

THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION



AGENDA 2063

The Africa We Want

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”

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FOREWORD

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
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, Russia, 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
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
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
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	Programme for 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
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UMA	Union Arab Maghreb
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Background

Fifty years after the first thirty-three (33) independent African states gathered in Addis Ababa to form the Organization of African Union, now the African Union, the continent is looking ahead towards the next fifty years.

Thus, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the OAU, Africa's political leadership acknowledged past achievements and challenges and rededicated itself to the Pan African vision of "**an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.**"

Agenda 2063, a plan for Africa's structural transformation, was agreed upon by the African Union Golden Jubilee of May 2013. The Summit tasked the African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), to prepare such a continental agenda through a people-driven process.

The 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration incorporates a pledge to make progress in eight priority areas (see text box). These priorities define the continental agenda and will be integrated into regional and national development plans.

The Eight Priorities of the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration

- African Identity and Renaissance.
- Continue the struggle against colonialism and the right to self-determination.
- The Integration Agenda
- Agenda for Social and Economic Development.
- Peace and Security Agenda.
- Democratic Governance.
- Determining Africa's Destiny
- Africa's Place in the World

Agenda 2063 takes account of past achievements and challenges as well as the continental and global context in which the continental transformation is being implemented, including:

- ***The durability of the Pan African vision and project***, which guided struggles of African people and their descendants against slavery, colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination; the commitment of the founders of the OAU to self-determination, integration, solidarity and unity; and which today forms the backdrop for Africa's renaissance, transformation and integration.
- ***Lessons from global developmental experiences***, the significant advances by major countries of the South to lift huge sections of their populations out of poverty, improve incomes and catalyze economic and social transformation, and the global drive through the United Nations to find multi-lateral approaches to humanity's most pressing concerns including human security and peace; the eradication of poverty, hunger and disease; and climate change.
- ***An African turning point***, with the end of the Cold War and the destruction of apartheid in Namibia and South Africa, which saw a renewed determination to end wars and conflicts, to build shared prosperity, to integrate, to build responsive and democratic governance and to end the continent's marginalization through the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the

transformation of the OAU into the African Union. Thus Africa over the last decade has experienced sustained levels of growth, greater peace and stability and positive movements on a number of human development indicators. Africa must sustain and consolidate this positive turnaround, using it as a springboard to ensure its transformation and renaissance.

- ***The continuities and changes of the African development paradigm and dynamics***, reflected in post-independence state and nation-building, industrialization and modernization efforts, the fight against disease, ignorance and poverty; and the push for integration, as captured in the OAU Charter, the Monrovia Declaration, the Lagos Plan of Action and NEPAD; captured in sectoral policy frameworks, strategies and architectures including agriculture, peace and security, infrastructure, science and technology, governance, industrialization, education, social policy, culture, sports and health and in normative frameworks around human and people's, children's and women's rights.
- ***The need for people-centered development and gender equality***, which places the African people at the center of all continental efforts, to ensure their participation in the transformation of the continent, and to build caring and inclusive societies. It recognizes that no society can reach its full potential, unless it empowers women and remove all obstacles to women's full participation in all areas of human endeavors; and unless it provides an enabling environment for its children and young people to flourish and reach their full potential.
- ***The ebbs and flows of the global context***, and in our times the modern information technology revolution, globalization and changes in production changes and advances in technology, production, trade, knowledge and labour markets; the opportunities presented by global demographic trends and the growing global middle and working classes in emerging and developing countries and regions; the move towards multi-polarity with strong elements of uni-polarism remaining, global security and the impact of climate change. Humanity today has the capacities, technology and know-how to ensure a decent standard of living and human security for all inhabitants of our earth, and yet children continue to die of preventable diseases, hunger and malnutrition remain part of the human experience, and underdevelopment, marginalization and inequality between regions and countries and within countries persist.

Over 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. After two dead decades of development (80's and 90's)

Africa and the potential for increased marginalization, the continent turned the corner, with a better organized African Union and Regional Economic Communities (RECs); the consolidation of democracy and good governance including the introduction of the African Peer Review Mechanism; improved gender equality, and through the promotion of human rights and the rule of law.

As Africa and its diaspora celebrate half-century of independence, it used the opportunity to embark on a critical process of stock taking and mapping out a new long-term vision for the continent. Agenda 2063, an endogenous, shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development for Africa's transformation, is therefore a continuation of the Pan African drive, for self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity, in order 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.
- Harness the continental endowments embodied in its people, history, cultures and natural resources, geopolitical position to effect equitable and people-centered growth and development; eradicate poverty; develop Africa's human capital; social assets, infrastructure and public goods, enduring peace and security, effective and strong developmental states, participatory and accountable institutions; and empower women and youth to take bring about the African renaissance.
- Build on and accelerate implementation of continental frameworks including, most notably, the Lagos Plan of Action, Abuja Treaty, NEPAD, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme–CAADP, the plan of action for Accelerated Industrial Development in Africa–AIDA, the Minimum Integration Programme, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa–PIDA, the AU/NEPAD Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action, and Africa's Agro-industry & Agribusiness Development Initiative- 3ADI.
- Provide internal coherence and coordination to continental, regional and national frameworks and plans adopted by the AU, RECs and Members states plans and strategies.
- Offer policy space for individual, sectoral and collective actions to realize the continental vision.

Agenda 2063 is supported by an implementation mechanism that is underpinned by a strong knowledge management system that enhances the quality of delivery through learning by doing, cutting edge research, innovation and codification of ground breaking experiences, promote sharing of African best practices and experiences and learning from each other; communities of practices. In this regard, the agenda delineates the roles of each stakeholder such as RECs, Member States, Civil Society and private sector in its formulation and implementation.

The preparation of Agenda 2063 was through a consultative process of various stakeholders- the Youth, Women, Civil Society Organizations', the Diaspora, African Think Tanks and Research Institutions, Government Planners,

and the Private Sector. In addition ideas were gained from Continent wide sector ministerial meetings and meetings with the Regional Economic Communities. These outcome of these consultations form the Aspirations of the African People, the driver of the Agenda.

These consultations were backed by review of national plans, regional and continental frameworks and technical studies. The plans and the continental frameworks provided insights for the development priorities that should form one of the planks for the Agenda in the first ten years. The technical studies were trend and scenario analysis of the possible futures for 2063 and provided ideas on the risks that could face Agenda 2063 implementation. A Resource Mobilization Strategy for Agenda 2063 is yet to be carried and will ensure that Africa finances her own development. Lastly, a Communication Strategy has been prepared and it is being used to engage the African Citizenry in moving the Agenda 2063 process forward.

CHAPTER 2: THE VISION AND AFRICAN ASPIRATIONS FOR 2063

Africans from all social formations¹ 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 citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena***” as their overarching guide for the future of the continent. They further reaffirmed the relevance and validity of the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration.

The converging voices of Africans of different backgrounds have painted a clear picture of what they desire for themselves and the continent in the future. From these converging voices, a common set of aspirations has emerged:

- 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 Cultural Identity, Values and Ethics;
- An Africa whose development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its women and youth; and
- Africa as a Strong, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner.

These seven aspirations show strong convergence with the AU Vision, and are in line with the eight priorities of the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration. In addition, they collectively demonstrate a strong continuity of thinking between the Founders’ and the present generation of Africans, albeit in a different context.

What kind of future do these aspirations envisage for Africa in 2063, when the continent would be celebrating the centenary (100 years) of the birth of the Organization for African Unity?

The aspirations 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. They also project 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. There are transitions to the aspirations and at each milestone of the transition provides a step towards the attainment of the end goal of the aspirations by 2063. These transition points, exciting in themselves appear in the results framework.

The aspirations 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. They are based on the conviction that Africa has the potential and capability to converge and catch up with other regions of the world and thus take her rightful place in the world community.

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

Africa will by 2063 be a continent of shared prosperity, which finances its own development, and where:

- African people have a high standard of living and quality of life and well-being;

¹Different 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.

- Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation for a knowledge society
- Citizens are healthy, well-nourished and have long life spans
- Cities and other settlements are modernized and people have access to all the basic necessities of life
- Economies are structurally transformed to create shared growth and decent jobs for all
- Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition contribute to farmer and national prosperity
- The continent while attaining prosperity maintains healthy ecosystems and preserves the African and global environment.

By 2063, African countries will be amongst the best performers in global quality of life measures. Africa's collective GDP will be proportionate to its share of the world's population and natural resource endowments, with economies that are transformed through science, technology, innovation and competitiveness.

High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-Being.

A high standard of living for all Africans would be reflected by increased per capita income to a level that is at least 10 times the value of the 2013 level (USD 1878²) to USD18,878 – 20,000. There would be a marked reduction in number of people holding vulnerable jobs, and increased employment opportunities for all, especially the young. The growth in decent jobs for all working age adults will be the key driver of incomes and improved livelihoods, social stability and cohesion.

African countries will graduate from being predominantly in the group of low-income countries becoming high middle income to fully developed countries. Improved incomes and jobs will translate into the elimination of poverty. This will be coupled with reduction in income disparities between rural and urban areas, men and women, leading to more inclusive and cohesive societies.

The Africa of 2063 will be a continent that has eliminated all forms of food insecurity and hunger way back by 2025. It will be a continent that is well nourished. By 2025, stunting would have been reduced to 10% and underweight prevalence to 5% among children with the phenomenon of stunted and underweight children completely eliminated by 2063. The vision of a prosperous, food and nutrition secure and, therefore poverty-free Africa would be fully realized.

To guarantee the high standard of living as a right, An Africa of 2063 will be characterized by the fact that all its citizens would have affordable social security and where social protection is extended to all vulnerable sections of society. All its citizens shall be free from fear and want, and all public facilities and services will have provisions for people with disabilities. The Africa of 2063 will be a compassionate and caring society.

Well-educated citizens and skillsrevolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation

Africa by 2063 will be the world's most populous continent with the largest youth group, of which not less than 70% will be highly skilled. It would have the largest number of middle class as a percentage of the population with a significant spending power.

²AfDB, AU and UNECA, African Statistical Year Book 2013

A key driver of Africa's prosperity will be its world class human capital developed through quality education and healthy services. With declining fertility rates and dependency ratios Africa would have experienced the demographic transition, allowing higher investments in human capital development and rising incomes. There will be universal access to quality education at all levels.

From early childhood education to primary, secondary, technical, vocational and higher education, Africa would have witnessed a true renaissance, through investments made, as governments and the private sector in education and in technology, science, research and innovation. In the Africa of 2063, at least 70% of all high school graduates will go on to have tertiary education with 70% of them graduating in the sciences, technology and innovation programmes, thus laying the basis for competitive economies built upon human capital to complement its rich endowments in natural resources.

Africa of 2063 would have witnessed harmonization of education and professional qualifications system, with the Pan African University and several centers of excellence across the continent, a Pan African Virtual university that uses technology to provide mass post-school education and indeed the university sector and intelligentsia playing an instrumental role. Millions of Africans would have been trained, educated and skilled with special emphasis on science, technology, research and innovation, as well as vocational training in every sector; and unlike in the past this human capital would remain on the continent, rather than migrating, thus contributing to its socio-economic development. By 2063, Africa would have reversed brain-drain and would be the center of convergence of the world's best and brightest; akin to the role and status, in ancient times, of the famed Timbuktu in the empire of Mali.

Healthy and well-nourished Citizens

By 2063, every citizen will have full access to affordable and quality health care services. Africa would have rid itself of all the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), fully brought under control all communicable and infectious diseases; put in place systems for significantly reduced non-communicable and lifestyle changes related diseases and reduced to zero deaths from HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. The African population of 2063 will be a healthy and well nutrition enjoying a life expectancy of above 75 years.

Modern and Livable Habitats

African cities by 2063 will be well planned with modern mass transit systems, while all rural areas will be similarly connected. Over sixty percent of the African population would be living in cities, which in turn would generate the lion's share of the GDP and the continent's economic activities. The Africa of 2063 while being a predominantly urban society, will have healthy, prosperous and livable rural areas that would come from breakthroughs in agricultural productivity which would allow rural populations to enjoy high income levels and similar social services and infrastructure as in urban areas

The Africa of 2063 will be one where every citizen has affordable and sustainable access to quality basic services such as decent housing, access to adequate and clean water and sanitation, transport and other services. Access to high-speed broadband Internet connectivity will no longer be a luxury a few can afford but will be a right for all citizens

Transformed Economies and Jobs

Africa of 2063 would be a pole of global growth and an integrated continent of wealth creation, inclusivity and a pole of tolerance and pole of global growth and transformation.

In order to become a global growth pole, the continent would, sustain and improve upon its recent growth momentum for the coming 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.

Africa would by 2063 be a continent, which would have benefitted from accelerated and inclusive economic growth and macroeconomic stability. There would be annual GDP growth rates of not less than 7%, investment and savings of 25% and above and macroeconomic policies that promote growth, employment creation, investments and industrialization. The local private sector would have grown to claim over 50% of the GDP.

Accelerated manufacturing activities would result in the 2013 share of manufacturing in GDP to be at least 50% and its value added would rise to five-fold by 2063. The sector would absorb at least 50% of new entrants to the labour market. At least 90% of all agricultural produce would be processed locally (value addition). By 2063, the share of technology-driven manufacturing firms in total manufacturing output would rise above 50%.

Africa's collective GDP by 2063 would be proportionate to the continent's population and resource endowments with concomitant increases in Africa's share of global manufacturing output, global financial services as well as its share of knowledge-driven products and services. The continent would witness the growth of commodity exchanges and continental commercial giants. This would be coupled with the growth of regional manufacturing hubs, around the beneficiation of Africa's minerals and natural resources in all corners of the continent. A significant number of African companies would feature among the top 500 global companies reaching out across Africa and the globe. The return of the diaspora, with its infusion of talent, energy and finances into African economies, would play a critical role in this process.

Africa will continue to be dominant in the global markets on natural resources, including in oil, gas, minerals, but will capture a greater share of the rents from its natural resources and ensure their equitable redistribution. By 2063 there would be expanded control and ownership of the extractive industries as demonstrated through setting up of commodity exchanges for all major commodities, and the increased share of firms under local ownership and increased control of mining operations as envisaged under the Africa Mining Vision.

Of particular significance would be the contribution of the "Blue Economy" which started gaining momentum in 2020, leading among other initiatives, to advanced knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology to produce new products; and to the establishment of Africa-wide shipping, with African lakes and rivers fully developed waterways and navigable to integrate landlocked states to the rest of the continent and the world. African fisheries companies will exploit the resources sustainably for the benefit of Africans and market-led aquaculture (fish farming) would close the supply gap in fish. Africa's seas, oceans, lakes, rivers and floodplains would be yielding valuable minerals mined from deep seas and ocean and lake beds, and would be rid of piracy, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU Fishing) and other criminal activities, including illegal dumping of wastes.

African economies by 2063 would be diversified with increased resilience to external shocks. This would come through increased reliance on new products generated through knowledge, and growth of sectors such as tourism, the blue economy, creative arts and financial services. Natural resources (renewable and non-renewable) would be sustainably managed to avoid the phenomenon of "boom and bust". Intergenerational sovereign wealth funds will be in place to assure prudent exploitation and management of these resources for the present and the future.

Economic development driven by science and technology would result in a quarter of businesses emanating from technological breakthroughs and innovations generated by African citizens. This would be reflected by: an increased number of world class regional/continental research centers established on the continent which provide critical research outputs leading to the transformation of agriculture, manufacturing, industry and natural resource exploitation; regional and continental research centers of technology, innovation and competitiveness are established and generate ideas for novel businesses; and regional/continental poles for industrialization are defined by 2020 and fully functional by 2025.

Modern Agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition

There would be enhanced agricultural productivity making local food production competitive enough to replace food imports and generate surpluses for export that would position Africa to feed the rest of the world, which in turn would increase wages in labor abundant states, and capital deepening in states with insufficient labor. The agricultural transformation would also have resulted in increased commercialization of agriculture and reduction in labour employed in agriculture. The significant value addition in agriculture would drive manufacturing and the structural transformation of African economies.

A modern and productive agriculture anchored in a solid science knowledge foundation, building of resilient food and agricultural systems and self-financing of agricultural development will be in place by 2063. This will lead to improved productivity and put an end to human drudgery in agriculture; African agriculture of the future will see the final banishment of the hand hoe, and finally render the sector modern, profitable and attractive to the continent's youths.

Africa, while taking advantage of its untapped arable land, would be a major player in the global agro-food economy. African agriculture would be a competitive food and agriculture system which meets the fast-growing and diversifying agro-food demands of intra-African, local, national and regional markets and, beyond, responding increasingly to the demands of a growing and exigent global market. By 2025, intra-African trade in food and agriculture would have increased three-fold to account for at least 50% of the continent's total formal food trade. This growth would be made possible through broader and deeper continental market integration and facilitated by the establishment of adequate market and trade infrastructure – including roads, railways and transport services; ICT; irrigation, and storage and agro-processing facilities; commodity exchanges, market information and other structured trade facilitation services which would connect farmers to local, national and regional markets through a dynamic web of efficient value chains of strategic food and agricultural commodities.

Environmentally Sustainable and Climate Resilient Economies and Communities

Africa in 2063 will be recognized globally as a continent respectful of its environment, ecologically conscious with well-established green economy and green energy. The aspired prosperity of Africa will be based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. 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 by 2063 would have been transformed such that natural resources would be sustainably managed and African societies would consume and produce goods and services in a sustainable manner. National income accounts would be reformed to fully reflect changes in renewable and non-renewable natural resources wealth.

By 2063, Africa's biodiversity, including its forests, rivers and lakes, genetic resources, land, as well as degraded fish stocks and coastal and marine ecosystems would be fully conserved and used sustainably. Forest and

vegetation cover would be restored to 1963 levels; land degradation and desertification would have been stopped and then reversed. African countries would have reduced and conserved by at least 90% loss of biodiversity and all natural habitats.

Africa would be a fully water secure continent by 2030. Practices and new technologies would be in place to ensure efficient use of water resources and develop new sources. About 90% of domestic waste - water would be recycled to supplement water for agricultural and industrial use.

By 2063, climate resilient low carbon production systems would be in place, thus significantly minimizing vulnerability to climate risk and related natural disasters. This would, among others, lead to reductions in per capita deaths from climate change induced natural disasters by at least 75%. All agricultural and industrial activities would be climate smart and sustainability certified. An African climate fund (ACF) to address the continent's climate adaptation and mitigation concerns, including technology development would be fully operational and regional/continental sustainability certification schemes would be established.

Renewable energy (wind, solar, bio, hydro, ocean tidal waves, geothermal and other renewables) will claim more than half of the energy consumption for households, businesses and organizations. All urban buildings will be certified as energy smart and all urban mass transport will operate on renewable and low to zero emissions fuels. The share of renewable energy to total energy production would have exceeded the 50% threshold. Regional power pools would have been in place a few decades earlier, while continental power pools (e.g. Inga Dam) would be fully functional before 2063 thus making the continent well lit and fully powered.

Functioning institutions, regulations, systems and processes would be in place to govern the management and exploitation of trans-boundary natural resources, including water, forests, fisheries, biodiversity, genetic resources, energy and renewable and non-renewable resources.

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

By 2063 Africa would have emerged as a sovereign, independent and self-reliant continent - a united and strong Africa that realizes full economic and political integration.

Africa will by 2063 be:

- A United States of Africa
- World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa.

United States of Africa (federal or confederate)

Since 1963, the quest for the unity of Africa since 1963 has been inspired by the Pan African spirit focusing particularly on liberation, political and economic independence and development based on self-reliance of African people with democratic governance playing a fundamental role to facilitate continental unity. These are a condition *sine qua non* for Africa's renaissance and emergence on the world stage.

Africa by 2063 would have realized the fulfilment of the Founders' dream or vision of a United States of Africa/a union of well-governed and democratic African States. There would be an African citizenship and passport, and a Union anthem and flag. There would also be direct election of Members of Parliament to the Union Legislative body and the President of the Union will be elected by universal suffrage.

As part of the political evolution to the United States of Africa, key economic institutions and frameworks as the African Common Market (2025), Africa Monetary Union (2030) Africa Customs Union 2019 and Africa Free Trade Areas (2017) would have been established and will could be part of governance structure of United States of Africa.

Prior to 2063 all legal measures required for the formation of a continental union government would have been completed and a United States of Africa in place with all its institutions (executive, legislative and Judicial). The regional, state and local government structures would have been appropriately reformed.

Africa will witness the re-kindling of African Solidarity and Unity of purpose of the Founders that underpinned the struggle for emancipation from colonialism, apartheid and economic subjugation. By 2020, remnants of colonialism would have ended, all African territories under occupation fully liberated and all kinds of oppression, including gender and racial discrimination ended.

World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa.

By 2063 the necessary infrastructure (quality and size) be in place to support Africa's accelerated growth, technological transformation, trade and development, including: high-speed railway networks, roads, shipping lines, sea and air transport, as well as well-developed ICT and digital economy. There would a continental High Speed Rail Freeway connecting all the major cities/capitals of the continent. The Freeway would have adjacent highways and contain pipelines for gas, oil, water, as well as ICT Broad Band cables.

These world class infrastructure would see intra-African trade mushrooming from less than 12% in 2013 to approaching 50% by 2045. This would in turn spur the growth of Pan African companies in mining, finance, food and beverages, hospitality and tourism, pharmaceuticals, fashion, fisheries and ICT, generating world leaders in their sectors.

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

The political union brought to reality by 2063 coupled with improved connectivity and free movement of people, goods and services would spur intra-African trade to unprecedented levels and strengthen Africa's place in global trade.

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

By 2063, Africa would have undergone a deepening of the culture of good governance, democratic values, gender equality, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

Africa will be:

- Africa will be a continent where democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law are entrenched; and
- Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place at all levels,

Entrenched Democratic Values, Practices Universal Principles of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law

By 2063, Africa will be characterized as a continent of democratic values and practices, which are entrenched in the political culture as provided for in the African Governance Architecture.

Africa will be a continent that conducts free, fair and credible elections which includes (i) multi-party system (ii) level playing field in the political competitive process; (iii) education of the electorate to make informed choices and (iv) promotes Pan Africanism, equality, diversity, excellence and solidarity. A vibrant, diverse and responsible press that informs the public of their duties and obligations and holds all branches of government accountable would be the norm.

Africa by 2063 will be a continent that fully adheres to the universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law. All states would fully adhere to and observe the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights.

The continent's population would enjoy access to independent courts and judiciary that dispense and deliver justice without fear or favour. There would be affordable and timely access to justice for all. Corruption and impunity will be a thing of the past.

Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place at all levels

Africa will be a continent where the institutions are at the service of its people - strong institutions in place to enhance citizens' participation in development and in economic and governance management. Competent, professional and neutral bureaucracy based on merit will serve the continent and deliver effective and efficient services. Institutions at all levels of government will have the capacity to prioritize, design, implement and monitor development activities in an accountable manner, and with full participation of people. In short the continent would be characterized by capable democratic and developmental states. Local level communities will not only be responsible for their local development but will also have their fair share of the exploitation of natural resources and will be using them for the benefit of all by 2025

Aspiration # 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

By 2063, Africa will emerge as a ***Peaceful and Secure Continent***, a conflict-free continent with harmony among communities at the lowest level. Inter-state and intra-state wars eliminated and mechanisms put in place to prevent and/ or immediately resolve any kind of inter-community conflict; and organized crime and other forms of criminal networks, such as piracy fully controlled. Africa would be a drugs-free continent, with no human trafficking. Diversity (ethnic, religious, economic, cultural, etc.) would be a source of wealth and accelerated economic growth rather than a source of conflict.

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

A peaceful and secure Africa will be achieved through ensuring that by 2063, Africa will have in place:

- Entrenched culture of peace,; and
- Security and safety for all citizens and
- Making appropriate contributions in defending the continent's security and interest

By 2020 all guns would have been silenced and all conflicts emanating from ethnic, religious, cultural diversity and all forms of social exclusion would have been eliminated. National and other mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts would be in place and a culture of peace would be nurtured in Africa's children through integration of peace education in all school curricula.

The continent would witness improved human security with sharp reductions in per capita violent crimes and its citizens would enjoy improved security thus creating safe and peaceful spaces for individuals, families and communities.

There would be complete and full civilian control of the uniformed services and capable, professional and dedicated security services would be in place across the entire continent.

By 2063, Africa will have the necessary capacity to secure its interests by ensuring a peaceful but a militarily strong continent. Africa will possess strong security with a common defense and security policy and strategy, so that the continent is capable of defending itself.

An African Land, Air and Sea forces for Peace and Conflict Resolution under the authority of the African Union Government will be established and fully operational. At the same time, National Peace Structures and Mechanisms with standing capacities for conflict prevention and management would be in place. An African Naval Command would be place to secure Africa's maritime interests. Africa will have in place a cyber security system to protect and defend her interest in an e-world.

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 would be 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 by 2063.

African people are imbued with a sense of their fundamental cultural unity, which has fostered a sense of a common destiny and African identity and Pan-African consciousness.

By 2063, Africa will be a continent where:

- Pan Africanism is fully entrenched; and
- African cultural Renaissance is preeminent.

Pan Africanism

By 2063, the fruits of the values and ideals of Pan Africanism will be manifest everywhere on the continent and beyond. The goal of the Unity of the African Peoples and Peoples of African descent would have been attained (2025) and agency for Diaspora Affairs established in all member states by 2020 with the Diaspora integrated into the democratic processes by 2030. Dual citizenship for the Diaspora will be available by 2025 and importantly all nations under colonial rule would have won their freedom by 2025. Pan African ideals will be mainstreamed in all school curricular and Pan African cultural assets (film, music, theater, etc.) will be enhanced to ensure that African creative arts contribute significantly to GDP and in World Culture.

African Cultural Renaissance

The Africa of 2063 would be one, where culture will flourish. National languages would be the basis for administration, and there would be a strong work ethic based on merit. Traditional African values of family, community and social cohesion would be firmly entrenched.

Africa will be a continent where women play an important role, and in which traditional and religious leaders, including the youth are drivers of change. Mechanisms will be in place for inter-generational cultural dialogue to ensure that Africa is a continent that adapts to cultural change.

There would be the preservation of cultural heritage – languages, customs, traditions that are not harmful at all levels. WE Du Bois grand project of Encyclopedia Africana would be going through its 10th Edition by the year 2063.

The Africa of 2063 will see the creative arts, folklore, national languages/literatures flourish and contribute to the growth and preservation of national cultures, with the identification and preservation of national oral history completed by 2025. Pan Africa Cultural Festivals (music, dance, film, couture) would be organized from 2020 biannually. Africa's contribution to global output in the creative arts/fine arts (film, literature, theatre, music and dance, couture) would be at least 15% and regional / continental associations for film, literature, theatre, arts, couture, oral tradition would be in place by 2025.

The Museum of the African History, Culture and Art will be in place by 2025 and its opening will be graced by the bi-annual African Cultural Sports Festival of 2025. Prior to this all African cultural treasures / patrimony would have been retrieved by 2025

Aspiration # 6: An Africa where Development is People-driven, relying particularly on the potential of Women and Youth

By 2063, Africa will be a continent that has equal participation, opportunity and access for all segments of the continent's population to development outcomes and social and political discourse regardless of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnic affiliation, locality, age or other factors.

The Africa of 2063 will be a continent where:

- Gender equality in all spheres of life
- Engaged and empowered Youth;

Gender Equality in all Spheres of Life

Africa in 2063 will be a continent where the critical role of women in Africa's transformation is recognized and their proactively harnessed.

By 2063, all forms of violence and discrimination (social, economic, political) against women and girls would have been eliminated and they would fully enjoy all their human rights. This means an end to all harmful social practices and that all barriers to access to quality health and education for women and girls would be non-existent.

The Africa of 2063 would see fully empowered women with equal access and opportunity in all spheres of life. This means that the African woman would have equal economic rights, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register and manage a business. Over 90% of rural women would have access to productive assets, including land, credit, inputs and financial services.

The Africa of 2063 would see attainment of full gender parity. It would see women occupy 50% of elected offices at state, regional and local bodies, and 50% of managerial positions in government and private sector would be women.. The economic and political glass ceiling hindering women's progress would finally have been broken.

Empowered and Engaged Youth

By 2063, African children and youth would be fully empowered starting with full implementation of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child. Youth overt unemployment would have been eliminated and they would have full access to educational training opportunities, health services, recreational and cultural activities as well as to financial means to allow each youth realize their full potential. The youth will be progenitors of new knowledge driven business start-ups and will contribute significantly to the economy.

All forms of illegal migrations of youth would have ended, with travels to the outside world undertaken mainly for cultural and recreational purposes and not as a search for opportunities. The talent of African youth would be finally be used fully to foster the continent's political, social, cultural and economic development.

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 with a bigger role in world affairs by virtue of:

- Africa as major partner in global Affairs and peaceful co-existence
- Africa takes full responsibility to finance her development; and will not be donor dependent.

Africa as major partner in global Affairs and peaceful co-existence

The continent would have assumed its rightful place in assuring global peace and security through its Permanent Seats on the UN Security Council and with a deepened south-south cooperation based on a common African

Foreign Policy. There would be a strengthened African presence in other multilateral fora such as the IMF and World Bank, as well as on those relating to global and regional security.

Due representation as a permanent member of the UN Security Council commensurate with the size of its member states. There will be a self-re-empowerment of Africa; Africa determining its own future, leading its agenda and developing effective partnership frameworks with its external partners. The new strategic role and place of Africa in the global arena, will be based on a strategy for its partnership with the outside world. The United States of Africa Government will strengthen 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.

By 2063, Africa endowed with the right policies, capable institutions, systems and finances and people with the right skills in sufficient numbers will be in a strong position to meet the exigency of peace and security and reduce dependence on external benefactors.

Established in 2020, the Pan African Leadership Institute (PALI) would by 2025 be graduating thousands of Africa's future leaders. These young men and women would be adequately molded and inculcated with an *esprit de corps* and the ideals of Pan Africanism, and they in turn would run the capable developmental state in the Pan African spirit. The institute by 2025 would be the center of convergence for policy makers, political leaders, captains of industry, cultural and spiritual leaders, academics, African philosophers, artists, linguists and opinion makers who would on a yearly basis gather to debate and forge consensus on all aspects of Africa's relentless march towards attaining Agenda 2063 Vision.

The Union will have strengthened its institutional capacities and reclaimed 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. With strengthened institutions the Union would reclaim the political initiative and increased share in world economy and trade.

Africa takes full responsibility to finance her own development

Africa by 2063 would take full responsibility for financing its own development; and will not be donor dependent. Taking full charge of its natural resources, engaging its well-trained and skilled citizens of the time; and developed financial intermediaries, markets and systems, Africa will also be in a position to finance the Continental Government, and other key strategic initiatives such as the African Space Agency and the Agency for Arctic and Antarctic Explorations and Oceanography. New sources of funding from growing economies will fuel internal growth. The African Capital Market, alone, linked by member states' capital markets will contribute about 30% of Africa's investment capital needs thus making aid dependency, history.

By 2063 Africa would be in a position to strategically manage the opportunities and risks presented by the newly forming multi-polar world that is being shaped through a significant re-alignment of political and economic power.

Conclusion

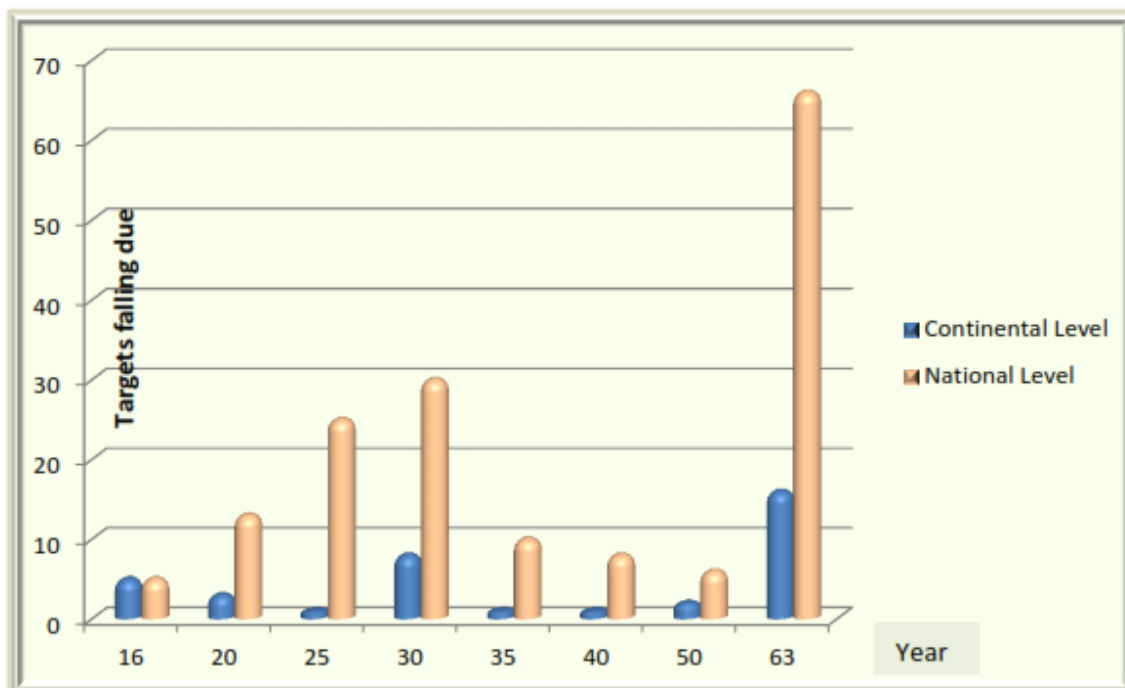
The aspirations presented above are overarching ones reflecting expectations of African people of where they want to see their continent in the next 50 years. However, it is important to stress that there is great variability among African countries, as shown below:

- Coastal versus landlocked countries: the latter with low opportunity but can gain significantly from infrastructure linkages;
- Least developed versus middle – income countries;
- Resource rich versus resource poor countries;
- Countries with good agricultural potential and those less well endowed;
- Countries emerging from conflict with fragile institutions and low productive capacities, infrastructure deficit and unstable macroeconomic environment;
- Small Islands Developing States: which confront problems similar to other developing countries, but have their own peculiar characteristics and vulnerabilities. They face many disadvantages on account of their small size. These range from narrow resource base, high vulnerability to global developments, high population density (resulting on pressures on resources, overuse and resource depletion) yet small population size, limited domestic markets.

All these different categories of countries face key distinct conditions and features which determine development paths and strategies to pursue, although they share similar problems such as high poverty levels; literacy; disease; and high child, infant and maternal mortality.

Consequently, Agenda 2063 should be seen as a shared vision within which African states individually and collectively will chart development paths to achieve the vision of a prosperous, united and integrated Africa.

Snap Short Milestones for Agenda 2063



CHAPTER 3: OVERVIEW OF AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS: TRENDS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 Introduction

An appreciation of the challenges and opportunities for attaining the “Africa we want by 2063” is essential in order to set the right goals and evolve the right strategies for getting there. This in turn requires an understanding of Africa's past and current development dynamics.

This chapter therefore reviews the following two key aspects:

- **Africa's development dynamics:** Africa's human and social development dynamics (demographics, education, health, gender & youth); Economic dynamics, ; Agriculture and Natural resources dynamics; Political dynamics as well as current development priorities; and
- **Trends and scenario analysis,** including possible scenarios for Africa's future and global mega trends likely to impact Africa's growth trajectory.

3.2. Africa's Development Dynamics³

3.2.1 Social and Human Development

This section reviews Africa's demographics, and developments in the areas of education, health, gender, youth and culture. In effect they touch on Africa's human development which remains a challenge despite gains in economic development. Across all dimensions, Africa had the lowest HDI indicators. Africa's regional HDI indicators in 2011 were: HDI (0.463); Life Expectancy at Birth (54.4 years); mean years of schooling (4.5 years); expected years of schooling (9.2 years); and gross national income per capita (\$1,966). However, some African countries have also been among the top ten HDI movers between 2000-2010 (Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Mali, Mozambique, Burundi and Niger). The main upward drivers of HDI for Africa is education, while HIV/AIDS is still responsible for slow progress.

Africa's Demographic Dynamics

The Current Situation

- Since 1950 Africa's population size and growth experienced an upward trend, growing from about 229 million to 1.2 billion in 2014, representing 9.1 and 15.1 per cent of the total world population respectively; by 2034 it would have increased by 19.% and 35.3% by 2100 East Africa is the most populous while Central Africa is the least populous.
- Africa has a youthful population with a median age of about 20 years in 2014, compared to a world average of 30 years.
- Urban share of Africa's population is increasing and has doubled from 19% to 39% over the last 50 years, thus having more than 360 million more city dwellers and will be more than 50% by 2030; slum dwellers account for more than half of city dwellers.

³The data / figures cited could in the most be be found in Africa Economic Reports of 2013/2014 of the AUC/UNECA and AfDB's Tracking Africa's Progress in Figures, 2014

The Challenges

- The concentration of populations in the cities / urban areas through rural-urban migration require expansion in services such as transport, housing, electricity and water. The infrastructural deficit which urbanization brings in its trail has to be removed else Urban Africa will still be in the 20th century.
- Poverty remains rampant, with a poverty headcount of 43.5 per cent among the populations in 2010 for the continent as a whole. Lifting the considerable number of Africans who live below the \$1.25 daily poverty line is a challenge to Africa's development management.
- Gender, income and rural-urban inequalities, as well as, unequal access to assets, such as land, and use of public services, including education and health services among the populations are major social problems which development policy will have to address .
- Movements of populations across countries attributed to forced displacements, caused by factors such as civil wars, droughts, water shortages and natural disasters, as well as, young Africans trying their chance outside the continent pose problems for Africa's peace and stability.

The Opportunities

- The working age population 15 to 64 is expected to increase from 54.5 per cent to 62.8 per cent between the two periods 2010 and 2030 and is estimated to be at 63.7 percent in 2100. The increase in population can be the market driver for businesses/ Africa's private sector.
- A bulge in the working age population relative to children and the elderly, means a lower dependency burden which will free resources for old age care and for developing human capital.
- Africa is projected to enter its urban age by 2035 when 50 percent of the population will live in urban areas, and reach 1.26 billion in 2100, nearly a quarter of the world's projected urban population. Africa should not be left out in the creation of Smart Cities.
- A growing urban population and the largest workforce of the future provides an opportunity for Africa to transform itself into a global powerhouse and the next frontier market

Education

The Current Situation

- Considerable progress has been made over the past 20 years to improve access to education, especially in basic education which had a net enrolment rate of 77% in 2011. Enrolment rates in early childhood education (17.8%), secondary education (44.1%) and tertiary education (7.7%) are relatively low. Variations in enrolment rates by gender are not significant except at the tertiary level, where male enrolment is almost double that of females.
- TVET facilities -workshops and laboratories / equipment are inadequate and obsolete in many countries.
- Africa scores the lowest in higher education participation rate in the world with 10% against a world average of 27%, with an annual global research publications of less than 1.5 % and only 35 researchers per million inhabitants.
- Africa still had 215 million illiterate people in 2011; 63% of them women and 33 million out of school children, most of them girls and other vulnerable children.

The Challenges

- Accessibility to early childhood education is a problem.
- Low enrolment rates and quality deficiencies at the secondary and tertiary levels of education undermine Africa's effort at human development for economic transformation.
- There is significant shortage of qualified teachers, particularly in science, technology and mathematics, coupled with poor school facilities and lack of relevant curriculum.
- Inadequate vocational and technical training facilities for youth employable skill development.
- Many universities across Africa do not possess the research capabilities needed to combine global knowledge with national experience in support of innovation and problem solving.
- The diverse systems of higher education limit recognition of university degrees and certificates.

The Opportunities

- The surge in demand for secondary education, vocational training, and higher education, which is at an all-time high could be turned into Africa's human capacity for the 21st Century – which could contribute to a productive and competitive Africa in a global context.
- Expected expansion in kindergarten (KG), secondary and tertiary education bodes well for private-public partnership in education business development and growth.
- It is time to make TVET more holistic to embrace the recognition of skills acquired from all learning environments – formal, informal, and non-formal as means of enhancing the demand side for youth employment.
- The search for excellence in African education provides the opportunity to have a common standard for entry, training and graduation from Africa tertiary institutions.
- The creation of the Pan African University (PAU) provides a model for strengthening African higher education and research and addressing issues of quality, intra-African collaboration and links with the African industry and social sector.

Health

The Current Situation

- Life expectancy is relatively low at 58 years (2011) but close to south east Asia's of about 60 years. It is expected to rise to 70 years by 2060.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has 11 per cent of the world's population but 24 per cent of its disease burden. Mortality rate of 1684 per 100,000 of the population is about a third higher than that of south east Asia's and the share of both communicable and non-communicable diseases are almost equal at 47% each.
- Though progress towards eradication has been impressive, HIV/AIDs, Malaria and Tuberculosis continue to be major scourge in Africa.
- Deaths linked to malaria and HIV/AIDS have fallen by 33% and 30% respectively since 2000/2004 with TB deaths declining more than a third since 1990.
- Diabetes cases as of now is 12.1 million (with some many undiagnosed cases) and expected to rise to 24 million by 2030.

- Africa doubled its average rate of reduction in child mortality from 1.2 per cent in 1990-2000 to 2.4 per cent in 2000-2010.
- An average maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Africa was registered at 590 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008.
- Mortalities related to road deaths and urban violence are also on the rise with increased urbanization.

The Challenges

- Relatively low coverage, low service quality, underfunded health services, unsustainable donor funding and inadequate human capacity pose problems for Africa's health.
- Africa experiences infectious diseases that have more-or-less disappeared in the developed world and the burden of their eradication has to be Africa led
- SSA has 24 per cent of the global disease burden but accounts for only 1 per cent of global health expenditures. The rectification of this imbalance is a major challenge to healthy Africa.
- The focus on HIV/AIDs, Malaria and Tuberculosis, has shifted attention and resources away from other no less important public health challenges such as neglected tropical diseases (NTD).
- Chronic diseases will overtake communicable diseases as the most common cause of death in Africa by 2030. This shift is likely to increase the cost of providing health care in Africa

The Opportunities

- The Abuja Declaration related to Health and the African Leaders' Malaria Alliance, point to strong political commitment to improving Africa's health status and their momentum should be sustained.
- Progress made by Africa with respect to MDG Goal 4 (reduce child mortality) and Goal 5 (improve maternal health) illustrates available potential to rally to any Africa's call for improving the health status of the Citizenry.
- 53 African countries signed the Abuja Declaration pledging allocations of 15 per cent of their national budgets to the health sector. This pledge, if honored will increase Africa's share of global health expenditures which is currently 1%.

Gender Equality & Empowerment of Women

The Current Situation

- The existence of widespread gender inequalities between men and women has manifested itself in the disproportionate burden African women bear in poverty, illiteracy and disease.
- Women are 52 per cent of the population, but they have unequal access to economic, political, social and cultural opportunities.
- The continent is making steady progress in political representation, the proportion of seats held by women in Parliament was only surpassed by the developed countries in Latin America; many countries have legal frameworks guaranteeing seats for women in Parliament; 10 countries in Africa have achieved the 30% target for women representation in Parliament – and the process is continuing.
- Many countries are making significant progress in gender parity with respect to Primary School Education. UNESCO (2012) reported that though 31 out of 50 countries had a gender parity index less

than 1.0, 16 countries had a score of 1.0, and in two others the enrolment of girls was higher than for boys.

- Relative to other developing regions, Africa is addressing the gender gap in Primary Education. However, the continent is below the average for the group of LDC's.
- Gender parity at secondary and tertiary levels is however less promising, though women's enrolment at the tertiary level is growing faster than men.
- The advancement of women's rights in Africa has been demonstrated through the high ratification of the CEDAW Protocol; to date, 36 Member States of the AU have ratified it.

The Challenges

- Majority of women are employed in agriculture where productivity and incomes are low. Many of those employed outside agriculture are in the informal sector where jobs are vulnerable and incomes low with gender wage disparities.
- The inadequate political commitment to match pronouncements on restoration of gender inequalities with respect to access, participation and advancement of women with deeds

The Opportunities

- With gender parity almost attained in enrolments at the basic level of education, it is now opportune to focus attention on attaining gender parity in enrolment at the secondary and tertiary levels.
- The AU and its Commission, as well as other regional bodies place a good deal of emphasis on gender equality and women's economic empowerment. These should be leveraged for the match towards gender parity.

Youth Empowerment

The Current Situation

- Africa has a very youthful population. In 2010 there were 364 million Africans aged 15–34 years and 209 million aged 15–24 years. These accounted for 35.6 per cent and 20.2 per cent of the total African population, respectively.
- Africa is experiencing a youth bulge, defined as an “extraordinarily large youth cohort relative to the adult population.

The Challenges

- Education: Inadequate access especially at the secondary and tertiary levels
- Employment: Estimates put youth unemployment at under 5 per cent for Malawi and Rwanda, above 20 per cent in Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and over 30 per cent in Mauritius, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Algeria and South Africa (Regional Overview: Youth in Africa, UN 2011).

- Health: The youth are the most affected by the three major diseases HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. Emerging challenges of alcoholism and illicit drugs have induced the recorded cases of youth with mental disorders, disabilities and accidents amongst others.
- Poverty: Poverty among youth is very high and it is estimated that 71% live below 2USD a day.
- Violence and Conflict: The youth bulge presents myriad reasons for concern given indications of a strong correlation between countries prone to civil conflict and those with burgeoning youth populations.

The Opportunities

There are several regional and continental initiatives designed to tackle youth issues and these could be expanded and improved.

Examples of Continental Initiatives to Address Youth Issues
<p>At the African Union level these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AU Second Decade of Education (2006 – 2015) • The AU (2009 -2018) Ten year Plan for Youth development and empowerment • The AU Youth Volunteer Corps Program • Participation in decision-making (the African youth parliament, the Mano River Union youth Parliament, Youth Forums, representation at AU Summit, Conference of Ministers and Expert consultations

- The “demographic dividend” –. the result of an increase in size of the labour force and a decline in dependency ratios, that could contribute to urban induced economic growth and increased national savings for development.
- Reaping the demographic dividend provides an opportunity for Africa to develop the skills of the youth in science, technology and innovation for global competitiveness.

3.2.2 Africa’s Economic Dynamics

This section reviews the current situation, the challenges and the opportunities associated with Africa’s economic development covering economic growth performance, industrialization, integration, trade, infrastructure, ICT, energy and the blue economy.

Economic / Finance and Employment

The Current Situation

Economic and Finance

- Economic growth between 2003 and 2013 has been averaging 4.8% with some countries experiencing 5-6% growth rates and above. This impressive growth has regional variations.

- Africa's collective GDP is at \$ 2.5 trillion today and amongst the fastest growing in the world,
- Exports remain a marginal share of global exports. It was 3.1% of global exports in 2012.
- Africa's structural transformation as indicated by the share of rural labour in total labour and the share of agriculture in GDP has been low as compared to South East Asia or South America.
- More than 400,000 new businesses or companies were registered in 2013.
- The level of inter-bank transaction within the continent is low; commercial banks, instead of stock exchanges seem to be the major medium for capital financing of businesses.

Labor

- Labor participation of Africa's estimated 419 million labour force in 2012 was 65.5%.
- Labor productivity is relatively low, the east Asian worker is three times more productive than the African worker.
- About 75% of the labor force hold vulnerable jobs- jobs in the informal sector that are insecure and pays wages less than poverty threshold per day.
- Women and youth fall behind in the level of labor participation.

Key Lessons from Economic Performance of East Asian Countries of Relevance to Africa¹

- ✓ Political leaders in East Asia were strongly focused on economic issues and were less preoccupied with geopolitical or ideological matters
- ✓ All successful East Asian countries achieved major gains in total factor productivity
- ✓ East Asian countries achieved high savings and investment rates (51% of GDP)
- ✓ All East Asian countries have placed great emphasis on human development and a high premium on meritocracy in educational systems, with high educational standards and graduate a high number of engineers, scientists and doctors
- ✓ They have made high investments in infrastructure, with deeper financial markets, particularly non-bank financial institutions
- ✓ East Asian countries restructured their economies to become the manufacturing hub of the world
- ✓ Income distribution and other social indicators have remained equitable despite their rise from low income to high-income status. This has allowed their economies to rapidly develop a middle class, which gradually became the engine of innovation, entrepreneurship, and domestic consumption that fueled further economic growth
- ✓ Regional trade among East Asian countries was over 50% and investment flows approach European Union levels.

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with which has been commodity price driven, has not been inclusive and employment creating. The growth has widened the income disparities between segments of the population and this requires rectification.

- African economies provide little value addition to agricultural and extractive products which Africa has in abundance.. African economies must under go structural transformation.
- Africa's export business are less competitive. Africa should be made more competitive to capture a commensurate proportion of the global value chain.
- Financial institutions and markets lack adequate volume and value to support Africa's transformation.
- Obstacles to positive Africa's business and investment climate need to be overcome. In general these have been: lack of financing; inadequate skilled work force; high rate of taxation and inadequate economic infrastructure e.g ports, electricity and haulage/transport systems.

- Inadequate skills critical for conceiving and creating new products and services, building the infrastructure in support of transformative growth and providing the research and development back up for transformation pose problems for growth.
- Raising the productivity of the African worker is a major challenge that national economic development management has to address. Growth in labour productivity could spur investment which could eliminate the considerable under employment and unemployment Africa faces.

The Opportunities

- Africa has 60 of the world's arable land, 12 % of the worlds oil and 30% of the world's mineral reserves, These resources could form the basis for Africa value addition and structural transformation.
- Labor costs for less skilled manufacturing products in east Asia are becoming relatively uncompetitive as compared to Africa's and as a consequence Africa has s unique opportunity to under cut east Asia in this segment of the global market.
- The pursuit of the Africa Common market when attained would provide a large impetus to intra-Africa trade, which could lead to growth in jobs, incomes and reduction in income disparities.
- Africa's programme on infrastructural development – connecting urban / economic communities by road and rail transport will facilitate not only economic production but also create an outlet for exports of goods from one country to the other in Africa.
- Current remittances stand at \$63 billion; it could be a major source for financing Africa's development in the years to come.

Industrialization

The Current Situation

- Africa's share of world output, proportionate share in global exports, share of manufacturing in aggregate output, share of manufacturing in in total exports are relatively lower than what they were in 1970's .
- The share of manufacturing in Africa's GDP is 16% and contribution to employment is relatively low. In contrast, East Asia has been able to use labour intensive manufacturing to increase the share of manufacturing in GDP, increase incomes and create employment opportunities for millions, thus reducing socio-economic inequalities.
- The basic manufacturing model is production for a limited local market with a large imported input content.
- Industrial / manufacturing productivity is relatively low as compared to east Asia.

The Challenges

- Enabling Environment: Policies to promote industrial development – incentives for expansion, usage of utilities, accessing of technology, human skills, access to finance, industrial R&D – are inadequate or lacking.

- **Competitiveness:** African industries / manufacturing enterprises face high production cost (inputs, electricity, water, transportation), against the background of low worker productivity. As a consequence their efforts are being under cut by cheaper imports mainly from Asia.
- **Market Size:** In general the market sizes are small and hence economies of scale for instance can not be reaped through expansion.
- **Global Partnerships:** Some partnerships could constrain industrial development. For instance The EPA with the European Union could constrain African countries from accelerating industrialization in the next 15/20 years.

The Opportunities

- Implementation of BIAT and the impending African Free Trade Area, provide ample opportunities for firms / countries to boost intra-Africa trade through the export of manufacturing / industrial products.
- **Jobs for Africa:** the need to transform Africa's economy to create jobs and hence incomes by adding value to Africa's huge agricultural and extractive commodities through manufacturing provides the platform for the captains of African industries to plot their growth paths.
- Africa's growing middle class with their high consumption levels is a major source of growth for the industrial sector.

Africa and East Asia in Industrial Development

- Africa's share of the world output declined marginally between 1970(2.75%) and 2010 (2.7%) while that of East Asia increased more than two fold between 1970(9.82%) and 2010 (20%).
- Africa's percentage share in global exports declined by 51% between 1970 and 2010 while that of East Asia increased by close to 500% between 1970 and 2020.
- Between 1980 and 2010 Africa's manufacturing share in aggregate output declined by 1% while that of East Asia remained more than 31%.
- Percentage of manufactured goods to total export of goods for Africa was 18% in 2010 while that of 8 countries that have transformed their economies through manufacturing had theirs at 87%.
- Medium and high technology manufacturing output as a percentage of total manufacturing output in Africa was 25% in 2010 while the corresponding figure for countries that transformed themselves was 87%.

Economic Integration and Intra-African Trade

Strong regional/economic integration is a vehicle for Africa's economic growth, transformation and competitiveness at the global level. In recent years, a range of initiatives have been undertaken to promote and accelerate economic integration in the continent with one of the objectives being the promotion of intra-Africa trade. Examples include: The Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and the Final Act of Lagos (1980), which envisaged the establishment of the Africa Economic Community by the year 2000 and the Abuja Treaty of 1991 which envisaged the establishment of the African Economic Community over a 34 year period and strengthening the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) .⁴

• ⁴ The RECs are: Economic Community of West African States(ECOWAS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa(COMESA), the Southern African Development Community(SADC), the Economic

The Current Situation

- In 2012, intra-African trade amounted to \$ 147 billion representing 12% of Africa's total trade.
- Intra-African trade is diversified. For example, in 2012 industrial products accounted for 60%, primary and petroleum products accounted for 18.5%, agriculture and food products accounted for 17 % and service trade stood at 4.3%.
- Between 2007-2011, trade within Africa rose faster than trade with the outside world for CEN-SAD, ECCAS, EAC, SADC, UMA regions.
- Some of the RECs have taken the initiative in promoting investment and financial integration-COMESA has introduced the common investment area and SADC has the investment and finance protocol.

The Challenges

- The pace of the integration process has been slow and un-even amongst the RECs that are supposed to be the pivots for the creation of the Free Trade Area in Africa by 2017
- Considerable work and commitment await the setting up of the African Investment Bank, the African Monetary Union and the African Central Bank.
- Intra-African trade is stagnant at 12%. Constrained economic market space, productive capacity and supply side constraints, trade facilitation inadequacies and absence of compensation mechanism to address trade adjustment costs are the major contributors to the stagnation.
- Many African countries are characterized by small populations, economic outputs and limited markets to maximize any benefits from participating in regional / continental economic integration initiatives.
- Economic Partnership Agreements between African States and the EU could entail the possibility of 80% of EU's goods coming into AU Member States duty free. This could make domestic manufacturing less competitive. Under such a situation, it will be uncompetitive for Member states to export to other Member States, since EU imports will be cheaper.

The Opportunities

- Operationalization of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by 2017 – will increase Intra-African trade.
- Boosting Intra-Africa Trade initiative of the AU provides an opportunity for member states to maximize their intra-African trade positions.
- In the longer term the emergence of The United States of Africa will make trade between the States in the Union seamless and natural.

Inter-connectedness and Infrastructure Development

Community of Central African States(ECCAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development(IGAD), East African Community(ECA) and the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) and UMA

The Current Situation

- The state of Africa's economic infrastructure remains a key constraint to interconnectedness. Railways, a common and cheap form of transportation elsewhere in the developing world, has been slow to develop in and the existing infrastructure is old.
- Deficient infrastructure has been found to curtail growth by as much as 2% a year.
- The road access rate is only 34%, compared with 50% in other parts of the developing world, and transport costs are high.
- Today about 25% of the Trans-African Highways (TAHs) are not completed, and one key objective of PIDA is to complete the construction of these during the next 30 years.
- There is sizeable inefficiency and suppressed demand costs. This is estimated to be \$172 billion as a result of unavailability of some land and air transport connectivity modes.

The Challenges

- Transport infrastructural projects are very expensive and Africa has to (i) expand existing transport modes to handle 2020 forecasts (ii) develop and implement options to cope with future traffic increases beyond 2020 to 2040
- Approaches are needed on how to develop regional corridor infrastructure in a way that includes: identification and development of new port locations; potential introduction of standard gauge railways; increased use of multimodal transportation; the best use of Public Private Partnership initiatives and development of efficient air services and hubs
- Funding and maintenance of infrastructure and efficient coordination of road and rail transport across borders, as well as border crossing facilities and processes that facilitate trade and regional integration pose problems

The Opportunities

- Information and communications technology (ICT) demand will multiply several times even before 2020 as Africa catches up with broadband;
- Power connectivity among citizens as per PIDA will rise to 60 per cent. Energy production costs will be greatly diminished, yielding more than \$900 billion in savings through 2063. The reduced energy costs will boost manufacturing and jobs creation.
- PIDA implementation envisages efficiency gains of at least \$175 billion, with the potential for much larger savings as trade corridors open up and steady advances in regional integration and services will create the opportunity to shift from overseas trade to trade between countries and within regions.
- Envisaged boosting of internet connectivity will create the opportunity for setting up e-applications new businesses.
- With 58% of the population living in urban areas by 2030, there will be the need to have rapid urban transit system in all cities with a minimum threshold population. This is an opportunity for private public partnerships to develop these mass transit systems.

Information Communication and Technology

The Current Situation

- The contribution of the ICT sector to Africa's GDP is about 5%.
- Internet penetration in Africa is 16% compared to the average of 80% in developed countries.
- The continent has witnessed high penetration rates in mobile telephony (in some places 95%), but it is yet to trigger the development of non-voice applications that would transform the continent and allow it to leapfrog beyond industrial countries
- Connectivity that encompasses internet access, mobile telephony and all kinds of gadgets with wireless connections is still at a very low level in most Africa countries
- Africa's position in personal communications other than mobile telephony is very low as compared to other regions of the world.

The Challenges

- Inadequate ICT policies and strategies that will lead to transformative e-applications and services in Africa.
- Lack of physical infrastructure, especially the intra-African broad band terrestrial infrastructure.
- Inadequate human capacity / skills for a growing ICT sector.
- Lack of research / technology development infrastructure.
- Cyber security is a major concern against the background that Africa has inadequate know how and resources to combat such threats.

The Opportunities

- **The future which Africa should be part:** broad band access will be a basic service which citizens will demand as a right from their government as personal communications has been declared a basic human right by the UN (June 2010); information revolution will form the basis for service delivery in the bio and nano-technology industries; an increasing proportion of information either personal or from the government, private service providers and personal information will be accessed via various hand held devices.
- **Africa integration:** the African Internet Exchange System (AXIS); e-Transform Africa where Africa is transformed into an e-Society and the PIDA which focuses on e-Africa connectivity are ample opportunities for Africa's growth and participation in the evolving technological world.
- **Business Opportunities in the ICT Sector:** manufacturing / fabrication of component parts for e-devices, development of applications software, provision of global e-backroom services and capacity development for the growth of the ICT sector are business opportunities which await Africa the private sector to harvest from a continental context.

Energy

The Current Situation

- Only 30% of the population has access to electricity, compared to 70– 90% in other parts of the developing world.
- The continent's per capita energy consumption is expected to rise from 612 kWh per capita in 2011, the lowest of any world region, to 1,757kWh per capita by 2040.
- The total demand from industry (excluding expected self-generation by extractive industries) is projected to increase from 431 TWh in 2011 to 1,806 TWh by 2040.
- Africa has 125 GW of generating capacity and just 90,000 km of power transmission lines. The gas and petroleum product pipeline systems are limited.
- The average tariffs in Africa are about US\$0.14 per kWh compared to US\$0.04 and US\$0.07 per kWh in East Asia, respectively. The high cost is due to dependence on fossil fuels for generation of electricity.
- In terms of electricity consumption, the 619TWh of electricity consumed in the continent in 2011 (EIA, 2013) only represented a per capita electricity consumption of 592 kWh, which is about five times less than the world average (IEA, 2013).
- In terms of other forms of energy, about 80% of Africa (excluding the AMU region) depends on biomass energy for cooking, mostly using inefficient traditional stoves leading to serious impacts on health and mortality. Indoor air pollution arising out of the use of biomass energy is causing about 2 million deaths each year and mostly affecting women and children (UNDP-WHO, 2009).

The Challenges

- The main challenge will be financing the large capital investment requirements of the power sector, especially the need to increase private sector financing and sector cash flow by some 7–10 times their current levels in order to meet future energy needs.
- Inadequate commitment, absence of effective policy and regulatory frameworks, unattractive markets for investment due to size, weakness of energy integration at the regional level, low technical skills and limited energy data base are challenges to Energy Africa.

The Opportunities

- Africa has significant and diversified energy resources in hydropower, solar power, wind energy, geothermal, bioenergy, nuclear energy and fossil fuels and these could form the basis for setting up businesses in the energy sector
- The abundance and diversity of the energy sources provides the opportunity for Africa to wean herself from the use of oil for generating electricity, which is not only expensive but also less environmentally friendly
- Africa has the potential to determine the optimal least cost mix of energy to power her needs for households as well as her industrial revolution and transformation Agenda

Africa's Blue Economy

The Current Situation

“Blue Economy” as used here refers to a sustainable and equitable economic growth driven by oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and floodplains. These water bodies are endowed with abundant flora and fauna, marine ecosystems; are sources of water and food; aquatic life including fish, and other aquatic foods; power generation; medium for transportation; and sustenance livelihoods and economies for many African countries.

- NEPAD and FAO (2014) reported that, excluding fish caught by foreign fishing vessels, a total of 19.7 million tonnes of fish is produced every year (10.6 million from marine and 6.2 million from inland fisheries and 2.9 million from aquaculture).
- The sector creates jobs for 7.1 million fishers (2.7 million in marine fisheries and 3.4 million in inland fisheries and 1 million in aquaculture); and over 59% of these people are women.
- Africa earns an estimated US\$5 billion from fish exports; but loses not less than a billion USD through illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

The Challenges

- Low level of utilization of the potential. Most inland waterways have not fully developed their potential. For example: The Nile and Zambezi rivers, lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Malawi and the Congo river’s potential for transportation are greatly under utilized.
- No continental framework that defines Africa’s Blue Economy and provide guidance to Member States on strategies for development. Consequently, current efforts are dispersed.
- Serious threats to Africa’s oceans, seas and inland waters arising from: dumping of toxic waste; illegal trafficking; oil spill; loss of marine habitats and biodiversity; illegal, unregulated and indiscriminate fishing; unsustainably managed rapid urban and industrial growth resulting in the heavy pollution of oceans; and transnational organized crimes.
- Aggravated effects of climate change. The rising ocean temperatures and ocean acidification (caused by climate change) is leading to the weakening of the capacity of the ocean carbon sink and impact of climate change and variability is already being felt in many inland fisheries in Africa due to reduction in the size of water bodies, such as Lake Chad (UNEP 2002⁵).
- Compounded predicaments of Africa’s island states: the small size of these islands forces undue specialization because of limited domestic markets; excessive dependence on international trade and hence vulnerability to global developments; high population density, overuse of resources, costly public administration and infrastructure, including transportation and communication..
- Inadequate Africa-wide shipping and fisheries companies. “African owned ships account for about 1.2% of world shipping by number and about 0.9% by gross tonnage, the ports handle only 6% of worldwide water borne cargo traffic and approximately 3% of the worldwide container traffic” (AIM Strategy, 2012).

⁵UNEP. 2002. Vital water graphics. Available online at www.unep.org/vitalwater/27.htm

The Opportunities

Africa has huge opportunities to sustainably develop its Blue Economy in at least the following areas:

- Beneficiation of sectors that have immediate potential for growth and job creation: Potential economic activities here would include development of aquaculture both in marine and fresh waters; promotion of eco-tourism; prospecting and beneficiating new products (including pharmaceutical products) through aquatic and marine biotechnology; generation of energy by harnessing tides and waves; sea/lake bed mining and exploitation of oil and gas; as well as improving waterways for transport.
- Enhanced science, technology and innovations: The new knowledge will further the capacity of African countries to better understanding the value of the seas, lakes, rivers and floodplains in order to inform the management and exploitation of the blue economy. This will include special mapping of aquatic space to improve planning as well monitoring, control and surveillance in order to enhance compliance with access and user regulations and reduce conflict of uses.
- Collaborative management of shared water resources: within the framework of regional integration, there is a need to enhance cooperation among countries in the management and utilization of the shared waterways, river and lake basins as well as oceans and seas.
- Access to global common goods in areas beyond national jurisdiction: strengthen Africa's participation in the decision-making regarding the allocation and utilization of resources beyond Exclusive Economic Zones, in other words, on high seas. These resources could either be fisheries, mining or shipping lanes.

3.2.3 Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security and Natural Resources/ Environment

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

The Current Situation

- Agriculture constitutes 37 percent of Africa's GDP, contributes 40 percent of Africa's total export value, and over 65 percent of the African workforce is agriculture-based. In addition, 60 percent of the world's reserve of arable land is in Africa and yet Africa generates only 10 percent of the world's agricultural output. Over a quarter of the world's multidimensional poor people live in Africa largely earning their livelihoods from agriculture. Reliance on rain fed agriculture has also affected Africa's ability to advance and improve agricultural production. Currently only 3.5 percent of Africa's agriculture is irrigated. It is, therefore, critical that agricultural development be the basis of Africa's economic growth and transformation.

- Although Africa's food production rose significantly from around 130 million metric tons in 1963 to 580 million metric tons today, agricultural production per capita only started rising after the mid-1980s. Moreover, despite this increased production, food imports have also grown. Basically, cereal imports increased from 5 million metric tons in 1963 to over 50 million metric tons today, and African countries now import around 12 percent of their food at a cost of some USD 70 billion per year. Indeed, except three, all countries within the AU are net importers of food; and unless significant policy reforms are made, it is forecasted that by the end of 2063, nearly 40 percent of all food consumed in Africa will be imported.

Table 3.1 Forecast of food security in Africa

Year	Calories Per Capita	Undernourished Population (millions)	Food Import as % of Total Demand
2014	2,536	214	12
2025	2,608	228	25
2038	2,699	234	31
2063	2,973	170	38

- As a result of increased agricultural production per capita coupled with enhanced food imports, the average African can now access more than 2,500 calories daily, up from just over 2,000 daily calories in 1963. Despite this development, Africa still lags behind the rest of the world considerably; as on per capita basis, 2,500 calories was the world average (including Africa) in the mid-1980s. Indeed, in the absence of appropriate interventions, this trajectory will continue, and Africa is unlikely to achieve the current world average levels until the middle of the century.

Table 3.2 African agricultural and caloric development

Year	Agricultural production (million metric tons)	Agricultural production per capita (metric tons)	Agriculture imports (millions metric tons)	Calories per capita
1963	133.9	0.48	5.4	2,033
1978	185.3	0.45	18.2	2,156
1995	321.9	0.49	33	2,344
2010	548.1	0.57	59.8	2,535

The Challenges

- A major challenge facing Africa is how to increase agricultural productivity which entails declining proportion of agricultural labour in total labour force and value additions to cash crops through agro-processing.
- Investment levels in agriculture are not adequate in many countries. African countries committed themselves through CAADP to invest 10% of their national budget in agriculture. This is yet to materialize in many countries. Increased investments are required to: expand irrigation, expand access to fertilizers and pesticides to increase production and productivity, build infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses, and modern agro-technologies to expand market frontiers and integration.
- Attaining Africa's collective food self-sufficiency and nutrition and increasing household incomes through agricultural transformation is a key issue that Africa has to address.

Opportunities

- 60 percent of the world's reserve of arable land is in Africa; this major factor of production provides immense opportunities for boosting agricultural production on the continent. Besides, by sustaining the

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) momentum, Africa can boost agricultural production and productivity, food and nutrition security, as well as making considerable steps towards eliminating hunger and poverty.

- Over 65 percent of the African workforce is agriculture-based, with 70-80 percent of Africans living in rural Africa and depending on Agriculture for nutrition and livelihoods. Thus, agricultural development along with agribusiness presents an opportunity for driving Africa's economic growth and transformation, besides supporting rural development and employment creation.

Natural Resources and Environment

The Current Situation

- Africa's natural resource base: 12% of the world's oil reserve; 60% of the world's uncultivated arable land; 30% of the world's mineral resources- gold 60%, cobalt 72% and chromium 65%.; over 1.1 million GWh of exploitable hydro capacity; 9000MW of geothermal potential; 8 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 60 billion tons of coal
- On the biodiversity side, a quarter (1,229 species) of the world's approximately 4,700 mammal species occur in Africa, including about 960 species in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and 137 species in Madagascar. Water scarcity is also becoming a major constraint to development and sustenance of life (Africa Water Vision 2025).

The Challenges

- Forest and wildlife resources are threatened by unsustainable and often illegal harvesting practices, tenure insecurity, population encroachment, and conflicts over land use.
- Agricultural and extractive commodity dependency and price fluctuations make African countries vulnerable. The challenge facing Africa is how to transform her economies through value additions to the commodities and job creation
- Natural resources are being depleted faster than the rates at which other real assets are being built up without the commensurate gain in income growth and poverty reduction. While peace and stability characterize countries that have properly managed the use of their natural resources, instability and state fragility have reigned in countries with poor resource management records.
- Ensuring extraction of natural resources while protecting social or ecological wellbeing has always been a huge challenge that has to be addressed

The Opportunities

- **Consolidating current initiatives:** There is greater awareness about the need for sustainable natural resource management with almost all African countries placing it as one of the priority areas in their

development plans. The solidarity and unity of purpose seen in development Africa's common position on climate change that enabled Africa to speak with one voice is unprecedented. This unity of purpose could form the platform for managing Africa's cross-boundary natural resources for the benefit of her citizens.

- **Sustainable natural resource management as a global concern and agenda.** Proper natural resource management has re-emerged as an issue of global importance following the 1992 Earth Summit. And the recognition of mismanagement of natural resources as a security factor. This makes it imperative for Africa to manage her resources on sustainable basis
- **Diversification as a development priority of many resource rich countries.** Because of the unsustainability of commodity dependency as a strategy for growth, it is opportune for commodity rich countries to diversify their economies

3.3 Political Development, Governance, Peace and Security

African countries' political development realities have been largely shaped by the very nature of the African state and the role that it has sought to play at various epochs of the history of the continent. Three dimensions of the role of the African state in shaping the political realities of the continent stand out and would be the focus of the analysis in this section: (1) Pan-Africanism and the African state in the global arena; (2) the role of the African state in the development process; and (3) the quest for good governance, peace and security.

Pan-Africanism and the African State in the Global Arena

Unlike state formation elsewhere, modern African states are largely products of the continent's rather brutal and unequal encounter with external colonial forces. And despite the successful struggle against colonialism and the elimination of apartheid, through the galvanizing power of Pan-Africanism, external neo-colonial interests succeeded in determining the mood of the continent's integration into the global political economy. Independent African states have essentially been objects, rather than fully integrated subjects of the global system. Africa has therefore had to grapple with the complexities of navigating the unfair global system into which it was incorporated at independence, aided once more by the spirit of Pan-Africanism, albeit one that is different from the one that propelled the continent's liberation from colonialism.

Pan Africanism in its various phases and shades, including the African Renaissance has been defined as the most ambitious and inclusive philosophy that modern Africa has produced, incorporating the call for unity in action, premised on the conviction of a common history and destiny among all African people on the continent and in the Diaspora. The great diversity among Africa's peoples and regions, including its Diaspora, forms a key part of the African collective identity.

The various strands of Pan-Africanism converged into the foundation of the OAU in 1963 and crystallised in the major objectives of the organization, captured in Article II of its founding Charter: (i) to promote the unity and solidarity of the African States; (ii) to co-ordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa; (iii) to defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and

independence; (iv) to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and (v) to promote international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These noble goals were to be achieved through the harmonization of African countries' policies in all critical fields. Arguably, in their institutional form, Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance were vividly expressed in the formation of the OAU and further elaborated in the successor AU.

Pan-Africanism within the African Union framework is not about government and states alone, it is also about African peoples, who are increasingly recognized as being at the center of governance and development. The promotion of effective citizens participation in public policy processes, government accountability and openness and transparency at all levels of governance- national, regional and continental are increasingly recognized as prerequisites for the continent's overall transformation. The AU recognizes that Pan-Africanism cannot be achieved without Pan-Africanists and has since its inception sought to inculcate a culture of non-indifference to human rights abuses and unconstitutional changes of government within its member states.

Although Pan-Africanism has transformed in many ways, it remains an enduring political project, which anchors African peoples' struggles for equality, justice, human dignity, integrity and progress in an unequal world, in which Africa and its people continue to be kept at the periphery. A key feature of the new Pan-Africanism vis a vis Africa's external environment is that it seeks to alter Africa's standing in the global political economy, away from its historical status as a 'passive object' to an active and dynamic actor. In light of the complex dialectic inter-linkages between modalities of global governance and their impact on Africa's development, the continent's long term vision embodied in Agenda 2063 must necessarily pay attention to issues related to empowering the African Union and enabling it to authoritatively speak for the continent; follow-up on the reform of key global institutions of governance such as the UN, IMF, and WB; become more strategically involved in platforms of bloc politics such as the G8, G20 and BRICs; as well as negotiations on global agendas such as the Doha Round of Trade negotiations; climate change negotiations and the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

Despite the growing visibility of the AU, particularly through its facilitation of a number of common African positions on key regional and global issues since its formation, the African voice has yet to be loud enough to be heard. As a result, the continent has continued to be marginalized both in terms of representation and critical decision-making processes within key global institutions and initiatives. This warrants that strategies are crafted on the path that needs to be followed within the framework of Agenda 2063 to promote the continent's interest in some of these initiatives.

Role of the African State in the Development Process

Overcoming the challenges of underdevelopment has been a constant priority concern for post-independence African states. As a result, African states have over the years tried to play a central role in the development process. However, the African state's efforts to engender development and improve the wellbeing of its people have not been too successful, partly explaining continent's status as one of the least developed on the globe. African state's involvement in the development process, ranged from experiments with import substitution industrialization policies, backed by national development planning in the 1960s; through state-led inward-looking collective self-reliance embodied especially in the Lagos Plan in the 1980s. These approaches allotted the African state a primordial role in the development process, which saw it attempting to act as both the designer and executor of nearly all aspects of development efforts. The

end result was that the African state became overburdened and therefore very inefficient. In spite of the acknowledged inefficiency of the African state, its role in the development process was not seriously questioned, until the advent of Structural Adjustments Programmes (SAPs), instituted by the Bretton Woods institutions (IMF & World Bank) during the 1980s and 1990s.

One of the key prognosis that underpinned SAPs was that Africa's development crisis stemmed largely from the excessive intervention of the African state in the economy and that such involvement needed to be reduced to the barest minimum. SAPs with their strong anti-state logic did not engender any meaningful development in the countries that adopted them. Subsequently, there was a strong recognition of the role of the state in economic development and poverty reduction in particular, the importance of establishing properly functioning state institutions, good governance, responsible leadership, and participatory governance mechanisms. Consensus emerged among various stakeholders that without an effective state sustainable economic and social development are impossible. This has been accompanied by a gradual reinvention of the African state, which has become increasingly, more tolerant of the involvement of other actors in the continent's development endeavors, including civil society and the private sector.

Increasingly the role of the African state is seen to consist of providing the requisite environment that would enable various societal actors to effectively play their respective roles in engendering the development of their polities. Little wonder there has been so much interest among various stakeholders about the need to encourage the emergence of developmental states in Africa, superintended by a transformative and visionary leadership, imbued with the determination to address Africa's inter-locking challenges of participatory democracy and development.

The Quest for Good Governance, Peace & Security

Deficits in governance, in the form of weak institutions, unaccountable leadership, constricted political spaces and non-inclusive democratic processes were, for so many years, defining features of many African states. These, alongside other endogenous factors, such as ethnicity, combined with exogenous factors, particularly the Cold War, to make Africa's peace and security landscape particularly volatile. The continent was the theatre of numerous inter-state conflicts, which, were only overtaken both in frequency and intensity by intra-state conflicts after the end of the Cold War. The focus on managing Africa's conflicts translated to the diversion of resources away from critical development imperatives. For example, for so long, Africa's regional and sub-regional organizations, the OAU/AU and the regional economic communities (RECs), dedicated much of their efforts on peace and security issues at the expense of pursuing their primary mandates of accelerating the continent's integration. Similarly, the agenda of Africa's engagement with the rest of the world was generally dominated by calls for the international community to underwrite the cost of its conflicts, as well as to pressure its leadership to get its governance arc right. All of this only helped to reinforce the continent's image as a basket case.

Beginning in the late 1980s, a confluence of external and internal forces heralded remarkable transformations, both in Africa's governance and peace and security landscapes. In the area of governance, notwithstanding the persistence of a number of challenges, majority of African states have considerably improved political accountability, public service delivery and administration, devolved power to the local governance structures and a culture of regular competitive elections is progressively taking root. For example, while an average of only 28 elections were held on the continent in the 1960-1970, an average of 65 elections took place in the decade of 1980-1990. Between 2000 and 2005, some 41

elections were held on the continent. And by 2011, over 18 African countries were considered as democracies as compared to only 4 in 1991. More interestingly, the increasing number of elections is matched by relative improvements in the electoral processes. This has been accompanied by improvements in human rights protection and promotion, although abuses persist in some states. At the continental level, there has been commendable progress in norms and standard setting on crucial political governance and democracy issues – with the most recent instrument being the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Despite this commendable progress, numerous challenges remain, including the slow pace of implementation of continental and regional norms on governance; as well as recurrent election related violence. This calls for visionary and transformative political leadership combined with vibrant citizen engagement if the noble ideals of African Agenda 2063 are to be realised.

In the area of peace and security, there has also been a remarkable overall decline in the number of conflicts on the continent, despite the intractable character of a number of old conflicts and the emergence of new ones, in places like South Sudan, Central African Republic and Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Significantly also, although Africa continues to solicit the support of the international community in the management of its conflicts, the continent has, in the past decade and half, through African Union, successfully put in place an elaborate African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) intended to address the entire gamut of Africa's peace and security challenges, from prevention, through conflict management and resolution to post-conflict reconstruction and development. Many aspects of APSA are yet to be fully implemented, mainly because of funding challenges. However, APSA complements the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and together, they hold great promise in the entrenchment of well governed, secure and peaceful African states, which would facilitate the emergence of the Africa envisioned in Agenda 2063.

3.4 Africa's Current Development Priorities

Africa's current development priorities form the foundation for any long-term strategy and framework for the continent. These priorities are contained in the Member States medium / long term plans, the RECs regional plans and in continental frameworks of the AU.

Continental Level Priorities

The AU Constitutive Act, which identifies 12 priority areas, form the basis for the development of continental frameworks as the PIDA, CAADP, the African Mining Vision, the African Governance Architecture and the African Water Vision amongst others. A review of these frameworks ⁶ identifies the following priority areas at the continental level:

- Agriculture: food, food security and rural development
- Human capital development: health, nutrition, science, technology and innovation driven education
- Social development: social protection, access/participation/advancement of women, youth, the marginalized and the vulnerable to economic, social and governance opportunities
- Industrialization: industrial policy framework/mechanisms; value additions to agriculture outputs; increased control of natural resources; employment generating manufacturing; linkages of firms to

⁶Review of Continental Frameworks, (Draft), Agenda 2063 Technical Unit, SPPMERM Department, The African Union Commission May 2063

regional / global value chains; increased intra-African trade; science, technology and innovation driven industrialization

- Integration: Free movement of people, goods, services and capital; a common monetary union; infrastructural interconnectivity- (road, rail, marine, air, voice, electronic/electric)
- Governance: political governance, capable nations, democracy, human rights, constitutionalism and the rule of law/justice and humanitarian affairs
- Peace and security: standby force; alternative mechanisms for conflict resolution;

These priority areas in the minimum, should define the goals, targets, indicators and strategies for Agenda 2063 at the continental level.

Regional Level Priorities

At the regional level, the Abuja Treaty called for a regional integration approach aimed at the establishment of the African Economic Community. In a bid to accelerate the integration agenda, the Sirte Declaration of 1999, resulted in the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP). The MIP provides a common denominator for all RECs, albeit with the virtues of variable geometry allowing RECS to develop at different paces. Within the 8 integration priority sectors of the MIP of: free movement of persons, goods, services and capital; peace and security; energy and infrastructure; agriculture; trade; industry; investment and statistics, the RECs have developed strategic plans that reflect the member states' collective development priorities to be handled at the regional level.

A review of the regional plans⁷ indicates that the RECs are pursuing all the goals under the MIP but with varying emphasis reflecting regional conditions. Beyond the MIPs, some RECs are pursuing other goals in areas such as: political integration, economic and monetary integration, capacity development, harmonization of policies in delivery of basic social services- health, education and social protection and inter-connectivity of electricity.

These priorities of the RECs within the context of the MIP will have to be taken cognizance of by Agenda 2063.

Priority Areas at the Member States Level

The review of member states medium term plans⁸ reveals the following common priority areas based on their relative frequency:

- Inclusive economic growth / wealth creation
- Human capital development and good governance – including the building of a capable state / public sector reform
- Employment creation
- Social protection of the poor, vulnerable and the marginalized
- Infrastructure- water, energy, transport, information technology, science / technology and innovation and sustainable development and lastly

⁷ Review of Regional Plans, (Draft), Agenda 2063 Technical Unit, SPPMERM Department, The African Union Commission May 2063

⁸ Review of Member States Plans, (Draft), Agenda 2063 Technical Unit, SPPMERM Department, The African Union Commission May 2063

- Peace and security and culture, sport and arts

These priority areas should inform Agenda 2063 in the setting of goals, indicators, targets and strategies for member states.

Lessons for Agenda 2063

The review processes have generated valuable insights for Agenda 2063 and some of them are:

- Various priority areas emerge at the continental, regional and national levels as summarized in this section. Each priority area provides milestones and targets to be taken in order to achieve the overarching goal. The challenge for Agenda 2063 is to ensure a convergence between these priority areas at the continental, regional and national levels. The time frames for completion of different frameworks and plans differ from framework to framework and from plan to plan. These too need to be addressed in an integrated manner in Agenda 2063.
- While RECs are seen as the implementing arms of the AU frameworks and hence Agenda 2063, the priority areas for RECs do not necessarily align with those of the AU strategic framework. Bearing in mind that RECs concerns are centered on integration, other objectives specified in Agenda 2063 are likely to suffer unless specific mechanisms are put in place to avoid this conflict in priorities.
- There is the need for the recognition of uniformity and diversity in the design of the goals / targets of Agenda 2063. The review of member states vision / medium term plan goals showed that while there is a common focus by all (ie inclusive economic growth, human capital development), there were areas that were unique to member states-reflecting their national circumstances and interests. For example, member states coming out of civil wars / national strife, would want to make peace and stability a goal; island countries may focus on issues related to the promotion of the blue economy while landlocked countries may pursue issues related to regional integration in transport infrastructure.
- Exploitation of natural resource commons, industrialization and tourism require central coordination / guidance. If member states were allowed to woo investors through a competitive process Africa will be the loser since each member state will have to offer attractive terms at their own expense. Agenda 2063 should provide a coordinating framework at the regional / continental levels to ensure common positions on the wooing of investors.

3.5 Scenarios and Trends

Analysis of Possible Futures for Africa

The scenario analysis presented below is a synopsis of the findings of the review of development paths and growth trajectories that various futures study institutions published to help inform Agenda 2063 on the implications of maintaining the status quo or taking no actions. A total of thirty four (34) scenario reports were initially selected for review. Twenty two (22) were considered and a final list of seventeen (17) was reviewed. Criteria used to determine the set of scenario studies reviewed included: (i) consistency with definition of scenario: An image and a description of a path; and (ii) coverage and scope: All Africa and not only SSA. All of them developed since 2000 and cover a time period not shorter than 2020.

The following three “families” of scenarios emerged out of the comparative analysis of the range of exercises, portraying the key general and divergent directions of change envisaged for Africa (plausible futures):

1. **A stagnation or slow growth scenario:** This rather downside scenario projects a reproduction of post-liberation African development patterns with high levels of external dependency, low productivity, low innovation, and unrelenting poverty. It is a scenario of stagnation or slow and of jagged growth. In this scenario, there will be “neither major catastrophe, nor significant development” regarding the development of the African continent. It is part of the dominant scenario exercises of the last twenty to thirty years where Africa has gone through a slow growth based on the formula of aid-based and structural adjustment futures.

The Africa 2050 Study, for example, highlights the implications of such a scenario and concludes that “per capita income would grow by less than one percent a year and would in 2050 be only around US\$4,000 (2010 US dollars PPP). Given faster growth in the rest of the world, Africa’s per capita income would have fallen to only 14 percent or one seventh of the world average, the worst ever. One in three Africans, some 690 million people, would still be in poverty and the middle class would have grown to only 18 percent of the population. On the global stage Africa would be marginalized with only 2 percent of world GDP. In 2050 Africa would still have many low-income countries and few high-income ones. Under such a scenario the aspirations of Africans would be crushed.”

2. **Recent growth performance continues.** Africa’s economic development over the past two decades has been impressive. With the adoption of democratic and economic reforms since the 1990s, the continental economic growth has averaged between 5 to 10 % annually.

This scenario assumes that such economic growth and investment rates of recent years continue, its labor force continues to grow, commodity prices remain high, and the generally improved policies of the last 10–15 years are maintained—but there is no sustained action on new policy agenda, including no action taken to correct the lack of inclusiveness, lack of job growth, substantial poverty reduction and unsustainable natural resource management that recent economic growth rates are criticized for; and that productivity growth does not accelerate.

According to Africa 2050, “four countries with consistently high growth for the last 25 years continue to converge with the rest of the world, but the other 30 non-fragile countries do not converge, and the fragile countries stay fragile. Per capita incomes continue to rise at 1.9 percent annually and reach more than US\$6,000 (2010 US dollars PPP) by 2050. Given growth in the rest of the world, however, Africa’s per capita incomes would actually diverge further from those in the rest of the world, falling to 20 percent of the world average by 2050. Their TFP growth matches that of the long-run TFP growth of the advanced economies (1 percent). The middle-class would increase but after 40 years would still be only 27 percent of the population. Nearly one in five Africans would, correspondingly, still be mired in

poverty. Finally, given growth elsewhere in the world, Africa's share of global GDP would stagnate at around 3 percent."

- 3. Africa transforms and strives to realize its potential.** – This scenario validates the aspirational goals of Agenda 2063 as set out in chapters 2 and 4. Although derived from stakeholders' aspirations, the assumptions, goals and targets of Agenda 2063 are similar to what the Africa in 2050 Study calls the Convergence Scenario.

Global Megatrends and Likely Impact on Africa

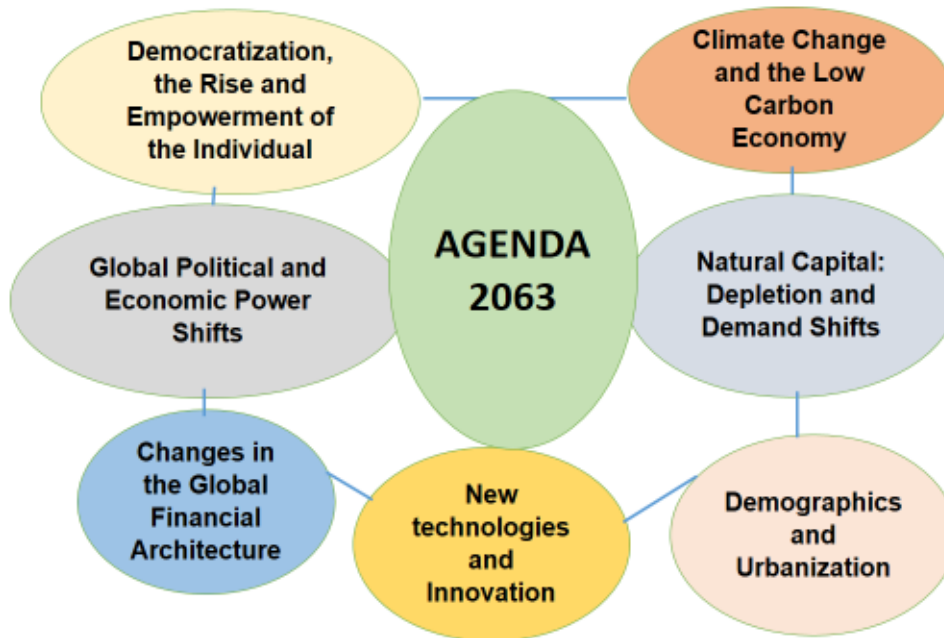
Agenda 2063 is formulated and will be implemented at a time of a highly changing Africa and world. The key drivers of these changes are different forces originating within Africa (endogenous) and outside of Africa (exogenous). Drivers of these changes in 2063 will also be different from those of today given political, demographic, economic and social dynamics as well as shifts in societal interests and concerns.

Fifty years is, indeed, a long time to meaningfully identify megatrends that are likely to significantly impact Africa's growth trajectory and transformation, either positively or negatively. However, based on what stakeholders' consultations on Agenda 2063 mentioned in terms of threats and opportunities, combined with literature review, the following megatrends have been identified

Democratization, the Rise and Empowerment of the Individual:

Rapid advances in technology and global education are producing smart, mobile, connected, borderless and informed citizens unprecedented in human history. Africa's ICT broadband penetration rate was only 7% in 2010; while the average number of internet users in Africa is about 12 per 100 people, with large variation among countries. Connecting the unconnected and the fast rising digital economy will create tremendous opportunities for growth and transformation that will reshape Africa's economic and social landscape.

Democratic and participatory governance structures are expanding in many parts of the world, more so in Africa, in response to demand from these citizens are, in turn, creating an enabling environment for these citizens to be empowered and be free to unleash their ingenuity and energies for growth and transformation. By 2063, Africa's share of the global population aged between 15 and 29 expected to rise to 28 percent (1.2 billion), which offers additional opportunities for growth and transformation.



Climate Change and the Low Carbon Economy

Climate change impacts Africa sector wide, which is expected to be severe, pervasive, cross-sectoral, long-term, and in several cases, irreversible impact. IPCC estimates median temperature increases of 3°C to 4°C for Africa, one-and-a-half times greater than the global mean increase of 2.0°C and 4.5°C by the end of the century, which, among other things, will force Africa's fish to migrate to Europe. It will also threaten Africa's fragile peace and security through worsening environmental scarcity, inducing population displacement, spontaneous large-scale migration, land encroachment, and creating international refugees.

Sea level rise, increased frequency of coastal cities and erosion of coastal assets are believed to severely impact major African cities: Abidjan, Accra, Alexandria, Algiers, Cape Town, Casablanca, Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Djibouti, Durban, Freetown, Lagos, Libreville, Lome, Luanda, Maputo, Mombasa, Port Louis, and Tunis. Small Islands are also particularly vulnerable.

Over all, prevalence and severity of extreme events such as heat and cold waves, dust storms, severe winds, floods, droughts, greater rainfall variability and patterns are bound to distort traditional crop cycle, and likely to diminish agricultural and industrial raw materials productivity as well as export earnings, increase in plant and animal pests and diseases.

Natural Resource Depilation and Demand Shifts

Timber and forest depletion results in significantly diminished earnings and loss of traditional markets while Africa continues to face the social and environmental consequences of that depletion, including: enhanced state fragility, deterioration of ecological systems with resulting negative impacts on soil fertility, water flows and biological resources and acute shortages of fuel wood and construction material in many parts of Africa.

While managing natural resource scarcities and abundance has the potential to define Africa's development, peace and security agenda; Africa's challenges and opportunities fall around:

- Water scarcity: the next world war over water? Depletion of oil reserves and/ or substitution by renewables
- Renewables and sustainability: the scramble for a slice of African soil
- Mineral processing technologies - improving efficiency of resource exploitation (yield rate); and developing applications for lower grade ore
- Space/asteroid mining to exploit mineral resources found in space (asteroids) - a single platinum-rich, 500-metre asteroid contains 174 times the annual global output of platinum and 1.5 times the known world reserves of unprecedented high quality metals
- Blue economy, including deep sea mining and claiming Africa's maritime heritage

Demographics and Urbanization

At current growth rates, Africa's population will reach 2.6 billion by 2063 and will be larger than that of India or China. Developed world's population is ageing; paving the way for the developing economies, Africa in particular, with their younger population to fill the gap. Africa is, thus, best positioned to reap the demographic dividend in the years to come given its 1.2 billion youth population in 2063.

Africa has the highest urbanization rate (3.23%) in the world with an urban population of 400 million doubling in the next 20 years reaching 1.5 billion people. However, about 61.7 per cent of Africa's urban population were living in slums in 2010, the highest rate in the world. Africa's megacities of today, i.e., Cairo and Lagos suburbs with population of 19 million and 15 million respectively will be followed by the to-be-mega cities of the coming 50 years:: Gauteng (Johannesburg and Tshwane), Western Cape (Cape Town), Luanda, Accra, Khartoum, Dakar, Brazzaville/Kinshasa,; Addis Ababa; Maputo; Dar es Salaam, and Nairobi

New Technologies and Innovation

Among the leading technologies that are likely to impact Africa are:

- Agricultural biotechnology - utilize gene-based techniques to improve agriculture productivity, farm management practices produce more drought, water logging, and disease resistant varieties that help minimize the high costs of agrochemicals, pesticides, and water
- Health and health innovation systems - inventing new drugs, vaccines, nuclear medicine, diagnostic tools, and to cope with emerging diseases as well as treat the untreatable.
- Renewable energy and new technologies: driven by diversification of energy sources, enormous demand increase for energy arising from accelerated economic growth, carbon emissions become taxed and regulated, energy security, cleaner and affordable electricity with smart power meters and grids

Changes in the global financial architecture: Issues raised in the WTO and multilateral liberalization talks suggest impending changes in global trade and financial regulations that would lead to increased financial integration - capital is used effectively and that safeguards are built against sudden halts and capital flow reversals

Global political and economic power shifts

The European and US bilateral trade engagement with Africa: the end of preferential schemes for Africa (AGOA, Everything But Arms (EBA) replacement by Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA), and end of the Cotonou Agreement) are possibilities that impact Africa's development trajectory.

Aid policy could also change. By 2063m aid flows to Africa could diminish to zero with the withering away of the constituency for aid to Africa in Europe and the decline of the relative income differential between Africa and Europe

To effectively deal with these megatrends and transform potential risks into opportunities, Africa needs to invest in building the knowledge base, fully understand associated dramatic shifts constantly taking place, anticipate what to come and put in place policies and strategies even if they entail heavy political, economic and social costs upfront. In particular, there will be a need to:

- Ensure prevalence of human freedom and 100 percent connectivity while provisioning for growing numerous challenges to government structures and processes emanating from empowerment of the individual
- Bring up the Africa's science and technology to the frontiers of global change
- Manage natural resource revenues; tackling illicit capital flows and developing innovative development financing such as air travel levies, sovereign wealth funds including inter-generational funds based on exhaustible natural resources,
- Build biotechnology into Africa's indigenous genotypes of flora and fauna and ensure that biotechnology including genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can easily destroy the diversity, quantity, and quality of Africa's genetic resources

- Invest heavily in transforming and expanding the African pharmaceutical industry, including nuclear medicine to free Africa from scourges of communicable diseases.
- Both domestic and regional financial markets, boosting resource mobilization and broadening access to financial services.

CHAPTER4: AGENDA 2063 GOALS, PRIORITY AREAS& STRATEGIES

From the analysis of Africa's development dynamics (economic, social, political, natural resource dynamics) and scenarios and trends presented in the preceding chapter, it is apparent that Africa faces several challenges. At the same time, the continent has great opportunities and potential for tackling these challenges and achieving accelerated economic growth, social and technological transformation.

This chapter places the bold and ambitious long term vision for Africa laid in Chapter 2 in the context of these challenges and opportunities to develop an agenda for action with a clear set of achievable and monitorable goals, priorities and strategies.

While the Agenda provides the overarching framework, its implementation will require country specific actions. This is in recognition of the fact that different countries are at different levels of development, hence different priorities. At continental level, the AU will continue to spearhead the integration agenda.

The Agenda 2063 goals, priorities and strategies described in this chapter should, in this context, be considered as Africa's Development Goals or the "MDGs for Africa", and must therefore galvanize the concomitant political and financial commitments.

4.1 Foundation of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063, as depicted in the diagram below, is anchored on the Constitutive Act, the AU Vision, the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration and African aspirations. It also builds upon national, regional and continental priorities reflected in these plans and frameworks.



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

Though there are differentiated responsibilities between various actors at national, regional and continental levels in ensuring realization of Agenda 2063, the goals, priorities and strategies have been presented as one. However the targets under each goal for the national and regional/continental levels have been separated to reinforce the differential accountabilities. These targets appear as annexes 1 and 2.

Some important considerations need to be borne in mind with respect to these goals, priority areas and strategies:

- 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 detail to ensure, coherence and unity of action.

4.2 Goals, Priority Areas and Strategies

The goals of Agenda 2063 are linked to the aspirations and are presented in the table below, and further elaborated on with their associated strategies in the narrative that follows.

A set of 18 goals has been identified based on the seven African aspirations, the AU Vision and solemn declaration. The goals also take cognizance of the goals and priority areas contained in post 2015 Africa MDG position and the post 2015 UN High Panel report. The strategies in general reflect those contained in member states/regional plans, continental frameworks, UNECA / AU Economic Reports⁹ on Africa, the 2014 Africa Transformation Report and Africa Vision 2050 for the priority areas.

TABLE 1: AGENDA 2063 ASPIRATIONS AND GOALS

Aspiration	Goal
A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens 2. Well educated citizens and a skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation 3. Healthy and well nourished citizens 4. Modern and Livable Habitats 5. Transformed economies and jobs 6. Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
An Integrated Continent Politically United and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. United States of Africa (Federal or Confederate) 9. World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa
An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law are entrenched. 11. Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership in place at all levels
A Peaceful and Secure Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Peace security and stability is preserved
Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Values and Ethic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Pan Africanism is fully entrenched 14. African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent
An Africa Whose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Full gender equality in all spheres of life

⁹ Economic Report on Africa 2013-Making the Most of Africa's Commodities *Industrializing for Growth, Jobs and Economic Transformation and Economic Report on Africa 2014* -----

Development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its Youth and Women	16. Engaged and Empowered Youth
An Africa as A Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner	17. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence 18. Africa is no longer aid dependent and takes full responsibility for financing her development

Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Increase incomes and provide decent jobs for working age adults
- End poverty and eliminate hunger and malnutrition; and
- Affordable social security and protection for all.

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Increase incomes and provide decent jobs for working age adults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / implement prudent macro-economic and sectoral policies for a competitive private sector led growth ✓ Expand productive capacities of the economy through targeted investment programmes to grow the economy ✓ Develop/implement policies to enhance the entrepreneurial / business growth capacities of the informal sector including productivity improvements ✓ Provide / promote policies for employment creating transitions between small, medium and large scale enterprises ✓ Promote labor-intensive diversification of African economies ✓ Prepare rural migrants for entry into urban job market through education and health ✓ Promote policies to absorb rural labour in productive off-farm activities ✓ Improve worker productivity in the informal sector ✓ Facilitate women's entry into high productivity jobs and provide equal employment opportunities ✓ Provide youth with skills that respond to the job market through vocational training, on-the-job training and apprenticeship ✓ Increase access to financing, inputs and markets by the informal sector, small and medium scale enterprises ✓ Provide skills /output based sustainable youth employment programmes
End poverty and eliminate hunger and malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide policies and programmes for equal access (opportunity) to resources for self advancement, food and better nutrition ✓ Fully implement the Africa's Renewed Initiative for Stunting Elimination "ARISE" - 2025 ✓ Promote inclusive and self advancement rural development policies ✓ Promote policies that will ensure access to affordable and quality food by all ✓ Develop/implement nutrition programmes, especially for the poor, women, children and the marginalized ✓ Provide training/programmes for self-advancement to the poor and the marginalized
Affordable and sustainable access to quality basic necessities of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / improve the regulatory framework, expand infrastructure, build the capacity of the citizenry for enhanced affordable access to the basic necessities of life: water, sanitation, electricity, transport, phone and internet services

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop capacity for managing transition from rural to urban poles of growth (urban design, urban retrofitting) ✓ Develop policies / programmes to facilitate the provision of affordable housing including financing and the elimination of slums
Affordable social security and protection for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / implement sustainable national social security and protection policy especially for the vulnerable, marginalized, women and youth ✓ Develop institutional and human capacity for implementing social security and protection policies ✓ Develop and implement policies for the protection and care of the elderly ✓ Promote social entrepreneurship in all levels of the society ✓ Ensure sustainable funding for the social protection programmes

Goal 2: Well educated citizens and a skills revolution under pinned by science, technology and innovation

To address this goal Africa will have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies

- Literate, creative and adaptive citizens for knowledge driven communities and societies
- 21st Century skills for a competitive global environment

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Literate, creative and adaptive citizens for knowledge driven communities / societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expand educational facilities in primary and secondary schools with special focus on Science, Technology and Mathematics. ✓ Expand access to good quality early childhood education with emphasis on rural areas and vulnerable children ✓ Increase the supply of qualified teachers at all levels by improving training capacity and teacher incentives to ensure that they possess the relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes and motivation to teach effectively ✓ Develop / adopt curricula at all levels of the educational ladder that promote self-reliant, creativity, entrepreneurship and global citizenship ✓ Expand access to science, technology and innovation inclined quality and affordable education including early childhood education, especially for girls at all levels of the educational ladder ✓ Enhance Science, Mathematics and Technology Education as a major input for industrialization and economic prosperity ✓ Accelerate ratification and implementation of the continental and regional conventions for mutual recognition of academic qualifications ✓ Work out alternative mechanisms to mobilize more financial resources for education to support government funding ✓ Establish Continental Accreditation Agency that monitors high quality standards across Africa
21 st Century Skills for a global competitive environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establish a pool of high quality TVET centres across Africa and promote national TVET systems that are aligned with labour market considering global economic trends. ✓ Build research capacity of African Universities and develop high quality post-graduate programmes to promote research and original knowledge production. ✓ Promote Pan Africa University with exemplifying excellence as model of African University and establish a continent wide network of centers of excellence. ✓ Build world class research laboratories for computer, engineering and bio sciences, technology and innovations ✓ Build human capacity for science, technology and innovation programmes at the tertiary levels of education

Goal 3: Healthy and well nourished Citizens

To attain this goal, Africa would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies

- Citizens enjoy long and quality health lives
- Nutritional status of Citizens are acceptable by international standards

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Citizens enjoy long and quality health lives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expand access to affordable quality health care and services ✓ Develop / implement programmes to combat communicable and non-communicable diseases ✓ Develop human capacity for the health sector ✓ Promote policies for sustainable financing of the health sector
Nutritional status of Citizens are acceptable by international standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote policies that will enhance access to balanced diets ✓ Promotion of nutrition surveillance and intervention programmes

Goal 4: Modern and livable habitats

The attainment of this goal requires the need for African countries to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies

- Human settlements are modernized
- Shelter delivery is improved
- Every citizen has affordable and sustainable access to quality basic necessities of life

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Human settlements are modernized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop national policy on human settlements of the 21st century and beyond ✓ Develop policies / regulations and partnerships for the creation of sustainable smart cities ✓ Facilitate the creation of urban mass transit systems through public private and other financing mechanisms ✓ Develop / implement slum eradication programmes including financing availability for individual ✓ Provide access to financing for the reconstruction of rural homes ✓ Build human capacity for the human settlement development
Shelter delivery is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop national housing policy ✓ Facilitate the development of housing mortgage institutions ✓ Facilitate the creation of real estate development companies ✓ Promote the use of the real estate market for housing delivery
Every citizen has affordable and sustainable access to quality basic necessities of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expand and improve access to water and sanitary facilities ✓ Provide affordable and sustainable access to energy / electricity by all households ✓ Facilitate affordable access to urban and rural transport ✓ Promote policies to ensure access to internet connectivity by all

Goal 5 : Transformed Economies and Jobs

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Accelerated and Inclusive economic growth and macroeconomic stability
- Accelerated manufacturing is the generator of decent jobs
- Opportunities for transiting from unemployment, vulnerable and informal sector jobs to formal sector jobs expanded
- Expanded ownership, control and value addition (local content) in extractive industries
- Diversified economy for increased resilience to external economic shocks
- Economic development is driven by science, technology and innovation

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Accelerated and Inclusive economic growth and macroeconomic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Put in place policies to increase savings and investment rates for accelerated development: macro stability; efficient financial systems /institutions and markets; public sector savings including effective management and strategic use of resource rents; private sector profitability ✓ Improve business environment, rationalize / minimize regulations and encourage entrepreneurship development and growth ✓ Promote inter/intra regional trade as conduit for growth ✓ Develop infrastructure to support economic transformation ✓ Develop human capacity for economic transformation
Accelerated manufacturing is the generator of decent jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create enabling environment for the growth and development of the manufacturing sector ✓ Build capacities for small and medium industries linked into regional/continental/global value chains ✓ Design/ implement programmes for reducing input (energy/electricity, water, transport) cost for competitive manufacturing ✓ Invest In product / process Research & Development (R&D) for manufacturing ✓ Invest in Science, Technology and Innovation/Skills for manufacturing, extractive and services sectors ✓ Stimulate the adoption of modern working methods to improve productivity ✓ Implement Boosting Inter African Trade (BIAT) policies
Opportunities for transiting from unemployment, vulnerable and informal sector jobs to formal sector jobs expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop/implement policies to enhance the entrepreneurial / business growth capacities of the informal sector including productivity improvements ✓ Provide / promote policies for employment creating transitions between small, medium and large scale enterprises ✓ Promote labor-intensive diversification of African economies ✓ Prepare rural migrants for entry into urban job market through education and health ✓ Promote policies to absorb rural labour in productive off-farm activities ✓ Improve worker productivity in the informal sector ✓ Facilitate women's entry into high productivity jobs and provide equal employment opportunities ✓ Provide youth with skills that respond to the job market through vocational training, on-the-job training and apprenticeship ✓ Increase access to financing, inputs and markets by the informal sector, small and medium scale enterprises ✓ Provide skills /output based sustainable youth employment programmes
Expanded ownership, control and value addition (local content) in extractive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve the level / quality of country resource potential data ✓ Introduce innovative tax regimes / licensing schemes that are responsive to circumstances and contribute to maximization of resource rents

industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Build national capacity for contract negotiation ✓ Develop / implement laws and regulations for promoting up, down, and side stream / local content enterprises ✓ Promote local listing of oil/gas/mining firms ✓ Provide legislation / polices for promoting small scale / artisan mining companies in areas as infrastructure, technology, financing / working capital and markets ✓ Expand / focus vocational and technical education to produce the human capacity for the extractive industry ✓ Promote policies to obtain and manage a greater share of rents from extractive industries
Diversified economy for increased resilience to external economic shocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / implement national long term economic diversification plans (including, tourism, blue economy, knowledge driven products and services) within the context the structural transformation of the economy ✓ Design / implement proactive early warning systems to economic shocks ✓ Create capacity to take counter cyclical measures to mitigate economic fluctuations ✓ For Small Island States: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide policies / incentives and positive regulatory environment for the creation new businesses with platforms based on: (i) deep ocean water applications (ii) offshore wind energy (iii) wave / tidal energy (iv) marine hydrocarbon and mineral exploration and exploitation (v) marine biotechnology and off (vi) aqua-culture development ✓ Develop skills and technological platforms for blue economy businesses
Economic development is driven by science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop national research development policy / strategy including short/ medium term science, technology and innovation plans ✓ Establish world class science, technology and innovation infrastructure for manufacturing, extractive processing knowledge driven products / services ✓ Develop human capacity for science, technology and innovation ✓ Provide an enabling environment for an entrepreneurship driven science, technology and innovation culture ✓ Strengthen the intellectual property and regulation system ✓ Provide incentives- taxes, regulatory environment to encourage private sector investment in science, technology and innovation for development

Goal 6: Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition

To attain this goal, Africa would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies

- Increased agricultural production
- Increased agricultural productivity

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Increased agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacitate and fully implement the science agenda for agriculture and generate and disseminate the knowledge and technologies required to double agriculture total factor productivity by 2025 ✓ Improving the agricultural institutions in terms of their capacity to effectively and efficiently implement agricultural plans and improving the quality of policies supported by evidence ✓ Improving the quality of agricultural data to support sector planning and establishing mechanisms for tracking and reporting of agricultural sector performance ✓ Develop / implement policies for accurate valuation of natural resources needed in agricultural production – land, labor, water and capital- to ensure their optimal usage / combination in the production process ✓ Facilitate the creation of agricultural commodity exchange(s) ✓ Facilitate funding availability for investment and working capital needs

Increased agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote policies that provide necessary skills, knowledge and technologies required for increased productivity ✓ ✓ Develop/implement policies for the creations of agribusiness ventures/entrepreneurs for the domestic, regional and global markets ✓ Develop / implement policies for accurate valuation of natural resources needed in agricultural production – land, labor, water and capital- to ensure their optimal usage / combination in the production process ✓ Promote policies that contribute to value addition in agriculture through investments in agro-processing and infrastructure (irrigations, access roads) ✓ Promote policies that will ensure better functioning of agriculture and food markets including lower costs of market participation and increase access to regional / continental and global markets ✓ Effectively leverage the emergence and flourishing of a vibrant sector of small, medium and large scale joint venture agro-processing and agribusinesses which attract a core of young and skilled African women and men entrepreneurs in those value chains
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Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Societies produce and consume goods and services in a sustainable manner
- Biodiversity including forests, genetic resources, land, coastal and marine ecosystems conserved and used sustainably
- Water security for domestic, agricultural and industrial use assured
- Climate resilience low carbon production systems in place and significantly minimizing vulnerability and natural disasters
- Renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, bio, and geothermal) as the main source of power for households, businesses and organizations

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Societies produce and consume goods and services in a sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / implement polices and standards including environmental laws and regulations, green procurement for sustainable production and consumption practices ✓ Promote sustainable production patterns and consumption lifestyles through the creation of greater awareness and knowledge development ✓ Establish grassroots mechanisms /create platforms for sharing of experiences and know how on environmental outreach and empowerment ✓ Establish /enforce sustainability certification schemes ✓ Build national capacity environmental statistics and new environmental courses / technologies in academic institutions ✓ Develop / enforce sustainability regulatory frameworks ✓ Domesticate Kyoto Protocol ✓ Domesticate Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ✓ Domesticate Montreal Protocol for Ozone Depletion substances
Biodiversity including forests, genetic resources, land, coastal and marine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop policies / regulatory frameworks that (i) promote the generation / conservation of bio-diversity, re-afforestation, marine eco-systemand (ii) that reduce dependence of the population on threatened species and eco-systems

ecosystems conserved and used sustainably	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integrate bio-diversity dimensions, processes and outcomes into national accounting systems ✓ Build effective capacities for the conservation of bio-diversity including management of national parks and protected areas ✓ Build strong natural resources governance systems at the community, national levels, including revitalizing commons management ✓ Put in place sustainable land management practices including sound property rights and institutions to ensure security of tenure ✓ For Small Island States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create representative marine protected areas for resilience, sustainability and conservation of aquatic biodiversity • Establish bank of genetic marine resources to restore degraded eco-systems and vulnerable / threatened species
Water security for domestic, agricultural and industrial use assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop/promote national frameworks within the context of IWRM for effective water harvesting, distribution and use ✓ Promote and support development and implementation of frameworks for regional watershed management
Climate resilience low carbon production systems in place and significantly minimizing vulnerability and natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop and implement policies/regulations for low carbon production systems ✓ Mainstream/integrate climate resilience in planning, budgeting and monitoring in development outcomes and processes ✓ Conduct climate change research including detection and attribution ✓ Promote/support climate-smart agriculture including those under CAADP ✓ Promote climate resilience practices in integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management systems ✓ Promote development of energy efficient, low carbon mass transit systems ✓ Promote/support disaster risk reduction, emergency response and climate resilient policies and programmes ✓ Domesticated United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ✓
Renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, bio, and geothermal) as the main source of power for households, businesses and organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop and implement policies, strategies and regulations to promote the sustainable growth of the energy sector ✓ Promote the development and dissemination of energy efficient technologies and use of clean energy sources ✓ Ensure financing for education, adoption and use of renewable energy technologies

Goal 8: United States of Africa (Federal or Confederate)

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Transition Institutions and Frameworks for United States of Africa are in place
- World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Transition Institutions and Frameworks for United States of Africa are in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ratify/adopt treaties and protocols related to the creation of regional / continental Free Trade Areas, Customs Union , Common Market and Monetary Union ✓ Review national constitution / laws against the background of adopted protocols / treaties ✓ Undertake the legal / administrative processes required for domestication ✓ Develop / implement communication strategy for the domestication process
World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ratify/adopt treaties / protocols related to the promotion of intra African trade ✓ Harmonize treaties with local nations laws/ regulations ✓ Develop / implement intra-African trade expansion strategy

	✓ Ensure financing for intra-African trade
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Goal 9: Democratic values, the universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law are entrenched

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Democratic values and practices are the norm
- Respect for human rights and justice are accepted by all

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Democratic values and practices are the norm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review / adapt national laws / constitution to reflect continental norms as contained in the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) and other regional / continental instruments regarding elimination of impunity, nepotism, corruption ✓ Develop / implement communication strategy on adherence to democratic values / practices ✓ Subscribe to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) ✓ Develop/implement socialization programmes including adaptation of school curricula for the reinforcement of democratic values and practices ✓ Develop capacity of national governance institutions ✓ Put in place systems for sanctioning violations in democratic values / norms with out fear or favor
Respect for human rights and justice are accepted by all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review /adapt national laws / constitution to reflect continental norms as contained in African Charter of Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and others related instruments ✓ Develop/implement socialization programmes on respect for human rights and the rule of law ✓ Develop / implement communication strategy on adherence to democratic values / practices ✓ Put in place systems for sanctioning violations in human rights and due process with out fear or favor ✓ Put in place systems respecting ethnic diversity, promoting religious tolerance and sanctions racial discrimination
	✓

Goal 10: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place at all levels

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Development management institutions in place and are at the service of the people
- Participation in all aspects of local governance and capacity to manage disasters in place

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Development management	✓ Build capacities of national institutions in development management

institutions in place and are at the service of the people	✓ Promote policies and programmes for efficient and effective service delivery of public institutions
Participation in all aspects of local governance and capacity to manage disasters in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote policies for stakeholder participation in local governance ✓ Develop / implement policies for disaster prevention and management

Goal 11: Peace Security and stability are preserved

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies

- Entrenched culture of peace
- Security and safety of all citizens are assured
- Appropriate contribution in defending the continent including peace building is made by all

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Entrenched culture of peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Put measures in place to ensure the safety and security of individuals and communities ✓ Establish National Peace and Security Strategy and mechanisms involving all segments of society (including women and youth) for timely conflict prevention and management
Security and safety of all citizens are assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create professional security service ✓ Strengthen state institutions for conflict prevention and resolution
Appropriate contribution in defending the continent including peace building is made by all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create professional security service ✓ Strengthen state institutions for conflict prevention and resolution ✓ Install /execute the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)

Goal 12: Pan Africanism is fully entrenched

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority area and indicative strategies:

- Values and ideals of Pan Africanism are realized

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Values and ideals of Pan Africanism are realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Set up national level agency for diaspora relations ✓ Pass laws to give dual citizenship to the Diaspora ✓ Pass laws to integrate the Diaspora in the national electoral / governance system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / implement cultural preservation and promotion strategy including integration of culture into school education ✓ Build the capacity of cultural institutions

Goal 13: African cultural renaissance gains pre-eminence

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies :

- Cultural values respected and practiced by all
- Cultural institutions in place to develop capacity for the promotion of culture and micro cultural businesses

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Cultural values respected and practiced by all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Build the capacities of cultural practitioners ✓ Develop cultural goods inventory to enable their preservation ✓ Establish intergenerational dialogue forum on culture ✓ Adopt and ratify regional and continental treaties and protocols related to the promotion of cultural exchanges ✓ Create a national fora / framework for managing cultural adaption / change ✓ Ratify all appropriate international conventions which focus on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions
Cultural institutions in place to develop capacity for the promotion of culture and micro cultural businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / implement policies including the protection of the creator's rights to support the growth of creative industries ✓ Promote the creation of cultural driven businesses ✓ Foster African solutions to African problems by promoting self-reliance

Goal 14: Full gender equality in all spheres of life

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Empowered women and girls and provide equal access and opportunity in all spheres of life
- End all forms of violence and discrimination (social, economic and political) against women and girls and ensure full enjoyment of all their human rights

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Empowered women and girls and provide equal access and opportunity in all spheres of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / promote policies that will enhance access to productive assets (including financing) by women and the youth ✓ Develop / implement mechanisms for tracking progress towards parity by women with respect to access to productive assets/skills, participation in all levels of governance and advancement in positions within the public and private sectors ✓
End all forms of violence and discrimination (social, economic and political) against women and girls and ensure full enjoyment of all their human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop / implement national strategy for the promotion of the rights of women, youth, children, the vulnerable, the marginalized, the physically challenged ✓ Ensure that education systems provide the young generation with quality education that imparts key generic competencies, skills and attitudes that lead to a culture of lifelong learning and entrepreneurship. ✓ Promote skills acquisition through competency-based training for employment, sustainable livelihoods and responsible citizenship. ✓ Eliminate gender disparities and ensure gender equality, girls' and women's empowerment throughout the education system.

Goal 15: Engaged and Empowered Youth

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Empowered children and youth with access and opportunity in all spheres of life, especially education, health and employment

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Empowered Youth and Children with access and opportunity in all spheres of life, especially education, health and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Create youth skills development and employment programmes ✓ Promote the growth of youth businesses / start ups

Goal 16: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

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Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Freedom of Association and expression guaranteed under the constitution and embedded in the political culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rationalize constitution / laws to guarantee freedom of association and the right to participate in the decision making in the national development process by relevant stakeholders ✓ Develop/implement communication strategy to reinforce the freedom to associate and right to participate in the development process ✓ Put in place mechanisms for sanctioning / rectifying infractions to freedom of association / expression in the development process

Goal 17: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- Continental and international treaties, protocols and conventions that will make Africa a major partner in global economic prosperity fully adhered to
- Partner in global development peace and security

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
Continental and international treaties, protocols and conventions that will make Africa a major partner in global economic prosperity fully adhered to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Align national plans/systems to the regional and continental global development/economic frameworks (e.g. Agenda 2063, global development goals) ✓ Meet commitments to regional/continental and global development/financial institutions ✓ Revitalize African research system to enhance competitiveness in global knowledge economy. ✓ Strengthen inter-university collaboration and international exchange of research programmes

Partner in global development peace and security	✓ Strengthening the capacity of security forces to take part in regional, continental and global peace building and conflict resolution
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Goal 18: Africa is no longer aid dependent and takes full responsibility for financing her development

To attain this goal, African countries would have to address the following priority areas and indicative strategies:

- National Capital market is fully developed
- Optimal and transparent fiscal systems that lead to public sector revenue maximization is in place
- Aid dependency is history

Priority Area	Indicative Strategies
National Capital market is fully developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Put in place a regulatory framework i for capital market operations- including a functioning capital markets regulatory authority ✓ Provide fiscal incentives for the development /growth of the capital market including foreign participation ✓ Facilitate the capacity development of capital market institutional operators to global level efficiency / effectiveness ✓ Promote policies that will lead to linkage of national capital market to regional, continental and global capital markets ✓ Facilitate the development of capital market infrastructural platforms ✓ Develop human capacity for capital market operations ✓ Maintain a prudent macro-economic policy to hasten the growth of the capital market
Optimal and transparent fiscal systems that lead to public sector revenue maximization is in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Put in place and effective, efficient and transparent national tax authority ✓ Develop/ implement proactive frameworks for developing tax policies; public fee for service policies; profit maximizing behavior policies of public enterprises ✓ Develop infrastructural capacity for revenue collection maximization and accountability ✓ Provide appropriate incentives to obtain revenue collection and accounting behavior of staff ✓ Put in place effective systems for revenue collection audits ✓ Build human capacity for revenue collection ✓ Educate public on their obligations / responsibilities towards payment of taxes ✓ Put in place polices / frameworks that will widen the scope of tax collection at the informal sector ✓ Set up Fiscal Research Institute to generate mew ideas/evaluate existing policies
Aid Dependency is history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eliminate illicit capital outflows ✓ Promote policies to stimulate the tax revenues arising from the growth of the productive sectors ✓ Negotiate good revenue sharing arrangement with investors in the extractive industry / promote policies to maximize revenues due to the state from the extractive industry

CHAPTER 5: DRIVERS, ENABLERS, RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

For Agenda 2063 to achieve accelerated growth, broad structural transformation and sustainable development desired by its citizens, it is important that the most critical factors and processes be clearly identified and acted upon. In the next 50 years, new and unforeseen risks and threats (i.e. factors likely to have a disruptive influence on Africa's future) and/or opportunities for development are likely to emerge, while the ones we know today could assume new and more threatening or pacifying dimensions. The aim of this chapter is to highlight potential drivers and enablers for Africa's transformative Agenda, potential risks and threats as well as mitigation measures.

5.1 Drivers and Enablers



- (a) Leadership and political commitment:** this is a critical factor in shaping Africa's future and determining the success of Agenda 2063. The leadership challenge for accelerated economic growth, transformation and sustainable development that Africa faces today is more complex, albeit not less demanding, than at the time of the struggle for independence from colonialism. There is a need for transformational leadership in all fields and at all levels: politics, business, industry, science, religion, education, and culture. Experiences from across the world indicate that success comes from a political leadership that has vision, commitment and capacity to implement it. Political stability is critical for nation building, participatory and inclusive growth, planning, and sound macroeconomic policies, engaging the private sector and creating a good investment climate.
- (b) Capable development state and empowered citizens.** 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. In all cases where structural transformation has succeeded, the state has played a crucial role in the process. State capacities and institutions need to be strengthened 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. With empowered citizens, a responsible civil society, social and economic transformation can become a reality. The active engagement of 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.
- (c) Participation and inclusion of all stakeholders the conception, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063.** Participation and inclusion of all key stakeholders is a critical success factor, which will enhance awareness, ownership and knowledge of Agenda 2063

objectives and purpose and strengthen collective commitments. Thus Agenda 2063 must be fully participatory and be owned by all the continents stakeholders – the whole continent must be part of it to rekindle the spirit of working together to forge the destiny of the continent – the engagement of women and the youth in particular is critical.

- (d) Holistic, vertically and horizontally integrated approach to development.** The pursuit of holistic, and integrated (across sectors and physical space; inputs and outputs) is among the imperatives to ensure the success of Agenda 2063. For example, the development of agriculture need to be integrated within economic and social development processes at all stages of the production, marketing, distribution and consumption processes. Issues of land, soil, water, population (women and youth), property rights, research institutions, harvesting and reduction of food losses, value addition, marketing, technology markets and infrastructure impact food production and productivity.
- (e) Economies of scale.** Regional economic integration generates powerful economies of scale. Many African countries have relatively small population, hence small economies, which makes it hard for them to be competitive at the global level and also develop industries and infrastructure that would enhance productivity growth. Mass production of goods means lower cost per unit of output. Heavy industries (fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, etc.) would become affordable and have rate of return on investment if the market size is big. Political and economic integration envisaged in Agenda 2063 that, among other things, allows free movement of goods, capital and people across borders – permits the formation of large regional markets. Beyond economics, the small economic size of the typical African state means inability to reap the scale economies that characterize the provision of security. Small country also means that it would be increasingly difficult to contain the spread of conflicts once erupted.
- (f) A results-based approach** with concrete targets that are measurable and can be tracked and monitored. While providing a general framework and a common set of goals and targets, Agenda 2063 also takes account of Africa's diversity and defines trajectories and addresses issues related to this diversity.
- (g) Revitalizing strategic planning and ensuring effective interface among national plans, sub-regional initiatives and Agenda 2063.** Interface among national plans, sub-regional development initiatives and Agenda 2063 is critical in ensuring the success of Agenda 2063. While the ultimate responsibility for plan implementation in national governments, there should be coordination and interface at all stages of the planning cycle, including in defining priority issues, setting of goals, plan formulation, implementation and monitoring and follow up.
- (h) Making Agenda 2063 an integral part of the African Renaissance.** The African Renaissance calls for changes in attitudes, values and mindsets to inculcate the right set of African values of pan Africanism, self-esteem, hard work, entrepreneurship and collective prosperity. Pan-Africanism and 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) needs to be realized if Agenda 2063 is to be different from preceding continental frameworks and be successfully implemented. Agenda 2063 provides the opportunity for Africa to break away from the syndrome of “always coming up with new ideas but no significant achievements”.

- (i) **Africa taking charge of its global narrative.** Taking charge Africa needs to take charge of its global narrative and brand, to ensure that it reflects continental realities, aspirations and 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 including by multi-national corporations, attempts to divide the continent and undue pressures and illegal sanctions on some countries.

5.2 Risks, Threats and Mitigation Strategies

Existing 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 and deliberate attempts by external actors to frustrate the implementation of Agenda 2063; Africa’s disproportionate burden of the impact of climate change; and the huge scale of illicit outflows of African resources and capital. More specifically, the key risks/ threats are:

- (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) **Social and economic inequalities:** Income inequality in Africa is high and reaches 60% in some countries. The robust economic growth that Africa enjoyed over the past decade, commodity oriented as it is, has increasingly concentrated wealth in the hands of the few with limited amount trickling to a majority of the population. This combined with the huge urban youth unemployment and prevalence of poverty make social and economic inequality a major source of political, social and economic risks.

- (c) **Organized Crime, Drugs Trade and Illicit Financial Flows:** 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\$2 billion from Latin America transits through West Africa every year. The trade has corrupted government officials and the military in some countries. 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. Similar to drug trafficking, piracy also distorts regional economies. For Example, Kenya's tourist industry was seriously affected by the activities of the pirates and the government was forced to take extraordinary measures. Illicit financial flows divert most needed finance not only away from development but also from Africa to elsewhere in the world.

- (d) Mismanagement of diversities; the ascendancy of religious fundamentalism, ethnicism and corruption.** Since the creation of the OAU, Africa has been successful in forging solidarity and building upon shared values and history while taking full cognizance of diversities (economic wealth, stage of development and culture). While this has to continue, religious fundamentalism, ethnicism and corruption have compounded the challenges of managing diversity in unity because of sharp economic and social rifts they create among groups. Africa should leave no room for diversity to be exploited by groups with narrow agenda and should effectively use its diversity for the betterment of individual and collective good and rekindling and sustaining the spirit of solidarity.
- (e) 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. 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 convert potential threats and risks to opportunities. Governments must be willing to take comprehensive actions, including, expanding education and training, creating job opportunities, combating diseases, enhancing socially and environmentally responsible investment.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Climate Risks and Natural Disasters:** 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. Africa has also limited capacity for disaster preparedness and prevention, and every natural disaster leaves a trail of huge human life and material destruction. There are also substantial risks of land grabs and privatization of the commons, which would accentuate vulnerability to climate risks.
- (h) External Shocks:** in the context of a 50-year time frame, changes in the global economic environment such as a collapse of commodity prices, financial crisis or some other developments in the political, social and environmental fields could derail Africa's development 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:

- ✓ Drawing on resilience found in African societies – farming communities have 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;
- ✓ Building interlocking partnerships and institutions at community, member states, 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 necessity.
- ✓ Economic diversification, climate resilience and disaster preparedness and prevention. Already envisaged by Agenda 2063, value addition in the agricultural and mining sectors, diversification of African economies away from dependence on agriculture based exports and also dependence on one or two primary commodities will be crucial risk mitigation mechanism.
- ✓ Priority that Agenda 2063 has accorded to having well-educated citizens underpinned by skills revolution, science, technology and innovation combined with unconstrained access to quality health care have the potential to transform the risks of demographic and disease burdens into a demographic dividend and opportunity to transform the pharmaceutical industries.

CHAPTER 6: “MAKING IT HAPPEN” – IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION, FINANCING, COMMUNICATION & CAPACITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Introduction

Key lessons learnt from the consultations, the review of the national plans¹⁰ and Africa’s past performance on implementation of continental frameworks, such as the Lagos Plan of Action and the Abuja Treaty, with respect to the success of Agenda 2063 include:

- The necessity for having a robust implementation, monitoring /evaluation arrangement as part of the Agenda 2063 underpinned by clear coordination mechanisms at continental, regional and national levels.
- The need to ensure effective participation and inclusiveness by involving all stake holders (i) National level – Government, CSOs’/NGOs’, business and service associations, women and youth groups, community groups (ii) Regional level- RECs, business/service and professional associations and (iii) Continental level – Heads of State and Government, Executive Council, the Permanent Representative Committee, AUC/AU Organs and Agencies, business / service/ professional associations and the Diaspora in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the Agenda.
- Having a Resource Mobilization Strategy in place that is Africa driven and owned to ensure funding for the implementation of the Agenda.
- Involving all the African Citizenry in the solicitation of views, sharing of ideas, reporting on the progress through an Agenda 2063 Communications Strategy.
- Making proper use of existing institutions / structures as RECs, the Assembly, Executive Council, the PRC, AUC, other AU Organs instead of creating new ones in the implementation / monitoring and evaluation
- Making the regional level, spearheaded by the RECs as the hub for *Making It Happen*
- The need to ensure continuity by making national plans, regional and continental frameworks as the foundation for the Agenda to attain buy-in by member states and the RECs and also to avoid overlaps;
- Revitalizing, strengthening and building upon existing national / regional planning systems and processes as the mechanism for aligning national/regional plans to Agenda 2063, including sustained political commitment for planning; and

Regional Economic Communities and Agenda 2063

- Providing the leadership to Member States in the alignment of their visions /plans to Agenda 2063
- Coordinating of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 by Member States
- Leading in the execution of regional programmes under Agenda 2063
- Providing implementation progress report and monitoring and evaluation reports on Member States to Agenda 2063 Steering Committee
- Representing the Region on the Agenda 2063 Steering Committee

¹⁰ Review of National/Regional Plans and Continental Frameworks, AUC-SPPRMME Department, Agenda 2063 Technical Unit, 2014

- Ensuring that there is a focal point for operations at the continental level where all the stakeholders have a representation.

To *Make Agenda 2063 Happen* these lessons amongst others require the setting up of a stakeholder relationship framework, having appropriate institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and evaluation, a financing mechanism for Agenda 2063 and a communication strategy.

6.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

6.2.2 Objectives and Principles

The objectives for having an implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements in place are to (i) identify all key stakeholders and assign tasks to be performed by each (ii) ensure that each stakeholder performs the task assigned on a timely basis and (iii) provide the platform for collective execution / attainment of the goals entailed by Agenda 2063.

The underlying principles derived from consultations, review of national/regional plans and continental frameworks for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements in addition to the issues (i.e. inclusiveness, continuity, national systems) raised in 6.1 include:

- **Results driven:** Goals/targets/ indicators should be set for each area of intervention. It is the essence emanating from these, which should guide the selection of strategies to be adopted. The goals/ targets/ indicators should also service as the reference point for measuring the success or otherwise of an intervention.
- **Integration:** Implementation process should reinforce regional integration. Member States implementation plans- the plan cycle (short, medium and long-term) and regional relevant programmes/goals should be in alignment with that of the regional Agenda 2063 implementation framework
- **Evidence/data driven:** At all levels of the implementation chain, the strategies to be adopted to achieve a goal / target should be evaluated against a set criteria before adoption. That is the strategy to be adopted should be cost-effective and efficient. In addition, the frame of reference for measuring changes / progress and the actual turnout of an expectation/goal/target should be data driven. That is all points in a results chain: input-process-output-outcome-impact should as much as possible be monitored and evaluated based on data.

6.2.2 Stakeholder Relationships for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation for Agenda 2063

The key stakeholders for *Making It Happen* are at three levels as per figure 6.1. The levels are Continental, Regional and National. These stakeholders have roles with respect to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063

Continental Level

In order of relative hierarchy are:

The Assembly: It comprises the Heads of States and Governments. Their key functions include: (i) provision of broad policy guidelines on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 (ii)

Approves medium / long term goals and targets for Agenda 2063 and (iii) adopts medium term monitoring and evaluation reports

The Executive Council: Current membership is made up of Foreign Ministers of the AU Member States. It has a *sub-committee on Agenda 2063*, comprising representative Foreign Ministers of each of the 5 regions, the Chair of the AUC, the RECs, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa. Working through the sub-Committee its functions include: (i) Makes recommendations to the Assembly on medium/long term goals; targets and indicators; sectoral goals and targets (ii) approves /reviews monitoring and evaluation reports and advises the Assembly on appropriate corrective actions (iii) Approves membership of the Consultative Groups who work with the AUC/Operational Steering Committee

The Permanent Representative Council: They are made up of the Ambassadors of AU Member States (in general those stationed in Addis Ababa). Their key role is to ensure that reports on Agenda 2063 for the EC and the Assembly are programmed as part of the Agenda for Meetings of the Assembly and the EC

AUC/The Operational Steering Committee: Made up of the Commissioners who are responsible for the overall central coordination of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063, they are assisted by an Operational Steering Committee with AU as the Chair with plus Membership of the RECS, NEPAD, UNECA, AfDB, relevant AU Organs, AfDB, Chairs of Consultative Area Groups, they oversee (i) the setting of medium term goals and targets, indicators- 10 year perspective plans (ii) development of continental frameworks in support of Agenda 2063 (iii) development of implementation, monitoring and evaluation frameworks (iv) reviews monitoring and evaluation reports (v) provides advise strategy on resource mobilization (vi) provide the focal point for interactions with RECs in implementation, monitoring and evaluation and (vi) prepares annual progress reports for consideration by the Commission and hence the Executive Council and (vi) facilitates yearly consultations between the Political, Economic, Academic and the Social classes of Africa . They are backstopped by a *Technical Unit*

The Sector Technical Committee (STC): Organized along ministerial lines (eg –Transport), the (i) facilitate the preparation of the sector strategy within the framework of Agenda 2063 (ii) facilitate the setting of sector goals, targets for Agenda 2063 and (iii) facilitates the preparation / evaluation of sector monitoring and evaluation reports for consideration by the Assembly through the AUC coordination framework

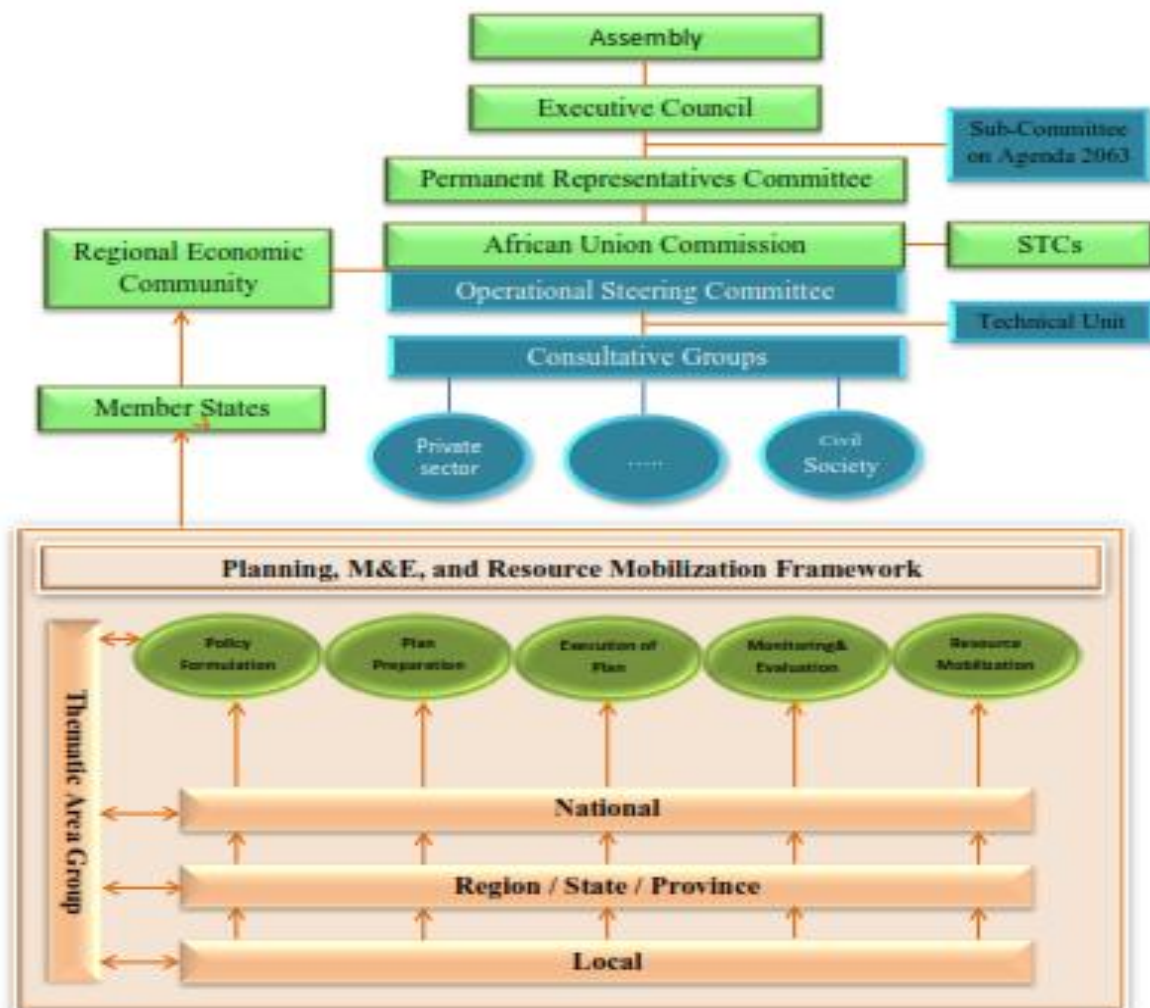
Consultative Groups: The Operational Steering Committee will determine the number and types of groups. Memberships will not to exceed 8 will be successful practitioners in their area of expertise. Their key function will be to review the goals / targets and advise on the strategies for attaining the goals. They will also review monitoring and evaluation reports and provide suggestions for improvement.

Regional Level

The regional level entities are the 5 RECs. They will be part of both the EC Sub-Committee on Agenda 2063 and the AUC Steering Committee on Agenda 2063. Their key functions will be ; (i) represents the region on Agenda 2063 Operational Steering Committee (ii) adapts / aligns continental long /medium term Agenda 2063 Perspective Plans / Guidelines to regional plans (iii) issues regional Agenda 2063 10 Year Perspective Plan guidelines to Member States (iv) coordinates the preparation and execution of regional projects / programmes as per Agenda 2063 (v) leads in the mobilization of resources to implement regional

projects and programmes as per Agenda 2063 (vi) at inception provides leadership in the Regional / National Consultative Process with respect to the preparation of Agenda 2063

Figure 6.1 - Stakeholders Relationship



(vii) provides inputs to the deliberations of the Operational Steering Committee on monitoring and evaluation (viii) coordinates the setting of targets / milestones for regional Agenda 2063 programmes (ix) coordinates/ integrates Member States monitoring and evaluation reports for presentation to Operational Steering Committee (x) prepares monitoring reports on regional programmes under Agenda 2063 and (xi) conducts evaluation of regional component of Agenda 2063 programme implementation

National Level

Members States have different planning systems law / processes but in general they can be captured by figure 6.1 There are the national and sub-national (region,

province, state and local) levels involved in thematic area groupings for policy formulation, plan preparation, plan execution, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization.

Each of the national and sub-national level stakeholders have functions to perform within the thematic areas / cluster. At the national level, government, private sector, national level associations etc through the national planning framework (i) aligns national vision / plans to Agenda 2063 long/10year plan perspectives (ii) leads / coordinates the resource mobilization process and allocation efforts and (iii) leads/coordinates the execution of Agenda 2063 driven national medium term plans. They also participate in the setting of goals / targets and monitoring and evaluation

At the subnational level, NGOs' for profit and not for profit groups, cross-sectoral groups participate in the alignment of national vision to Agenda 2063 and in the preparation of medium term plans based on Agenda 2063. Also at the grassroots level, the participate in the setting of goals and targets and monitoring and evaluation

6.3 Financing Agenda 2063

Issues and Challenges

Lessons from implementation of past continental frameworks and voices of the African Citizenry heard through the consultative process indicate that for Agenda 2063 to be successful, the following issues and challenges amongst others should be addressed:

- (i) Non linking of continental development frameworks to identifiable sources of funding;
- (ii) Dependency on donor driven resource mobilization frameworks;
- (iii) Putting an end to illicit capital outflows
- (iv) Under-estimating what Africa can do for herself; and
- (v) Narrow focus on external sources of funding.

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 no 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, there is the need to ensure that adequate, secure, competitive and timely sources of funding are available for member states to rely on for Agenda 2063 implementation.

Agenda 2063 is Africa Driven and hence it should not be derailed by donor interest through enticement of Member States by donor-initiated programmes to the neglect of the path Africa has carved for herself in the next 50 years. Donor support would be welcomed but must be tied to Africa's interest and not donor's interest. If this were not done, donor's 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 considerable amount of the resources required. This will ensure that Africa is not left to the mercies of donor and international capital markets to determine the priorities and pace of Agenda 2063. Against this background the contribution of the African Diaspora through subscription to financial products anchored in African

capital markets should be designed and marketed. African financial institutions and markets should 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. Specific taxes could also be levied on the African citizenry to pay for continental wide initiatives. An example is the AU High Panel¹¹ on the funding mechanisms/options for the operations of the African Union Commission, which recommended levies on, stay in hotels and on outgoing flight tickets.

Another area of concern is illicit capital outflows- a form of illegally earned money that is illegally earned, transferred or utilized. A recent Global Financial breakthrough study estimates conservatively that between 1970 and 2008, total illicit financial outflows from Africa were approximately \$854 billion¹² and could be as high as \$1.8 trillion. It is against this background that the AU appointed a High Level Panel to look into it and make recommendations for halting the illicit capital flows - which will be incorporated into the resource mobilization strategy for funding Agenda 2063.

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.

Resource Mobilization Strategy in support of Agenda 2063 should 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;
- (v) Illicit financial flows are halted; and
- (vi) African financial institutions and markets play key roles in resource mobilization for Agenda 2063.

What are Stakeholders saying on Resources 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 Report¹³) will inform the development of Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy that is to accompany Agenda 2063.

- Agenda 2063 should be funded through African Initiatives and should not be donor dependent or driven.
- Diaspora Linked Bonds / Investment Funds products should be designed and marketed through African capital markets. The proceeds should be targeted to support Agenda 2063 programmes

¹¹Report of H.E Mr Olusegun Obasanjo, Chair Person of the High-Level Panel on the Alternative Sources of Funding The African Union

¹² Tackling Illicit Capital Outflow for Economic Transformation- A blog posted on the Website of H.E Thabo Mbeki, the Chair of the AU High Panel on Illicit Capital Outflows fro Africa and Illicit Financial Flows Fact Sheet, UNECA

¹³ Committee was set up by UN General Assembly Resolution 65/146 of 20th December 2010.

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 should 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.

Institutional Responsibilities on Resource Mobilization for Agenda 2063

Detailed institutional responsibilities for the resource mobilization for Agenda 2063 will be part of the implementation plan in the envisaged Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Strategy. The institutional arrangement presented here is tentative and only covers the AUC/NEPAD/AfDB/ECA, the RECs' and the Member States'. Table 6.1 provides a summary of the responsibility allocations with respect to resource mobilization for Agenda 2063

Table 6.1 Agenda 2063 Resource Mobilization Responsibility Matrix

LEVEL	RESPONSIBILITIES
AUC/NEPAD/ AfDB/ECA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Member States' 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

An overall assessment of the contributions from the stakeholders on resource mobilization and financing of Agenda 2063 is that much remains to be done. For this reason, a detailed study is needed on Resource

Mobilization Strategy for Agenda 2063. The study will incorporate the recommendations/ lessons from the High Level Panels on Funding Mechanisms for the AUC and Illicit Financial Outflows

6.4 Communication Strategy

To make the development of Agenda 2063 and its implementation successful, a special Communication Strategy linked to the overall Communications Strategy of the AU has been developed. A robust framework such as Agenda 2063 needs to be backed by a robust communication strategy in order to galvanize all segments of African society and the diaspora.

The matrix below highlights key elements of the Communication Strategy for Agenda 2063.

Rational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the strategic goals and objectives of the Agenda 2063.
Overall Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate sustained public awareness, support and ownership by Africans of Agenda 2063
Specific Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an up-to-date largest public awareness and media presence at the events and activities leading up to conceptualization of Agenda 2063; Reach-out extensively to specific target and mass audience with quality information on activities of Agenda 2063; Ensure consistent communication key messages and information in ALL AU languages (Arabic, English, French & Portuguese as well as Kiswahili and Spanish) Promote debates, discussions, dialogue and inspire action on Agenda 2063 (how do we get into the school curriculum) Motivate participation and feedback of and for various Stakeholders Successfully imparting the Vision for Agenda 2063 Inspire and motivate the citizenry behind the Agenda 2063 (infuse passion about Agenda 2063 and Pan Africanism). Developing communication strategies for promoting the implementation, monitoring and dissemination of information on the goals and targets of Agenda 2063
Target Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTERNAL: AU Member States, Staff, Organs and Agencies; APRM; and RECs. EXTERNAL: African citizens (Gender, Youth, Persons with Disabilities); African Diaspora; African Institutions; Private Sector; Civil society (NGOs, FBO); Media; Academics and Intellectuals; African Professionals; Bilateral and Multilateral Partners; Social Networks and Movements (Rotary club...); Strategic Partners; Strategic Development Partners; Arts and Culture Activists (Renaissance); Sports and Recreation Personalities and other Prominent People and Opinion Leaders
Branding and Visual Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Branding and Visual Identity, including logo, to be developed according to the AU Branding Rules
Key Messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda 2063 slogan: "Unity, Shared Prosperity & Peace" Key messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 etc.
Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five years to be reviewed annually.
Communication Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops, relevant events and activities, community forums, songs, poems, plays, teaching in school, certification of being Agenda 2063 compliant, AU clubs, volunteers, advertisements, radios

	and television programmes, newspapers, internet and social groups, memorabilia and paraphernalia, sport events, etc.
Implementation of Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Member States</u>: Preparation and publication of newsletter; promotional items like CDs, DVDs, caps, pens, t-shirts, key holders, bags, bracelets, diaries, gold plated pins, scarf, ties, etc. • <u>AU Staff</u>: Development of communication strategies for the promotion of the implementation of goals and targets of Agenda 2063; preparation of branding, billboard banners, leaflets, flyers, awareness meetings and workshops, PowerPoint presentations for meetings etc. • <u>AU Organs, Agencies and Institutions</u>: Preparation of consultation meetings; promotional items, use the Agenda 2063 logo where appropriate. • <u>External Citizens and Institutions</u>: Preparation of radio and television Ads, talk shows and debates; news conferences; open and moderate media social media channels; billboards, banners, leaflets, discussions in different thematic areas (agriculture, industrialization etc), • Main Actors: AU Commission (Bureau of the Chairperson, SPPMERM, DIC); NEPAD, AU Organs (including Executive Council and PRC), RECs; Member States, AfDB and UNECA

6.5 Capacities for Implementation

Effective and holistic capacities of appropriate infrastructure, skilled personnel, well-functioning institutional structures, competent leadership and conducive policy and legal environment, including:

- System-wide institutional reforms including governance and public sector management reforms
- Development of national capacity development strategies and plan linked to the Continental Strategy;
- Creating capacity for policy implementation and rule enforcement through strengthening the state, economic and political institutions
- Distinct and linked (a) policy design and planning capacities with functional linkages with local governance systems in order for plans to reflect actual needs and priorities of the citizenry. (b) implementing capacities (c) design or programme formulation capacities to translate plans into results-oriented programmes and projects (c) M & E capacities with robust statistical capabilities which are system-wide for impact.
- Creation of Africa capacity development expert pools and multi-sectoral integrated communities of practice and the effective pooling of expertise and specialized skills training based on strategic advantage

will be required for the successful implementation of Agenda 2063. A Capacity Development Study Agenda 2063 implementation based on the above focus areas of import, we be under taken as part of the pre-launch activities for the commencement of Agenda 2063.

ANNEXES

NOTES FOR ANNEXES 1 and 2

1. Definitions

- The definition of the goals, targets and indicators are consistent with those used by the UN High Panel Report on post 2015 MDGs
- The definition / computational methodology for GDP, per capita income and poverty measures for targets / indicators are consistent with those of the World Bank
- Educational accessibility measures/indicators are consistent with those of UNESCO
- Health access / status measures / indicators are consistent with those of the World Health organization
- Agricultural transformation and nutritional status measures / indicators are consistent with those of the Food and Agriculture organization
- Industrial / manufacturing transformation measures / indicators are consistent with those of UNIDO
- Science, Technology and Innovation measures / indicators are consistent with those of the UNESCO

2. Base Line Information

Agenda 2063 will be implemented at the National Level. The targets that have been set have build in flexibilities to address the diversities of Member States in the development trajectory. Base line information should be national and not continental base line information. There the need of continental average base line information as the basis for tracking the progress of each member state is less relevant. Member States base line information will be used by them for tracking towards attainment of the targets

3. Sources for the Targets:

The targets for GDP growth / per capita income are prorated from those prescribed by Africa Vision 2050 to 2063 (ii) the targets for agricultural / economic transformation are based on comparative analysis with other regions. For example, the share of agriculture labor in total labor is 2-3% for industrialized countries of the West. Africa's current figure is about 65%. In 50 years time, Africa's expects to be close to that figure. A reduction by at least 90% of the current share will bring 2063 target to 6.5% (iii) Policy determined targets – some of the targets, especially on integration, food security, silencing of guns conform to policy decisions made by the AU (iv) AU Framework targets – PIDA, CAADP, Action Plans of the frameworks set targets and these are reflected and adjusted upward for 2063 from their earlier termination dates (v) aspiration targets- example are universal primary and secondary education by a set date; access targets (iv) Chapter 3, on Africa's development dynamics (situation analysis) also provides so base line information upon which some of the targets were built

4. Nature of Targets / Indicators- (i)They are as far as possible SMART selected. In addition, national capacities for the use / tracking of the targets and indicators are taken into account. (ii) they allow for diversities in the positions of member states in the development trajectory. The phrase "at least X times the 2013 level" should be seen in this vein

ANNEX 1: AGENDA 2063 RESULTS MATRIX NATIONAL LEVEL

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

No of Goals: 7

No of Priority Areas: 21 with Goal 1(3); Goal 2(2); Goal 3(2); Goal 4(3); Goal 5(6); Goal 6(2) and Goal 7(5)

No of Targets: 85 with Goal 1(12); Goal 2(8); Goal 3(6); Goal 4(11); Goal 5(25); Goal 6(7) and Goal 7(16)

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets
1.A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-being for all citizens	1.1.1. Increase incomes and provide decent jobs for working age adults	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Per capita income is at least 10 times the 2013 level to average values of USD 17-20,000 2. Unemployment level kept below 6% 3. Reduce by 75 % the number of working adults holding vulnerable jobs 4. Reduce youth unemployment to 6% or less
	1.1.2 End poverty and eliminate hunger and malnutrition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End all forms of poverty by 2035 2. Reduce income disparities by 50% between: (i) urban and rural areas; (ii) men and women; and (iii) top and bottom 20% of the population 3. Eliminate all forms of food insecurity by 2025 4. Eliminate all forms of malnutrition by 2025
	1.1.3. Affordable social security and protection for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All citizens have access to social security 2. All socially disadvantaged and the vulnerable (including those with disabilities) are socially protected by 2030 3. All citizens are free from fear and want 4. All public facilities and services have provisions for people with disabilities
2 Well educated citizens and skills revolution under pinned by science, technology and innovation	1.2.1 Literate , creative and adaptive citizenry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% literacy rate by 2030 2. Universal basic school education (including early childhood education) with 100% enrolment rate by 2020 3. Universal high school education with 100% enrolment rate by 2025 4. At least 70% of high school graduates will go on to tertiary education with 70% of them graduating in science, technology and innovation programmes
	1.2.2 Skills revolution for the 21 st century global competitive environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10% of degrees awarded by universities/polytechniques are in computer science and information technology by 2040 2. 50% of all degrees awarded by universities/polytechniques are in the engineering sciences by 2040 3. 10% of degrees awarded by universities / polytechniques are in the bio / health sciences and bio-technology by 2040 4. All secondary school students without access to tertiary education have free access to TVET education by 2030
3 Healthy and well nourished citizens	1.3.1 Citizens enjoy long and quality healthy lives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universal access to quality health care and services by 2030 2. Eliminate all communicable diseases by 2030 3. Reduce to zero deaths from HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB by 2030 4. End maternal and under five child mortality by 2030 5. Put an end to all Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Africa by 2030 5. Life expectancy at birth is 75 years
	1.3.2 Nutritional status of citizens are acceptable by international standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate all forms of malnutrition by 2030
4Modern and	1.4.1. Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All cities are certified sustainable smart or responsive by 2035

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets
Livable Habitats	are modernized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All cities 2 million and above have mass rapid transit system in place by 2035 Eradicate city slums by 2035 All rural houses meet the minimum standards for habitation as contained in housing policy by 2040
	1.4.2 Shelter Delivery improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75% of all households have access to decent housing by 2035 and all households have access by 2063 At least 75% of new housing is delivered through the real estate market
	1.4.3 Every citizen has affordable and sustainable access to quality basic necessities of life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All households have access to adequate and clean water and sanitation facilities by 2025 All households have access to electricity by 2025 All citizens have affordable access to transport by 2035 Communications improved in rural areas through linking of all towns/villages within local governance areas by tarred roads by 2035 All citizens have access to a high speed internet connectivity and voice communication facilities by 2025
5 Transformed economies and Jobs	1.5.1. Accelerated and Inclusive economic growth and macroeconomic stability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Annual GDP growth of not less than 7% over the period Macroeconomic stability assured through prudent and sound fiscal and monetary policies Proportionate contribution to GDP by the bottom quintile poor, marginalized and the vulnerable is at least 5 fold of the 2013 levels Share of indigenous private sector contribution to the GDP not less than 50%
	1.5.2. Accelerated manufacturing is the generator of decent jobs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The 2013 value of manufacturing in GDP is increased by at least 5 fold and manufacturing absorbs at least 50% of new entrants into the labour market At least 90% of agricultural cash crops produced is processed locally (value addition) By 2035, the share of labour intensive manufacturing enterprises in total manufacturing output is 80% By 2063 the share of technology driven manufacturing firms in total manufacturing output is 50%
	1.5.3 Opportunities for transiting from idleness, vulnerable / informal sector jobs to formal sector jobs expanded	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rural unemployment rate is reduced by 50% by 2030 and eliminated by 2050 Proportion of person holding vulnerable jobs halved by 2030 20% of informal sector ventures graduate into small / medium enterprise annually from 2025
	1.5.4 Expanded ownership, control and value addition (local content) in extractive industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commodity exchanges in place for all major commodities produced by 2025 All firms operating in the sector are listed on the local stock exchange At least 50% of the shares of each firm in the industry are held by locals Small scale and artisanal mining operators share of the sector output is at least 30% At least 80% value added (local content) is attained
	1.5.5 Diversified economy for increased resilience to external economic shocks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> New products generated through knowledge driven initiatives contribute to at least 30% of GDP by 2040 Increase 2013 tourism's contribution to GDP by at least 5 fold 2013 blue economy contribution to GDP increased by at least 10 fold 2013 contribution of the creative arts to GDP is increased by at least 10 fold Financial services contribute at least 20% of GDP by 2050 New ICT platforms created to support the growth of the productive sectors and social connectivity Natural resources managed sustainably to avoid the phenomenon of "boom and bust"
	1.5.6 Economic development is driven by science, technology and innovation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25 % of new businesses emanate from research and innovation outputs Per capita expenditure on research, development and innovation diffusion at least equal to the global average
	6 Modern agriculture for	1.6.1 Increased agricultural production

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets
increased production, productivity and value addition		3. 100% of agricultural GDP is contributed by commercial agricultural producers
	1.6.2 Increased agriculture productivity is anchored in a world class research infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase 2013 per capita agricultural productivity by 5 fold 2. Reduce 2013 proportion of labor engaged in agriculture by 90% 3. Research outputs increase productivity by at least 10% per year from 2030
7Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities	1.7..1 Societies produce and consume goods and services in a sustainable manner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All companies are sustainability certificated and annually report to shareholders on sustainability practices 2. All households/ communities, government entities are aware and leading sustainable life styles with respect to the use of water, electricity, design/construction of houses 3. National income accounts are reformed to fully reflect changes in renewable and non-renewable natural resource wealth
	1.7.2 Biodiversity including forests, genetic resources land, coastal and marine ecosystems conserved and used sustainably	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest and vegetation cover restored to the 1963 level 2. Reduce and conserve by at least 90% loss of biodiversity and all natural habitats (national parks, protected areas, coastal / marine areas) 3. Stop and reverse land degradation and desertification
	1.7.3 Water security for domestic, agricultural and industrial use assured	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture/livestock have all the water needs required on a sustainable and adequate basis 2. Industry has sustainable and adequate water supply 3. At least 90% of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use 4. New technologies in place to enhance water use efficiency / exploitation of new sources of water
	1.7.4 Climate resilience low carbon production systems in place and significantly minimizing vulnerability and natural disasters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All national agricultural practices are certified as climate smart by 2025 2. Reduce to zero emissions arising from biodiversity loss, deforestation and land degradation 3. Reduce per capita deaths from natural and man-made disasters by 75% by 2040
	1.7.5 Renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, bio and geothermal) as the main source of power for households, businesses and organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the share of renewable energy in total energy production to 50 percent by 2063 2. All urban buildings are certified as energy smart. 3. All urban mass transport operate on renewable and low emissions fuel by 2025

Aspiration 2: An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism

No of Goals: 2

No of Priority Areas: 2 for Goal 1 (1) Goal 2(1)

No of Targets: 5 with Goal 1(3); Goal 2(2)

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets 2063
8 United States of Africa (Federal or Confederate)	2.1.1 Frameworks and Institutions for a United States of Africa in place	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All protocols and treaties leading to the establishment of the United States of Africa domesticated by 2050 2. Intra- African Trade is raised from 10.1% in 2012 to 60% by 2063 3. All protocols leading to free movement of persons in each REC domesticated by 2016
9 World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa	2.2.1 Communications infrastructure connectivity (road, rail, air, marine, voice, electronic) with neighboring states and beyond is in place	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonize, ratify and domesticate treaties / protocols related to regional integration of all modes of communications by 2018 2. Complete all infrastructure for connectivity by road, air, marine, electronic by 2025 and by rail 2040

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

No of Goals: 2

No of Priority Areas: 2 with Goal 1(2) and Goal 2(2)

No of Targets: 17 with Goal 1(10); and Goal 2 (7)

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets 2063
10. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched	3.1.1 Democratic values and practices are entrenched	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democratic institutions are independent and deliver their functions without fear or favor by 2030 2. Elections at all levels are free, fair and credible at 2020 3. All citizens are empowered to hold the leaders accountable and are free from fear of their government by 2030 4. A vibrant and responsible press that informs the public of their rights and obligations and holds accountable their government by 2025 5. Zero tolerance for undemocratic / un - constitutional changes of government at 2013 6. Full implementation of AU conventions, protocols on good governance by 2025
	3.1.2 Respect for human rights, justice and rule of law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independent courts / judiciary that dispense / deliver justice without fear or favor by 2030 2. Corruption and impunity eliminated 3. Affordable and timely access to justice by all by 2030 4. Adherence to the rule of law and due process is the norm by 2040
11. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place at all levels	3.2.1 Development management institutions in place and functioning effectively and are at the service of the people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All levels of national government (local, regional/ state and national) have capacity to prioritize, design / implement development programmes by 2030 2. A competent, professional and neutral bureaucracy is in place in state institutions to deliver effective and efficient services to the citizenry by 2030
	3.2.2 Participation in all aspects of local governance and capacity to manage disasters in place	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entrenched participatory and inclusive systems in decision making processes within the context of a social contract based on long term national vision by 2030 2. Full capacity for management of risks related to natural disasters and conflicts by 2030 3. All local governments have full administrative and institutional capacities and appropriate fiscal powers by 2025 4. Local communities have a fair share of the exploitation of natural resources and are using it for the benefit of all by 2025 5. Culture, values and no local communities are respected and protected

Aspiration 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

No of Goals: 1

No of Priority Areas: 3 with Goal 1(3)

No of Targets: 8 with Goal 1(8)

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets 2063
12. Peace, Security and Stability is Preserved	4.1.1 Entrenched culture of peace	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate all conflicts emanating from ethnic, religious, cultural diversity and all forms of social exclusion/marginalization 2. National Mechanisms for prevention and resolution of conflicts in place before 2020 3. Curriculums at all levels integrate culture of peace by 2025
	4.1.2 Security and Safety for all citizens are assured	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Silence all guns by 2020 2. Reduce per capita violent crimes by 50% to improve security of citizens and create safe and peaceful spaces for families and communities 3. Capable, professional and dedicated security services in place by 2030 4. Complete civilian control of security services within democratic practices, rule of law and due processes by 2025
	4.1.3 Appropriate contribution in defending the continent including peace building is made by all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security services fully trained in peace building and keeping by 2025

Aspiration 5: Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Values and Ethic

No of Goals: 2

No of Priority Areas: 4 with Goal 1(1); Goal 2(3)

No of Targets: 19 with Goal 1(6); Goal 2 (13)

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets 2063
13. Pan Africanism is fully entrenched	5.1.1 Values and ideals of Pan Africanism realized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unity of African People and African descent is attained by 2020 2. All nations under colonial domination are free by 2025 3. An agency for Diaspora Affairs / Relations is in place by 2020 4. The Diaspora is integrated into the democratic participatory processes by 2030 5. Dual citizenship for the Diaspora 2020 6. Encyclopedia Africana completed by 2025
14. African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	5.2.1 Cultural values respected and practiced by all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 25% of the citizenry participate in the creative arts as national pastime 2. At least 75% of tertiary institutions offer Language and Literature of at least 3 local languages as programmes 3. National languages used as part of the administrative processes of the country 2025 4. Culture for work ethics and reward based on merit is entrenched 5. Traditional family values (family, community, social cohesion) are respected and entrenched
	5.2.2 Cultural institutions in place to develop capacity for the promotion of culture and micro cultural businesses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All of technical and vocational training and education institutions have programmes on the creation / generation of cultural artifacts, skills development for the preservation of cultural assets and management of micro-cultural enterprises by 2035 2. Creative arts, folklore, national languages/literatures flourish and contribute to the growth and preservation of national culture 3. Identification and preservation of national oral history is completed by 2025 4. Mechanisms In place for intergenerational cultural dialogue by 2020 5. Museum of African Art and Culture is established by 2030 6. All African cultural treasures / patrimony retrieved by 2025
	5.1.4 A citizen that is well informed of Africa's pas, present and steeped in African language and literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All high school students have at least two years exposure of a major African language other than their own by 2035 2. African history is a compulsory / core subject from the secondary to the tertiary level leading to the development of the Pan African Spirit by 2035

Aspiration 6: An Africa Whose Development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its Youth and Women

No of Goals: 2

No of Priority Areas: 3 with Goal 1(2); Goal 2(1)

No of Targets: 17 with Goal 1(8); Goal 2 (9)

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets
15. Full gender equality in all spheres of life	6.1.2. Empowered women and girls and provide equal access and opportunity in all spheres of life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2025 2. Ensure 90% of rural women have access to productive assets, including land, credit, inputs and financial services by 2030 3. 50% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are women 2030 4. At least 50% of management positions in government and private sector are held by women by 2030
	6.1.1. End all forms of violence and discrimination (social, economic and political) against women and girls and ensure full enjoyment of all their human rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce to zero all acts of violence against women and girls in all settings (private, public as well as in conflict situations) 2. End all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls by 2030 3. Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for women and girls by 2020 4. End all forms of political, social, economic, legal or administrative discrimination against women by 2020
16. Engaged and empowered Youth	6.2.1 . Empowered youth and children with access and opportunity in all spheres of life, especially education, health and employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce youth unemployment by 25% in 2020; by 50% in 2025 and by 90% in 2050 2. Youth business start ups in all business start ups is: 15% by 2020; 25% in 2030 and 35% in 2063 3. Eliminate all forms of illegal migrations of youth by 2025 4. All youth have access to educational and training opportunities, health services and recreational and cultural activities by 2030 5. At least double proportion of Youth representation in political office at all levels – local, regional and national levels by 2035 6. Full implementation of the provisions of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child by 2025 7. End all forms of violence against children by 2020 8. End all forms of exploitative child labour by 2020 9. End the phenomena of recruitment of child soldiers by 2020

Aspiration 7: An Africa as A Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner

No of Goals: 2

No of Priority Areas: 4 with Goal 1(1) and Goal 2(3)

No of Targets: 10 with Goal 1(6) and Goal 2 (4)

Goal	Priority Areas for 2063	Targets 2063
17 Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	7.1.1 Continental and international treaties, protocols and conventions that will make Africa a major partner in global economic prosperity fully adhered to	1. Full compliance with all regional/continental frameworks, protocols, treaties, that contribute to an increase in Africa's share of global output, trade and research patents
	7.1.2 Partner in global development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully implement commitments under all global partnerships and scale up global partnership for development 2. Africa's continental, regional and national science, technology and innovation centers have at least 15% of the world patents 3. Africa's share in global GDP is 15% 4. Africa's share in global trade is at least 10% 5. Africa reclaims her rightful share of the global commons (space, terrestrial, oceanic) by 2030
18. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development	7.2.1 Capital markets fully developed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National sources including capital markets contribute at least 80% of development capital 2. An integrated African capital market is in place by 2030 and funds at least 30% of Africa's development Agenda
	7.2.2 Optimal, transparent fiscal systems that lead to public sector revenue maximization is in place	1. Tax and non tax revenues at all levels of government should at cover at least 75% of current and development expenditures from 2025
	7.2.3 Aid dependency is history	1. Proportion of aid in the national development budget is zero by 2030

ANNEX 2: AGENDA 2063 RESULTS MATRIX: REGIONAL/CONTINENTAL LEVEL

Aspiration	Goal	Target 2063
A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development	1. A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well being for All	1. At least 50% of African countries are ranked in the high level category on the Human Development Index (HDI) scale 2. At least a third of the top 10 countries with best global quality of life index are African
	2. Well educated citizens and skills revolution under pinned by science, technology and innovation	1. Common admission standards and certification for all tertiary institutions by 2030
	3. Healthy and well nourished citizens	1. Common certification and practice standards for health professionals in RECs member states by 2030
	4. Modern and Livable Habitats	1. Regional Institutes for Research and Practice of Urban Management in place by 2025
	5. Transformed Economies and Jobs	1. Africa's share in global GDP is 15% 2. Africa's share of global manufacturing output is 10% 3. Africa's share of global financial services is 15% 4. Africa's share of global knowledge driven products and services is 15% 5. World class regional / continental research centers established and provide critical research outputs leading to the transformation of agriculture, manufacturing/industry and natural resources exploitation 6. Regional and continental centers of technology, innovation and competitiveness are established and generate ideas for novel businesses 7. Regional / continental poles for industrialization are defined by 2020 and fully functional by 2025
	6. Modern Agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition	1. World class regional centers of excellence for agricultural research are in place by 2030
	7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities	2. An African Climate Fund (ACF) to address the continent's climate adaptation and mitigation concerns including technology development is in place by 2025 3. Regional/ continental sustainability certification schemes established by 2020 4. Regional Power Pools established by 2020 and Integrated Continental Power Pool by 2035 (e.g. Inga Dam) 5. Binding agreements on fair, equitable and sustainable management / exploitation of trans boundary natural resources (water, parks, oceans) in place by 2020
An Integrated Continent Politically United and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism	8. United States of Africa (Federal or Confederate)	1. Legal framework for continental government developed by 2025 2. All branches of government (executive, legislature and the judiciary) under the legal framework are in place by 2055 - Pan African Parliament with full legislative powers in place by 2025 - African Court of Justice in place by..... - Regional Courts all fully operational by ... 3. Key economic and political governance institutions are in place by 2060 - African Common Market established by 2025 - Africa Monetary Union established by 2025 - African Free Trade Area established by 2017 - Africa Custom Union is established by 2019

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Common African Defense and Security Policy in place by ----- 5. Intra- African Trade is raised from 10.1% in 2012 to 60% by 2063
	9. World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. African communication infrastructure connectivity is completed by 2040 through PIDA 2. Continental High Speed Rail Freeway is completed by 2050
An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law	10. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human right, justice and the rule of law entrenched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. African Governance Charter is fully implemented by 2025 2. At least 15 Africa Nations are in the top 50 of the Global Democracy / Good Governance Index
	11. Capable Institutions and transformative leadership in place at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RECs, AUC and all AU Organs have capacity to prioritize, design, execute their mandates, including Agenda 2063, by 2017 2. A competent, professional and neutral bureaucracy is in place at regional / continental levels to deliver services to the their Clientele by 2017
A Peaceful and Secure Africa	12Peace, security and stability is preserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Africa Peace and Security Architecture is in place by 2020 2. All guns are silenced by 2020
Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Values and Ethic	13. Pan Africanism is fully entrenched	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pan Africa Cultural Institute is established by 2030 2. The Encyclopedia Africana is completed by 2025 3. Africa lingua franca is in place by 2050 4. Pan Africa Cultural Festivals (music, dance, film, couture, etc) are organized from 2030 biannually
	14. African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Africa's contribution to global output in the creative arts/fine arts (film, literature, theatre, music and dance, couture) is at least 15% 2. Regional / continental associations for film, literature, theatre, arts, couture, oral tradition are in place by 2025
An Africa Whose Development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its Youth and Women	15. Full gender equality in all spheres of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender parity in terms of access, representation and advancement is attained in all AU institutions and the RECs by 2030
An Africa as A Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner	17.Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permanent seat(s) in the UN Security Council and other multilateral / global institutions 2. Africa Speaks with one voice from 2015 3. Africa's continental, regional and national science, technology and innovation centers have at least 15% of the world patents 4. Africa's share in global trade is at least 10% 5. Africa reclaims her rightful share of the global commons (space, terrestrial, oceanic) by 2030
	18. Africa is no longer aid dependent and takes full responsibility for financing her development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An integrated African capital market is in place by 2030 and funds at least 30% of Africa's development Agenda