perspectives on matters of global importance.

1.2   RATIONALE AND VALUE ADDITION OF AGENDA 2063

1.2.1 Rationale

The focus of Agenda 2063 is on social, economic and political rejuvenation that links the past, present and the future. It seeks to create a new generation of Pan Africanists that will harness the lessons learnt and use them as building blocks to consolidate the hope and promise of the Founders for a true renaissance of Africa. It should therefore be seen as an opportunity to recreate and put the African narrative into perspective with a view of enthusing and energizing the African population to implement an achievable agenda for unity, peace and development in the 21st century.

In the last fifty years, African states have developed a number of responses to the exigencies of the times. Two major transitions stand out in this regard:

The first transition came a decade after several African countries gained independence (1960s and 1970s). In order to advance the agenda for economic emancipation and drawing lessons from the energy crisis of the 1970s, Africa took the strategic decision to pursue continental integration as a strategy for economic development. The various liberation and economic development strategies of the seventies and eighties including the Lagos Plan of Action have their genesis in that transition. This period was also marked by the Bretton Woods agenda on Structural Adjustments, which saw the contraction of African economies with far reaching consequences on critical social sectors.

The ***second transition*** occurred in the decade of the 1990s after the end of cold war and the adoption by the OAU of the Declaration of the Fundamental Changes in the World and Africa's Response. The Declaration encapsulated Africa's determination to tackle the peace and security challenges of the continent, including those within nations, to foster democracy and good governance as well as economic development through deepening integration of the continent.

Today, as Member States of the AU celebrate half-century of independence, the continent stands at the doorstep of another defining moment in its history. This marks the ***third and new transition which*** is epitomized by the decision to design and implement Agenda 2063. Africa is using the opportunity of the 50-year anniversary celebrations to embark on a critical process of stock taking and mapping out a new long term vision for the continent.

In the last two decades, Africa has made commendable progress:

- Today the African Union is better organized institutionally and making giant strides at peace and security on the continent.
- Democracy and good governance is consolidating, notwithstanding occasional reversals and challenges of managing elections; most people on the continent live in countries, which are better governed than two decades ago.
- Respect for Human Rights and other fundamental freedoms such as freedom of expression and association have improved.
- Major gains have been made in terms of sustainable economic development, gender equality, health and education. Collective response to HIV and AIDS has produced good results in terms of treatment and care as well better management of the epidemic.
- The vision of an integrated and prosperous Africa anchored on the RECS and NEPAD endures.
- Africa's economic performance has been improved considerably and growth is rising.
- Africa has greater prospects for economic transformation with the discovery of immense mineral, gas and petroleum resources, and the unleashing of the potential of its people.

While these achievements should be a source of hope, Africa still needs to make radical policy commitments and remain cognizant of the daunting challenges that remain and which could impact the next transition. For exampled:

- Relative stability prevails on the continent but greater and more concerted efforts are needed to secure Peace and Security that remains elusive in parts of Africa.
- The democratic gains that have been attained need to be further consolidated and strengthened to deliver the democracy dividend in terms of deepening the culture of respect for human rights, justice, strengthening popular participation, rule of law and improving livelihoods and institutions.
- The remarkable progress made in terms of economic growth that is taking place must adequately reduce poverty, generate employment and close the gap in income and opportunities. The delivery of critical services in health, education, water and sanitation among others should also be strengthened.

- The enormous endowment of Africa with 60% of the world's arable land must be leveraged to rid the continent of food insecurity and endemic hunger.
- Concerted efforts by governments, local communities and the international community has resulted in Africa making substantial progress in addressing the scourge of AIDS but much remains to be done as the continent continues to bear the burden of HIV/AIDS.
- The youth bulge presents great potential for Africa's future, but it also calls for imaginative and urgent attention.
- The anticipated resource boom needs transparent and accountable governance mechanisms in order to benefit the people of Africa.
- Progress towards economic integration-at regional and continental level -should be accelerated to meet the needs for sustained growth, trade and exchanges of services, capital and free movement of people.

To respond to these challenges, Africa needs to develop a comprehensive strategy hence Agenda 2063. This new effort is timely for the following reasons:

(i) <u>Changing global context</u>. Globalization and the information technology revolution have provided unprecedented opportunities for countries and regions with the right policies to make significant advances and lift huge sections of populations out of poverty, improve incomes and catalyze economic and social transformations. In addition, most African economies are making substantial progress and are putting in place sound macro-economic and market-oriented economies, which are spurring green growth, trade and investment expansion.

(ii) <u>Building on the NEPAD experience</u>. National, regional and continental efforts made to implement NEPAD, which was not evident during LPA and the Abuja Treaty, have enabled AU to build institutions such as APRM. These represent a remarkable commitment to implement agreed agendas, and which generate valuable lessons for building a strong foundation for Agenda 2063.

(iii) <u>A more united and strong Africa</u>. Africa today is more united, capable of rallying support around a common agenda and speaking with one voice with demonstrated strong capacity to negotiate and withstand the influence of forces that would like to see it divided. This is exemplified by the spirit of unity and solidarity displayed during the climate change negotiations where African countries forged a strong common position, placing the continent on a firm negotiating platform.

(iv) <u>Strong and well-functioning regional institutions</u>. Africa's regional institutions have been rationalized and the eight officially AU recognized Regional Economic Communities (CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC and UMA) are today evolving into strong development and political institutions which Agenda 2063 can build upon.

(v) <u>New development and investment opportunities</u>. Africa today is faced with a confluence of factors that present a great opportunity for consolidation and rapid progress. These include:

- Remarkable and sustained growth trajectory of many African countries resulting from sound macro-economic policies and strategies;
- Significant reduction in violent conflicts, increased peace and stability, coupled with advances in democratic governance;
- Prospects for a rising middle class, coupled with the youth bulge, which can act as catalyst for further growth, particularly in the consumer sectors and services; and
- The change in international finance architecture, with the rise of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and Middle East countries and concomitant improved flows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

(vi) At the continental level, the AU has endorsed several frameworks to advance the integration agenda, promote social and economic development, and deepen democracy, peace and security. However these frameworks remain fragmented and poorly coordinated. Agenda 2063 is an important opportunity to align the various frameworks, improve coherence and synergy, and thus accelerate progress and maximize impact.

(vii) Several other regions and countries in reflecting on their long-term strategies see Africa as an important continent for their future prosperity and security. Africa must therefore develop its own long-term strategy so as to maximize its benefits and regain its own destiny; and

(viii) The future that Africa will face will be influenced by global mega trends such as: digitalization, urbanization, demographic changes, environmental sustainability and the current commodity super-cycle. Long-term strategies are needed to prepare African countries to meet these challenges and harness the emerging opportunities.

These factors present unique opportunities for Africa. However, success depends on concerted actions and capacity to assess performance and address challenges as well as build on achievements.

1.2.2. Value Addition
Agenda 2063 is value adding for the following reasons:

o **Anchored on principles of participation and inclusivity** of all stakeholders including the African Diaspora in the conception, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation as a critical success factor. This will enhance awareness, ownership and knowledge of Agenda 2063 objectives and purpose and strengthen collective commitments.

o **Results based initiative** with concrete targets that are measurable and can be tracked and monitored. A full-fledged implementation plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework that clarifies responsibilities of the different stakeholders in its design and implementation also accompany it.

o **Cognizant of Africa's diversity**, Agenda 2063 while providing a general framework and a common set of goals and targets will also take account of Africa's diversity and defines trajectories and addresses issues related to this diversity.

- o **Builds on Existing Frameworks,** Agenda 2063 as part of the African Renaissance, calls for changes in attitudes, values and mindsets to inculcate the right set of African values. Therefore, the issue of values (discipline, focus, honesty, integrity, an ethos of hard work) will be addressed, to ensure that the agenda is successfully implemented.

1.3   METHODOLOGY

Agenda 2063 was developed based on a two pronged-approach; widespread consultations with all formations of African society and the Diaspora backed by rigorous technical analysis, including baseline studies and benchmarking, review of all national development plans, scenarios and trend analysis through the joint AUC, ADB, ECA and NEPAD technical teams. **(This section needs further elaboration which will be informed by findings from the other working groups)**

In crafting Agenda 2063 there was extensive consultation with African peoples and other stakeholders with a view of ensuring ownership and rekindling the spirit of working together to forge the destiny of our continent. Furthermore, to enhance the prospects of ownership of Agenda 2063 by all segments of the African society and its Diaspora, the following steps were taken:

- A shorter inspirational document has been prepared under the title "The Future We Want for Africa" –**Proposal on changing the title.**
- Developed a robust implementation and M&E framework,
- Framed an elaborate resource mobilization strategy
- Prepared decade long implementation plans. The first 10-year implementation has been developed annexed to this framework document.
- Annexes (Review of existing continental frameworks, national and regional development plans etc)
- Elaboration of a Popularization and Sensitization Strategy

1.4   STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT (STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION)

Agenda 2063 is presented in five (8) major chapters preceded by a Preface, and Executive Summary supported by technical annexes:

1) INTRODUCTION
   a. Background and Rationale/Purpose
   b. Methodology
   c. Structure of Document
2) SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (NOW IN THE ANNEXES PENDING DEVELOPMENT/ELABORATION)
   a. Where have we come from?
   b. Where are we now?
   c. What has changed-what remains constant?
   d. What are the trends which are likely to persist over the next decades?

      e. What are the seeds of change which may impact on the transformation we seek?

3) SCENARIOS FOR AFRICA (glimpse into a possible future) NOW IN ANNEXES PENDING ELABORATION
      a. Commodity boom in the 60s with no significant transformation
      b. Trend based scenario for Africa
      c. Global trends/developments that are likely to impact on Africa /Africa at the crossroads (Africa is in a global environment which is constantly changing)
      d. Risks associated with each scenario
            i. Virtuous cycle: positive outlook of the continent
            ii. Vicious cycle: dangers-risk of remaining where we are
            iii. The status quo

4) THE **AFRICA WE WANT** (**THIS TITLE SHOULD BE DEBATED**)
      a. Set goals/targets
      b. Informed by aspirations

5) HOW DO WE GET THERE?
      a. Strategies and policy options
      b. Drivers enablers and risks
      c. Challenges
      d. Vehicles/institutional frameworks/ Implementation arrangements
      e. Financing
      f. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks

PART II: Agenda 2063 Vision & Transformation Framework

Chapter 2: The Vision& African Aspirations for 2063

Africans on the continent[1] and in the Diaspora have re-affirmed the AU Vision to "build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, an Africa driven and managed by its own citizen and representing a dynamic force in the international arena". They further reaffirmed the relevance and validity of the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration.

The aim of this chapter is to present keyexpectationsof Africans that came through the consultation process. Drawing upon the views expressed during the consultations the AU has synthesized aspirations of where Africans want to see the continent in 50 years.

2.1 African Aspirations for 2063

Africans of differentbackgrounds painted a clear picture of what they desire for themselves and the continent in the future.A common set of aspirations emerges out of the inclinations and interests expressed despite certain particularities.

Thesecommon aspirations can be considered underseven over-arching categories:
- A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
- An Integrated Continent, Politically United,based on the ideals of Pan Africanism;
- An Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law;
- A Peaceful and Secure Africa;
- An Africa with a strong CulturalIdentity, Values and Ethics;
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its youth and women; and
- Africa as a Strong, Resilientand Influential Global Player and Partner.

A reading of the seven aspirations listed above as expressed by Africansleads to several conclusions.. Firstly, it shows remarkable convergence with the AU Vision. Secondly, the desires are in line with the eight priorities of the OAU/AU 50th Year Golden Jubilee Anniversary Solemn Declaration[2]. Thirdly, they are consistent with the key issues and lessons that have emerged from an analysis of Africa's past, present and future presented in Part III. In addition, they

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[1]Different consultations were made with the following stakeholders: Academicians and Think Tanks, Civil Society, Planning Experts from Ministries of Planning, Women, Youth, Media, Private sector, and RECs representatives.
[2] The OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration has been presented in the introductory Chapter.

collectively demonstrate a strong continuity of thinking between the Founders' and the present generation of Africans, albeit in a different context. They embed a strong desire to see a continent where women and the youth have guarantees of their fundamental freedoms and where they assume a leading role in development of African societies, and are very much relevant to Africa's world of today and what needs to be achieved. Finally, the aspirations expressed reflect the desire of Africans for prosperity and well-being, for unity and integration, for a continent of free citizens and expanded horizons, with freedom from conflict and improved human security, an Africa of strong identity, culture and values, as well as a strong and influential partner on the global stage making equal contribution to human progress and welfare – in short a different and better Africa. .

Theseven aspirationsthat that have been expressed by Africans on the future of our continent are brieflypresented below – see annex 4 for details.

Aspiration # 1: A Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

Africa will by 2063 be a pole of global growth and as an integrated continent of wealth creation, inclusivity and a pole of pacifism. In order to become a global growth pole, the continent would, sustain its recent growth momentum for the coming two or more decades, while at the same time vigorously addressing the challenges of structural transformation of output and trade, broaden and strengthen the weak infrastructural and human resource base, as well as significantly strengthen and modernize its science and technology capability.

African countries will graduate from being predominantly in the group of low-income countries, having a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of $1,025 or less to becoming middle income or fully developed countries.

Africa will be a continent where the benefits of growth are widely shared through theelimination of absolute poverty and as also reflected in the Gini coefficient of inclusiveness and there is improved quality of life.

There will be improved Human capital as shown by Africa closing the HDI gap with other regions through: high life expectancy, over 95 percent literacy rates, low infant mortality rates, access to health services, reduced maternal mortality.

Chronic food insecurity in Africa will eliminated, and imports of food from outside the continent reduced substantially with the citizens of the continent featuring among the best nourished.

The share of manufacturing in GDP has risen substantially; there is increased industrialization and improved access to energy for all

Africa will be a technologically advanced continent supported by the biggest workforce in the world and highly skilled human resources. In addition, a continent with increased enrollment in tertiary education, increased budgets devoted to Research &Development, etc

Africa will be a continent with the sustainable use, equitable sharing of benefits and conservation of its vast natural and marine resources, including the "Blue Economy".

Africa will have increased capacity to finance its own development, reduce dependence on donor aid and a stop to illicit flow of finances. There will be full African ownership of its resources

Africa will have a strong private sector and entrepreneurship and will be characterized by the emergence of a strong and responsible private sector.

Africa willbe fully industrialized and gain control over the exploitation of its resources, undertake transformation and value addition, as well as fund its own development.

The continent while attaining prosperity will maintain healthy ecosystems and preserve the African and global environment.This in spite of the fact that Africa has played a relatively minor role and contributed little to the accumulation of greenhouse gases and the attendant climate change.

Africa will be a continent respectful of its environment, ecologically conscious and moving towards green economy and green energy.The aspired prosperity of Africa will be based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Africa will be continent that has:
- **Addressed the equity agenda through inclusive economic growth** and job creating, particularly for its youth and women.
- **Effective Management of its resources- Its People, Land and mineral resources** thus ensuring a balance between the promotion of global cooperation and trade and safeguarding the interests and welfare of Africans.
- **Addressed key social issues- working to end AIDS, the Youth Question and Gender equality and equity** placing these at the center of Africa's social and economic development as well as peace and security agenda.
- **Structurally transformed economies** based on different configurations for different countries to respond to different market trends.
- **Commodity strategies**: to enable maximization of beneficiation from natural resources and obtain right prices for commodities instead of relying on aid.

Aspiration # 2: An Integrated Continent, Politically Unitedbased on the ideals of Pan Africanism

Africa will be a more integratedcontinent with political unityachieved by 2063. Africa will emerge as asovereign, independent and self-reliantcontinent - a united, independent and strong Africa that fully realizes economic and political integration.

The continent would have completed all the stages for establishing the African Economic Community, as stipulated by the Abuja Treaty of 1991. Hence, by 2063, the African common market will be fully functional, with the free movement of people, goods, capital and services, as well as the rights of residence and establishment.

By 2063 the necessary infrastructure will be in place to support its growth, trade and development, such as modern high-speed railway network, shipping and airlines/airports, as well as well developed ICT and digitalization

Africa will be a continent with increased factor mobility (labor, capital, skills), free movement of people and enhanced trade, and continental institutions such as the Central Bank, etc. are fully functional

The desire for unity of Africa since 1963 has been motivated by the Pan African spirit focusing particularly on liberation, economic independence and development based on self-reliance of people with democracy playing a fundamental role to facilitate continental unity. These are a condition sine qua non for Africa's emergence on the world stage. In this regard, the continent will realize the fulfilment of the Founders' dream or vision of OAU of a United States of Africa, a Union of African States with: one central bank system and currency; one central government, President; one African passport; one continental nationality including the diaspora

Africa will witness the re-kindling of African Solidarity and Unity of purpose of the Founders that underpinned the struggle for emancipation.

Globally, this aspiration can be summarized as: An ***Integrated and United*** Africa, with one voice and free movement of goods, capital, services and people (Borderless Africa) with no visa restrictions and all capitals linked by roads, rail.

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

Africa will undergo adeepening of the culture of good governance, democratic processes, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

Africa will be a continent:
- Where the institutions are at the service of its people - strong institutions in place to enhance citizens' participation in national development / economic and governance management;
- With good governance – grassroots participation in decision making and respect for the rule of law and due process;
- That is respectful of human rights and has no contradictions with itself;
- In which women are fully integrated in all structures of decision-making and governance;
- Where the youth play a leadership role;
- That conducts free, fair and credible electionswhich includes (i) multi party system (ii) level playing field in the political competitive process and (iii) education of the electorate to make informed choices;
- With an Agenda 2063 that is community focused including local governance – since development takes place at the community level with accent on the concerns of women, youth and the marginalized - community based / driven integrated services education, health, food security, water and sanitation should be key;
- Where the culture of accountability by all stakeholders is encouraged and where the African citizenry is empowered to hold leaders accountable; and
- In which corruption in governmental circles is non-existent or is at a relatively negligible level.

Aspiration # 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

There will be a **Peaceful and Secure Africa**, a conflict-free continent and harmony among communities at the lowest level. Inter – state, Intra-state and communal conflicts and genocides would have been eliminated.Organized crime and other forms of criminal networks eliminated

A prosperous Africa, an integrated and united Africa, and an Africa based on good governance; democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law are the necessary pre-conditions for a peaceful and conflict-free continent.[3]

Africa will seek to secure the continent's interests by ensuring a peaceful but amilitarily strong continent. Africa will possess strong security with a common defense and security strategy, so that the continent is capable of defending itself militarily against other world powers. An**African Army for Peace and Conflict**

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[3]This calls for closer alignment of the African Governance Framework (AGF) and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

*Resolution*under the authority of the Assembly of African Union Heads of States and Government will be established and fully operational. At the same time, there was a call for the establishment of National Peace Structures and Mechanisms with standing capacities for conflict prevention and management.

The present AU peace and security arrangements, their underlying philosophy, operational institutions as well as the partnerships that underpin them will be fully in tune with the realities on the ground and respond to the needs of ending the conflicts and securing enduring peace. The African Peace and Security Architecture fully operational and supported entirely by African resources

Aspiration # 5: An Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics

Africa,as the cradle of human civilization, is custodian of a cultural patrimony that has contributed enormously to human progress. **African cultural identity, values and ethics** as a critical factor for Africa's re-emergence on the global stage will be strengthened; African people imbued with a sense of their fundamental cultural unity, thereby fostering a sense of a common destiny and African identity and Pan-African consciousness.

Africa will be a continent where work is a key ethic and value, where women play an important role, and in which traditional and religious leaders, including the youth are drivers of change. Africa will be characterized by strong ethical values of hard work, respect, discipline, merit-based societies

Pan African ideals will be mainstreamed in all school curricular and Pan African cultural assets (film, music, theater, etc.) are enhanced to contribute significantly to African creative arts to GDP and in World Culture, leading to the preservation of cultural heritage – languages, customs, traditions that are not harmful

Aspiration # 6: An Africa where development is people-driven, relying particularly on the potential of the youth and women

Africa by 2063 will be one of the most populous continents, with 70% of the population being talented and youthful. It would have the largest number of middle class as a percentage of the population with a significant spending power. This highly urbanized population will have implications for social and welfare services / demands

Africa will be a continent where the critical role of women in Africa's transformation is recognized and the economic potential of youth and women proactively harnessed.

Africa will be a continent that:
- Effectively addresses the acute needs in education, health, jobs and opportunities for self-advancement as well as for democracy and self-realization, especially with respect to youth and women;
- Consolidates progress in promoting gender equality and women empowerment, and closing the glaring gaps that still exist.
- Places the youth question as well as promoting gender equality and women empowerment at the center of Africa's social and economic development as well as peace and security agenda.
- Has equal participation, opportunity and access for all segments of Africa's population to development outcomes and social and political discourse regardless of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnic affiliation, locality, age or other factors;
- Has equal access of women to:
  - Education: especially at the tertiary level, including in science and technology, as well as vocational and skills training;
  - Health: access to modern health services that address reproductive health, maternal and child health issues;
  - Employment opportunities: on the basis of equal pay for equal work and property rights
  - Productive/economic resources, including land, finance, credit, skills and entrepreneurial training
  - Political/governance empowerment and decision-making processes, structures and institutions, including advance in both the corporate world and public sector
- Has opportunities for youth in:
  - Economic sector, employment, financing, training and skills, for StartUps.
  - Decision-making in political processes, structures and institutions
  - Better access to youth-friendly health services
  - Participation in sports and cultural activities and education

Aspiration # 7: Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner

Africa will emerge as a strong, resilient and influential Global player and partner.Africa will play a bigger role in world affairs (Permanent Seats on the UN Security Council) and with a deepened south-south cooperation based on a common African Union Foreign Policy
.
There will be a strengthened African presence in other multilateral fora such as the IMF and World Bank, as well as on issues relating to global security.

There will be a self-re-empowerment of Africa; getting Africa to determine, own and lead its agenda and develop effective partnership frameworks with its external partners.

Anew strategic role and place of Africa in the global arena,will be based on a strategy for its partnership with the outside world. The African Union willstrengthen its Partnership Policies with its partner countries and regions, and its capacity and role in global negotiations-in the global economic, environment, security and social negotiations as well as on the reforms of the multilateral institutions including the UN Security Council.

Africa will be endowed with the right policies, capable institutions, systems and finances and people with the right skills in sufficient numbers to meet the exigency of peace and security and reduce dependence on external benefactors.

The AU Member States will have strengthened integration capacities and reclaim the political initiative through making good on commitments to Africa through increased resource allocation to the work of the AU Commission and other organs of the Union. The Africa Union will have strengthenedinstitutions and reclaim the political initiative and Increased share in world economy and trade

Africa will endeavor to strategically manage the opportunities and risks presented by the newly forming multi-polar world that is being shaped by a significant redistribution of political and economic power between the advanced economies and the major emerging economies (e.g. Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS).

Based on the vision described above, a set of goals, milestones, targets and strategies have been defined and presented in the following section.

Chapter 3: The Foundation, Goals, Milestones & Strategirs of Agenda 2063

African people have set their sights high and agreed on an ambitious set of aspirations in order to attain the AU Vision. These aspirations need to be converted into a set of clear, achievable and monitorable targets and milestones to guarantee success.

These Agenda 2063 goals, milestones and targets should be considered as Africa's Development Goals or the "MDGs for Africa", and must therefore galvanize the concomitant political and financial commitments.

3.1 Foundation of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 targets and milestones, as depicted in the diagram below, are anchored on the AU Vision, the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration and African aspirations.

They also build upon national, regional and continental priorities reflected in these plans and frameworks.

Figure: 3.1 The Foundation for Agenda 2063

Africa 2015 – Base Year

African Union Vision: An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, an Africa driven and managed by its own citizen and representing a dynamicforce in the international arena

The Eight Priority Areas of the Solemn Declaration - OAU/AU 50years Golden Jubilee Celebration

African Aspirations for 2063

Regional and Continental Frameworks

Member States Medium Term Plans

Trends Analysis and Scenario Planning

Short Term   Medium Term   Long Term

The Africa We Want in 2063

Agenda 2063 is conceptualized as a general framework, which would be implemented through successive 10-year plans.

- In the short term, Agenda 2063 will place emphasis on accelerating the implementation of key continental frameworks that have been adopted and fast tracking of the integration agenda.
- Additionally, African countries would expedite domestication of the relevant legal frameworks, protocols and similar instruments.

Such an approach will provide the traction for long-term progress, as well as provide critical evidence of forward momentum to win over ordinary African citizens that Agenda 2063 is indeed a viable endeavor.

3.2 Goals, Milestones& Targets

The goals, milestones and targets of Agenda 2063 are based on the AU Vision, the Solemn Declaration, African aspirations and Member States priorities are presented in Annex 5.

3.3 Key Strategic Initiatives

To provide forward momentum for Agenda 2063, the following eleven (11) key strategic initiatives have been identified for immediate implementation:

(a) ***Strategic Initiative 1: Consolidate African initiatives and strategies on accelerated human capital development, science and technology and innovation:*** Africa should lead the new industrial revolution by building a skilled workforce, capitalizing on the digital revolution and global knowledge. This will contribute to rapid diversification of sources of growth, sustain current economic performance and lift large sections out of poverty and create a powerful middle class. The African skills revolution must be conceptualized adequately, including the role of the Pan African University, building our universities as centers of excellence, build continental complementarities in education and learning from best practices in Africa and the world at large.

(b) ***Strategic Initiative 2: Decisive actions to strengthen management of African resources, the push for industrialization and agricultural development:*** the development of a commodity strategy that will result in Africa regaining control of the pricing of key commodities of it is the dominant producer, building examples such as the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange. Furthermore, Africa should also push for a commodity adjustment factor to take account of fluctuations in currency. In the Year of Agriculture and Food Security, a concerted push on increased agricultural

productivity and agro-processing, strengthening resilience in the face of climate change, effective management of water resources, strengthen African initiatives such as the African Green Wall to combat desertification.

(c) **_Strategic Initiative 3: Accelerated Regional Integration initiatives:_** Urgently identify and implement measures that require limited financial resources but have substantial impacts such as eliminating bureaucratic bottle necks that hinder intra African trade (e.g. cross border transit, movement of people and goods, checkpoints and other rent seeking behaviors); harmonizing legal and regulatory frameworks that aid intra-Africa trade. Fast track measures to foster continental integration based on solidarity, the need for lead countries or clusters to act as locomotives and poles of growth and shared benefits for all. Steps must be taken to develop milestones and benchmarks for regional integration and a deliberate strategy to go beyond harmonization of standards towards actively building poles of growth.

(d) **_Strategic Initiative 4: Pooled sovereignty, integration and common African positions_**: foster greater unity in action through the concept of pooled sovereignty to address common interest, key areas where Africa benefits from block negotiations, the indivisibility of Africa in negotiating partnerships, such as: (i) trade; (ii) climate change, the Green economy and collective food security; (iii) fisheries, marine resources and the Blue economy; and (iv) the global Post-2015 and Sustainable development agendas. Empower the AU Commission to lead and coordinate such negotiations. A good example from developing world is Mercosur.

(e) **_Strategic Initiative 5: Strengthened efforts to end conflicts,_** maintaining peace and a sustained strategy to silence the guns by 2020 and reform of the UN Security Council. Also important is promotion of African solutions and inclusive management of diversity and resources. Promotion of African solutions, tolerance, forgiveness and reconciliation, social, economic and political inclusion and the management of diversity and resources. Full operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture, including the African Standby Force and consideration of an African Security Pact with entrenched rules.

(f) **_Strategic Initiative 6: Strength financial independence and sustainability_** of key continental bodies such as the AU Commission by adopting strategies for self-financing of both operational and programme activities, including in elections and peace and security issues. Regional models (e.g. ECOWAS) may provide alternative options to consider. Ensure that the upcoming meeting of Finance and Trade Ministers in

March 2014 in Abuja (which will consider the two High level reports on Alternative sources of funding and on Illicit capital flows, including capital flights) takes in consideration the perspectives of the first AU Foreign Ministers' retreat. In addition to the proposals already adopted by the May Summit, the basket of measures should include consideration of the proposal from the Retreat for a 0.5% levy on national budgets, towards financing the AU institutions and programmes.

(g) ***Strategic Initiative 7: Renewed push on the hard integration issues***, including infrastructure and agricultural development and industrialization; and the movement towards regional and continental free trade areas, including timelines.

(h) ***Strategic Initiative 8: Strengthening the key integration institutions***: including the AUC, PAP (model laws), RECs, financial institutions, Court and Commission for Peoples and Human rights, etc.

(i) ***Strategic Initiative 9***: ***Create an annual Economic Platform for regular engagement*** between the political leadership, business leaders, intellectuals, civil society and the private sector on the continent. We should furthermore revive and strengthen the key Pan Africanist movements, including the women and youth movements.

(j) ***Strategic 10***: ***Communication*** with the African citizenry and the Diaspora, building an African peoples movement for transformation and implementation of the African Governance Architecture and the APRM recommendations in order to deepen democracy and improve the quality of governance.

(k) ***Strategic Initiatives 11: Continual redefinition of Africa's place in the world,*** by strengthening African common perspectives on partnerships (including partnership summits and meetings, and multilateral negotiations and forums), that reflects the unity of the continent and its priorities and perspectives on matters of global importance.

3.4 Factors to Consider

Some important caveats need to be borne in mind with respect to these goals milestones and targets:

- Given different resource endowments, past development experiences, as well as for reasons of geography African countries will have different development trajectories now and in the future. Each country and region must define the optimum combination of policies and strategies to reach the goals and milestones proposed. What is important is to ensure robust monitoring and tracking systems, and putting in place a process of mutual learning; and

- There will be differentiated responsibilities between Member States, Regional and Continental bodies in attaining these proposed milestones and targets. This needs to be worked out in greater deal to ensure, coherence and unity of action.

Chapter4: Drivers, Enablers, Risks & Mitigation Strategies

For Agenda 2063 to achieve a broad structural transformation of Africa desired by its citizens, it is critical that the main forces in the process are clearly identified and effectively used.

Africa is changing at an extraordinary speed and in the coming period, the combined pressures of a growing population, environmental change and rapid economic growth will positively transform the lives and livelihoods of Africans. However, these changes also carry a lot of risks.

As Africa looks towards the next 50 years of development, new and unforeseen risks and threats (i.e. factors likely to have a disruptive influence on Africa's future) are likely to emerge, while the ones we know today could assume new and more threatening dimensions.

The aim of this chapter is to highlight potential drivers and enablers for Africa's transformative Agenda, as well as the risks, threats and mitigation strategies.

4.1 Drivers and Enablers for Agenda 2063

Drivers: Any factor that directly or indirectly contributes to or enhances a transformative change. In other words, divers are catalysts for change. This definition includes political, social, technological, economic, legal or environmental factors.

Enablers: Capabilities, forces and resources that contribute to the success and achievement of an entity, program or project.

The drivers presented below impact across all the seven African aspirations discussed earlier:

  (a) Leadership and political commitment: the nature of leadership will play a critical role in Africa's future. The leadership challenge for Africa today is more complex than during the liberation phase of the continent, as the issue of societal transformation is a more difficult challenge than the struggle for independence. Africa faces a need for transformational leadership in all fields and at all levels: politics, business, industry, science, religion, education, and culture, to cite a few. The role of traditional leadersin whom moral authority often resides needs to be recognized. Experiences from across the world indicate that while economic development and eradication of poverty can derive from many economic models, success comes from a political leadership that has vision and capacity to implement it. Political stability is critical for national planning, sustaining macroeconomic policies and for creating a good investment climate. It is important for the provision of social services, maintenance of peace and security, encouraging private sector

participation in the economy and the incorporation of the rural sector into the modern economy.

(b) **Youth and women engagement and involvement**: by virtue of their numbers and dynamism women and youth are one of the most critical drivers for attaining the AU vision and the aspirations expressed by stakeholders. Unleashing this potential and removing the fetters that prevent women and youth from playing their rightful role at all levels of society will engineer substantial structural,economic, political and social transformation.

(c) **Africa's Resources**; - human, cultural, economic and natural resources such as renewable energy offer vast reservoirs which if fully owned, controlled and judiciously exploited for the benefit of all Africans will propel the continent into the first ranks of nations.Africa is endowed with approximately 12 percent of the world's oil reserves, 40 percent of its gold, 60 percent of the world's uncultivated arable land, and vast water, other mineral and forest resources. The natural resource sector is expected to generate, in net present terms, more than US$ 600 billion (US$30 billion per annum) in government revenue over the next 20 years. Proper management, including value addition of these resources will translate into substantially improved fiscal positions for governments, the private sector and households that can be used to create other forms of wealth and accelerate poverty reduction. In addition, with 38 coastal and island states, Africa has vast marine domains, which hold significant promise for exploitation and achieving food security, including alleviation of poverty and unemployment. Over 90% of global trade, and indeed imports and exports in Africa transit through the seas and oceans. These realities and potentials of Africa's "Blue Economy" are however dampened by the contending limitations in exploitative capacity and awareness as well as insecurity in Africa's waters. Likewise, non-African owned carriers conducts much of import and export shipping in Africa. Africa in less than 15 years will be home to a quarter of the world's population under the age of 25 years. This will be of tremendous benefit in terms of markets, labour and innovation.

(d) **Infrastructure and interconnectedness**, Africa has opened up to the world in the past few decades as never before—with the private sector taking the lead. Africa's Diaspora sends home resources every year that exceed total ODA for some countries on a per capita basis. The ICT industry is bringing real benefits to Africa in terms of information flow, domestic and international trade, public service provision, human capacity development and innovation and skill enhancement. Africa's economic infrastructure remains a key constraint to interconnectedness and hinders countries from linking and benefiting from the domestic, regional and global opportunities. Railways, a common and cheap form of transportation elsewhere in the developing world, has been slow to develop in Africa. The existing railway infrastructure is old and little investment has been attempted in the last decades. The road

infrastructure, though larger, is uneven and concentrated in urban areas. Rural parts of the countries are poorly served. Infrastructure development will be important for connecting Africa to itself and the rest of the world, and to help it benefit from the economies of agglomeration.

(e) **Science, technology and innovation:** Africa's sustained growth, competitiveness and economic transformation will require investments in new technologies and innovations including in the areas of education, health and bio-sciences, agriculture, and clean energy. To bring African science and technology to the frontier, attention should be given to initiatives such as the Pan African University, the African Science and Technology Observatory and the African Space Programme, as well as the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa. African countries should also put in place incentives to retain high caliber individuals who excel in science, research and technology to contribute to Africa's development.Adoption of technologies and innovation must however be accompanied by the preservation of African values and culture. The Asian Tigers and other countries have made huge progress and provide useful lessons on how to borrow elements from the outside to catalyse their transformation while at the sametime keeping their values.

(f) **Effective private and public sector development:** In recent years there has been a greater recognition of the private sector's role as the engine of growth and a fundamental shift in Africa's policy approach to the private sector with many countries now considering it a key partner in development. In Africa, the sector is dominated by the informal sector. Formal private sector wage employment accounts for only 10 percent of total employment, with the exception of South Africa where it represents 46%. Private sector initiatives as well as those undertaken in collaboration with the public sector will be important in creating employment and in adding value to Africa's natural resources.

(g) **Citizen participation:** with empowered citizens, social and economic transformation can become a reality.The role of civil society: campaign to mobilize public support; lobby to influence key decision-makers; research to evidence-based advocacy. These institutions and groups can contribute to Africa's transformation process;

(h) **Active engagement with the African Diaspora:** the Diaspora can be one of the key drivers of change for Africa's development; contributing to strengthening of African economic independence through investment, expertise and general political, cultural and social solidarity.

Enablers:

Enablers are understood to mean capabilities, forces and resources that contribute to the success and achievement of a program or project. Regarding this definition,Africa's push for transformation will be facilitated by key enablers, among these are:

(a) ***Building and promotion ofPeace and Security*** as a critical condition for development, growth and human security, through African solutions and responses, promotion of tolerance, reconciliation and forgiveness, domestic resource mobilization for African peace-keeping and peace-building and the inclusive management of diversity and resources. The financial and human cost of conflicts, in particular the cost of expenditure on arms, mainly from manufacturers outside of the continent is weighing heavily on Africa's progress.Africa must learn from past and present success stories of peaceful resolution to disputes, such as the peaceful settlement of Bakassi Peninsula case between Nigeria and Cameroon, which was settled after a twenty-year process through mutually agreed international arbitration.

(b) ***Effective management and the beneficiation of African resources to effect transformation, inclusive growth and industrialization***. This is critical if Africa is to dispel the image of a rich continent inhabited by poor people.

(c) ***Structural transformation*** of African economies and societies, through high and sustained rates of economic growth, diversification and industrialization, human capital development, agriculture and food security, infrastructure development, the provision of basic services and public goods, the promotion of intra-African trade and investment, effective and accountable governance and institutions and faster economic and political integration.

(d) **Investment in human capital development, in order to reap the demographic dividend**, with special focus on the empowerment of women and youth and investments in skills, science, technology, research and innovation.

(e) ***Effective and visionary leadership with political commitment and accountability, coupled with the mobilization and participation of African citizens and strata.***

(f) ***Effective, accountable and participatory institutions and governance*** based on transparent laws and rules, effective public policy and services, strengthening the role of the state in development, enhancing the legitimacy of institutions and building public trust. Africa must develop general principals around the evolution of African developmental states. In all cases where structural transformation has succeeded, the state has played a crucial role in the process. African countries must thus strengthen state capacities and institutions to mobilize the population and build national consensus around a common development agenda, and ensure that adequate resources are committed to achieve it. Above all, the African state must be accountable and responsive to the needs of its population. The continent is already making progress in this regard. Today, Africa's governments have improved the continent's macroeconomic stability significantly. The continent reduced its collective inflation rate from 22 per cent in the 1990s to 2.6 in the 2000s. Governments cut their combined foreign debt from 82 percent of GDP to

59 per cent. And they shrunk their budget deficit from 4.6 percent of GDP to 1.8 percent.

(g) **Domestic mobilization of Finances and Resources** to speed up African development, leverage national, regional and continental resources and to fund African institutions, democratic governance and peace building. The success stories of East Asia and more recently, China and India, have shown the value of a growth path that is underpinned by high levels of domestic savings and investment. Although challenges remain, significant untapped domestic resource mobilization potential is foreseen in Africa. Indeed, the extent of pension fund holding in Africa is evidence enough, just as the huge sales of telecommunications companies and the over-subscription of government bonds floated at home are other pointers to the scale of untapped resources. Likewise is the recent report of the Africa Progress Panel that Africa recorded an annual average of USD\$38.4 billion in trade mispricing and USD\$25 billion in illicit funds in 2008-2010, which, when combined, exceeded the continent's development aid and foreign direct investments for the same period. The success of efforts at mobilizing these sources of revenue is however underpinned by a number of necessary conditions, namely: sound fiscal policies, including tax reforms, political will, strengthening institutional capacity and positioning transparency and accountability at the center of African natural resource policy and management, raising the standard of corporate accountability and responsibility, good governance and holding governments more accountable to the citizenry.

(h) **Accelerated Regional integration** at the center of the continental transformation agenda. Regional integration is critical in promoting peace and security. Furthermore, regional cooperation in the development of infrastructure will lower transaction costs, enhance the development of regional markets, and make manufacturing production and exports more competitive. Regional integration can also contribute to reducing the regulatory burden facing African firms and boost intra-African trade. Enhanced regional integration can be particularly critical for landlocked countries, which are forced to rely on often-inadequate infrastructure in neighboring countries, while their firms suffer from poor customs administration and weak trade services in seeking outlets to the sea.

(i) **A Paradigm shift through the promotion of Pan African values and attitudes** and build confidence in the continent, how Africa takes forward implementation of its plans, a change of gears in how Africa does business, with progress in regional integration as the major indicator of this paradigm shift.

(j) **Taking charge of the African narrative** and the development of Brand Africa, confidence in Africa's potential and abilities, and communication to inform the citizenry and the world about African developments.

(k) **Trade and Industrialization:** Trade has been a key growth motor in many regions of the world and has most spectacularly powered the recent growth of China. In the early 2060s, the share of Africa's trade with the

EU and the US is expected to be only half of today's about 54% of total trade. That to China and other emerging economies will rise in tandem. To reduce its vulnerability to commodity price fluctuations and improve its competitiveness Africa must develop a robust manufacturing sector and increase inter-regional trade flows in manufactures. These will be important determinants of future success. While exporting to advanced countries is essential, there are substantial opportunities for furthering trade and specialization by improving links to neighboring countries. Tapping African markets can enable firms to capture economies of scale, and thus become more competitive in foreign markets generally. Exports play a key role in moving up both the global and the regional value chain, but many African firms lack the expertise to export effectively to advanced country markets, where technical requirements imposed both by government (e.g. sanitary and phytosanitary --SPS regulations) and importing firms can be difficult to meet for new entrants. Exporting to other African countries, particularly to neighboring countries, may be more within these firms' reach, and the experience gained can teach them how to upgrade their products and improve efficiency. Beginning with exports to familiar trading partners can also help firms learn how to obtain cross-border finance and find suppliers and customers.

4.2 Risks, Threats and Mitigation Strategies

The old and new threats faced by the continent, include scrambles for its resources in the face of changing global demands and demographics; undue external influence in the affairs of the continent; its disproportionate burden of the impact of climate change; and the huge scale of illicit outflows of African resources and capital.

There are potential internal threats posed by rapid population growth, youth unemployment, conflicts and internal strife and growing inequality and subjective threats such as weak institutions, state fragility, exclusion and poor management of diversity; terrorism and trans-national crime; rent-seeking, corruption and lack of accountability.

Below is a generalized description of some of the key risks and threats faced by Africa:

(a) **Conflict, Instability and Insecurity**: In the past 50 years, countries in all Africa's regions have experienced varying degrees of conflict and insecurity caused by:lack of pluralism; poor management of diversities – ethnic, religious; severe competition over scarce resources (land, minerals, water, timber, etc.); poor economic management; and natural and man-made disasters. Although many African countries are much stronger today, the threat of state fragility lingers on with strong potential

to spill over to neighboring countries. The new trend in politics associated with the "street" can have a destabilizing effect if not properly managed.

(b) **Organized Crime and the Drugs Trade**: In the past decade, international drug cartels have used West Africa as a major transit route to Europe. The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime has estimated that at least 50 tons of cocaine worth some US$2billion from Latin America transits through West Africa every year. The trade has corrupted government officials and the military in some countries. Examples from Latin America and Asia indicate that economies affected by the narcotics trade have taken much longer to catch up and have remained threats to the political stability and growth of their neighbors.The proliferation of maritime piracy in Africa has also been closely related to state fragility. Today maritime piracy is staged mainly from two regions of Africa: the Horn and the Gulf of Guinea. The incidence of piracy in the Horn totaled 445 between 2005 and 2010. During this period, ransom demands increased thirty-six fold to US$238 million. Similar to drug trafficking, piracy also distorts regional economies. Kenya's tourist industry was seriously affected by the activities of the pirates and the government was forced to take extraordinary measures.

(c) **Failure to Harness the Demographic Dividend:**In the next 50 years, Africa's biggest single asset but also its potential Achilles heel is the large and youthful population. Data indicate that Africa's population will continue to be the youngest in the world as Africa's share of the global population aged between 15 and 29 rise to 28 percent. In many of Africa's so-called fragile states, almost three-quarters of the population are aged below 30 years. Strategies and policies are needed to harness the potential and covert potential threats and risks to opportunities. There are neither quick fixes nor an easy formula to do this; governments must be willing not only to experiment but take also take comprehensive actions, including, expanding education and training, improving nutrition, combating diseases, enhancing socially and environmentally responsible investment and creating job opportunities.

(d) **Escalation of Africa's Disease Burden**: A combination of several factors including its geographic location, i.e., largely tropical location, poverty, poor nutrition and sanitation have exposed Africa to disproportionately heavy disease burden compared to other developing countries. New viruses and diseases may also emerge in the future

(e) **Climate Change**: Climate change will continue to adversely impact Africa's development for many years to come. In 2007, the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) declared Africa as one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change and climate variability, a situation aggravated by the interaction of multiple stresses at various levels and the continent's low adaptive capacity. Climate change has been recognized as a key driver of violent human conflicts over land and water resources, and as the main cause of serious droughts, floods, population displacement, and diseases witnessed in recent decades.

(f) Technological change and development of new sources of energy can reduce the considerable promise of Africa's vast reserves of natural resources: For example, with increased automobile fuel efficiency and the boom in America's natural gas production, the U.S. is less reliant on foreign oil. "The shale oil and gas boom is transforming energy markets, with the U.S. likely to emerge as the world's biggest combined oil and gas producer this year, and "American imports of natural gas and crude oil have fallen 32 percent and 15 percent since 2008." If such trends continue this is likely to affect African oil producers, although alternative markets such as China will somewhat act as a buffer.

(g) External Shocks: in the context of a 50-year time frame, changes in the global environment such as a collapse of commodity prices, or some other such development in the political, social and environmental field could derail Africa's trajectory.

These threats and challenges can however, be mitigated and turned into opportunities through mounting collective strategies and effective public policy responses and actions to counter the most disruptive economic, social and environmental changes facing Africa.

Overcoming risks and addressing fragilities entails two dimensions:

(h) Drawing on resilience found in African societies – e.g. the private sector has shown a strong capacity to weather risks and create livelihoods in the most difficult environments; through civil society, communities are able to govern their affairs, manage disputes and protect the vulnerable; and African women play a vital role in forging peace and rebuilding livelihoods. Building upon these diverse forms of resilience can help Africa counter risks; and

(i) Building interlocking partnerships and institutions at community, Member State, Regional and Continental levels to help absorb these disruptive changes and reduce associated community and state fragilities. Building the capacities of RECs to find regional solutions to address drivers of fragility is of critical necessit

Chapter 5: The Implementation Framework

To achieve the Aspirations, the goals and milestones of Agenda 2063 presented in the previous chapter, African countries must make vigorous efforts to boost implementation by focusing, among others, on the following:

(a) Strengthen continental and regional coordination mechanisms, especially using RECs and NEPAD as building blocks for Agenda 2063 and ensuring clarity of roles and responsibilities between the AUC and RECs on the one hand, and AUC and Member states on the other in the implementation of major frameworks such as PIDA, NEPAD.

(b) Greater emphasis in action on the role of Regional Communities as integration building blocks and in the implementation of Agenda 2063.

(c) Foster greater unity of the continent and working together, speaking with one voice, mobilization of the citizenry, building strong institutions, financing and resources.

(d) Establish clear and measurable milestones, benchmarks, targets (5 or 10 year time frames) and domestication of continental frameworks into national processes, backed by a rigorous Metrics for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the implementation and impact of our plans at national, regional, sectoral and continental levels.

(e) Promote Peer review mechanisms, mutual learning processes, the building of the African knowledge base and the collection of data and statistics, to underpin planning and monitoring of our plans.

The implementation arrangements for Agenda 2063 are guided by certain core principles, which the African citizenry proposed during the Consultative Process.

In addition, the arrangements also reflect the existing continental level institutional arrangements between the Assembly, the Executive Council, the PRC, the AUC, the AU Organs and the RECs'.

Lastly, national level good practices at plan implementation have also been taken cognizance of.

5.1 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles provide a common setof norms, which if adhered to by all stakeholders in the implementation chain will contribute to the effective and timely attainment of the goals of Agenda 2063. These norms are contained in text box 5.1

Text Box 5.1 Guiding Principles for Implementation of Agenda 2063

- **Continuity**
- **National Systems**
- **Inclusiveness**
- **Diversity**
- **Integration**
- **Evidence Based**

Continuity: Minimization of implementation costs and avoidance of functional duplications / overlaps require leveraging on the existing resources and competencies, the adoption / adaptation of existing governance frameworks and systems and processes at national, regional and continental levelsfor plan implementation.

For example, the implementation arrangements for Agenda 2063, especially the governance framework will take cognizance of the existing continental level plan implementation arrangements such as the NEPAD, the CAADP that are in place.

At the regional level, the existing regional plan implementation structures will be used / adapted for the implementation of Agenda 2063.

At the national level, since issues related to Agenda 2063 will be incorporated / adapted into national plans the natural inclination use will be made of the existing plan implementation structures for Agenda 2063.

National Systems: To reinforce / enhance national capacities in plan implementation; existing national systems would be used for the implementation of Agenda 2063. National Planning Systems, Laws, Regulations and Processes would form the foundation of the implementation framework for Agenda 2063.

Since Member States have drawn and implemented national plans through their existing national systems it is prudent that they are used for Agenda 2063. What may be required could be an improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of such national systems.

Inclusiveness: Inclusiveness in policy determination, plan formulation and execution of Agenda2063 is necessary to ensure that all shades of the African Citizenry own both the process and the outcomes. Inclusiveness will ensure interest and commitment for the realization of the objectives of Agenda 2063.

- At the national level, women, youth, the marginalized, civil society organizations, the private sector, traditional and religious leaders, local and national level entities would have a place in the implementation frameworks. Fortunately, this is the situation in most member states as per the review of national plans.
- At the regional level, led by the RECs, regional trade, professional, service associations as the chambers of commerce and industries, medical, legal, engineering, plus regional NGOs/ CSOs would be part of the implementation arrangements.

- At the continental levels spearheaded by the AUC, all AU organs, continental development entities (AfDB and the UNECA especially), the Diaspora, continental trade / service / professional organizations (e.g. African Tourism Organization) would be part of the continental level implementation arrangements.

Diversity: a strength of Africa is her diversity. Differences in orientation / focus of existing national plans, national/ regional resource endowments, stages in the development trajectory, developmental state capacity status, physical location-land locked, island state status have been taken cognizance of in the implementation framework of Agenda 2063.

Thus the goals, milestones, indicators / targets set to guide plan policy formulation and preparations at the national and regional levels are flexible enough to accommodate the varying needs and interests of member states; this creates the incentive for members states to adopt/adapt the Agenda 2063 goals in their national plans.

Reinforcing Integration: Implementation would reinforce regional integration. Member States implementation plans- the plan cycle and regional relevant programmes / goals would be in alignment with that of the Agenda 2063 implementation framework. This progress towards harmonization will make consolidation of regional plans within the context of Agenda 2063 less difficult.

In addition implementation arrangements at the regional level would reflect the execution / coordination frameworks of regional projects / programmes, thus building on their integration agendas.

Evidence Based: Lastly policy issues relating to implementation at continental, regional and national levels would be evidence driven. Adopting evidence driven approach would maximize value for money in the implementation of Agenda 2063. Policy guidelines, decisions, choices as much as possible would be based on analysis of the options against set criteria.

Goals / targets to be set under plan execution would be driven by situation analysis against the background of broad plan goals. This means implementation strategies for programmes/ initiatives would be evaluated in terms of set criteria prior to their inclusion in the Agenda 2063. This will contribute to a more cost-effective attainment of the outcomes of the plan goals.

5.2. Institutional and Accountability Framework

The institutional and accountability framework indicates who the key stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 2063 are, how they relate to each other hierarchically and the responsibilities / roles to be assigned to each of them in the framework.

There are three layers in the institutional and accountability framework- the continental, regional and national levels with their specific stakeholders.

The institutional and accountability framework proposed covers the continental, regional and national levels, bearing in mind that Member States would use their national systems, processes, procedures and accountabilities for Agenda 2063 implementation.

An Integrated Governance Structure

Figure 5.1 shows the schematic representation of the Integrated Governance Framework for the implementation of Agenda 2063

- The Assembly is at the apex.
- The Executive Committee comprising the foreign ministers of the Member States' is next.
- An Executive Council Committee of Ministers to follow-up on implementation of Retreat outcomes; and provide guidance on the development and implementation of Agenda 2063. The Retreat agreed that the Committee of Ministers on Agenda 2063, shall consists of Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, and Rwanda, joined by the Chairpersons of the RECs, the outgoing and incoming Chairperson of the Executive Council, joined by the existing committee of the AUC Chairperson, the CEO of NEPAD, the President of the ADB and the Executive Secretary of the UNECA. The Committee will operate for a period of two years, and will be reviewed to allow for rotation and regional balance. TheCommittee is akin to the OAU Liberation Committee, which oversaw the continent's political liberation.

- The Permanent Representative Council comprising the ambassadors of Member States comes under the Executive Council.
- An Operational Steering Committee, Chaired by the AU comes directly under the PRC. The creation of a Steering Committee is necessary because there has to be a focal point where key actors as UN Economic Commission of Africa, the African Development Bank, the RECs, the AU Organs, the Diaspora will have a voice / input in the implementation process before issues are presented to the PRC by the AUC. The Committee has a Secretariat.
- There is a need for a specialized, knowledgeable, and committed Africans to have a role as independent oversight in the implementation arrangements at the Continental level. This requirement underpins the proposal for the creation of thematic area Consultative Groups who come directly under the Operational Steering Committee.
- The Member States' are represented in the implementation frameworks through their RECs', which coordinate their issues related to Agenda 2063. Through their RECs' the Member States' are represented on the Operational Steering Committee on Agenda 2063 apart from the fact that their interests are represented at the Assembly, Executive Council and PRC levels.

The generalized Member States implementation governance structure that is part of Figure 5.1 is grounded on current practice in the implementation of Member States' long and medium term plans.

FIGURE 5.1 IMPLEMENTATION GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE
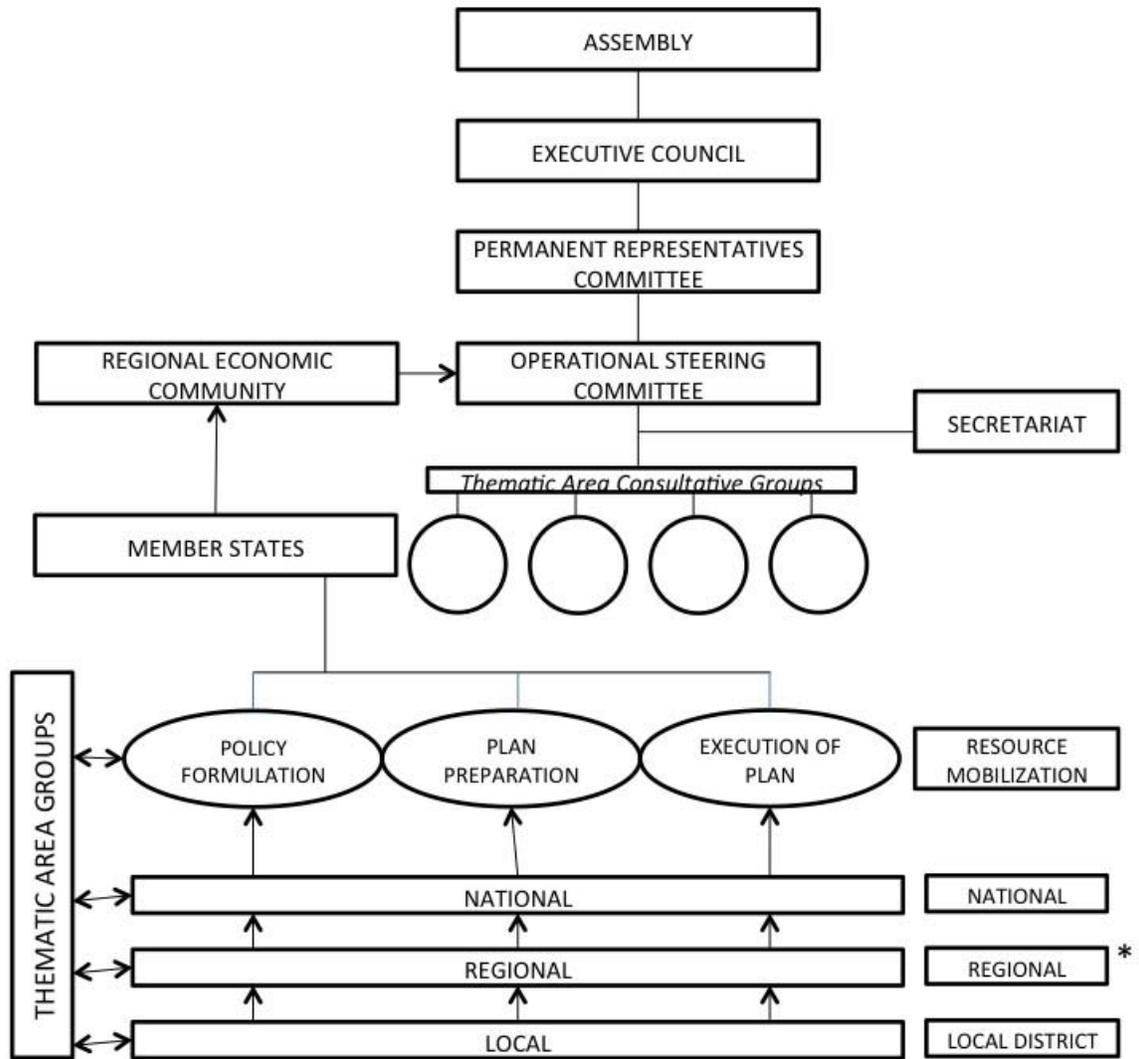
* FOR FEDERAL REPUBLICS

5.3 An Integrated Responsibility Framework

Table 5.1 shows the entity, composition, key functions proposed under Agenda 2063 and the frequency at which their inputs will be required.

TABLE 5.1 FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY MATRICES

ENTITY	COMPOSITION / MEMBERSHIP	RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER AGENDA 2063	Timing / Frequency
The Assembly	Heads of States and Government Elected by their people to assume the role required by Member States in the Constitutive Act of the AU	• Approval of medium and long term goals of Agenda 2063 • Approval of medium term plans / targets framework at the Continental level • Approval of Membership to Thematic Area Consultative Groups	Twice a year – January and May
Executive Committee	Foreign Ministers of the Member States Appointed by Governments of MS as Foreign Ministers with one of their functions spelt out in the AU Constitutive Act	• Recommendations to Heads of States and Governments' on medium and long term goals of Agenda 2063 • Recommendations to Heads of States and Governments on medium term plans/ targets framework at the Continental level • Recommendations to Heads of States and Government on Membership to the Thematic Area Consultative Groups	Twice a year- January and May
PRC	Ambassadors of Member States accredited to Ethiopia Appointed by Member States Governments and report to their foreign Ministers- on roles assigned to it under the Constitutive Act of the AU	• Provision of operational oversight to the Agenda 2063 Operational Steering Committee • Shortlisting of Proposed Membership to the Thematic Area Consultative Group Members • Review of medium / long term goals of Agenda 2063 • Review of medium term plans / targets framework for the continental level	Monthly / Quarterly
Operational Steering Committee on Agenda 2063	**Proposed** It will have the following Members • AUC – Chair • AUC/NEPAD • AU Organs • RECSs • ECA • AfDB	• Coordination of the preparation of medium / long tern goals for Agenda 2063 • Coordination for the preparation of medium term plans / targets framework at the Continental level • Coordination for the development of continental	Twice a year

ENTITY	COMPOSITION / MEMBERSHIP	RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER AGENDA 2063	Timing / Frequency
	• Diaspora • Chairs of Thematic Areas Groups	frameworks required under Agenda 2063 as per the AU Solemn Declaration • Coordination of the development and implementation frameworks required for Continental level resource mobilization in support of Agenda 2063 • Provide oversight to the thematic area Consultative Groups • Provision of operational guidance to the Secretariat	
Technical	**Proposed** To service the needs of the operational steering committee It will be a creation located in the AUC and will include NEPAD	Acting as the Technical Arm / Secretariat to the Steering Committee it will be involved in amongst others: • Preparation of strategic and technical reports required under Agenda 2063 • Conducting of Technical Studies • Preparation of Agenda 2063 Communications Strategy / Implementation Plans • Organizing of meetings, conferences, workshops, public forums in related to Agenda 2063 implementation	Permanent
Thematic Area Consultative Groups	**Proposed** • Individuals / institutions with passion, expertise, knowledge in the thematic area • Each thematic area group will not exceed 10 Members	• Review medium / long term goals of Agenda 2063 • Advise of the criteria, processes for setting priority actions for Agenda 2063 • Advise / provide options on strategies required to achieve priority goals • Advise on regional / continental partnerships relevant for the execution of Agenda 2063 • Provide Leadership in mobilization of resources for Agenda 2063 implementation on the thematic area	Twice a year
REC	Members States in that Region and Regional Stakeholders	• Represents the region in Agenda 2063 Operational Steering Committee at the Continental Level • Adapts / aligns Continental	Permanent

ENTITY	COMPOSITION / MEMBERSHIP	RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER AGENDA 2063	Timing / Frequency
		Long / Medium Term Agenda 2063 Plans / Guidelines to regional conditions • Issues Regional Agenda 2063 Plan Guidelines to Member States' • Coordinates the preparation / execution of regional projects / programme as per Agenda 2063 • Leads in the mobilization of resources to implement regional projects and programmes as per Agenda 2063 • At inception, provide the leadership in the Regional / National Consultative processes with respect to the preparation of Agenda 2063	
Member States	National level stakeholders	• Aligns national vision / plans to Agenda 2063 long / medium term plans • Leads / coordinates the resource mobilization and allocation efforts for the implementation of Agenda 2063 • Leads / coordinates the execution of Agenda 2063 driven national medium term plans	As indicated by the National Planning Framework / Systems Law

Chapter 6: The Monitoring Evaluation & Reporting Framework

Agenda 2063 requires a robust monitoring and evaluation framework, which will build upon Member State monitoring and evaluation components their medium and long-term plans, as well as those at regional level.

This chapter provides the objectives, the principles and the framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting for Agenda 2063. The governance framework for monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 is the same as figure 5.1 presented in the previous chapter.

6.1 Objectives

The objectives of Agenda 2063 monitoring / evaluation reporting framework are to:
   a) Ascertain the extent to which the goals/targets set at the national, regional and continental levels are being attained
   b) Provide insights with respect to changes in goals, targets / milestones etc that are required against the background of changing environment, aspirations and circumstances
   c) Identify implementation capacity constraints and take timely corrective action and
   d) Enable national, regional and continental level entities to inform their constituents the progress being made and the need for them to continue to support the implementation of Agenda 2063

6.2 Guiding Principles

- **Managing for Results**
- **Inclusiveness**
- **National Systems**
- **DataDriven**

Managing for Results: A key objective in the implementation framework of Agenda 2063 is the assignment of responsibilities to   the various stakeholders in the implementation chain.

The monitoring and evaluation framework would ensure that the expected results from the stakeholders are being achieved. In this vein, a framework for setting medium and long term targets, based on the indicators in each of the African Aspirational area, should be in place at the national, regional and continental levels. These targets, which are, results driven, form the basis for the monitoring of progress towards the attainments of the goals.

Inclusiveness: All stakeholders, at the national, regional and continental levels would be part of the monitoring and evaluation process. At the national level, they would participate in the setting up of the targets at the local, regional and national levels. Regional stakeholders should also be involved through the RECs in the setting up of targets for the regional level. At the continental level, the

identifiable stakeholders as per table 7.1 would also be involved in the setting up of the targets / monitoring and evaluation the outcomes of implementation. Inclusiveness in the monitoring and evaluation would ensure commitment and ownership of Agenda 2063 processes and outcomes.

National Systems: Member States' have monitoring and evaluation systems as part of the implementation of their medium term plans. Such national systems – monitoring and evaluation divisions in the ministries, regional and local administrations, CSOs/NGOs' at the grassroots and national levels etc., data collection/verification and analysis, systems and processes would be maintained. Their use will reinforce national capacities and also minimize the cost of implementation of Agenda 2063 on member states. The national structures for monitoring and evaluation would be strengthened where necessary.

Data Driven: Lastly the frame of reference for measuring changes / progress and the actual turnout of expectations should be data driven. That is all the points in the result chain: input-process-output-outcome-impact would as much as possible be monitored and evaluated based on data reflecting the reality.

At the national level, the Statistical Services, planning and monitoring and evaluation divisions in ministries, regional and local administrations and NGOs, CSOs, would be required to align their informationcollection systems to reflect the indicators entailed by Agenda 2063.

The planning, monitoring and evaluation divisions of the RECs / regional stakeholders will play the same roles as their counterparts at the national level. At the continental level, the AUC / AU organs through will also coordinate the collection of information for the monitoring of Agenda 2063. The UNECA, through its economic surveys of Member States will collect / provide information for monitoring at the continental level.

6.3 The Monitoring Evaluation & Reporting Framework

The task assigned to the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation framework including, the frequency, the techniques / tools to use appears as Table 6.1.

Table6.1: The Monitoring / Evaluation and Reporting Framework for Agenda 2063 Implementation

STAKEHOLDER CHAIN	TASK ASSIGNED FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION	TIMING / FREQUENCY	METHOD /TOOLS	COMMENTS
CONTINENTAL LEVEL				
Assembly	**A**pproves Indicators / Targets	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Assembly Plenary	The Heads of States /Governments will discuss the reports in plenary and provide approval / recommendations
	Approves Monitoring Methods / Tools	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Assembly Plenary	
	Approves Monitoring Reports	Annually	Assembly Plenary	
	Approves Evaluation Reports	4/5 Year intervals	Assembly Plenary	
Executive Council	Advises on Indicators / Targets	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Council Deliberations	The Executive Council will meet prior to the Assembly and discuss / provide recommendations to the Assembly in the form of reports.
	Advises on Monitoring Methods	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Council Deliberations	
	Advises on Monitoring Reports	Annually	Council Deliberations	
	Advises on Evaluation Reports	4/5 Year intervals	Council Deliberations	
Permanent Representative Council (PRC)	Reviews Indicators / Targets	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Workshop Presentations Focus Discussions	The PRC will convene to have a presentation made by the Operational Steering Committee in these areas. The focus of the presentations will cover (i) the objectives (ii) technical soundness of the method (iii) the relevance /appropriateness of the proposals /
	Reviews Monitoring Methods	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Workshop Presentations Focus Discussions	
	Reviews Monitoring Reports	Annually	Workshop Presentations Focus Discussions	

STAKEHOLDER CHAIN				
	Reviews Evaluation Reports	4/5 Year intervals	Workshop Presentations Focus Discussions	recommendations being made by the Operational Steering Committee.
Operational Steering Committee/Secretariat	Proposes Indicators / Targets	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Base Line Studies Review of National / Regional Plans Retrospective / Prospective Studies Validation Meetings / Workshops	Served by the Secretariat, the Operational Steering Committee will conduct / oversee and review the technical studies required by the monitoring system of Agenda 2063. It will receive regional / Integrated MSs monitoring reports from the RECS It will make technical presentations to the PRC and prepare the review reports for the deliberation of the PRC prior to their presentation to the Executive Committee
	Proposes monitoring tools / methods	Prior to commencement of implementation 4/5 Year Intervals of Evaluation of Agenda 2063	Process, systems and formats review Validation meetings / workshops	
	Prepares Monitoring Reports	Annually	African Peer Review Mechanism Impact surveys Review of Regional Monitoring Reports	
	Prepares Evaluation Reports	4/5 Year intervals	Recruits / supervises consultants to conduct 4/5 year evaluations of the Agenda 2063 Implementation / outcomes	
Goal Area Consultative Groups	Provides inputs / quality checks on technical studies / proposals to be submitted by the Operational Steering Committee	Once Annually Real time through online consultations	Focus Meetings Review of Reports Plenary Discussions	The Goal Area consultative groups will be served by the Operational Steering Committee
REGIONAL LEVEL				
Regional Economic Communities	Provides inputs into the deliberations of the Operational Steering Committee in all the tasks assigned to it with respect to Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of Agenda 2063	As and when is required as per the Operational Steering Committee Work Calendar	Technical reviews Presentations at Operational Steering Committee Meetings Participation in Operational Steering Committee Deliberations	The RECs' will work on all M&E issues related to regional component of the implementation of Agenda 2063 They will also represents the MSs in the Operational Steering Committee and In that vein provide the
	Sets operational targets / milestones	Annually	Base Line studies Surveys	

STAKEHOLDER CHAIN				
	for regional programmes under Agenda 2063		Validation Meetings	integrative reports of Member States on all M&E issues to the Operational Steering Committee
	Coordinates / integrates Member States Monitoring Reports for presentation of the Operational Steering Committee	Annually	Technical / integrative analysis Prepared Reports	
	Prepares Monitoring Reports on Regional programmes under Agenda 2063	Annually	Technical / integrative analysis Prepared Reports	
	Conducts Evaluation of regional component of the Agenda 2063 Programme Implementation	Every 4/5 years	Recruits / supervises consultants to conduct evaluations of the 4th /5th year of Agenda 2063 Implementation.	
Regional Associations	Provides inputs / quality checks on technical studies / proposals to be prepared by the RECs on all M&E issues	Once Annually Real time through online consultations	Focus Meetings Review of Reports Plenary Discussions	The RECs' will act as the secretariat for the Regional Associations
NATIONAL LEVEL				
Central Government Local Government	Coordinates the setting of national / local level indicators /targets within the broad Agenda 2063 framework indicators and targets	As required by the national planning monitoring and evaluation system / law	As required by the national planning, monitoring and evaluation system / law This could include base lines studies, sector studies, validation workshops etc	The coordination will normally be done through the national planning commission or agency set up for that purpose. Local governments' normally will act as the focal point for the M&E coordination in their localities
	Coordinates the conducting / preparation of annual monitoring reports at the local / national levels	Annually	As required by the national planning, monitoring and evaluation systems / law It could include surveys, review of micro-progress reports, field	

STAKEHOLDER CHAIN				
			observations, presentation workshops	
	Prepares annual monitoring report for submission to the REC	Annually	Annual Monitoring Report	
	Conducts mid-term and post completion evaluations of national Agenda 2063 implementation	Every 2/2.5 years The year following every 4th / 5th year	Field visits / observations Surveys Focus Meetings Presentation / validation workshops Durbars Review of implementation progress reports	
NGOs/CSOs / Not for Profit Groups For Profit Groups Cross-Sectoral Groups or Area Wide Groups	Participates in the setting up of local / national indicators and targets Participates in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Agenda 2063	As required by the national planning, monitoring and evaluation systems / law	Field visits / observations Micro surveys Focus meetings / Durbars	They normally will have their own secretariat and will be members of the M&E committees at the national and local levels

Chapter 7:Financing Agenda 2063

7.1 Issues and Challenges

African countries' capacities and commitment to finance Agenda 2063 will be a major determinant of its success.

Review of the past 50 years development experience shows that continental frameworks such as the Lagos Plan of Action, the Abuja Treaty and to some extent NEPAD did not generate adequate member states interest because there was limited funding attached to them. For example, the IMF / World Bank Economic Recovery, Structural Adjustment and Poverty Reduction Programmes were subscribed to by member states because of the funding that were available to support them. In view of this, adequate, secure, competitive and timely sources of funding must be available for member states for Agenda 2063 implementation.

Donor support would be welcomed but must be tied to Africa's interest and not donor's interest. If this were not done, donors' interest would end up being substituted for the goals of Agenda 2063.

Since Agenda 2063 is to be Africa driven, it becomes imperative that Africans generate the resources required for its implementation. Against this background the contribution of the African Diaspora through subscription to financial products anchored in African capital markets would be designed and marketed. African financial institutions and markets would also be mobilized to play innovative roles in the design of financial products for local and continental markets in support of Agenda 2063. Member States must improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their revenue management systems to ensure domestic revenue maximization.

Sources of development funding have in the past been focused on Bretton Woods institutions, ODA frameworks dominated by OECD countries and the UN System amongst others. While aspects of some of these sources are beneficial, there is the need to look beyond them. Funding development through cooperation with emerging economies, issuing of sovereign bonds, private-public partnership arrangements are options that should be pursued. In effect Africa must diversify her sources of funding for the implementation of Agenda 2063.

As a summary, the Resource Mobilization Strategy in support of Agenda 2063 aims to ensure that:
(i)   Considerable amount of resources generated for Africa's development emanate from Africans both in the Diaspora and at home;
(ii)   External sources of funding are diversified;
(iii)   Competition amongst Member States' for external funding are rationalized and minimized;

(iv)   Donor funding is tied to Africa's interest and not donor interest; and

(v)   African financial institutions and markets play key roles in resource mobilization for Agenda 2063.

8.2 Resource Mobilization for Agenda 2063

A sample of what stakeholders are saying obtained through the consultative process so far is summarized below. These ideas and lessons learnt and emerging best / next practices (i.e. the UN Committee on Innovative Financing for Development Report[4]) will serve to inform the development of Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy.

- Agenda 2063 would be funded through African Initiatives and notbe donor dependent or driven.
- Diaspora Linked Bonds / Investment Funds products would be designed and marketed through African capital markets. The proceeds would be targeted to support Agenda 2063 programmes that have adequate return on investments to enable the payment of what is due to the bondholders at the end of duration.
- Home Linked Solidarity Fund- fund to enable Diaspora to contribute towards the development of the Continent would be set up.
- Africa Infrastructural Development Fund- to be subscribed by the Africa Citizenry including the Diaspora with payments to be made from the revenues generated by the infrastructure put in place.
- Africa Mineral's Funds - proceeds to be used to support companies controlled by Africans in Member States'.
- An Agenda 2063 Implementation Tax – minimal and to be levied annually on all eligible African citizens at the Member States' and Diaspora levels would generate enough resources to make the AUC and the AU Organs independent of donor funding.
- Mobilization of development funds from African Capital markets / financial institutions
- Design / adaptation of public –private financing models.
- Setting aside a percentage of GDP/growth to fund Agenda 2063 priority programmes.

7.3   Institutional Responsibilities on Resource Mobilization for Agenda 2063

Detailed institutional responsibilities for the resource mobilization for Agenda 2063 is part of the implementation plan in the Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy.

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[4]Committee was set up by UN General Assembly Resolution 65/146 of 20th December 2010.

The institutional arrangement presented here only covers the AUC/NEPAD/AfDB/ECA, the RECs' and the Member States'. Table 8.1 provides a summary of the responsibility allocations with respect to resource mobilization for Agenda 2063.

Table 7.1 Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Responsibility Matrix

LEVEL	RESPONSIBILITIES
AUC/NEPAD/ AfDB/ECA	• Develop/ Review/ Update Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy • Facilitate / Mobilize resources for the execution of continental level programmes /projects under Agenda 2063 • Lead/Facilitate the implementation of Continental frameworks on resource mobilization- capital market networking; continent wide funds etc. • Provide technical backstopping / advise to RECs'and MemberStates' on the implementation of the Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy • Conduct 4/5 year evaluations on the implementation of the Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy • Prepare Annual Reports on Resource Mobilization for Agenda 2063
REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES	• Facilitate/ mobilize resources for the execution of regional projects /programmes under Agenda 2063 • Provide inputs into the development/review /update of the Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy • Lead / facilitate the implementation of Regional frameworks on resource mobilization • Receives / integrates Member States' Annual Resource Mobilization Report • Prepare Annual Reports on Resource Mobilization for Agenda 2063
MEMBER STATES	• Develop / implement medium term resource mobilization plans within the context of Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy • Lead / coordinate the implementation of the national medium term resource mobilization plan • Conducts mid-term reviews of the national medium term resource mobilization plan implementation • Prepare Annual Reports on Resource Mobilization for Agenda 2063

Chapter 8: Agenda 2063 Communication Strategy

Agenda 2063 should generate public interest and all institutions should endeavor to fully promote it to the lowest level. For this reason, a Communication Strategy in line with the exigencies of the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, has been elaborated and is being implemented.

The Strategy aims to inform the African populace both within the continent and in the Diaspora about the Agenda 2063 to ensure their involvement and ownership by mobilizing them to fully participate in its elaboration and realization. In that connection, the Strategy encourages discussion among all segments of African population and other stakeholders to take stock of the past successes and challenges on which better development plans for the future will be built. In the process, it seeks to augment public awareness to make meaningful and essential contribution towards the development and implementation of Agenda 2063.

Specifically, the Communication Strategy's objectives are to:
- Maintain an up-to-date public awareness of Agenda 2063;
- Reach-out extensively to specific targets and mass audience with quality information on Agenda 2063;
- Ensure consistent communication: key messages and information in ALL AU languages (Arabic, English, French & Portuguese);
- Promote debates, discussions, etc. in the media; and
- Motivate participation of various stakeholders.

The Strategy's key message will be:
- An integrated and prosperous Africa at peace with itself
- A united and prosperous Africa at peace with itself
- A people centered strategy to realize the AU Vision
- An agenda to undertake massive and bold industrialization of Africa
- For a prosperous socio-economic transformation and integration of the continent;
- For an accelerated development and technological progress
- An inclusive contribution of all for the wellbeing of each African

The Communication Strategy consists of other elements, namely, branding and visual identity in conformity with the related AU rules and regulations, targets and audience, channels of communication, and a number of activities to be carried out with clear roles and responsibilities to be shouldered by all stakeholders within time limits for the implementation of the Agenda 2063 under constant evaluation of the process.

The targetaudience is both internal within the AU system and externally.

- Internally, it involves member states, AU staff, organs, agencies, technical institutions and programmes (such as the African Peer review mechanism) as well as Regional Economic Communities (RECs).
- Externally it focuses on a wider African citizenry of all categories (women, youth, persons with disabilities, African Diaspora, institutions, private sector, civil society, media outlets/sector, academics and intellectuals, farmers, industrialists, social networks).

These are in addition to the main AU collaborators in the Agenda 2063 project, namely, the AfDB and UNECA, as well as other strategic and development partners.

Other elements in the Communication Strategy comprise the identification of channels of communication, such as radios, television channels, sports events;
- Internet websites and social media (like You-tube, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and Skype);
- Memorabilia and paraphernalia (caps, pens, t-shirts, pins and badges, key holders, scarfs, ties, umbrellas);
- Exhibitions;
- Press conferences and releases, newsletters, and so on; and
- A number of other activities such as preparation and publication of a newsletter; organization of retreats and consultation meetings etc.

TheCommunication Strategy will beimplemented with clear roles and responsibilities to be shouldered by all stakeholders within specified timeframes.

The Strategy also ensuresconstant evaluation, including by designing a built-in evaluation component to monitor the use of the information produced by the Africa media and content analysis to determine media coverage.

PART III: Technical Annexes - Situational Analysis: Past, Present and the Future

Annex 1: Overview of Africa's Development Trajectory in the Past 50 Years: Achievements and Lessons

Agenda 2063, takes full account of Africa's political, economic and developmental trajectory since independence and draws relevant lessons that facilitates translating the AU Vision, the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration and the African aspirations for 2063 into an achievable project.

Such an approach ensures that Agenda 2063 builds upon the achievements and progress realized in implementing national plans and regional and continental frameworks.

Annex1 highlights the political and economic development processes and outcomes in Africa, the existing continental frameworks to promote continental integration and the status of their implementation, as well as a review of current development plans of Member States.

Lastly it provides a summary of useful lessons from this analysis that informed the formulation of Agenda 2063.

1.1 Political and Economic Developments

a)   Political Development

Africa's political development since independence can be generalized under four phases as follows:
- The immediate post-independence period was an era of optimism when growth and economic outlook were largely positive, and many African countries were at par or only slightly behind Asian countries;
- This was soon followed by a period of decline that saw the rise of military rule and other forms of unconstitutional changes of government, as well as economic stagnation and reduced influence on the global stage;
- Popular uprisings in the 1980s and 1990s and agitations for political freedoms and pluralisms, ushering in the holding of national conferences and political pluralisms. This provided the impetus for many constitutional revisions that laid the seeds for more open and democratic societies;
- Increasing democratization, strengthening of governance, respect for human rights and political pluralism, has marked the 2000s. The period also coincided with sustained progress in the economic field.

The movement towards democratization and good governance in Africa is gaining traction as evidenced by the following[5]:
   (i) While in the 60-70 decade saw an average of 28 elections, the decade of the mid 80-mid 90 saw an average of 65
   (ii) Between 2000 and 2005, there were 41 elections on the continent; and
   (iii) In 2011, 18 countries were considered democracies as compared to only 4 in as recent as 1991. The increasing number of elections is matched by quality improvements in the electoral process.

Concomitant with movement towards democratic system of governance is the improvements in transparency and accountability, due process and respect for human rights in a number of African countries. For example, a preliminary review of Member States long and medium term plans[6] indicate that more than half of the countries had the attainment of good governance within a democratic context as part of the goals of their national visions. Similarly about 95% of the countries had promotion of good governance including democratic governance, transparency and accountability of public institutions, building of a capable state as goal(s) in their medium term plans.

At the regional level, economic communities have been created. In essence these communities provide the political space for the progress towards the attainment of an integrated Africa. Presently, there are 8 officially recognized regional groupings: COMESA (1994), EAC (1999), ECCAS (1985), ECOWAS (1975), SADC (1992), IGAD (1986), CENSAD (1998) and UMA (1989). While the effectiveness of these institutions is uneven, they are the modes through which current continental frameworks; especially the 6[7] stages towards the creation of a Continental Economic Community are being executed.

At the Continental level the OAU) gave way to the AU in 1999 with a prime purpose of facilitating the accelerated development of the continent and its consequent political integration. As of now the following achievements could be counted as emanating from the continental political framework mandated to the AU:
   (a) The African Governance Architecture and Platform with Governance, Democracy, Human Rights, Constitutionalism and Rule of Law and Humanitarian Affairs as the planks is firmly in place.
   (b) The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) with components spanning Democracy and Political Governance, Economic Governance and Management and Socio-Economic Development is also in place. Twenty-

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[5]African Union Agenda 2063- A Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development (Draft Issues Paper and Framework Document of 26th June 2013, Post Tunis)

[6]Agenda 2063 Preparatory Process: Review of Member States' Long and Medium Term Plans-Preliminary Findings and Preliminary Lessons Learnt for Agenda 2063, November 2013, AUC

[7]The 6 stages are: (i) 1999-Creation of Regional Blocks – RECs (ii) 2007- Harmonization of the RECs (iii) 2017-Free Trade Area and Custom Union in each REC (iv) 2019- Continental Customs Union (v) 2023- African Common Market and (vi) Economic and Monetary Union and by 2034 all transition periods would have been completed.

nine out of 54 Member States have joined the APRM process and as of now 13 countries have been voluntarily assessed.

(c) The African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) with some components as Continental Early Warning System and African Standby Force being operationalized and this has contributed to the rationalization and effectiveness of Africa's Peace and Security landscape.

(d) The Lome Declaration on the Framework for an OAU response to unconstitutional changes of government of July 2000

Despite the progress at the national and continental levels, Africa faces considerable challenges in its political development. At the national level, a number of countries have a lot to do in expanding and improving democratic governance, the rule of law and the respect for human rights. The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance is in place but not all countries are fully compliant with its tenets since there is no compliance mechanism built into it. The APSA's operationalization is constrained by inadequate financial resources to the extent that the full potentials of Peace and Security Council's pillars such as the African Standby Force and the Continental Early Warning System are yet to be realized. Conflicts driven by non-transparent and inequitable exploitation of natural resources still persists.

It is against the background of these challenges, that a recent High Level Dialogue on governance [8] in Africa alluded to the building on the good governance principles entailed by some of continental frameworks, enhancing of state capacity for the development and management of natural resources, structure of the state, level of integration as potential planks for Agenda 2063.

b) Economic Development

With the de-colonization process almost at an end by the late 70's African countries began to adopt continental frameworks to address the socio-economic development issues confronting the continent. They realized collective actions could hasten the development of their respective countries and in that regard efforts principal amongst them being the following were made to hasten the economic development of Member States through joint continental development frameworks:

(a) The Monrovia Declaration of 1979 with a focus on social and economic development of the continent within the context of a new world economic order was the first comprehensive collective action taken by the continent to speed up her development.

(b) The Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa in 1980 followed with a focus on common goals in 13 areas including industry,

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[8] Summary Report on 2nd Annual High Level Dialogue on Governance and Democracy in Africa: Trends Challenges and Prospects, Dakar, November 25-27th

food and agriculture, human resources development and utilization amongst others.

(c) In 1991, the Abuja Treaty came into being with a set goal of having an Africa Common Market by the year 2000. In addition in furtherance of its African Integration thrust, it created the Pan African Parliament, the Court of Justice and Solidarity and Compensation Fund.

(d) NEPAD, the last and the existing continental development framework (merger of the Millennium Partnership for African Development and OMEGA Plan for African Development) came into being in 2001 with the objective of accelerating Africa's economic development within the context of the African Renaissance.

The expected outcome of the continental frameworks for development other than the last one was not fully attained. Members States in general did not fully adopt them as the framework for developing their national plans. This with the benefit of hindsight were due to:

(i) Lack of funding to support their implementation at the national level;

(ii) Competition provided by the Bretton Woods Institutions in the form Economic Recovery Programmes, Structural Adjustment Programmes and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers which were backed by funding;

(iii) Lack of ownership in the preparation of the continental frameworks; and

(iv) Absence of a strong continental coordinating mechanism to facilitate implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes at the national levels.

Growth phases[9] of Member States' since the 60s' could be generalized into three:

- **1960-1980** phase where most countries embarked on import substitution strategies with the objective(s) of transforming their economies into industrialized / manufacturing ones, creating jobs and preserving foreign exchange. This attempt did not produce the desired results and most countries ended up having macro economic imbalances in propping up those inefficient import substitution industries.

- **1980-2000** phase where most countries had to go through structural adjustment programmes pushed by the Bretton Woods institutions to correct the macro economic imbalances created by the import substitution strategies. The impact of the adjustment programme was contraction of incomes, increased unemployment and decline in the delivery of, social services in most countries. The contraction in incomes and employment accelerated the brain drain. The sale of state enterprises in an environment of limited entrepreneurial class, led to foreign investors buying some of these national assets.

- **2000-Present phase** were to correct the negative impact of the structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) on incomes, employment and social

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[9]Economic Report on Africa, 2013, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

wellbeing. Poverty reduction strategies, mainly driven by the World Bank, with different thematic focus in Member States' have been the order of the day, as were debt forgiveness initiatives. This last phase in the growth process has been country driven and based on liberal norms - less state involvement and market driven. These Member States initiatives were driven or underpinned also by the NEPAD and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

While the outcomes of the different phases have been uneven, there is ample evidence that Africa has been transformed into the fastest growing region after South East Asia during the last phase. During this phase, the continent's economic growth, though from a low base, has averaged 5% per year for almost a decade, higher than any period since the 70s'. Between 2000 and 2011, six of the fastest growing economies in the world were in Africa. The period also saw a growing middle class, improved macroeconomic management and increased global linkages. Further evidence for the improvements in the economic performance are buttressed by the following pointers:[10] gross domestic output in both absolute and per capita terms together with nominal per capita GDP have increased considerably over the last 10-15 years; life expectancy at birth has also improved from the low forties of the 70s to mid-fifties; literacy rates have improved with some considerable reductions in infant / maternal mortalities and poverty.

However, there is a general consensus that the growth has not been inclusive and not created enough jobs. The continent is home to the world's highest proportion of poor people[11] with a poverty rate of 47.5% in 2008. The growth observed was fuelled mainly by a boom in commodity prices and the depletion of the non-renewal natural resources associated with it created environmental hazards with its consequent public health costs. Africa's wealth accumulation process is driven by primary goods production without / with little value addition. Africa's share in the world's economic output remains almost unchanged since the 70s' while Africa's share in global exports has declined relative to what pertained in the 70s

The foregoing narrative clearly dictates that Africa's economic growth must focus on value addition, promote greater equity, inclusiveness, the preservation of natural capital and the creation of decent jobs, and deliberately target active involvement and full participation and empowerment, especially for the youth and women. The growth trajectory must also provide a prudent balance between allocation of resources to the productive and social sectors of the economy.

1.2 Continental Frameworks and Status of Implementation

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[10]Economic Report on Africa, 2000/2010/2012/2013, Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa / World Bank Development Indicators 2012

[11]African Union Agenda 2063- A Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development (Draft Issues Paper and Framework Document of 26th June 2013, Post Tunis)

Africa has for some time defined and implemented continental frameworks in order to advance its development agenda and address shared challenges and opportunities in the spirit of Pan Africanism and foster unity. The main aim of this effort has therefore been to accelerate political integration, economic development and preservation of peace and security on the continent. This section is aimed at assessing the status of implementation of continental frameworks and derives lessons for rationalizing the various initiatives into Agenda 2063.

As per Table 1.1, there are currently not less than 14 of such frameworks under implementation or in the pipeline.

Table 1.1 Continental Frameworks

FRAMEWORK NAME	DATE OF ASSEMBLY ADOPTION	FOCUS AREAS	PROGRESS / LESSONS TO DATE
Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA)	2008	Focus on (i) industrial policy (ii) infrastructure for industry (iii) institutional and human resources capacity building for industry (iv) resource mobilization for industry (v) sustainable industrial development Structured along short (3-5years); medium (5-7 years) and long (7years and above)	
African Mining Vision (AMV)	2012	Provides best practice policy guidelines for managing the mining chain- concession, extraction, value addition by Member States' .	The Africa Mineral's Center, technical arm of the AU is to be set up to facilitate / monitor implementation
Boosting Intra African Trade (BIAT) / Action Plan	2012	The pillars include (i) trade policy (ii) trade facilitation (iii) production capacity (iv) trade related infrastructure (v) trade finance (vi) factor market integration BIAT also contains the framework for the process towards the Continental Free Trade Area Implementation Plan for the BIAT is still work in progress.	
Consolidated Action Plan for Science and Technology (CAPST)	2005	It is based on 3 conceptual pillars- capacity building, knowledge production and technological innovation CAPST is being streamlined into STISA 2024	
Science, Technology and Innovation for Africa	Yet to be adopted	Six priority areas are: (i) agriculture and food security (ii) disease	

FRAMEWORK NAME	DATE OF ASSEMBLY ADOPTION	FOCUS AREAS	PROGRESS / LESSONS TO DATE
		control / prevention (iii) communication – physical and electronic (iv) environment- space and earth and (v) wealth creation	
Social Policy Framework (SPF)	2008	It has 18 focus areas with key amongst being (i) Strengthening of the African Family (ii) Promoting Social Protection Measures in Member States' towards vulnerable families and populations (iii) Promoting gender equality in public services for women and children and (iv) promoting labor mobility. .	An M&E framework has been developed and Member States' respond to them every 2 years for integration and / presentation at sectorial ministers meetings
Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)		Key objective is the attainment of the growth rate of 6% in Agricultural Productivity by member states by 2015 The four pillars span (i) extended area under sustainable land management and reliable water control system (ii) Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access (iii) increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses for food emergency and (iv) implementing agricultural research technology dissemination and adoption.	
Programme for Infrastructural Development in Africa (PIDA	2012	About 50 projects and programmes grouped into a set of general categories which cover (i) energy – hydropower, inter-connections and pipeline (ii) transport- connectivity, corridor and modernization, ports and railways modernization and air transport modernization (iii) water –multi-purpose dams, capacity building, water transfer and (iv) ICT-capacity building, land connection infrastructure, internet exchange points.	
Africa Agro-Industry and Agri-business Initiative (3ADI)			
Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF)			

FRAMEWORK NAME	DATE OF ASSEMBLY ADOPTION	FOCUS AREAS	PROGRESS / LESSONS TO DATE
Decade of Education Plan (DEP)			
Health Plan and Strategy (HPS)			
Minimum Integration Plan (MIP)			
Pan African Fisheries Development Programme (PAF)			

Information on shaded areas are being gathered

The value of these common frameworks are seen in the context of:
  (i)   Progress towards continental integration;
  (ii)   Speaking with one voice within the competitive global context; and
  (iii)   Assisting member states to adopt / adapt good practices for incorporation into their medium term development plans.

While these initiatives are helping advance the cause of integration, there is the need to ensure that:
  (a) There are no overlaps or duplications in goals, timing and sequencing during implementation;
  (b) The goals / focus areas of these frameworks should be in alignment with Agenda 2063. This is more so since some countries have adopted / started implementing some of these common frameworks through their national medium / short term plans.

1.3 Current National and Regional Plans

National planning was a common practice in most African countries in the period immediately following independence. National Development Plans laid out the ambitious paths countries envisaged in their quest for rapid economic and social transformation. However, with a few exceptions the practice was virtually abandoned under pressure from Structural Adjustment Policies promoted by the Bretton Woods institutions following the economic crisis that beset many countries in the 1980s. Fortunately, national planning is now in practice and many countries have in addition adopted long-term vision frameworks to map their development trajectories.

The review of national and regional plans is being undertaken to identify members states development focus areas, development management practices, systems and processes which would be of relevance in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063, as well as in generating its targets and milestones.

Review of national plans is a continuous process. A preliminary report on the findings and lessons learnt has been completed[12] while review of regional plans is yet to commence.

This section focuses on the review of national plans and covers Member States vision statements, focus area / goals of their medium term plans, and their compatibility with the AU vision and AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration. Key findings from the review are summarized below with Table 1.2 serving as an illustration.

Table 1.2 Focus Area / Goal Frequency Matrix for Medium Term Plans

FOCUS AREA / GOAL	FREQUENCY	COMMON INDICATORS
Inclusive economic growth / wealth creation	17/17	• GDP/GNP/GNI Growth Rates • Sectoral Growth Rates • Sectoral contributions to GDP • Industrial / service delivery indices • Gini Co-efficient / index
Human Capital Development	16/17	• Life expectancy • Mortality Rates • Literacy Rates • Enrolment Rates • Quality of Life Indices • Access to services measures
Employment	15/17	• Employment Rates Youth/Women/Rural/Urban
Social Protection / Gender Women and Youth	13/17	• Poverty Indices • Household Food Security Indices • Access to social services indicators
Governance/Public Sector Reforms/Capacity	16/17	• Transparency and accountability perception indices • Public service delivery satisfaction indices
Environment/Sustainable Development	10/17	• Levels of Degradation • Human settlement indices • Pollution index
Infrastructure	10/17	• Completion / availability for use figures • Generation Capacity • Electrification Rates (rural/urban)
Science Technology and Innovation	8/17	• % GDP spent on ST&I

Highlights of the key findings from the review are as follows:
- The terminal dates for the Visions of Member States reviewed range between 2016 and 2040. The terminal dates are: 2016 (1); 2020 (6); 2022 (1); 2025 (1); 2030 (5); 2040 (1) and 2050 (1)[13].

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[12]Agenda 2063 Preparatory Process: Review of Member States' Long and Medium Term Plans-Preliminary Findings and Preliminary Lessons Learnt for Agenda 2063, November 2013, AUC
[13]This is Egypt/Cairo Vision 2050 which is under preparation

- 50% of the countries had their national visions focused on the attainment of, in order relative importance: (i) inclusive economic growth (ii) good governance / environment and sustainable development and (iii) becoming an industrial /middle income nation and peace and stability.
- All Member States had inclusive economic growth as a goal to be attained in their medium term plan while between 75-95% of countries had human capital development, good governance including the building of a capable state, employment creation and social protection as goals to be attained in their medium term plans
- About half of the Member States have sustainable development including environment and natural resources, infrastructure- energy, water, roads, information technology and science, technology and innovation as focal areas in their medium term plans.
- Member States have other goals that were unique to them, examples include: educated and pro-learning society; a strong federated East Africa, Effective African Common Market, God Fearing Nation, vibrant culture and religious values, sustainable and competitive economy, emerging democratic country united in diversity.
- Key Enablers and drivers which were identified in national medium term plan goals are: Land Reform / Property Rights, stable macro and fiscal environment, access to funding for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMSEs), positive attitudinal mindsets and cultural practices.
- Of the 8 thematic areas in the AU Solemn Declaration, Social and Economic Development and Democratic Governance are the areas where countries are initiating most of the activities on their own through their national long / medium term plans- they are already doing so in their national plans.
- The remaining 6 areas (e.g. Peace and Security, Africa's Destiny, African Identity and Renaissance) require centralized coordinated frameworks prior to their adoption and implementation by Member States.
- In addition to the common interests, there were also unique interests in their plans. For example, land locked countries seem to be interested in promoting integration of regional transport infrastructure;
- Member States also had different time horizons, nomenclature, processes and frameworks for the preparation of their medium term plans.

1.4 Lessons for Agenda 2063

The lessons from the political and economic developments of the past 50 years, the review of national and regional plans and continental frameworks provide valuable insights with respect to the medium term goals/planks, implementation / monitoring arrangements and the required resource mobilization strategy to support Agenda 2063.

a) **Political and Economic Development**
  - Agenda 2063 should reinforce good political and economic governance since both are pre-requisite for sustained economic development.
  - An inclusive economic development goal, driven by the transformation of Africa's economies towards manufacturing and value addition, underpinned by science, technology and innovation should be a key focus of Agenda 2063. It will improve incomes through value additions, create jobs and enhance economic opportunities.
  - Regional Economic Communities should play key roles in the coordination of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization for Agenda 2063. The process will strengthen their capacities and contribute to the speedy attainment of an integrated Africa.
  - To ensure that Member States' adoption and internalization of Agenda 2063, a resource mobilization strategy / plan which is Africa driven, should accompany the Agenda. This is more so since to deliver impact on the ground, adequate, predictable and sustained funding must back implementation.
  - Ensure African ownership of its natural resources, including marine resources
  - Provide an enabling environment including capital for growing the domestic middle class to act as catalyst for sustainable economic growth.

b) **Review of Member States Long and Medium Term Plans**

  - Agenda 2063 should take account of aspects of the long-term visions of Member States' with the dominant amongst them being: inclusive economic growth involving social protection of the vulnerable/marginalized; good governance and environment/ sustainable development.
  - The short term goals of Agenda 2063 should focus to some extent on the medium term plans of Member States' - inclusive economic growth / wealth creation, human capital development, good governance, employment creation, social protection/Gender, Women and Youth, environment/sustainable development and science, technology and innovation- as these are Member States' priorities.
  - The key milestones for review/re-focusing of Agenda 2063 should fall on 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2050 and finally 2063, in order to align the Agenda with those of Member States' who have their vision horizons terminating in these years and facilitate the convergence of Agenda 2063 milestones and the termination years with those of Member States.
  - There is the need for the recognition of uniformity and diversity in the design of the goals / targets of Agenda 2063 at the Member State and Regional levels.

- There should be minimum standardization of the continental frameworks, processes and procedures for Regional /national planning systems. This differences in the meaning / use of the concepts, processes will make regional / continental coordination / programming cumbersome / difficult.
- All Member States have implementation, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization frameworks in their national plans. Most have indicators and targets as monitoring tools and Agenda 2063 should be no different.
- Aspects of the AU Solemn Declaration (e.g. African Identity and Renaissance, Colonialism and Right to Self Determination) require continental level coordination in the design of common frameworks. Continental / regional institutions should be assigned these responsibilities in the development of Agenda 2063 Framework Document.
- There were crosscutting / cross border issues that require regional / continental policy frameworks to avoid inter-country competition to the detriment of the African Citizenry. Areas such as exploitation of natural resources, tourism, and regional export - led manufacturing require central coordination / guidance to rationalize the processes so as to ensure win - win situations for all countries.

c) **Continental Frameworks**

- Agenda 2063 should take cognizance of the goals / objectives of continental frameworks since they have been adopted by the AU Assembly and their goals are consistent with the emerging goals for Agenda 2063.

Annex 2: Baseline Situation: Benchmarking Agenda 2063

2.1. Unpacking the AU Vision and African Aspirations to Identify Indicators for Assessing the Current Situation and Benchmarking Agenda 2063

This chapter highlights achievements, common challenges and opportunities of Africa's recent development experiences with the view to laying the foundation for Agenda 2063 toward encouraging inclusive growth, transformation and sustainable development. The assessment of recent developments and achievements and lessons involved:

- Unpacking of the AU Vision, eight ideals of the Solemn Declaration and the seven African Aspirations discussed in Chapter VII;
- Identification of a set of themes, sub-themes and indicators thatcapture the spirit and substance of the Vision, Solemn Declaration and African Aspirations; and
- Analysis and discussion of each indicator in a manner that would base the development of Agenda 2063 on historical evidence.

The Table below shows a set of themes, subthemes and indicators juxtaposed against the seven African Aspirations, which embody the AU Vision to help assess recent developments, current situation and establish benchmarks for Agenda 2063.

Table 2.2. African Aspiration, Themes, Sub-themes and Preliminary Indicators

Aspiration	Themes	Sub-theme / indicators	
A Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development	Broad based wealth generation/ economic transformation	• National Income • Gross capital formation • Structure of GDP	• Poverty and inequality • Gini coefficient • Women and youth
	Food secured with well-developed agriculture	• Food security • Food imports (% of total imports)	• Access to farm inputs • Farm productivity
	Human Capital (educated, well trained, healthy and well nutritioned citizens)	• Access to education (primary, secondary and tertiary) • Enrolment in science and technology	• Literacy • Health and nutrition • Life expectancy
	Urbanized and economically active population	• Population size, growth and distribution • Urban living conditions	• Access to sanitation and clean water • Employment
	Industry and mining	• Share of manufacturing in GDP • Capacity for raw materials processing • Processed commodities export	• Sustainable and socially responsible mining • Processing of mineral
	Energy transition	• Access to electricity • Renewable energy share in total energy production and consumption	• Dependence on traditional biomass energy
	Natural Capital (sustainably managed and conserved natural resources and blue economy)	• Land and Forest • Fresh water • Biodiversity	• Air quality • Oceans and seas • Climate resilience
	Emergency preparedness and timely response	• Recurrent drought • Flooding	• Sea level rise • Earth quakes • Cyclones and storms
An Integrated Continent, Politically United, and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism	Infrastructure	• Roads, rails, air, sea	• ICT
	Trade and markets	• Intra-African trade	• Markets • Factor mobility
	Borderless Africa	• Mobility of people	
An Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law	• Political governance • Economic & Social governance • Environmental governance • Corporate governance	• accountability at all levels • effective participation • rule of law	• responsiveness (to the needs of the people and their cultural values) • access to justice
A Peaceful and Secure Africa Peaceful Africa	Absence of conflicts Absence of social and economic marginalization	• Armed conflicts (absence) • Socio-economic marginalization • Ethnic polarization	• Access to land and employment opportunities
An Africa with a strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics	African identity and shared values	• Pan Africanism • African shared values • Music, arts and film	• Managing diversity • Consumption patterns
An Africa with people driven development, relying on potential of youth and women	Political empowerment Participation rate Access to education/ health Employment opportunities	• Percentage of girls in tertiary education • Youth population in decision making	• Youth unemployment • Access to reproductive health
Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner	Global Competitiveness Trade and investment Commitment to multilateralism Development cooperation	• Global conventions/ Commitments • Share in world output	• Trade and investment direction • Development cooperation

2.2 Baseline Situation: Benchmarking Agenda 2063

At base year, 2013, Africa's population stood at 1,068 million with an average growth rate estimated at 2 percent[i]. At US$2 trillion, Africa's collective GDP today is roughly equal to that of Brazil's or Russia's. In 2012, Africa's GDP grew at 5 percent in 2012 and is expected to grow at 6.6 percent in 2013 (AUC, UNECA 2013). Primary commodities export has been the primary driver in many cases, although some countries which are neither oil or mineral exporting countries have done remarkably well. In general, however, the growth "has not been translated into the broad-based economic and social development" because of the "sector's (primary commodities) low employment intensity (ability to generate jobs)" (ECA and AUC, 2010) combined with its limited backward and forward linkages to the rest of the economy.

2.2.1. Growth Performance: Africa's growth performance has significantly improved since 2000 owing to favorable commodity prices coupled with sound macroeconomic management. Overall, Africa's economic growth rate averaged 5.6 per cent per annum in 2002–2008. After a dip to 2.2 per cent in 2009 in the aftermath of the global food crisis of 2007/2008) and fuel price rises, growth rebounded to 4.6 per cent in 2010 and to 5.0 per cent in 2012 (UNECA 2013).

This positive growth has been shared by all regions, albeit with slight variation, see Table below.

Table 2.2 Africa: Regional GDP Growth Variation

	2000	2010
Africa	4.5	4.9
Central Africa	-1.4	4.7
Eastern Africa	7.5	6.2
North Africa	3.9	4.7
Southern Africa	5.4	3.3
West Africa	4.1	6.7

Source: AfDB, Africa in 50 Years' Time: The Road Towards Inclusive Growth, AfDB 2011

Nevertheless, there were significant growth differences among countries. For example, during the period 2007 and 2011, the growth rates of largest economies declined apart from Nigeria. Growth rates rebounded in 2011 with Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa growing faster than all countries except China; while Tunisia, Sudan and Gambia experienced negative growth in the same year[14].

Among the notable achievements of Africa's countries in recent years is the significant improvement in macroeconomic stability. The continent reduced its collective inflation rate from 22

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[14]AsgharAdelzadeh&PhumzileNcube, Panoramic View of Africa (A UNECA input to the AU Agenda 2063), January 2014.

per cent in the 1990s to 2.6 in the 2000s. Governments cut their combined foreign debt from 82 percent of GDP to 59 per cent. And they shrunk their budget deficit from 4.6 percent of GDP to 1.8 percent.

2.2.2. Structure of Output and Demand: The economy of many African countries remains heavily dependent on natural resources. The share of agriculture in GDP for Africa stands at 16%, but with considerable variation among countries; for example, Libya 2%, Tunisia 9%, Kenya 27%, Ethiopia, 46%, Togo, 47%, and more than 50% in Sierra Leone, the Central African Republic and Liberia. While the general trend is for the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP to decline, Kenya experienced a rise during the 2007 and 2011 period[15].

The share of manufacturing in GDP in Africa, a key indicator of the level of a country's industrialization, is low at 12.5% in 2004 and 9.6% in 2011 (African Union, 2013); but with considerable variation among countries, ranging from around 2% (Djibouti and Sierra Leone) to roughly 42% in Swaziland.

The contribution of the services sector to GDP averages about 50% for Africa, while household consumption expenditure makes up the bulk of the aggregate demand at about 60% of GDP.[16] On the external sector side, the export product concentration index of more than half of African countries is over 0.40 while a quarter of them have an index equal to or higher than 0.60, compared to values closer to zero for developed countries, 0.12 for Asia and 0.13 for Latin America, reflecting heavy dependence on a narrow range of products, such as hydrocarbons (UNECA and AU 2013). Africa's import penetration is also very high indicating weak manufacturing base. While consumer non-durables constitute the bulk of Africa's imports, imports of capital equipment and many intermediate goods are primarily destined for commodity extraction and supporting exports of commodities and raw materials.

2.2.3 Role of the Financial Sector: Despite the impressive economic growth rates of the past decade, Africa continues to lag behind other regions of the world in terms of financial sector development and regional integration. No active interbank market activities or significant capital flows normally take place within the continent; commercial banks continue to dominate Africa's financial sector; and many African countries including those with double digit growth rates have no stock exchange and interbank market transactions are limited. Lack of access to finance by households and small enterprises continues to be a major constraint to business activity in many African countries. For example, domestic credit to the private sector as a percentage of GDP was

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[15]AfDB. Africa Union and UNECA, African Statistical Yearbook 2013
[16]AsgharAdelzadeh&PhumzileNcube, Panoramic View of Africa (A UNECA input to the AU Agenda 2063), January 2014

below 20% for most countries, whereas in South Africa and Mauritius credit extension is around 140% and 90% respectively.[17]

2.2.4Employment Generation: Africa's labour force is estimated at 419 million in 2012, with a participation rate of 65.5 per cent of the continent's working-age population; with the participation of women and youth falling behind the average. The impressive growth rates that Africa enjoyed since 2010 have not been translated into job creation and poverty reduction, partly because economic growth was driven by the commodity sector, and partly because access to capital and markets is also limited; thus growth opportunities tend to exclude a vast majority of the population. Further, employment generated is also of low quality; low wage employment with limited possibilities to move from one job to another.

2.2.5 Africa's Competitiveness: Competitiveness is measured by policies, regulatory mechanisms, institutions, human capital (quality, education and skills, health and nutrition), macroeconomic environment, infrastructure, financial and labour markets and access to technology that determine a country's level of productivity. Despite improvement in Africa's competitiveness,"Sub-Saharan Africa continues to face the biggest competitiveness challenges of all regions as a vast majority of the continent's countries fall into the group of least- competitive economies; while North Africa outperforms sub-Saharan Africa."[18]

2.2.6.Wealth Generation / Economic Transformation: This has been on the continent's development agenda since the Lagos Plan of Action (1980). Twenty years later, NEPAD promoted the same by calling for the transformation of African economies from raw material producers and exporters to economies that process raw materials, aim for maximum value addition, diversified and increased exports, and develop national industrial production capacity that supports the agriculture sector with technological inputs (fertilizer, machinery and tools, agriculture chemicals, etc.). In conjunction with this was also the call for developing Africa's human and natural capital, Africa's biggest assets and mainstay of Africa's wellbeing.

Today, wealth generation and economic transformation remains a critical development agenda:
   a) With the **share of manufacturing in GDP** at 9.6 percent (2013), many African countries have a long way to go to support the transformation of Africa's highly subsistence and extensive agriculture practices to high productivity intensive production processes, and create internally located processes of growth with forward, backward, and lateral linkages with other productive sectors.

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[17]AsgharAdelzadeh&PhumzileNcube, Panoramic View of Africa (A UNECA input to the AU Agenda 2063), January 2014.

[18]World Economic Forum: The Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013).

b) **Income inequality and poverty**. Income inequality (Gini index) in Africa is relatively high ranging from about 30% in Egypt to over 60% in Seychelles and South Africa[19]. The robust economic growth that Africa enjoyed over the past decade, commodity oriented as it is, in fact, appears to have worsened it. While poverty reduction oriented development strategies pursued over the past decade have, undoubtedly, contributed to reducing poverty, the depth of poverty in Africa, as measured by the poverty gap, is above 25% for a number of African countries, reaching a maximum of about 43%.[20]The eradication of extreme poverty, sustained improvement of living standards and social and environmental wellbeing require wealth generation/ economic transformation anchored in strong industrialization and reform of the agriculture sector. Much of Africa's poverty is rural; and a majority of the population deriving its livelihood from fragmented and small sized farm plots. Incidence of poverty tends to be strongly correlated not only to the availability and productivity of land but also to the household coping capacity with environmental threats (for example, vulnerability to climate risk).
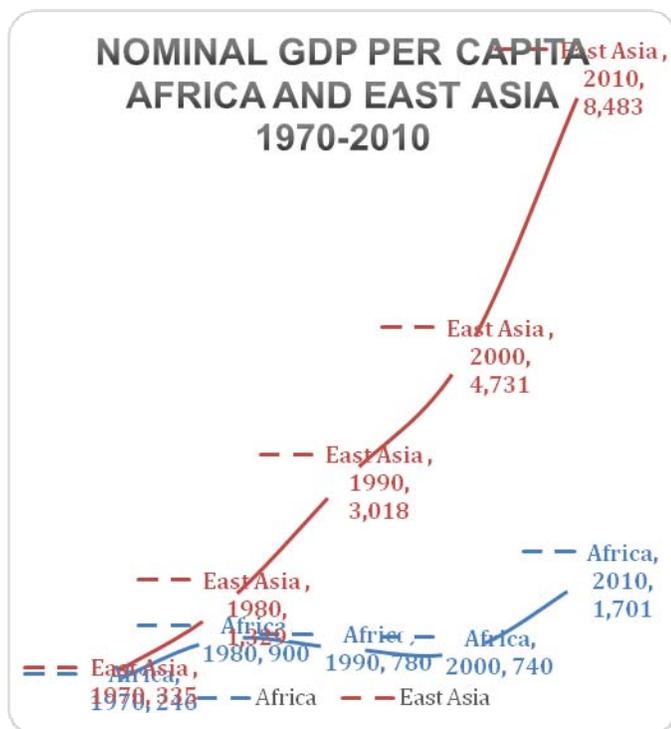
c) **Per capita income growth**. In 2013, per capita income stood at USD 1878, but with considerable variation among countries. For example, the per capita income of Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is 261 while that of Equatorial Guinea is USD 32,000. As the chart below illustrates, Africa's per capita income was at par with that of East Asia in 1970. Forty years later in 2010, East Asia's per capital income was five times higher than Africa.

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[19]AsgharAdelzadeh&PhumzileNcube, Panoramic View of Africa (A UNECA input to the AU Agenda 2063), January 2014.
[20] Panoramic View of Africa, 2014

b. **Women and youth in wealth generation**: In Africa, women and youth are both the engines and beneficiaries of wealth generation; and their participation impacts all sectors and development dynamics. Despite progress made in areas of education, health, HIV/AIDS, employment and participation in political and decision-making processes, "African women still experience the greatest forms of marginalization and exclusion from the benefits of recent growth recovery in Africa" (UNECA and AU 2009). The average rate of youth employment (relative to population) is about 45% in Africa (Panaromic View, 2014)

a. **Regional Dimensions of Wealth Generation**. Africa's wealth generation ought to be seen in light of regional variation. The Table below shows regional variation in selected indicators, notably, population, urbanization, size and per capita GDP, and external indebtedness.

Table 2.3: Regional Variations

REC	Population in millions	Urban (%)	GDP- Curr. Mkt. Prices US$	Per Capita GDP	External Debt/GDP ratio %
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	87.8	62.3	371,751	4,755	27.5
Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA)	442.9	32.9	508,154	2.431	18.4
East African Community (EAC)	137.7	18.3	79,845	434	32.9
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	133.5	44.5	171,535	3850	69.2
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	300.0	42.2	309,887	854	218.5
The Community of Sahel – Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	547.2	43.3	854,739	1429	130.6
Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	214.1	32.5	152,037	733	32.4
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)	269.9	37.6	566,334	2888	13.5
Africa total:	1,021	39.2	1,703,593	2,172	21.4

2.2.7Structural Transformation and the Lead Sectors: This comprises sectors critical to Africa's structural transformation agenda, including industrial and mineral processing as well as infrastructure.

a. **Infrastructure**: Economic and social development, functioning of markets, interaction among countries and peoples, livelihoods, social relations and wellbeing, as well as their relationship to natural resources is impacted by the availability of and access to infrastructure. Despite impressive growth over the past decade, Africa's economic infrastructure remains a key constraint to interconnectedness and hinders countries from linking and benefiting from the domestic, regional and global opportunities. Railways, a common and cheap form of transportation elsewhere in the developing world, has been slow to develop in Africa. The existing railway infrastructure is old and little investment has been attempted in the last decades. The road infrastructure, though vaster, is uneven and concentrated in urban areas. Rural parts of the countries are poorly served. In response, Continental Infrastructure development will be important for connecting Africa to itself and the rest of the world, and to help it benefit from the economies of agglomeration. The Short Term Action Plan on Infrastructure (STAP) and its successor the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) put in place by the AU are yet to be implemented.

b. **Industrialization:** With the share of manufacturing in GDP at less than 10%, industrialization in Africa remains at rudimentary stage. Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) policies were pursued immediately after independence with the hope of replacing imported goods with domestically produced ones; and over time, enhance backward and forward linkages within the economy, build self-reliance, capacity to export semi-processed and processed goods and help prevent balance of payments (BOP) problems. However, ISI failed to deliver expected results as it was not supported by comprehensive economic, investment, fiscal, monetary, market and employment policy reforms and needed governance reforms. The first oil crisis of 1973/74 and consequent large trade deficits, worsening terms of trade, rising international indebtedness and huge fiscal deficits, in tandem played havoc to Africa's industrialization. Africa's manufacturing sector continues to face a variety of problems, including shortage of skills; rigid labor laws in some countries; inadequate electricity supply; cumbersome and expensive transport within the continent; low levels of productivity; political instability; and corruption (UNECA 2013). Nevertheless, the opportunities for commodity-based industrialization, among others, are vast and huge. Indeed, Africa's industrialization has the potential to drive Africa's transformation agenda and help tackle problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment that Africa grapples with.

c. **Mining and Petroleum:**Africa has about 12 per cent of the world's oil reserves, 42 per cent of its gold, 80–90 per cent of chromium and platinum group metals, and 60 per cent of

arable land in addition to vast timber resources (UNECA and AUC Economic Outlook 2013). Many However, many African countries remain dependent on a narrow range of primary commodities production and exports at considerable economic and social cost through forgone income from lack of value addition, the export of jobs to countries that can add value, and exposure to high risks due to dependence on exhaustible commodities and fluctuations in commodity demand and prices. "On top of offering short- to medium- term comparative advantages, commodity-based industrialization can, with the right industrial policies, serve as a launching pad for long-term diversification and competitiveness in new and non- commodity sectors in Africa's commodity-rich countries." (UNECA, 2013 Economic Outlook). This hinges on the human and institutional capacity Africa is able to develop including a more transparent and development-oriented policy framework for the minerals sector that helps to retain a higher portion of natural resource rents, and to utilize the proceeds towards achieving economic diversification and structural transformation.

d. **Energy:** Africa's energy profile is characterized by low production, low consumption, and high dependence on traditional biomass energy in the midst of a huge wealth of unexploited energy resources. Notably, Africa has one of the world's largest technical potential for renewable energy with its vast solar, biomass, and wind resources. Hydropower and geothermal power remain almost untapped with a mere 7 percent of the hydropower and 0.6 percent of the geothermal energy potential currently being exploited. Because of its proximity to the Equator, Africa has the world's highest average amount of solar radiation each year. Yet, close to 60 percent of the population (587 million) Africans have no access to electricity. There is considerable energy wastage in the production and use of both biomass energy and electricity in Africa. Indoor pollution from the use of traditional biomass is also a serious health concern. Traditional biomass energy, used in the form of solid wood, twigs, and cow dung, accounts to over 97 percent of household energy consumed in some countries; resulting in heavy deforestation and loss of biological diversity.

e. **ICT:** The ICT industry is among the fastest growing sectors in Africa. Growth in terms of information flow, domestic and international trade, telecommunications network and services, public service provision, human capacity development and innovation and skill enhancement are huge. Despite starting from a low base, Africa, today, has the potential to harness sophisticated technologies; and investment in the sector is growing rapidly. The ICT broadband penetration rate, albeit 7% in 2010, is set to cover a large segment of African population, reaching almost every corner of the continent and touching on almost all areas of commerce way before 2063.

As regards the mobile sector, in 2011, Africa became the second largest mobile market in the world after Asia, with about 620 million mobile connections. Currently, the mobile phone industry contributes around 3.5% of Africa's GDP and employs over 5 million

people. Using mobile phone technology, Kenya's M-Pesa provides banking services to more than 70% of the country's adult population, becoming a global benchmark in mobile banking. Similar technologies have revolutionized access to agricultural, health and education services, making Africa's mobile industry lead the transformation of Africa's consumer market in the coming decades. The average number of internet users in Africa is about 12 per 100 people, with large variation among countries. Morocco, Seychelles and Egypt have 55%, 45%, 45% of their population respectivelyare internet users, while Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Eritrea are on the bottom with about 5 percent.[21]Over the past decade, there has been a significant increase in the number of internet users in Africa, with a larger increase in Africa's largest economies consistent with the general situation, where the number of internet users is much higher in developed countries than it is in developing countries

   f. **Tourism:**Africa is endowed with abundant natural and cultural resources that can make it a global tourism site. Africa, south of the Sahara alone, attracted 33.8 million visitors in 2012, a significant increase from the 6.7 million visitors in 1990, with US$36 billion, or 2.8 percent of the region's GDP."[22] Several African countries are promoting sustainable tourism, which is increasingly attracting regional and international investment. Efforts are also under way to improve tourism policies, improve physical infrastructure, including air transport while protecting local communities and environments, for example, Cape Verde, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa and Tanzania and others. Global hotel chains are also expanding across the continent with the view to meeting increased demand from intra-Africa and international tourists.

2.2.8 Food and Agriculture: Africa faces chronic food insecurity and indeed food crisis. Most African countries, are today, food insecure and net food importers. The high world food prices have resulted in deteriorating terms of trade for many (UNECA 2009) and increased dependence on food aid. In 2012, 28 out of the 35 countries of the world that require external assistance for food were in Africa. It is also estimated that poor households spend more than 60 per cent of their income on food (UNECA and AUC 2009). Achieving food security, thus, entails structural transformation of not only the agriculture sector but also of industry (processing and supply of farm input), economic infrastructure (transport, roads, marketing, etc.), social infrastructure (education, extension, health services). As regards overall agriculture, "with the exception of cotton, Africa has lost competitiveness in most of its agricultural produce destined for export. (AfDB, Africa in 50 years).

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[21]AsgharAdelzadeh&PhumzileNcube, Panoramic View of Africa (A UNECA input to the AU Agenda 2063), January 2014
[22]Iain Christie, EneidaFernandes, HannahMesserli, and Louise Twining-Ward, Tourism in Africa: Harnessing Tourism for Growth and Improved Livelihoods, The World Bank, 2013

2.2.9 Human Capital: As used here, human capital includes education, training, health and nutrition. While notable progress has been achieved in increasing gross enrolment ratios, enrolment rates in primary school and higher education remain the lowest in the world. About 40% of Africans over the age of 15, and 50% of women above the age of 25 are, today, illiterate.

With continuing flight of scientists, engineers, medical doctors, and social scientists, brain drain is among the serious problems Africa faces today. "Africa's share in the world's scientific output has fallen from 0.5% to 0.3% and Africa as a whole counts only 20,000 scientists or 3.6 % percent of the world total" (UNECA 2000). UNECA further reports, "Africa lost 60,000 professionals (doctors, university lecturers, engineers, etc.); between 1985 and 1990 and has been losing an average of 20,000 annually ever since" (UNECA 2000).

Africa, today, faces huge challenges: average life expectancy is only 56 years. HIV/AIDS and malaria are the two leading causes of death (WHO 2005). According to WHO, there are an estimated **5,500 AIDS deaths a day** in Africa. Of the approximately 850 000 deaths due to malaria in 2008, 85 percent of these deaths were in Africa.

2.2.10. The Blue Economy: The blue economy comprises fresh water (surface and underground), oceans, seas, coasts, the sustainable use and conservation of the flora and fauna and ecosystem hosted by them. Despite huge fresh water resources, large rivers and lakes (Congo, Nile, Zambezi and Niger and Lake Victoria), Africa is the second driest continent in the world, after Australia. Africa has only about 9% of the global fresh water resources, although it houses 15 percent of the global population (DREA, AUC 2013) and Africa's annual water availability of $4,008m^3$ is way above the water stress limit of $1,700 \ m.^3$ Ground water, which about 75 percent of the African population uses, accounts only for about 15 percent of the continent's total renewable water resources ((Africa Water Vision 2025). However, the uneven distribution of Africa's water resources (about one third located in the Congo Basin), inadequate development of water resources; and fast depletion of water resources through human actions have left several countries, for example, all Greater Horn of Africa countries either close or below the water the water stress limit. Realizing the seriousness of the growing water scarcity in Africa, the AUC in collaboration with UNECA and AfDB have launched "**Africa Water Vision 2025,**" which promotes, inter alia, the equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources.

Witha total length of over 26,000 nautical miles coastline across the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean and Red Seas, Africa is endowed with oceans, seas and lakes rich in biodiversity, including fisheries and grass beds. Over thirty-eight (38) African countries are either coastal or island states. However, African owned ships account for about 1.2% of world shipping by number and about 0.9% by gross tonnage (AIM Strategy, 2012). Further, the dumping of toxic waste, illegal trafficking, oil spill, degradation of the marine environment, transnational organized

crimes, among others, have seriously threatened Africa's oceans, seas and lakes. To tackle the above problems in a strategic and coordinated manner, AUC has developed the **2050 African Integrated Maritime (AIM) Strategy**to develop a thriving maritime economy and realize the full potential of sea-based activities in an environmentally sustainable manner.

2.2.11 Governance: In many African countries, notable progress has been made in building capable states that underpin the steady consolidation of democratic values and governance, greater political inclusiveness, expanded voice and accountability, and improved economic management. Progress has also been made in the areas of decentralization and local governance in many African countries aiming to bring governments closer to the people, promote citizens' participation in governance and development. However, significant measures need to be taken to build effective institutions with capacity to deliver on its plans and programmes, professionalize the African civil, and avoid duplication of effort among regional institutions. Africa also needs a conducive legal and regulatory framework that facilitates socially and environmentally responsible investment, protection of property rights that encourages job creation and helps create a more stable and secure society.

In the area of political governance, Africa has made important strides toward democratization and good governance. Today, there is stronger political will and capacity at the level of both regional and continental bodies to deal with the crises of governance, which plagued the continent during the post-colonial period. Suffice it here to mention two African initiatives on governance and democratization now in place: The African Governance Architecture and Platform with its five sub clusters: Governance; Democracy; Human Rights; Constitutionalism and Rule of Law; and Humanitarian Affairs; and APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism) with four components: democracy and political governance; economic governance & management; corporate governance; and socio-economic development. There has also been recognition of and respect for the effective use of traditional resource management and conflict resolution mechanisms is an important aspect of good governance.

2.2.12 Peace and Security: Since the 1990s, Africa's violent conflicts and violence have substantially subsided. The progressive implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture has brought synergy among various institutions and actors leading to a positive transformation of Africa's peace and security landscape. Nevertheless, the fragility of many African countries remains high and the potential of sliding back into chaos is unacceptably high. New threats are emerging arising from fast and extensive urbanization, surge in crime rates, pervasive poverty, increased migration and severe competition over scarce resources. The rise of militant religious groups (e.g. in West Africa) is another security threat faced by the continent.

2.2.13. Sustainability. Sustainable development is the integrated and balanced pursuit of economic growth, social development and improvement in environmental well-being. "Sustainability" as used here focuses on the sustainable use and management of Africa's **natural**

capital(land, forest, and biodiversity, rivers, lakes, sea and oceans ecosystems, air, and climate. While land is Africa's greatest natural capital with considerable social, cultural, and historical importance, the prime agricultural land in Africa has been shrinking due to deforestation, loss of vegetation cover, deficient land tenure and property rights, poorly studied land concessions, and unsustainable land use and management. On average, forests account for 6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Africa, which is the highest in the world (UNEP 2003); but is being depleted fast. Recent political, economic and social trends suggest access to land, the institutions governing that access and their capacity to timely respond to demographic, bio-physical, economic and climate change pressure are making it a source of tension and potential conflict.

The maintenance of the integrity and diversity of Africa's ecosystems and reducing deforestation and biodiversity loss have positive impact on poverty reduction, food security, energy availability, economic transformation, and social wellbeing.While carbon emissions in African countries compared to the rest of the world are relatively low (way below the average of about 0.6 metric tons per capita), the carbon intensity of African economies is rather high; and Africa needs to take measures to facilitate a transition to a low-carbon economy.

2.2.14 African Integration and Intra-African Trade: With 54 states, Africa is the world's most fragmented continent. Trade among African countries is low, i.e., 10 per cent to be compared to: intra-trade among the EU twenty-seven countries is around 70 per cent, 52 per cent for Asian countries and 26 per cent for South American countries. Africa's share in world trade is also small. Whereas Africa's trade with external partners, in particular with emerging economies is growing very fast, trade amongst African countries is stagnant.

2.4 Structure of Intra-African Trade, 2012

Sector share (%) / Year	2012
Agriculture and food products	17.9
Primary and petroleum products	18.5
Industrial products	59.3
Services	4.3

Source: UNECA and AUC, 2013 Economic Outlook

Amongst the RECs, between 2000 and 2009, EAC had the greatest destination of total exports within the continent averaging 33.6 per cent, and UMA the lowest, at 2.5 per cent (IMF, in ECA 2012). Facilitating greater intra-African trade is vital for boosting domestic manufacturing and improving terms of trade, as exports to the rest of the world often center on primary commodities, not processed goods.

2.2.15 Interface with the Global Economy: Africa's share in global exports declined from 4.99 percent in 1970 to 3. 33 percent in 2010, while that of East Asia, for example, rose from 2.25

percent to 17.8 percent during the same period (UNECA 2013); while its share in world output stood at only 2.73 per cent in 2010 (UNECA 2013) almost at the same level it was in 1970. See charts below.

While Africa's raw material exports are generally free from duty, exports of semi-processed and processed commodities are subject to various tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

The capacity of African countries to negotiate with industrial countries, forge mutually beneficial partnerships, and benefit from the global movement remains limited. Indeed, Africa is the lowest beneficiary of funding opportunities that were created in the post-UNCED era.
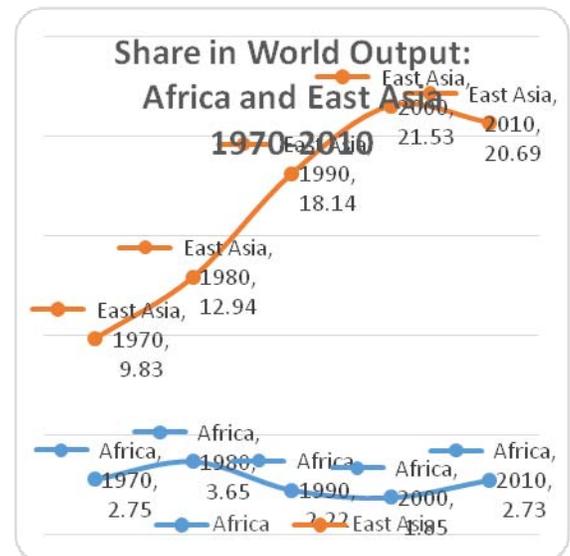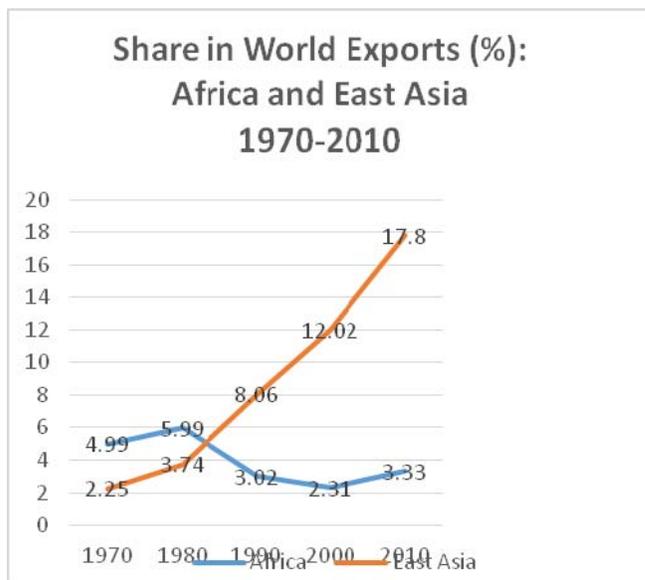
Source: UNECA Economic Outlook (2013) sourced from the World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2012

Africa is signatory of the MDGs, UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD and the Basel Convention, among others and has to meet its obligations under these conventions through developing sound national programs as well as forging partnerships with the rest of the world.

2.3 Issues and Opportunities

Derived from the above analysis, some of the key issues and opportunities that Agenda 2063 could take into account are as follows.

- All indications show strong prospects for continued robust growth. However, Africa remains the world's poorest region with almost 40 percent of the population living below the poverty line and one-third of Africa's population is undernourished.

- Relative stability prevails on the continent, but greater and more concerted efforts are needed to secure comprehensive. Peace and Security still continues to elude some parts of Africa-

especially in the Horn, the Great Lakes, the Indian Ocean Island, West African region, and parts of North Africa and Central Africa.

- The democratic gains that have been attained need to be further consolidated and strengthened to deliver the democracy dividend in terms of deepening the culture of respect for Human rights, justice, strengthening real popular participation and improving livelihoods.

- The remarkable progress made in terms of economic growth must be matched by progress to adequately reduce poverty or create enough jobs and close the inequity gap-of income and opportunity. Across the continent, delivery of critical services-in health, education, water and sanitation among others should be fundamentally strengthened.

- Concerted efforts by governments and local communities with support from development partners, has resulted in Africa making progress in addressing the scourge of aids but still a majority of those dying from AIDS or living with the virus are still in Africa.

- The youth bulge presents great potential for Africa's future, but it also calls for imaginative and urgent attention.

- The anticipated resource boom needs creative management to be of benefit to the people of Africa.

  There is progress towards economic integration-at regional and continental level but this not occurring at a pace fast enough to meet the needs for sustained growth, trade and exchanges of services, capital or movement of people.

Annex 3: Looking into the Future – Long Term Trends and Perspective

Agenda 2063 shall take into account several incipient long-term trends that will continue to shape tomorrow's socio-economic situation, and which will not only open new opportunities, but also confront policy-makers with new challenges

At a global level, the future decades will be characterized by the already apparent emergence as systemically relevant "growth poles" of several developing and transition countries – most notably the BRICS. The ensuing recalibration of the world economic and political power opens the way for Africa to also become a more prominent player in the global arena. Yet, in order to seize this opportunity the continent needs to forge a proactive engagement strategy with these emerging partners, harnessing the growing economic relations with them to advance its long-term development objectives.

Secondly, strong global demand for primary resources can be expected to prevail over the medium- long-term. For most African countries (though not net importers) this will improve the terms of trade, boost export and government revenues, and result in buoyant economic growth. The sustainability of these trends, however, will hinge on the capacity of African countries to articulate a more transparent and development-oriented policy framework for the minerals sector, to retain a higher portion of natural resource rents, and to utilize the proceeds towards achieving economic diversification and structural transformation.

Thirdly, the continuation of unsustainable consumption patterns in rich countries, the unrelenting expansion of world demand for natural resources, and effects of climate change are set to pose considerable environmental challenges, whose socio-economic effects could be far-reaching. In Africa and elsewhere, countries may soon be confronted with resource scarcities, and huge costs for adaptation and mitigation, and will have no choice but to factor in environmental concerns in their long-term development strategies.

Fourthly, the growing sophistication of markets and value chains will plausibly continue in the coming decades. Hence, successfully diversifying its production structure and undertaking high value-added activities will require Africa to invest massively in science, technologies and innovations, thereby fostering human capital accumulation and technological upgrading.

Fifthly, against the background of the increasing importance of finance in the world economy, it is crucial for African countries to strengthen both domestic and regional financial markets, boosting resource mobilization and broadening access to financial services. In this regard, the continent is already moving in the right direction. For instance, the largest share of Africa's infrastructure funding (65 per cent) comes from the continent's governments, followed by private investors (25 per cent). Funding from non-OECD countries, of which China is the largest, provides an additional 6 percent. Official development assistance from multilateral agencies funds the remaining 4 per-cent.

On top of the above global (and to a large extent exogenous) trends, the vision has to factor in regional long-term phenomena, which will unavoidably shape its development challenges. In that respect, four key elements are worth stressing.

First, as a result of demographic dynamics, Africa will face a significant growth of its population, particularly in the young cohorts. This will be accompanied by rapid urbanization and possibly increasing migration flows, including climate-induced population movements..

Second, it is expected that the private sector will have to play a more prominent role in mobilizing resources for structural transformation. This will likely be the result of the already apparent "aid fatigue" plaguing Africa's traditional development partners, as well as of the emerging new approaches to development cooperation.

Third, regional integration will go hand in hand with a growing inter-dependence of African economies, both in the real and financial sphere, and with a transfer of monetary and fiscal autonomy from single countries to continental institutions. Successfully managing these processes will require devising effective ways to:

(i)   Deal with idiosyncratic shocks affecting only one or few countries in the continent; and

(ii)   Address in a sustainable way the likely presence of structurally surplus and structurally-deficit countries within the future African Monetary Union.

Fourth, the compound effect of population growth, climate change, and rising appetite for primary commodities, will likely translate into mounting pressure on Africa's natural resources, including land and water. National and regional institutions will thus have to find ways to achieve sustainable and inclusive development, while diffusing the potential scope for conflicts over natural resources, and ensuring greater social and political participation.

More detailed prospective studies, trends analysis and scenario planning would be required to ensure that these influences are adequately factored in the development of Agenda 2063.

Annex 4: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS ON AGENDA 2063: VIEWS ON THE AFRICA WE WANT BY 2063

Aspiration # 1: A Prosperous Africa - based on inclusive and environmentally sustainable Growth	Aspiration # 2: An Integrated Continent, Politically United based on the ideals of Pan Africanism	Aspiration # 3: A Peaceful and Secure Africa	Aspiration # 4: Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights Justice and the Rule of Law	Aspiration # 5: Africa a Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner	Aspiration # 6: Africa with strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics
1. An Africa with a focus on quality of life for African People: not only free from hunger but well nourished; not only free from disease but healthy; not only free from poverty but wealthy; not free from illiteracy but well educated. 2. A continent where Poverty is Eradicated 3. Well-developed infrastructure (Soft and Hard) and well developed energy and power sectors that drive industrialisation and reverse the tag of Africa being a dark Continent 4. Well developed agriculture leading to a green Continent capable of feeding its citizens - An Africa that is self-sufficient in food and can feed itself, with a powerful agro-industrial sector and exporter of agricultural products based on well developed value chains 5. An industrialised Africa-driven by and providing employment for its citizens – high standards of living. 6. **Economically independent Africa**: with its own voice and choice through financial independence – African dominance. Key drivers:	1. A sovereign Africa, Independent and self reliant - a United, Independent and strong Africa 2. A continent that fully realizes economic and political integration and that trades with itself 3. An Africa where the African Union Anthem is taught and sung in all schools and universities by all Africans, and the African Union Flag is used by all member states at all official platforms 4. A politically united continent that speaks with one voice in international engagements (Solidarity) - Africa with one voice and a common/shared position 5. An Africa where Pan	1. A Conflict free Africa - 2. A continent with harmony among communities /absence of strife on the basis of ethnicity/tribe, religion, class, etc., as well as equitable/fair distribution of resources to minimise conflict, 3. Deeper interaction and building of relationships among communities and nations 4. Promoting value systems that are anchored on the Principle of Unity in Diversity 32. Equitable /fair access to quality public goods and services – *Inclusive* of all sectors of society and African People, including the	1. An Africa where the institutions are at the service of its people 2. An Africa with Good Governance – grassroots participation in decision making; justice, respect for the rule of law and due process 3. Africa that is respectful of human rights and has no contradictions with itself 4. An Africa in which women are fully integrated in all structures of decision-making and governance 5. An Africa where the youth play a leadership role 6. An Africa with good Governance at	1. *A Powerful Africa*, Politically (sits on the UN Security Council), with a bigger role in world affairs, addresses its own needs and economically to dominate the World (2nd biggest economy) and manages its own resources 2. *Independent*: an Africa that owns its agenda without interference from foreign powers 3. An Africa where south-south cooperation is strengthened and with a win-win relationship with the rest of the world	1. Africa whose citizens have strong African identity, values, civic education, etc. 2. An Africa where work is a key ethic and value 3. An Africa where Women play an important role 4. An Africa in which traditional and religious leaders are drivers of change 5. An Africa with Freedoms from: (i) want (ii) fear and abuse (iii) hate and rejection (iv) ignorance and uncertainty (v) exclusions (vi) stress and exhaustion (vii) inability to design own future (viii) inability to tell her own story and pride and (ix) coercion 6. Reciprocal and inclusive Africa 7. An Africa that speaks one language - an Africa

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developmental state , powerful private sector; and quality infrastructure 7. An Africa with strong institutions that guarantee investments 8. An Africa that works for the benefit of Africa. 9. An African Business environment attractive for investors 10. An Africa that uses its own Intellectual, mineral and human resources to advance its development, and to reclaim Africa's economic and political independence. 11. An Africa where the towns/cities and villages offer the same opportunities in terms of infrastructure, services, finance, jobs, etc. 12. An Africa with a modernized agriculture 13. An Africa where all raw materials are transformed and the surplus of finished products is exported 14. Africa that attains a "Developed Continent Status" rather than an emerging one 15. A Continent where socio-economic development processes are fully owned by its people. 16. A Continent where there is synergy between National, Regional and Continental Plans.	Africanism is inculcated in the Youth and a transition plan for the Youth to take over the continent is addressed by Agenda 2063 - Vision/ values of the AU should be integrated into the curriculum of our schools 6. An Africa that fulfills the Founders dream or vision of OAU of a united states of Africa, a union of African states with: one central bank system and currency; one central government, President; one African passport; one continental nationality including the diaspora 7. United, empowered, healthy and prosperous Africa 8. An Africa where the AU is seen not as a Union of heads of states but rather a Union of African Citizens 9. An Africa where the African Union	Diaspora 5. Political Integration and Unity 6. *Peaceful Africa*: peaceful but militarily strong to defend and security its interests; an Africa where peace and security reigns 7. An Africa that has National Peace Structures and Mechanisms- with standing capacities for conflict prevention and management 8. An Africa that can defend itself; strong security; common defense and security strategy; an Africa that is capable of defending itself militarily against other world powers. An African Army for peace and conflicts resolutions - to possess full ownership of a united Army and Navy by the Assembly of African Union Heads	Regional and Country Levels 7. An Africa that conducts Free, Fair and Credible Elections- elections should meet the basic tenets of democracy and international standards which includes (i) multi party system (ii) level playing field in the political competitive process and (iii) education of the electorate to make informed choices 8. An Africa with strong institutions in place to enhance citizens participation in national development / economic and governance management 9. An Agenda 2063 that is community focused including local governance – since development takes place at the community		in which the continental leadership has adopted at least one indigenous African language to be utilized by Africa and the Diaspora as a common medium of communication for all African people 8. An African people imbued with a sense of their fundamental cultural unity, thereby fostering a sense of African identity and Pan-African consciousness

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17. A Continent with the ability to chart and fund its own development agenda. 18. A Continent with diversified economy (Industrialization) 19. An Africa where there is equal access, participation, inclusiveness in creation of wealth, distribution of national development outcomes etc 20. An Africa that can harness and develop its own resources 21. An Africa in which the resources of the people are owned by the African people 22. An Africa that has established and developed a multi-faceted Public-Private Partnership that mobilizes the financial and human resources of the Diaspora to create special purpose enterprises that address all aspects of the development of the continent and its Diaspora. 23. An Africa that has developed its own Science and Technology capacity and infrastructure 24. An Africa in which all people have ready access to the resources required for good health (clean water, medical facilities, medication etc.) and extended life expectancy	Commission (AUC) becomes the most influential diplomatic and political Hub on the continent. 10. An Africa with seamless borders and well networked (by road, rail and air, ICT); with free mobility of labour and capital; a continental Visa that is accessed by all Africans to enhance free movement - *Integrated and United* with one voice and free movement of Goods and People (Borderless Africa); borderless, with no visa restrictions and all capitals linked by roads, rail, etc. 11. Improved road and railway networks that reduce transaction costs of doing business on the continent; 12. An Africa with strong RECs in place and instituting laws and protocols to support	of States and Government	level with accent on the concerns of women, youth and the marginalized; community based / driven integrated services education, health, food security, water and sanitation should be key 10. An Africa where the Culture of accountability by all stakeholders is encouraged 11. An Africa where the African Citizenry is empowered to hold leaders accountable 12. Democratic Africa— where there's a rule of law 13. An Africa in which corruption in governmental circles is non-existent or is at a relatively negligible level. 14. An Africa in which African governments and the continental		

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25. An Africa in which the State provides universal and free education for its people at the primary, secondary and tertiary level; developing continental standards for education and health to match global standards; upgrading educational systems and standardising educational curriculum; institutions that produce world class skilled personnel
26. Setting up centres of Excellence in Training and Research
   a. Science and Technology
   b. Agriculture
   c. Entrepreneurship Development
27. *Intellectual:* investing in African Brains and attains high levels scientifically and is competitive
28. An Africa where vocational skills are professionalized, and with standardization and transmission of knowledge
29. An Africa with no illegal migration and brain drain
30. An Africa that harnesses its human capital and is an Innovative continent
31. A continent respectful of its environment, ecologically conscious and having green energy.
	Continental Integration,
	13. Institutional Mechanism to enforce decisions made at the AU (role of eminent personalities, parliaments etc)
	14. *Prosperous and integrated Africa* with quality of life for African People, who can move freely and have one voice
	15. An Africa in which the 6th Region is fully operationalized and integrated
	16. An Africa in which the descendants of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade have the Right of Return with enabled and facilitated re-settlement
	17. An Africa that has taken concrete measures to heal and repair the damage inflicted by centuries of slave trade, slavery, colonialism and apartheid
			leadership engage in decision-making without illicit foreign interference
			15. A continent with 30% youth participation in decision making processes according to the African Youth Charter
			16. A continent that considers Gender Equality for young women and promotes Economic Freedom		

Aspiration # 1: A Prosperous Africa - based on inclusive and environmentally sustainable Growth	Aspiration # 2: An Integrated Continent, Politically United based on the ideals of Pan Africanism	Aspiration # 3: A Peaceful and Secure Africa	Aspiration # 4: Africa of Good Governance, Respect for Human Rights Justice and the Rule of Law	Aspiration # 5: Africa a Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner	Aspiration # 6: Africa with strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics

Annex 5: AGENDA 2063 VISION DIMENSIONS: GOALS / TARGETS/ INDICATORS / STRATEGIES FOR MEMBER STATES

Vision Dimension	Goals	Targets by 2063	Indicator(s)	Strategies
1. A Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive and Environmentally Sustainable Growth	1.Increase incomes and eliminate absolute poverty	1.a) Increase in the 2013 level of per capita income by at least Y or X fold	Per capita income	**P**rovide enabling macro / conducive environment **R**aise sectoral productivities /growth **I**ncrease sectoral investments Improve business climate Promote / implement policies to achieve at least an annual growth rate of 7%[23]
		1.b) Eliminate absolute poverty	Level / size of income and non income poverty Poverty Line	**I**mplement universal social protection policies **E**xpand / improve economic opportunities Provide decent employment Access to quality education and health Access to quality basic services (water, sanitations…)
		1.c) eliminate disparities in provision / access to social services between urban and rural areas	Level of urban / rural migration Level of disparities	Design / implementation of rural development programs Promotion rural-based value added economic activities
	2 Transformed sustainable economy	2.a) Reduce 2013 proportion of labor engaged in agriculture by Y % with a concomitant increase in 2013 output by at least X fold.	Agricultural productivity indices Proportion of labor engaged in agriculture	**M**odernize / commercialize agriculture including mechanization. **E**xpand / improve agricultural research in support of modernization / commercialization. **E**xpand / improve adoption of sustainable farming technologies / practices **E**xpand / improve infrastructure for agriculture

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[23]According to World Bank (date) projections

Vision Dimension	Goals	Targets by 2063	Indicator(s)	Strategies
		2.b) Add value to at least 90% of agricultural cash crops produced (agricultural based economy)	Industrial / manufacturing index Agriculture share in GDP	**P**rovide enabling policies for private sector led value addition manufacturing / processing **E**nsure funding availability
		2.) Add value to at least 70% of non-renewable natural resources extracted (oil / minerals based economy)	Industrial processing index Non-renewable natural resources exports share in GDP	**P**rovide enabling policies for private sector led value addition manufacturing / processing **E**nsure funding availability
		2. d) Diversify 2013 economy base to contribute to at least 50% of GDP (relevant for Small Island Developing Economy)	Diversification index Old/new sectors shares in GDP	**D**evelop / implement national economic diversification strategy **P**rovide incentives for private sector led diversification
		2.e) Increase by X fold the number of blue businesses	Blue business share in the GDP	**D**esign national blue economy development strategy Promote local ownership of shipping business Strengthening support to local fishing businesses Promote ocean bed prospecting and mining Abide by the continental maritime conventions **P**rovide enabling policies / incentives for private sector participation in the sectors development / growth
	3. Produce educated citizens for a technologically driven and competitive world	3.a) Free and compulsory universal secondary school education	Enrolment levels	**E**xpand / improve infrastructure including laboratory facilities for science and technology programs **T**rain / recruit / place teachers Promotion retention of pupils in school, especially girls
		3.b) At least 70% of high school graduates will go on to have tertiary education	Transition levels	**E**xpand / improve infrastructure including laboratory facilities for science and technology programs **T**rain / recruit / place teachers **E**ncourage distance / on-line learning **P**romote private sector provision of tertiary education
		3.c) At least 66% of students having tertiary education will be enrolled in science, technology and innovation programs	Enrolment level by program	**Pr**omote policies that will encourage secondary school students to specialize in science and technology
	4. Ensure a healthy citizenry	4.a) Increase of at least Y years of the life expectancy at birth level in 2013 plus 95% reduction in maternal and child mortality rates of	Life Expectancy Maternal / Child mortality rates	**E**xpand access to affordable health care **P**rovide free maternal and child health services

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Vision Dimension	Goals	Targets by 2063	Indicator(s)	Strategies
		2013		
		4.b) Affordable quality health care for all citizens	Proportion of population with health insurance Proportion of population with access to quality health care / facilities	**D**esign / implement affordable universal health insurance programs Expansion in health services
		4.c) Universal access to decent housing, good drinking water, clean environment and electricity	Housing deficits Level of accessibility	**P**rovide environment for private sector provision of housing **E**xpand / improve access to affordable drinking water, clean environment, electricity / energy
	5. Thriving sustainability culture in households, communities, government and businesses	5.a) All households/ communities, government entities are aware and leading sustainable life styles with respect to use of water, electricity, design / construction of houses etc 5.b) All businesses are certified as operating on sustainable business models. 5.c) CLIMATE <mark>/ FORESTATION / WILD LIFE</mark>	Level of sustainable life styles / mindsets Cost –effectiveness green economy practices Businesses with sustainability models / certification	**P**romote public / school education on sustainable life styles **D**evelop / enforce policies and regulations on sustainability **D**evelop / implement sustainability certification for businesses **C**onduct R&D in support of green economy / businesses **En**sure financial availability for the development of sustainable / green businesses
	6. Ensure gainful employment in decent jobs, especially for women and youth	6.a) Availability of job for everyone willing to work	Employment level Women / Youth employment levels Parity in conditions of service and benefices	**Pr**omote private sector led job creating policies Provide employable skills training Develop and implement parity policies
		6.b) Reduce proportion of informal sector to formal sector as a way of generating employment	Share of formal / informal sector in total employment	**P**rovide training in entrepreneurship **E**xpand access to easy capital for SME start ups
	7. Economic development trajectory and national ambitions are driven by science, technology and innovation	7.a) Conduct space research /missions	No of space research outputs / missions	**E**xpand human / infrastructural capacity for space science, technology and innovation research Provide enabling environment for private sector involvement in space science, technology and innovation research
		7.b) Generate and apply world class research outputs in science and technology (bio engineering / technology, information technologyetc)	No of research outputs No of patents No of new businesses emanating from research outputs	**E**xpand human / infrastructural capacity for science, technology and innovation research **P**rovide enabling environment for private sector involvement in science, technology and innovation research **P**romotion of scientific culture amongst the

Vision Dimension	Goals	Targets by 2063	Indicator(s)	Strategies
			No of existing businesses adopting new locally developed technologies	youth, especially girls
	8. Funding for national development is domestically generated	8.a) Complete elimination of donor dependency	Level of donor dependency	Develop / encourage / nurture new sources of internally generated funds including the promotion of domestic capital market
		8.b) At least 80% of funds for development will be generated internally, within Africa and Diaspora	Share of internally generated funding	
2.An Integrated Continent, Politically United based on the ideals of Pan Africanism	1. Africa Integrated	1.a) All commitments/milestones for attainment of integrated Africa fulfilled	Progress towards fulfillment	Adopt MIP Integrate MIP into national plans Implement MIP
	2. Pan African Values and Ethics imbued in the citizenry	2.a) Positive perceptions / mindset amongst Africans and the world about the continent	Perception Indices	Promote African civic education Promote Pan Africanism
	3 Final legal arrangements for the United States of Africa in Place	3. a) Full harmonization of national legal instruments with those of the United States of Africa	Related Instruments Level of their execution	Initiative adoption process Develop / adopt action plan Integrate plan into national development framework
3. An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law	1 A capable state that is accountable and transparent to the citizenry	1.a) Entrenched participatory and inclusive systems / processes in governance	Level of participation in governance by the citizenry	Develop the capacity of national institutions for development management Empowering of citizens for participation in governance Socialization of positive norms within schools, communities etc
		1.b) Efficient public institutions at the service of the people at all levels	Level of success in the implementation of national plans Accountability and transparency indices	Develop the capacity of national institutions for development management Empowering of citizens for participation in governance Socialization of positive norms within schools, communities etc
	2. Establish good governance and democratic practices	2.a) Elections at all levels , free, fair and credible	Public satisfaction levels	Education of the public on the electoral process Develop the capacity of electoral institutions / management

Vision Dimension	Goals	Targets by 2063	Indicator(s)	Strategies
		2.b) Empowered citizens holding leaders accountable	Accountability levels / indices	Educate public on their civic responsibilities / obligations with respect to accountable governance
		2.c) 100 % implementation of AU Conventions on Good Governance	Degree of implementation	Initiative adoption process Develop / adopt action plan Integrate plan into national development framework
	3. Entrench culture of respect for human rights, the rule of law and due process	3.a) 100% implementation of the African Charter of Peoples and Human Rights	Degree of implementation	Initiative adoption process Develop / adopt action plan Integrate plan into national development framework
		3.b) Entrenched culture of adhering to rule of law and due process	Public perception level	Develop /implement socialization programs on human rights, due process etc. Monitor adherence / sanction by stakeholders Strengthening of Human Rights Watch Organizations
		3.c) Fair and equal access to justice by all	Public perception level	Develop capacity / culture of the judicial system for fairness and equal access by the citizenry Educate public hold the judicial system accountable Reduce the cost of accessing justice to the citizenry
4.A Peaceful and Secure Africa	1. Preserve peace and stability	1.a) Eliminate all forms of intra-state / community conflicts	Progress towards the implementation of polices	Establish National Peace and Security Strategy and mechanisms for timely conflict prevention and management Educate public on issues related to societal harmony
		1.b) Eliminate all forms of violence against women, children and the marginalized	Progress towards the implementation of polices	Design policies that eliminates all forms of violence Implement / enforce policies

Vision Dimension	Goals	Targets by 2063	Indicator(s)	Strategies
				Educate public
		1.c) Create a capable, professional and dedicated security services	Level of professionalism Service readiness	Provide professional training to all segments of the security service
				Provide infrastructure / working gear to enable them execute their mandates
5.An Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Values and Ethic	1. Promote creative arts as a business	1.a) Contribution to GDP to be at least 5%	Sectoral share	Create enabling environment / policies for creative arts businesses
				Support industry capacity building
				Ensure easy capital for sectors growth
	2. Remove language barriers	2.a) One African language adopted as a national language	Level of adoption	Develop curriculum for schools and adult literacy programmes Train Teachers Provide language training infrastructure / books Educate youth the benefits from Afro-lingualism
	3. Create a merit based culture			
6.An Africa where development is people-driven, relying particularly on the potential of the youth and women	1. Institutionalize policy / practices for gender parity in socio-economic endeavors	1.a) Attain gender parity in management positions in government and the private sector	Level of advancement	Develop / implement gender parity action plans
		1..b) Ensure gender parity in enrolment at the tertiary level including parity in science, technology and innovation programs	Enrolment levels by gender	Educate public on gender parity issues that will lead to the elimination of all forms of discrimination
		1.c) Ensure gender parity in the participation of women in governance at all levels	Participation levels by gender	
	2. Increase access to and empowerment of economic opportunities for women and youth	2.a) At least 50 % of public funding support to SMEs owned by Women and Youth	Level of access to economic opportunities	Develop / implement employable skills programme Ensure availability of capital on easy terms
		2.b) At least 50% of employable / skills training opportunities offered to women and youth	Level of access to training opportunity	Design women / youth employable skills specific programmes Facilitate the training of women and youth
7. Africa as a Strong and Influentia	1. Fully implement commitment to multi-lateral conventions and international development goals			

Vision Dimension	Goals	Targets by 2063	Indicator(s)	Strategies
	2. Member States meeting their obligations to the RECS/AU-Organs			Adherence to decisions / instruments adopted
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