



African Agenda 2063

The Africa we want

Newsletter Issue No. 2: Jan - Jun 2014

"A global strategy to optimize the use of Africa's resources for the benefit of all Africans"

Africa is consulting on Agenda 2063...



...let Your Voice be Heard

Our Aspirations for The Africa we want

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
2. An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism;
3. An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
4. A peaceful and secure Africa;
5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, values and ethics;
6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its women and youth; and
7. Africa as a strong, resilient and influential global player and partner.



AGENDA 2063 Newsletter

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AGENDA 2063: THE AFRICA WE WANT

The Voices of the African People



WORD FROM THE AUC CHAIRPERSON



MARKING
THE 1ST ANNIVERSARY OF
AGENDA 2063:
24TH AU SUMMIT, MALABO:
TAKING STOCK OF THE
PROGRESS SO FAR



HAPPY BIRTHDAY AGENDA 2063

One of our African cultural values teaches us that although a child belongs to its biological parents, the child also belongs to all the Community. So everybody contributes to raising him/her in order to build a Community spirit of unity, charity and peace. These values are revitalized by our work on Agenda 2063.

Born of the AU Heads of State and Government Assembly on 26th May, 2013, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the OAU/AU, today, Agenda 2063 marks its first Anniversary.

During this initial period, the African Union Commission working with its key partners, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA), and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), has put in place a Technical Team which has been working on the Agenda, under my direct supervision and guidance.

With the collaboration of all citizens, studious consultations have been undertaken during the last few months to obtain the voices of the people taking into account the views of various stakeholders such as the Civil Society, Ministries of Economy and Planning, Diaspora, Youth, Women, Think Tanks, Private Sector, Regional Economic Communities (RECS) and other institutions. Website consultations have also been taking place through the Agenda 2063 Website giving African public a wider opportunity to make contributions.

All these consultations were done in the spirit of working and deciding together, as Africans, on how best to build the Agenda 2063 as an African people-driven Agenda.

Today, as we mark the First Anniversary of the Agenda 2063, it is with great pleasure that I present, on behalf of my collaborating partners, the first year progress report on its achievement. It presents the aspirations collected from all segments of African society on the Africa they want in 2063.

Just like our founders did in Addis Ababa in 1963 when they committed to liberate our continent from colonialism, the Malabo 2014 Summit, will confirm our leaders' determination to take the Agenda 2063 to new heights through endorsing the seven African aspirations that cover prosperity, unity, governance, peace and security, culture, women and youth, as well as partnerships.

I would like to seize this opportunity to express my gratitude to all those who have contributed to this important initiative in one way or another; and urge them to keep on supporting and owning the process.

TOGETHER, in nourishing Agenda 2063, let us rise for Africa. It is our role to make it happen.



"Agenda 2063, a Year Later"

As we mark the first anniversary since the journey to our Africa in 2063 commenced, we would like, in this Edition, to update our readers on how we have gone so far.

Our journey has been very eventful, rewarding and exciting, giving us hope that we are on the right track as we continue marching towards our destination.

The Agenda 2063 process has attracted interest from a spectrum of Africans on the continent and in the diaspora; various institutions both governmental and non-governmental, as well as partners who have indicated willingness to be associated with it.

Our political leadership has been supportive and enthusiastic in making sure that the dream of our Africa in 2063 is realized. The Bahir Dar Retreat of the Executive Council that was devoted to deliberate on the Agenda 2063, has spoken volumes on the interest that the AU policy organs have in this noble initiative.

The Agenda, as we know it represents, among others, the continuation of the Pan African drive and African renaissance for self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity. It has helped

reinvigorated peoples thinking through their aspirations of their Africa in 50 years. The aspirations have deeply rekindled both hope for a better life and the desire to make it happen. They have galvanized the drive to think big, creatively and make it happen differently. And to recall the late South African President, Nelson Mandela, "It always seems impossible until it's done." It is indeed this belief that is keeping the flame burning, which is inspiring and uniting us all towards our Africa we want in 2063.

As Africa has concluded its yearlong Golden Jubilee celebrations in May 2014, it cemented the belief and understanding that past and current achievements provide the foundation for a concerted and broad based effort to assert itself with a comprehensive program to meet the people's aspirations stated in the First Edition of this Newsletter.

This Issue, therefore, provides our esteemed readers with progress report on the development of the Agenda 2063. It also contains interviews with selected African prominent persons, and includes articles and contributions from African citizens and other initiatives. Further, the Newsletter showcases Ghana's initiative to take the Agenda 2063 process forward. This is with a view to inspire more Member States to follow suit as we complete the formulation phase. Finally, it presents the next steps on our journey to 2063.

Let me conclude by conveying our sincere appreciation to all those

who have made the first year a success. They have been making contributions not just to this Newsletter since its inception, but to the development of the Agenda 2063 in many ways. It is our hope that they will continue to support the process in the march towards Africa in 2063.

*Following the
Collection of
Peoples' Aspirations,
THE 2014 AU
SUMMIT
IN MALABO
To Review the
Process and Give
Further Guidance on
The Way Forward on
AGENDA 2063*

AGENDA 2063: PROGRESS REPORT AS OF JUNE 2014

"Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want"

Since the idea of Agenda 2063 was born a year ago, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the OAU, extensive preparations were undertaken to define its structure and substance. Under the title "Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want," Agenda 2063 is now ready for consideration by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union meeting in Malabo, 22-27 June 2014.

A People Driven Preparatory Process Guided by the AU Vision

Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for Africa's inclusive growth, sustainable development and structural transformation that operationalizes the AU Vision: "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena."

It came out of a people-driven process - a consultative process of various stakeholders- the Youth, Women, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations', the Diaspora, African Think Tanks and Research Institutions, Government Development Specialists and Planners and the Media. In addition, Agenda 2063 benefitted from continent wide sectoral ministerial meetings, member states feedback on the Draft Framework Document, consultations with Regional Economic Communities and AU Organs. It was also informed by online-based interactions with the general public worldwide. These consultations were backed by review of national plans, regional and continental frameworks and technical analysis and studies.

Agenda 2063 preparations were carried out by the African Union Commission (AUC) with the support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank (AfDB),

Learning from the past and building on Africa's success stories:

Agenda 2063 takes account of past achievements and challenges to:

- Galvanize and unite in action all Africans and in the

Diaspora around the common vision of a prosperous and peaceful Africa driven by its citizens and taking its rightful place in the world;

- Build on and accelerate implementation of continental frameworks including, most notably, the Lagos Plan of Action, Abuja Treaty, New Partnership for African Development -NEPAD, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme- CAADP, the plan of action for Accelerated Industrial Development in Africa-AIDA, the Minimum Integration Programme- MIR, 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.
- Harness continental endowments embodied in its people, history, cultures and natural resources to eradicate poverty and ensure a high standard of living, social and environmental wellbeing in a peaceful Africa governed by capable developmental states; and
- Provide internal coherence and coordination to continental, regional and national frameworks and plans adopted by the AU, RECs and Members states plans and strategies.

African Aspirations: the Building Blocks of Agenda 2063:

Seven African Aspirations emerged from these consultations, see box below. These Aspirations show convergence with the AU Vision as well as the eight priorities of the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration. They collectively demonstrate continuity of desires between the Founders' and the present generation of Africans despite dramatic changes in context.

Each Aspiration has to be unpacked and translated into a set of goals, targets and strategies. For example, unpacking of Aspiration I, "A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development" includes such goals as:

The Seven African Aspirations:

- *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.*

- A high standard of living and quality of life and well-being to all;
- Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation for a knowledge society;
- Healthy and well-nourished citizens with long life spans;
- Modern cities and human settlements, where 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 to achieve a food secure Africa by 2025 and an Africa that can feed the rest of the world;
- Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities including the attainment of a water secure Africa and ensuring all Africans access to affordable and clean energy.

Translating Aspirations into Goals, Targets and Strategies: Making it Happen

In translating the above African Aspirations into goals, targets and strategies and working out Agenda 2063 implementation framework, the AUC has:

- a. Continued to work with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations

Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) through the Agenda 2063 Technical Committee. This work covered

- Detailed reviews of the framework document and drafting of the Agenda 2063;
 - Review of national plans, regional and continental frameworks;
 - Situational analysis – political, social, economic, demographic and natural resource dynamics,
 - Analysis of megatrends that are likely to impact Africa's growth trajectory and a review of scenarios on Africa
 - Technical studies on Africa's blue economy, capacity development, economic transformation and resource mobilization
- b. Undertook consultations with Regional Economic Communities and AU Organs with a view to soliciting their inputs on the draft Agenda 2063 document and strengthening mutual ownership as well as clarifying roles and responsibilities in both the preparation and implementation of Agenda 2063.
 - c. Made presentations at Sector/Ministerial meetings that included Agenda 2063 on their program: Tourism, Science and Technology, Finance and Development, Labour and employment, Agriculture, Transport, Social Affairs, Trade Union, Association of African Public Services Commissions, Creative Arts group, among others.
 - d. Received inputs from Member States on the draft Framework document, which have been fully incorporated into the draft Agenda 2063 document.

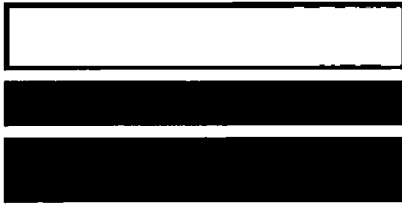
Way Forward

Agenda 2063 is a living document. Improvements will be made to it to ensure it responds to the changing needs and realities at the continental and global levels.

In the immediate term, following adoption of Agenda 2063 Declaration by the 23rd Summit of the AU, the Commission working with its partners, the NEPAD Coordination Agency, African Development Bank (AfDB) and UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) will embark upon, starting July 2014, the development of the first ten-year perspective plan out of fifty-year horizon; and secondly, a detailed implementation and monitoring and evaluation framework together with building the capacity of the AU Commission in moving the process forward.

MEMBER STATES INITIATIVES

REPUBLIC OF GAMBIA



Gambia: Minister Urges Right Investment Choices for AU Agenda 2063 Attainment

*By Amadou Jallow, 4 June 2014
The Daily Observer (Banjul)*

The Gambia's Basic and Secondary Education minister has challenged African governments to opt for the right investment choices to guaranteeing the acquisition of self-employable and entrepreneurial skills if the African Union Agenda 2063 is to be met. She also underscored that youth and entrepreneurship as tools for emancipation and liberation, represent hope for the African continent for the next 50 years. Fatou Lamin Faye was speaking Friday at a local hotel in Kololi while presiding over the closing of the two-day high-level women's conference as part of activities marking Gambia's celebration of the 2014 International Women's Day.

The Education minister pointed out that the challenges in the empowerment of women and youth for the next 50 years, by all accounts, require well-thought policies that are supported by a credible and result-based strategic planning process. Such a planning process, she added, will be grossly incomplete without the availability of necessary data that will help inform policies and programmes. "Pan Africanism and African Renaissance as a package deal that empowers women and youth must germinate and flourish within an environment of peace and security," she argued.

Faye emphasised the need for Africans to heavily promote the development and implementation of critical programmes that will bring to light the continent's self-reliance and an enterprising population. She noted that gender equality will be a critical dimension for the continent's development. Mainstreaming gender into existing policies and programmes, she added, could be the building blocks for equalising the gaps that exist in gender participation in all facets of development. "As Africans, we must reassess ourselves and



H.E. Yaya Jamey, President of The Gambia

strategically link and act in a manner that will enable us to chart a way forward," she stressed.

The Basic and Secondary Education added: "Africa must Endeavour to rid herself of the wars and conflicts and substitute them with peace building and tolerance as the cornerstone to advance the cause of development. In addition, the right-based approach to development lends herself to genuine participation particularly among women and youth who may be very vulnerable in any society where there are no legislative measures for promoting human and people's rights."

She expressed confidence that the conference when replicated across the African continent with pertinent debates and insights will generate new thinking and ideas that can match with the people's common resolve and identity. "It is my hope that the conclusions and recommendations that will emanate from here will serve as an important catalyst in shaping our destiny as Africans and women as enablers of continental development," she said.

Minister Faye also used the opportunity to commend President Jammeh and First Lady Jammeh for the huge support they provided to the conference.

MEMBER STATES INITIATIVES



*H.E. John Dramani Mahama,
President of Ghana*



Over forty civil society organizations yesterday met in Accra to consider a draft Africa Union (A U) agenda that would involve the people in Africa's development for the next fifty years. The forum was participated by youth groups, political parties, traditional and religious leaders. It forms part of ongoing stake holder consultations by the people of Africa.

It was organized by the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) with the support of the Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and regional integration (MFARI). The consultative program (held in all parts of Africa) is meant to involve the people of Africa in development agenda known as Agenda 2063.

Mr. Kwesi Quartey Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration who chaired the function commended the founding fathers of the AU, formerly Organization of African Unity and said that in spite of some achievements chalked by the AU the continental body needs to do more.

He praised Dr Kwame Nkrumah and other African leaders for their pioneering roles in setting up the OAU in 1963. He said Ghana under Nkrumah went further to assist some nations like Guinea financially when they were rendered poor by their colonial masters France. He said Ghana also

REPUBLIC OF GHANA



Consultative Meeting on AU AGENDA 2063 Held In Accra

By Alhaji Alhasan Abdulai

inspired other nations of Africa to fight for independence.

Alhaji Haruna Attah High Commissioner designate who spoke on behalf of NCCE said Africa union must be a union of the people not a club of heads of states. He urged the ordinary people to take part in the decision making process.

Alhaji Haruna Attah expressed dissatisfaction over the existence of unfriendly borders where travelers within Africa are subjected to unfriendly behavior by border guards.

He called for the involvement of the civil society including women groups to work for the development of the continent adding that the people must engage parliament to enrich debate in development agenda in Africa.

He called on the media to play their part in promoting peace through good and truthful reportage and advised the media to desist from causing conflicts through bad reportage as happened in Ruanda where war and destruction occurred through a hate statement made in a radio program.

Professor Lehlohonolo Associate Director of Center for Regional Integration in Africa- CRIA who facilitated the program took the participants through the agenda 2063. At the end of the program the participants pledged to take part in the year long 50th year anniversary of AU by debating a range of issues from regional integration to peace and security, the African identity, economic transformation, Africa's search for prosperity and self-reliance; to questions of governance, social inclusion, gender equality and Africa's place in the world.

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AGENDA 2063

IN THE THEME OF THE SUMMIT



H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace

2014 AU Year of Agriculture and Food Security under the theme: "Transforming Africa's Agriculture: Harnessing Opportunities for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development", falls perfectly at a juncture of significance. The OAU/AU has just concluded a year-long commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the OAU/AU on the theme: Pan Africanism and African Renaissance.

At the same time, the AU is charting out Africa Agenda 2063 on, "A Shared Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development", looking back at where we have come from, considering where we are and looking at the Africa We Want and what we can contribute individually and collectively to the edifice.

"Capitalising on Africa's unparalleled natural endowments to boost agriculture to in turn foster socio-economic development"

Her Excellency Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, in her second and last term in this portfolio was elected in 2008 and re-elected in 2012 to lead the African Union's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture that coordinates with other Pan African Institutions including RECs and NPCA in support of AU Member States' interventions to ensure a food and nutrition secure and poverty free Africa. In her current position, she covers food and nutrition security and sustainable development spanning multiple areas of crop agriculture, livestock, fisheries, water, land, forestry, environment, climate change, metrology and climate services as well as disaster risk reduction. Before assuming this continental position, she held senior positions in the Government of the Republic of Uganda. She is a holder of a Bachelors' Degree in Agriculture from Makerere University Kampala and a Masters' Degree in Agricultural Economics from Manchester University, UK.

This is also the time we are marking the 10th Anniversary of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development programme (CAADP) the over-arching framework for African agricultural transformation, a rallying point of stakeholders and partners to harmonise policies and strengthen institutions to work synergistically for the desired results and impacts.

As AU Heads of State and Government convene in Malabo at the end of this month, we will be looking to them for strategic guidance and direction on capitalising on Africa's unparalleled natural endowments (ingenious people, vast water resources, fertile soil, favourable weather and emerging megatrends (population growth, youth budge, urbanisation) to boost agriculture to in turn foster socio-economic development. This is a subject that has exercised the minds of multiple stakeholders that the Commission and specifically the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture that I head, has been consulting on across the continent, from farmers' organisations to agribusiness private sector operators, from civil society to advocacy NGOs, from youth to women groups, academia and media, among others. In sum, they all aspire for a food and nutrition secure Africa, a dignified Africa, united, strong and prosperous. Their aspiration is coupled with determination to do business differently to turn agriculture into a business, to end hunger by 2020 and to banish poverty. A public – private partnership is highly recommended to take us thus far. Africa Agriculture Science Agenda stands out as critical and so does value chain development to link agriculture to industrialisation and building resilience to natural and market shocks and risks. This is the most sure way to provide the much-needed jobs for the youth.

Tumusiime Rhoda Peace

Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture

INTERVIEW

DR. CARLOS LOPES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA), ON AGENDA 2063



Dr. Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, UNECA

depuis septembre 2012. Il a parcouru presque tous les pays africains.

Dr Lopes, optimiste sur l'avenir de l'Afrique, s'est prêté aux questions sur l'Agenda 2063, où il aborde des sujets tels que la jeunesse et le panafricanisme, le rôle de la CEA dans l'Agenda 2063 et les conditions de son succès, la migration, l'industrialisation, l'emploi et l'intégration ainsi que la révolution des compétences sur le continent.

Question 1: Excellency, you are one of the topmost important people on the continent along with Dr. Donald Kaberuka (AfDB) and Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma (AUC). Where do you come from? Can you tell us about yourself and about how far you have come before occupying this important position on the continent?

When I was very young, in fact I was just 13, the war was raging in Guinea-Bissau, my home country, and particularly in my region. It was a very difficult moment. That is when I started to understand that something really quite exceptional was happening, and then my father was put in jail by the colonial regime in Guinea-Bissau. The Portuguese put him in jail and I was struggling to understand. It was a very young age for me to capture the essence of the problem but I could understand that there was some

Originaire de la Guinée-Bissau, marqué par une enfance très studieuse mais mouvementée par le colonialisme et la politique, Dr Carlos Lopes a été façonné par Mario de Andrade et Amílcar Cabral, d'où sa passion pour l'Afrique et le désir de participer au bien-être de son continent.

Il a bénéficié d'une bourse scolaire à l'étranger, notamment en Suisse, et dès son retour il a participé activement aux activités de son pays. Il est auteur de plusieurs ouvrages.

Il a débuté sa carrière professionnelle aux Nations Unies en 1988, au PNUD plus précisément, où il a fait son bout de chemin avant d'atteindre ce haut poste de Secrétaire exécutif de la Commission économique pour l'Afrique (CEA), qu'il occupe

issue of justice and unfairness and my father was trying to correct it. It was very inspiring for me. When finally, a few years later, we got independence, it was obviously a very jubilant moment and my father was part of the people who were being commemorated and celebrated, and I felt very proud.

I was still quite young and I wanted to make my own contribution.

I was very interested in reading and making my contribution through studying because I thought that was the way I could contribute, and I ended up in the hands of someone very exceptional: his name is Mario De Andrade, no other than the founder of the MPLA in Angola, who happened to be in Guinea-Bissau, because at that time he was a dissident of the regime in Luanda, and he landed in Guinea-Bissau. He was one of the most important intellectuals of the Lusophone group of countries. He had been involved in many important events including organizing the Pan African Congresses. He knew Nkrumah, Padmore, and he knew all these personalities very well, who were part of the history of Pan Africanism. He was the Private Secretary of Alioune Diop, who was known for being the Founder of "Présence Africaine", a very important newspaper that was giving a voice to Africans in the Diaspora and organized the three (3) first literary



congresses of African and Negro literature as it was called at that time.

So I was for a while some sort of son for Mario De Andrade, the one who was organizing his books and making sure that he had the support he

needed. Eventually, he got me a fellowship to study abroad and I came back to Guinea-Bissau with a very strong passionate Pan African commitment. I did for my country as much as I could, until the coups in Guinea-Bissau started. I felt extremely alienated by what was going on and it wasn't really easy for me to accept. My father in the meantime had died; probably he would have given me some guidance on the contradictions that were surfacing. So I decided to write about the situation in my country.

I wrote my first book at a time when not so many Bissau-Guineans were writing. I began my journey as a specialist of Amilcar Cabral, the foremost nationalist leader in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, publishing a lot about his thoughts and, for that reason, I earned respect in my country.

After that, I decided to go and join the Africa Bureau of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and continued my discovery of Africa. That was very important for me because it allowed me to travel across the continent. Today I know almost all the countries in Africa. There is only a very small number I have not been to yet. But it was not just knowing "en passant". I was trying to understand the socioeconomic reality: that was what I learnt from Cabral. That was what made me what I am today: someone who wants to contribute to the progress of the continent with a very strong passion and commitment.

Question 2: Connecting the dots between your personal story, the youth and Pan Africanism. How do you link those?

You see, I deliberately mentioned my personal journey, starting when I was very young. I was 13

when it started. When I started working for Mario De Andrade, I was 17. So, looking at the young people today, I can understand their restlessness, their wish to contribute immediately, not later, and I think this is born out of their own condition.

Our condition was very different; it was very much influenced by politics- you can call it that way. It was about independence, assertiveness after independence, fighting neocolonialism, as we used to call it. So it was a very different moment from what the youth faces today.

There is no more concern about independence; apartheid is over, the last frontier. But we still have problems of economic independence. Africans still have problems of assertiveness, but different. And I can feel that the youth of today have something that we didn't have. They have incredible access to information, they can communicate easily. During my time there were no phones, let alone the telex, the fax, and the cell phone. All these came during later years for me, not when I was going through this learning curve.

So I think that the youth today have a very important role to play and they want to play it now. They don't want to play it in the future. And I think that they are absolutely right because if you want to shape the Africa that we want in 49 years, it has to start now. So they are the ones that are going to shape it more than my generation.

Question 3: What specific role is the UNECA playing in conceiving this Agenda 2063?

Every time we participate in these intergenerational dialogues - and we have organized a few in this Institution - I find very interesting the kinds of aspirations that the youth has for Africa. I am very struck by the fact that one of the most important is the African passport, which embodies integration.

Now if you look back on the significance of talking about an African passport, you can of course translate it into economics, into inter African trade, into the Yamoussoukro dream for the airlines to fly more easily across the continent, you can relate it to the Program of Infrastructure Development of Africa (PIDA); in 16 continent-wide impactful projects. You can go technical about it, but you can also go very much philosophical about it.

What they are talking is about Pan Africanism. Its face in the future has to be that. It took a long time for us to even start the discussion on those terms. So, our role is not to let this aspirational debate remain philosophical, as I put it, remain

disconnected from the technical. We have to do the work, as a body like ECA that will allow for the technicalities to be also inserted in the Agenda 2063 process. We should do it in relation to the philosophical aspirations.

Questions 4: Regarding the African passport, taking the example of Rwanda which has opened its door to the entire continent, so that if you travel there, once you are a holder of an African passport you can get the visa on arrival. It shows the freedom of movement. In term of economic statistics, has the ECA been doing the work to show the other African countries the benefits that there is in regional integration?

We publish every year a report on the status of the regional integration in the continent and starting next year, together with AUC, we will be publishing the Regional Integration Index. As I said, this is the technical part. You mentioned Rwanda with visa free on arrival for Africans; you can add Mauritius and Seychelles. And what they have proven is, basically, that it is possible for you to go that extra mile, without invoking the issues of security, without invoking the issue that you are going to be invaded economically by a mobility that is out of control, etc..., because what we need is determination, political determination that will allow these things to happen for the good of everybody. Mobility has always been part of human kind. Actually, there is nothing that has happened in this universe that has happened without mobility. In fact, if we take it from that corner, Africa itself traveled the world so that everybody else is a descendant of Africans.

Precisely because mobility has these characteristics, it has been possible to trace economic gain from mobility. And it is very strange that all of a sudden, mobility is being criminalized in some countries. Inside Africa, we are also making a big farce out of mobility. How can you understand that some countries in Africa expel other Africans in the name of security, sometimes economic issues. This is absurd! I think it runs counter everything we have been arguing in terms of Pan African integration. We need to do the technical job to prove it and we are doing it.

Questions 5: The challenges of migration, most victims of migration, those who are dying in Lampedusa, looking for greener pastures. The Chairperson of the African Union Commission said recently as we export raw material, so do we export jobs.

What sort of strategies can the ECA, together with the AfDB and the AU, put in place to make the continent attractive for young people themselves who want to stay here?

Let me just take the example of Lampedusa, an Italian Island that is closer to Africa than it is to mainland Italy. Why Lampedusa?

Because if you look into the profile of most of the refugees going to Lampedusa, they come from Somalia and Eritrea, they go through Libya, and some also come from Tunisia, and if you go deeper in the history of all these four countries I just mentioned: Eritrea, Somalia, Libya and Tunisia, had connections with Italy in the past. Italy has benefited a great deal from the wealth of these areas of Africa. So I think that sometimes there is a sense of history that is missing somewhere.

Italians have been present in large numbers in Uruguay, Argentina, and parts of Brazil. The French have been all over Africa, and all over the world. The British, all the way to New Zealand and Australia. During these massive migrations, there was no protesters about the benefits of the migrations in these countries. The ones who were suffering at that time are the inhabitants of the countries of origin of the current migration waves. I think, we need to have a sense of history and proportion in the way we are handling migration.

Most of the European countries are aging. Their population is becoming older and actually they need the young blood that the Africans represent. They will come to realize that. At the political level they have already realized that. At the technical level, if you go and read OECD or the European Union Commission (EUC) analysis about demography, it is clearly stated.

Our role is to transform structurally African economies, which means natural resources have to be transformed locally as much as possible, not completely (it is impossible because the value chains today are very complex and are not found in one place), but a lot of value addition can be done in Africa.

That is tantamount to not exporting jobs; it is creating them in our own countries. Secondly, we need to industrialise, because industrialisation is important to substitute imports but it is also important to create jobs. It is the most labour intensive sector, and we somehow skipped it. Every other region of the world has gone from agricultural growth to industrialisation, then services.

Services are becoming even more sophisticated through the value addition brought by intellectual

property. Skipping industrialisation means not creating enough jobs. There is now a good understanding that industrialisation is the way to go.

Industrial policies in the past, in the 70's to be precise, were not always successful in Africa. Some people were left with a bad taste of that experience. It is essential to learn from it and move into a different type of industrialisation. Today's industrialisation is completely inserted in global value chains very different from the past. So, what is needed is to understand them better and make the rules work for Africa. Everybody adjusts to the reality and try to take advantage of opportunities. I call it smart protectionism. You cannot practise any more raw protectionism. You have to be smart, you have to be sophisticated, and that is what Africans have to learn.

One thing is to be aware of it, another thing is to possess the technical skills to do it. That's what ECA and others have to facilitate.

Question 6: How different will Agenda 2063 be, compared to the existing and past projects?

First, people tend to say, sometimes dismissively that there were all these plans, as if the principles of these plans were not implemented at all. In fact, Africa implemented them, but we didn't do it as much as it should. For instance, the key element that is missing each time all the big plans are made is Regional Integration. In other levels of detail, Africa has been doing rather well but we stumbled on regional integration. It is crucial, and a lot of things depend on regional integration. Such as creating a single market that can take us leagues ahead from where we are now. The realization of why Africa stumbles is key to changing course in preparation for Agenda 2063. This time, Africa cannot stumble with the risk of missing its last opportunity. I am not being a fatalist in the sense that Africa is going to disappear or anything like that. On the contrary, with about two billion soon, definitely Africans will even be more numerous.

But last opportunity because countries will become so large in terms of population that they will not care as much about integration. The fact that they will not care because of their sizes doesn't mean that they will not be doing well. Even if Africans do not achieve regional integration, it will continue to grow, but it will not be the same growth that we have right now, and certainly it will not be such growth as we should aim for, which is above 7%. Higher rates of growth are

essential to reduce poverty, but not sufficient. In the agricultural sector, Africa can have very large numbers of people but with an output that will be less than 10% of its wealth. Less than 10% with a large workforce means living in poor conditions. This is not what we want. The model should not be an elite benefiting from most of the commodities, and then the rest of the population without hope, jobs, and transformation, allowing these jobs to be created.

Question 7: Skill revolution in the continent. What are the other key things that need to be done for Africa to become an integrated, prosperous and peaceful continent, even before 2063?

Let's first see where we are. 40% of the African population has at least a secondary degree diploma. That means we are talking about 400 million people. Are all these people employed? No. A lot of them are not employed. Over the last 10 years, we have been growing economically at a rate of 5%. However it seems the more educated you are, the fewer chances you have to find a job, except for highly qualified manpower. Why is that? Because Africa is not creating modern jobs. People are moving out of agriculture straight into informal business. The typical small business around the corner that doesn't pay any taxes but maintains a precarious life. It is not decent jobs. It is survival. That is how most people find themselves in the cities.

Moving from unproductive agriculture into urban areas where most of the people are living in slums. Is this what we want? No.

Can this problem be resolved through training? Well, that is part of the solution but it is not the whole solution. What I keep saying is that for the low-end value chain, to produce textiles, to work in the garment industry or to manufacture shoes etc... we already have the skills that are needed. If we compare Africa with Bangladesh, or with Pakistan, the education level is actually better than theirs, and yet Pakistan is the 2nd largest textile exporter in the world, Bangladesh is the number one destination of Chinese investment for light manufacturing. The conditions to attract this type of businesses already exist. That is level one.

But of course, it is not sufficient. To enhance the youth opportunities from precarious jobs, or non decent job levels to a full inclusive status, it is going to require more. More sophistication, more education and training in science. If we look at

African universities, most of their graduates are on social science experts, which is not bad per se, it is my own upbringing, but not the necessary focus. One needs science to be able to master the transformation of the continent and that is where the deficit starts to appear. And for that, one needs a skill revolution.

The third element is that if you want to go into more sophisticated industrialisation, not the basic one I was describing, if one is to produce cars with some of the parts, some of the components, actually not only elaborated in Africa but with licences registered from Africa, there is a need for more. Brazil may produce Ford, Fiat and Mazda. However the patent registration system shows these firms are actually using Brazilian innovations. They are improving on the products. They are actually making contributions to the chain. If Mazda wants a more sophisticated car they count on Brazilian innovation.

If Africa wants to go the innovation route, it needs to have two types of skills. The first, engineers, who are going to be in labs and who are going to elaborate sophisticated products. The second, specialist workers who know well about one specific process and can keep improving on it. That is how the Japanese developed their industry. They didn't become very inventive all of a sudden; they are inventive because they have workers that are perfecting one specific part of the task. In order to achieve this goal, we need very extensive vocational training programmes.

A country like Switzerland that ranks high in innovation in Europe has the majority of its youth in vocational schools, not at universities at all. Africa is missing on this score. The three elements above constitute a real revolution in the educational system, taking into account the real needs of transformation. We can add to the mix the fact that now, with the digitalization of knowledge, you can have E-learning, and you can have more modern ways of addressing the deficit Africa is facing.

Question 8: Recently the Chairperson of the AUC quoted: "Africa produces 20,000 engineers and China about 700,000 per year". What are your thoughts on that?

Unfortunately in Africa, we will have difficulties comparing with China, because in terms of education the investments the Chinese have made are colossal and Africa's are pale in comparison, in any category not just the engineers.

Let's say on Research and Development, the top country in R&D as a percentage of GDP in Africa is South Africa. It has 1%, and others are less. A long way to go. Many European countries will be in the range of 5 to 6% GDP completely devoted to R&D.

I often mention that the Chinese have 5 universities in the top 100 in the world. A country of 1 billion and 200 million people only has 5 universities that make it to the 100 top in the world. In Africa, how many do we have? We have one: the University of Cape Town. The rankings are done by the Chinese, so they are credible as they appreciate Chinese performance so harshly.

Regional intergration debates should create hubs. Africa needs centres of excellence that cater for regional areas. We will then be in a situation where we can afford 5 hubs, 5 big universities for the continent that are responsible for most of the R&D and have a pull factor over the rest.

In order to make it happen, Africa needs to overcome some of the political jealousies, some of the nationalistic pride that works against Pan African ideals. There is a need to change our mindset. If the mindset is open, it will be possible not only to have top universities but also gear the universities towards a transformation agenda. Science and engineering will top the list.

Agenda 2063 should be about changing things that didn't go right in the first 50 years, isn't it? So that's why now Africa needs to be bold enough to identify what is required for effective transformation.

Interview realized on Monday, 21st July, 2014, at ECA HQ, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

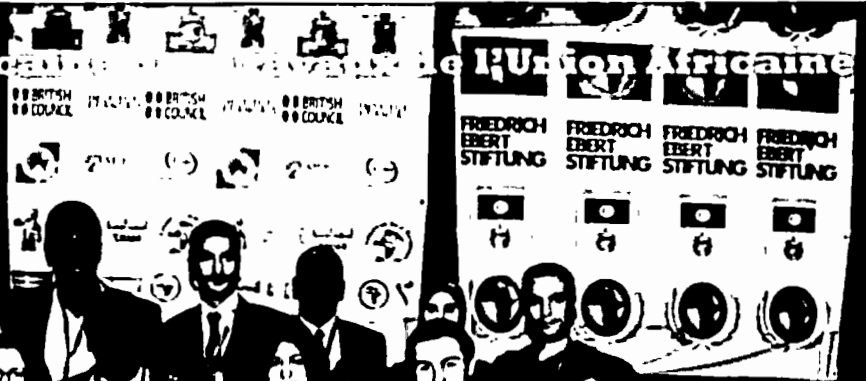
By:

- *Mr. Mersie Ejigu (Coordinator, Agenda 2063 Technical Team Member)*
- *Mrs. Christiane Yanrou-Matondo (Organiser, Principal Communication Officer, Bureau of the AUC-CP)*
- *Mr. Jacob Eden (Interviewer, Spokesperson of the CP of the AU)*
- *Ms. Anne-Sophie Basse (Co-Organiser, Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary - UNECA)*
- *Revised by Mrs Roselys Vencatachellum and Mr. Akeh Emmanuel*
- *With the technical collaboration of Mr. Gabriel and Mr. Johnny of AUC- DCI.*

PHOTO ALBUM / PAST EVENTS

CONSULTATIONS WITH RECS AND OTHER MEETINGS ON AGENDA 2063

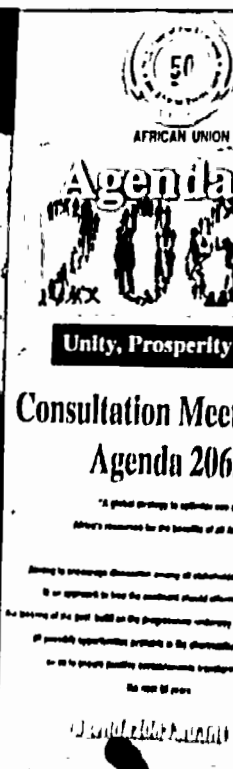
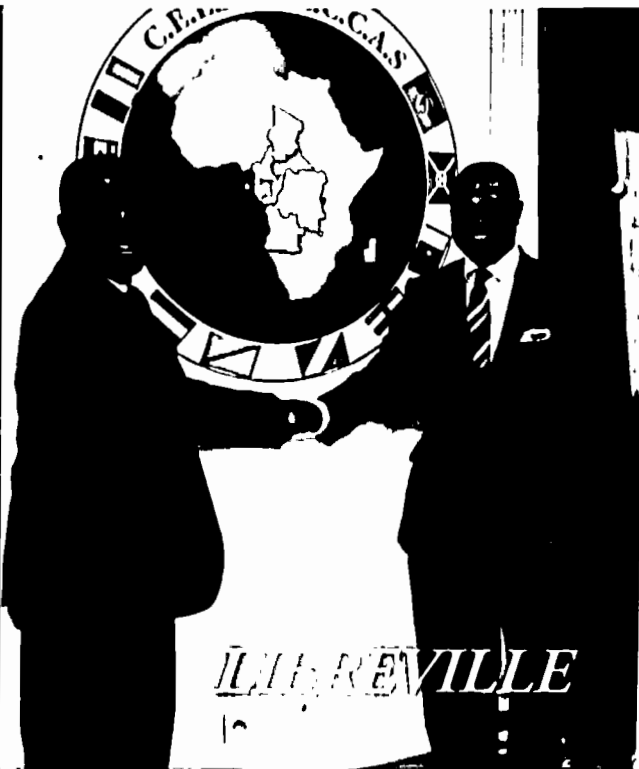
Simulation Panafrican
TUNIS



GABORONE

AFRICAN UNION @
gaborone2014
Special release of the African Union at the
African Youth Games - Gaborone 2014

**AFRICAN YOUTHS
UNITED
THROUGH SPORT
IN GABORONE**



CEEAC

COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DES ÉTATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE
COMUNIDAD ECONOMICA DE LOS ESTADOS DEL AFRICA CENTRAL



ECCAS

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES
COMUNIDAD ECONOMICA DE LOS ESTADOS DEL AFRICA CENTRAL

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

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LIBREVILLE



Agenda 2063

Unity, Prosperity & Peace

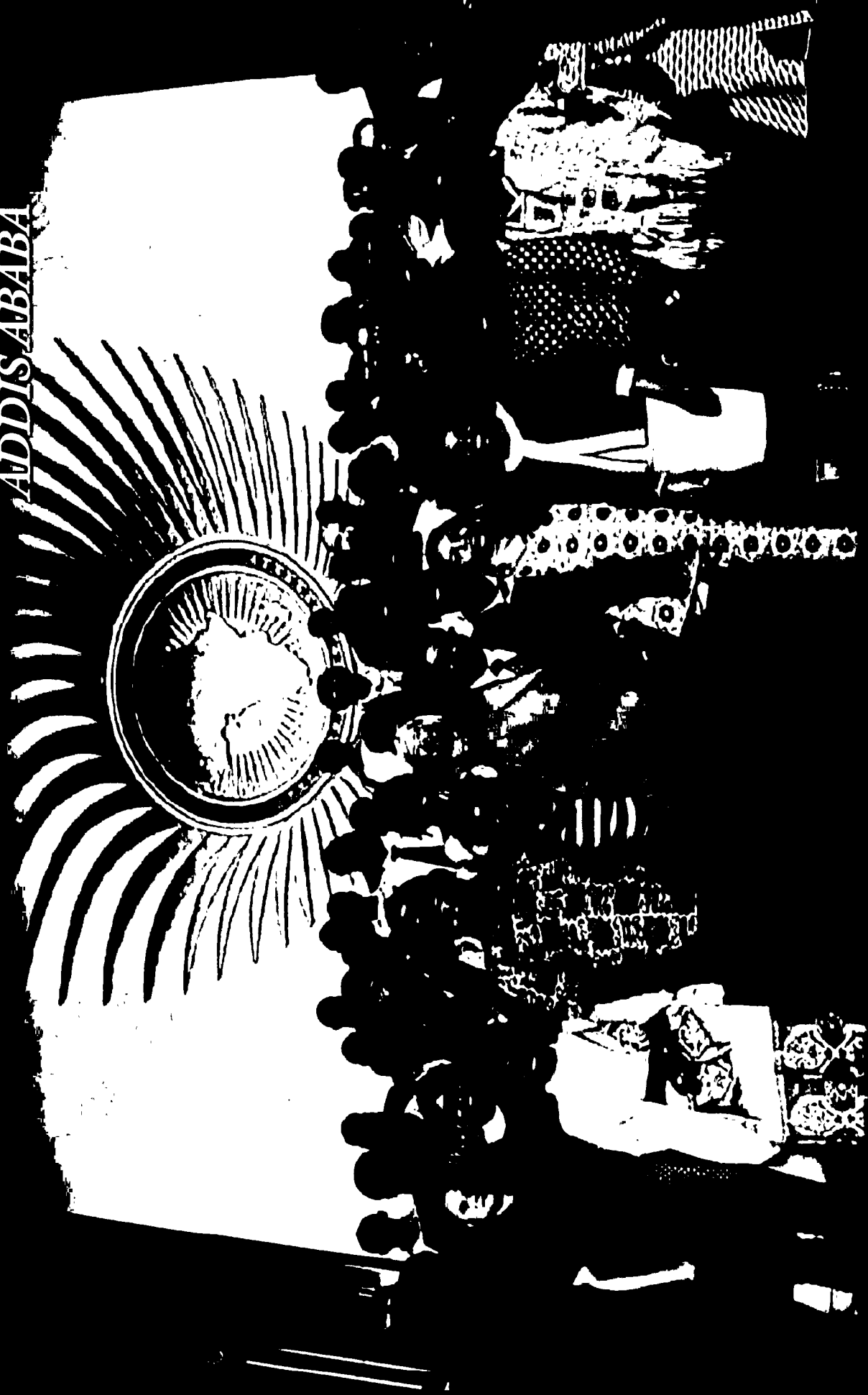
Consultation Meeting
Agenda 2063

19 June 2013 - 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Agenda 2063 is a long-term vision for Africa's future. It is a blueprint for the continent's development and growth. It is a vision that is shared by all Africans and that is the basis for the continent's future. It is a vision that is shared by all Africans and that is the basis for the continent's future.

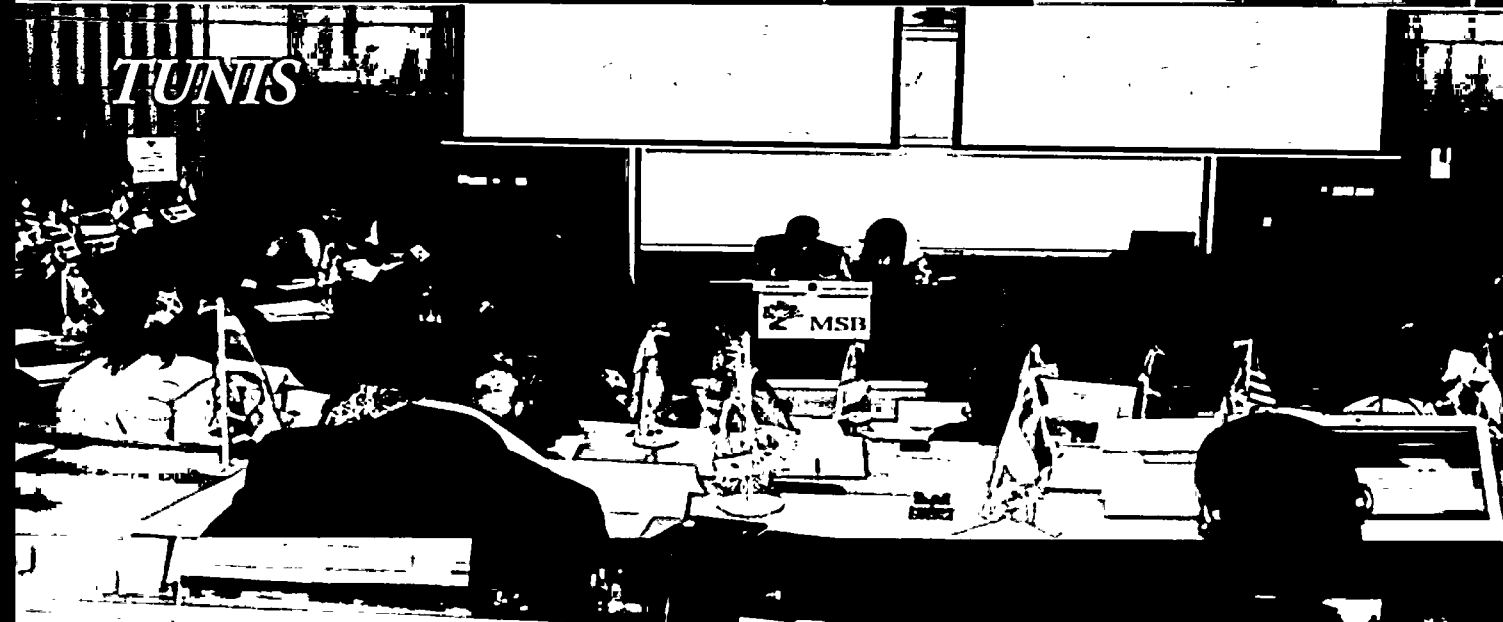
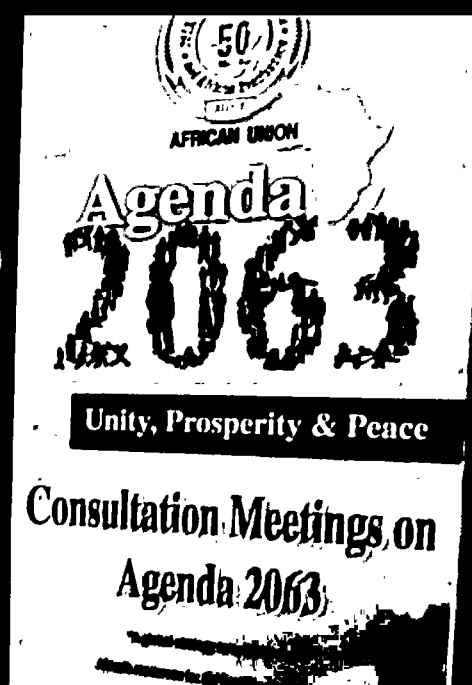
Agenda 2063

ADDIS ABABA





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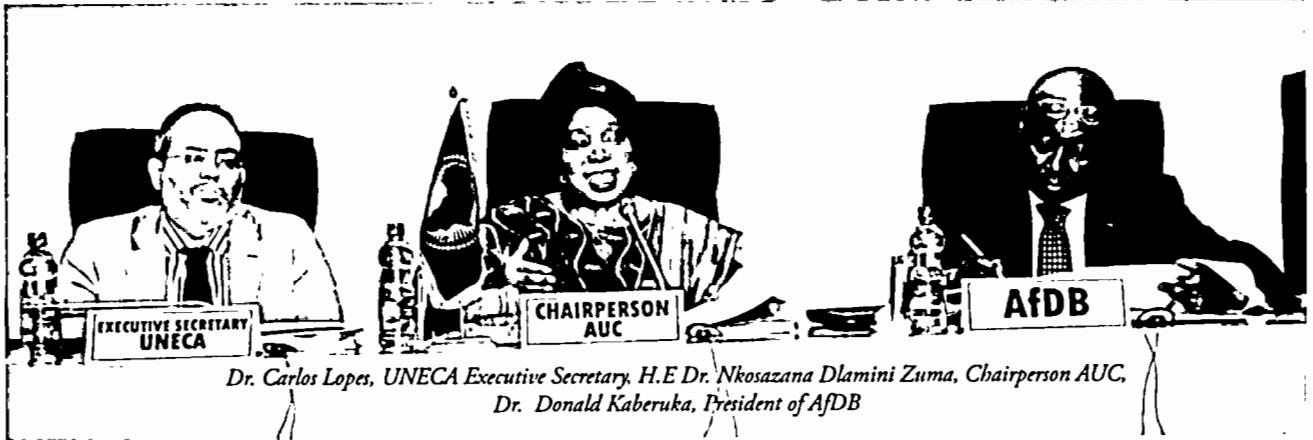


SEYSELLES

AGENDA 2063 EVENTS

LEADERSHIP

COORDINATION MEETING OF AU-RECS-AfDB-UNECA



Dr. Carlos Lopes, UNECA Executive Secretary. H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson AUC, Dr. Donald Kaberuka, President of AfDB



*H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma
Chairperson AUC*

Addis Ababa, 04 June 2014 - The leadership of the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) are currently meeting today 4th June 2014 at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to update on issues of crucial importance with regard to the development agenda of the continent.

Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Dr. Donald Kaberuka, President of the African Development Bank and Mr. Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the RECs representatives will for two days exchange views on infrastructure development and cross-border transit including the integrated high-speed train network; the implementation of the Inga Dam Project; the Pan African E-network; agriculture, continental free trade area and aviation development in the continent, among others.

Other items on the agenda of the meeting include: the development of a commodity strategy that will result

in Africa regaining the pricing of key commodities and the establishment of the virtual university by consolidating African initiatives and strategies on accelerated human capital development, science, technology and innovation while capitalizing on the digital revolution and global knowledge. Agenda 2063 will also be at the center of discussion during the meeting of the three continental organizations.

Meanwhile, the three organizations will tomorrow 5 June 2014, meet at the level of the committee of ministers, to follow up on the implementation of the Bahir Dar Ministerial retreat and discuss issues arising from the e-mail from the future of Dr. Dlamini Zuma.

ART AND CULTURE

Artists discussed 'Writing and Designing Africa's narratives and Scenarios for and by Africans' at the African Union



Panel of Artists

Addis Ababa, 23 May, 2014: As part of the African Union's 50th anniversary festivities, Artists gathered at the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa to discuss issues in relation with writing and designing African's narratives and scenarios for and by Africans within the ongoing Agenda 2063 discussions under the theme: "Africa Re-imagination Creative Hub (ARCH)". The panelists include Mr. Mark Kaigwa, Ms. Aida Muluneh, Mr. Claud Khan, Mr. YasiinBey and Mr. Mamadou Diabaté.

During the Panel discussion, issues on viewing the African narrative from different perspectives, with well educated professionals, tapping into and facilitating internal funding sources, independence and originality were discussed by the panelists. Making service to humanity the driving force of the Art and Cultural movement, while maintaining integrity and unwanted intervention was also raised by panelists followed by question and answer sessions involving the audience.

Creative workshops consolidating the new identity and new 2063 envisioning songs and visualization for Africa and its Union also took place during the follow up session. Related domains such as tourism, sports,

recreation, trade and industry were discussed putting at the centre the role of the young entrepreneurs in Agenda 2063 and Post 2015 Common African Position.

In conclusion, the participants of the workshop commended the African Union for facilitating these educative exchanges and hoped that the African Union will become the largest cultural library on the continent and a hub for connecting people from different walks of life and different parts of the continent.

AUC Chairperson Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma says; "Arts and culture are the soul and the spirit of Africa and her people. Without the voices of our creative minds, the 2063 Agenda would be sadly diminished."

First Pan African Youth Simulation of the African Union, Tunis, Tunisia

May 23, 2014 - May 25, 2014

The first Pan African Simulation of the African Union brought together 211 young people from 23 African nationalities from the 5 regions of the continent

Tunis – 29 May 2014 - In line with the Agenda 2063 and the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the OAU/AU, the African Union Commission (AUC) took active part in the Model African Union Simulation, held in Tunis, Tunisia from 23 to 25 May 2014 through a delegation of six youth from the AUC Youth Division/Human Resources Science and Technology (HRST), led by Mrs. Habiba El Mejri Cheikh, Director of Information and Communication.

The first Pan African Simulation of the African Union organised in the North of Africa, is an initiative that has emerged from spontaneous African Youth Movement that has reflected a concrete image of the integration, harmony and unity between all the regions of the African continent. It brought together a total of 211 young people from 23 different African nationalities from the 5 regions of the continent gathered during three days to share their knowledge and skills and promote the culture of peace, dialogued and mutual respect and learning.

AUC was involved from the start of the preparations by providing guidance to the process and supporting the preparatory organisation of the Model African Union Simulation.

The main objectives of the model of the AU were to: i) involve the African Youth and engage them in their duty to maintain the unity, peace and development in the continent; ii) establish a culture of initiative and leadership; iii) create awareness of the role, the organisation and importance of the AU at continental and international level and iv) highlight the issue of economic, social and security policies facing the African Continent.

The debate dealt with 6 important thematic:

1. Agenda 2063;
2. Inter cultural, Inter generation dialogue;
3. Free economic movement in Africa;
4. External trade and international relations;
5. African Court of Justice and
6. Terrorist movements and armed groups

In this context, Mrs. Habiba El Mejri Cheikh, AUC Director of Information and Communication highlighted in her speeches at the opening and closing ceremonies the big interest and the support from the AUC leadership to Youth and Women. She underscored that the Model African Union Simulation was an excellent opportunity for the next leaders of the institution to experience the processes involved in understanding and analyzing problems and

challenges affecting the continent and created an avenue for dialogue and solutions to these problems. The dates chosen for this highly praised event were aimed to coincide with the 25th of May - a special day to all Africans marked globally as "Africa Day" further reinforced the historic nature of this event, she added.

Presenting the Agenda in 2063, Mrs. El Mejri Cheikh explained that Agenda 2063 was both a Vision and an Action Plan and a call for action to all segments of African society to work together to build a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny. Agenda 2063 strives to enable Africa remain focused and committed to the ideals envisaged in the context of a rapidly changing world, said the DIC Director. She added that it was therefore a joint strategic framework for 50 years to build inclusive growth and sustainable development of Africa, a framework that follows an approach based on results with concrete and measurable goals.

The agenda 2063 was intended to be fully participative and completely owned by all Africans, with an absolute commitment of the women and the young people particularly, on the basis of the mindset of collective work for the prosperity of all and common destiny in a united and strong Africa, said the DIC Director. She called on the African Youth to bring your specific contributions.

She further pointed that on its side the African Union would make every effort to institutionalize this event to take place every year under the initiative and responsibility of the youth and for it to be organized in all regions of the continent. (See the full speech on AU Web Site: www.au.int.)

During the three-day simulation the AUC delegation played an important role as members of the jury, chaired by AUC/ DIC Director in order to choose the best delegate and the best chairperson of the whole simulation exercise.

The co-directors of the initiative Hamza Gadamsi (Tunisia) and Blamassi Touré (Cote d'Ivoire) expressed their gratitude to the AUC, the Partners and the Tunisian authorities that supported this young initiative and expressed their willingness to institutionalize the Model of the African Union through the coordination with the Youth Division of the African Union.

The Tunisian minister of High Education and Scientific Research; the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassador of Burkina Faso in Tunis; the Representative of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation as well as other partners attended the opening ceremony while the Tunisian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs chaired the closing ceremony.

AFRICA YOUTH GAMES

May 22 - 31, 2014 Africa Youth Games, Gaborone, Botswana

"Africa is the continent of plenty."

Ms Regina Sikalesele-Vaka, Botswana



2500 African Athletes attended the African Youth Game

From 22nd to 31st May 2014, Gaborone hosted the Second Edition of the Youth African Games after the inaugural Games which took place in Morocco in 2010.

Gaborone, the Capital of Botswana, welcomed 2 500 youths representing 54 African countries best young athletes.

"Africa is a continent often depicted as disadvantaged; and yet Africa is the continent of plenty; with her platinum, diamonds, Gold, Oil, wildlife, landmarks and amazing, talented human resources. Indeed it is these resources derived from Africa, one way or the other that have built the foundation of the world economy. Slowly the global compass is turning back to Africa, so let us use this moment as Africa's time to shine" said Ms Regina Sikalesele-Vaka, Chairman of Botswana Youth Games Organization Committee (BAYGOC).

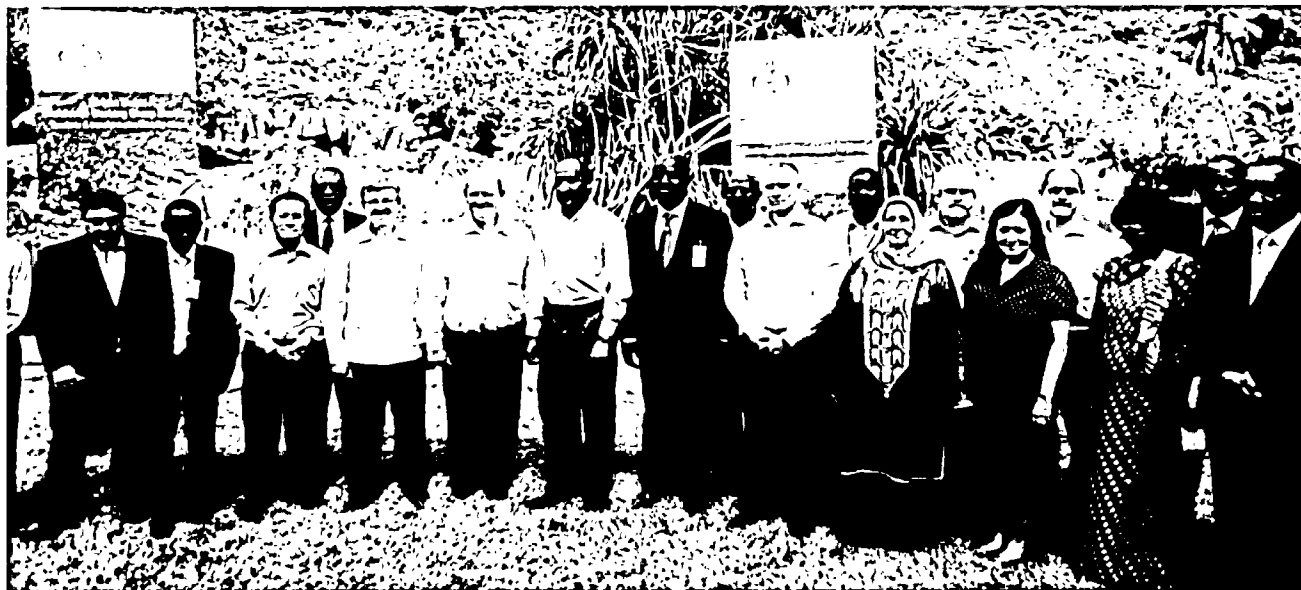
The African Union invited by BAYGOC, seizes this opportunity to mark the closing of the yearlong celebration of the 50 Anniversary of the OAU/AU, as well as sharing with these 3 000 participants and supporters, the Unity, shared Prosperity and Peace message of the Agenda 2063.

Encouraged by Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, various activities have been initiated by the Delegation of the African Union, Headed by Dr Alhadji Sarjoh Bah, Head of the AU Liaison Office to the SADC and by Mr Machacha Shapande, Head of Sport Division at the AU Department of Social Affairs. These activities included the branding of the AUC Corporate message in general, Sport as a uniting medium for a healthy youth ready for Agenda 2063, donation to an orphanage and participation in various Radio broadcast, as well as printed media coverage.

During the 10 days event, a selected Team of Youth Volunteers from different Departments of the AU Commission covered the AYG with a view to involve them in the African Union activities in general and the Agenda 2063 in particular.

TOURISM

Ministerial Working Group on Tourism meets in Seychelles to brainstorm on making Africa the preferred destination for tourism in the context of AU Agenda 2063



Ministerial Working Group on Tourism - Participants



H.E. Dr. Elham Mamoud Ibrahim, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy of the AUC

Seychelles, 14 March 2014 – The African Union Ministerial Working Group on tourism sector development strategy have concluded a two-day brainstorming meeting on 14 March 2014 in Seychelles in view to strategise on how to make an African brand through tourism while attracting visitors to chose Africa as major destination.

Key speakers at the opening ceremony of the Ministerial Working Group include, Dr. Elham Mamoud Ibrahim,

Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy of the African Union, Mr Jean-Paul Adam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles, Mr Alain ST Ange, Minister of Tourism and Culture of the Republic of Seychelles, Mr Marthinus Van Schalkwyk, Minister of Tourism of the Republic of South Africa and Mr Regis Immongault, Minister of Mines, Industry and Tourism of the Republic of Gabon in the presence of the Ambassador of the Republic of Seychelles in Addis Ababa, Mr. Joseph Nourrice, representatives of the diplomatic corps in Seychelles, AUC officials and invited guests.

Addressing the participants Commissioner Elham Ibrahim recalled that the idea of organizing the Ministerial working group meeting, was initiated and discussed in Seychelles some times ago, between the Chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles. "For sure, there could not be a better venue for this meeting than this place which embodies the very spirit of tourism of our continent. For me, the name Seychelles immediately creates in my mind,

images of all that is beautiful with Africa.”, she noted. The Commissioner underscored that the Ministerial Group Meeting will define the long term aspirations of the continent in the tourism sector.

The African Union Commission, Commissioner Elham Ibrahim said, is in the process elaborating its long term strategy for speeding up development and integration of the continent. “This strategy which envisages Africa’s prosperity in the next fifty (50) years since 2013 is known as the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063. It will be comprehensive and articulate on the aspirations of the African peoples in all their socio-economic endeavors”, she underlined. The Commissioner added that, the African Union Commission is well aware of the huge direct and indirect contribution of tourism to the economies of African countries at both macro and micro levels. (See complete statement of the AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy on the AU website: www.au.int).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles reiterated the need for AU Member States to strengthen the role and place of tourism within the political discourse in Africa so as to build on the African brand by harmonising policies on the tourism sector. Minister Jean-Paul Adam reassured the AU Commissioner that his country will work with the AU Commission to further strengthen this sector to achieve all the dreams expressed in the 2063 agenda.

The Minister of Tourism and Culture of the Republic of Seychelles, on his part , hoped that the Ministerial working group will prepare a robust long-term strategy on tourism in Africa that will strengthen the role of the private sector and take into account the promotion of air connectivity among other infrastructures within the continent. “It is important for us as Africans to better connect our countries to create shared opportunities”, Minister Alain ST Ange added. He pointed out that Africa has a huge tourism potential in all aspects of the sector such as natural environmental wonders, exotic wildlife and plants, ancient cultures and historic relics. All these have not yet been well exploited and promoted to the extent of generating commensurate benefit to African countries.

A presentation on the AU Agenda 2063 was done during the Ministerial Working Group on Tourism. According to the agenda, the Ministerial working group was called upon to identify and implement interventions that are required to optimize the role of tourism as an engine and a catalyst for economic development and growth in Africa. Some examples, within the AU Agenda 2063 framework were highlighted such as: undertaking joint marketing including packaging and promotion of cross-border tourism attractions; promoting joint projects for infrastructure development and investment– for example, promoting African cross-border investment in hotels, airport, roads, ports; capacity building for people working in the tourism industry; and removing tourism visa constraints among others.



Ministerial Working Group on Tourism - Participants

COMMUNIQUÉ

ON THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSIONS

29 – 30 May 2014

Introduction

The Executive Committee (EXCO) of the Association of African Public Services Commissions (AAPSComs) met from 29 to 30 May 2014 in Livingstone, Zambia. The Public Service Commission of Zambia hosted the AAPSComs EXCO. Zambia is also celebrating its 50th or Jubilee Anniversary in 2014.

The EXCO was convened and presided over by Mr Ben Mthembu, the President of AAPSComs, who is also the Chairperson of the Public Service Commission of South Africa.

Dr K Kamanga, our host and the Vice-President for the Southern African Region, was unable to attend the meeting. Amb. Godfrey C. Musonda, Vice Chairperson, Public Service Commission, Zambia, attended the meeting on his behalf. Justice Ralph Ochan has been appointed as the Chairperson of the Public Service Commission of Uganda and has assumed the role of Vice-President for the Eastern African Region in terms of the AAPSComs Constitution following the departure of his predecessor, Prof Patrick Muzaale. Mr M Lawal, Acting Permanent Secretary, attended the EXCO on behalf of Dns JO Ayo, the Vice-President for the Western African Region and Chairman of the Federal Civil Service Commission of Nigeria.

The EXCO was delighted that the African Union Commission joined the EXCO as observers and to provide input on the AUC's Agenda 2063 and the growing partnership between AAPSComs and the AU.



OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The objectives of this meeting were to discuss the following:

- To discuss matters relating to the Executive Committee held on 11 April 2013 in Kampala, Uganda
- To discuss matters relating to the General Assembly held on 29 October 2013 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- To provide a progress report on the Value Output of AAPSComs to its Members
- To inform the Executive Committee of the African Union Commission Agenda 2063

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Third General Assembly resolved that possible amendments to the Constitution should be submitted to the EXCO for consideration in order to further improve the flexibility, efficiency and effectiveness of AAPSComs. It was also agreed that the Secretaries will facilitate the reviewing of the Constitution to achieve this.

The EXCO noted that the AAPSComs Constitution requires additions due to the fiduciary duties which the President and Vice-Presidents need to assume responsibility for. The AAPSComs Third General Assembly also adopted the establishment of a non-executive Standing Committee of Secretaries to the Vice-Presidents, established to assist the Secretary of AAPSComs. The Constitution will accordingly be amended to provide for the Committee and ensure that the Secretary of AAPSComs is a member of the EXCO. The EXCO also suggested that the frequency of the hosting of the General Assembly and Executive Committee meetings be amended to provide for greater flexibility.

Members are requested to provide inputs towards the amendment of the AAPSComs Constitution.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2014 ANNOUNCEMENT

The EXCO is proud to announce that the Public Service Commission of Zambia will host the Fourth General Assembly during the week of 2 to 6 November 2014. The theme for the event is: "Harnessing the energy and commitment of African Public Services Commissions to promote and build the African governance architecture" and the following sub-themes were agreed upon:

- Building public service merit and professionalism for good governance and democracy in Africa.
- Deepening good governance and democracy through promoting professional ethical public administration across the African continent.
- The African Union Agenda 2063: a critical enabler for professional ethical public administration across the African continent.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Secretariat has received applications for membership from the following Service Commissions in Zambia:

- Police and Prisons Service Commission
- Local Government Service Commission
- Teachers Service Commission

A recommendation on the applications for membership will be made to the next General Assembly. Any Commission or body, established by domestic legislation to promote good governance and improve service delivery in the public services of their respective countries on the African continent is invited to apply for membership of the AAPSComs.



Dr KM Khamis
Member of Agenda 2063 technical team

PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP DUES

The Third General Assembly of AAPSComs raised the annual subscription fees to US\$2000 (Two Thousand US Dollars).

The EXCO resolved that an outreach activity with the Permanent Representatives of the African Union takes place in September focusing on promoting the African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration and increasing AAPSComs' presence across the continent.

The EXCO tasked the Secretaries to develop a Communications Strategy, and reference the Stakeholder Relations and Engagement Strategy document.

The EXCO resolved to continue with the current model of Vice Presidents being the main liaison with member and prospective member states in their respective regions. The Vice Presidents shall be following up with countries in the coming months to ensure that all member states are fully paid up and participating in strengthening AAPSComs.

The EXCO also resolved to hold discussions with the African Union to rollout regional outreach workshops and on its intention to explore the

possibility of eliciting the support of the Regional Executive Committees to expand AAPSComs membership.

AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION AGENDA 2063

Dr KM Khamis from the African Union Commission briefed the EXCO on the Agenda 2063.

The EXCO welcomed and commended the AU Commission for the initiative of Agenda 2063.

It further resolved to support and promote the goals and objectives of Agenda 2063. In particular, the EXCO resolved that it would be prudent for the organisation to focus on Pillar Three of Agenda 2063, the goal of "Well governed nations with entrenched democratic values and practices".

The EXCO highlighted the Agenda's priority action to build a capable state and institutions that meet the aspirations and needs of its citizens, and the target of a competent, professional public service with the capacity to deliver effective and efficient services to the citizenry by 2030.

INCREASING THE VALUE ADD OF AAPSCOMS

The EXCO received reports on the progress made with regard to the following programmes:

- Promotion of the Charter of Public Service in Africa
- Increasing the Knowledge Base of Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) – Tools, Methodologies, & its limitations
- Study on Human Resource Management Systems on the African Continent

The EXCO was excited by the progress made, especially the deliberations with the AU Commission and UNDP, whilst recognising that the tasks left to ensure the comprehensive operationalization of the programmes still required further focus and determination. It was decided that the AAPSComs will develop a Guide on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration.

Right: Mr I Daka, Amb G Muonda,
Mr B Mthembu, Mr M Selane, Ms E
Chilembu and Mr D Wina



Left: Mr D Bignwa and
Justice R Ochan

Right: Amb G Muonda and
Mr B Mthembu



Above from left: Mr I Daka, Ms E Chilembu and Mr M Sulaiman

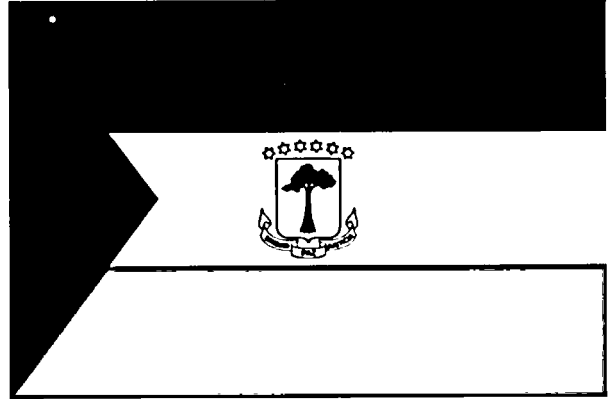
ISSUED BY THE AAPSCOMS SECRETARIAT
(OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA)

AAPSComs Website: www.AAPSComs.org
E-mail: donovanw@opsc.gov.za or lieniev@opsc.gov.za

For enquiries about AAPSComs membership dues, kindly contact Ms R Naidoo, Office of the
Public Service Commission of South Africa, tel no: +27 12 352 1154 or e-mail:
rhaeneln@opsc.gov.za

AU SUMMIT

MALABO, EQUATORIAL GUINEA



H.E. President Teodoro Obiang
Nguema Mbasogo,
and the People of the Equatorial
Guinea kindly hosted the 23rd
ORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ASSEMBLY OF THE AFRICAN UNION

THEME OF THE SUMMIT

"2014 Year of Agriculture and Food Security, Marking 10th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)"

EVENTS

20-21 June: 28th Ordinary Session of the Permanent Representatives Committee

23-24 June: 25th Ordinary Session of the Executive Council of the African Union

26-27 June: 23rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union

DECISION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGENDA 2063 Doc. EX.CL/832(XXV)

The Executive Council,

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report of the Commission on the development of the African Union Agenda 2063, as well as the two Draft documents, one being the popular version and the other the technical document both entitled "African Union Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want";

2. FURTHER TAKES NOTE of the presentations of the Chairperson of the Commission and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ghana, Chair of the Follow-Up Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063 and **WELCOMES** the intensive consultations held with stakeholders;

3. RECALLS its Decision EX.CL/805(XXIV) taken at the Ordinary Session held in January 2014 requesting Member States to carefully study the Agenda 2063 Framework Document and provide the Commission with inputs by 15 April 2014 to facilitate the finalisation of Agenda 2063 for adoption during the June 2014 sessions of the AU Policy Organs;

4. NOTES that to date eight (8) Member States (Algeria, Ghana, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have submitted inputs for the enrichment of the Agenda 2063 technical document;

5. CONSIDERS the Agenda 2063 technical document as well as the popular version as work in progress and, in view of their importance to the socio-economic transformation of the continent, **REITERATES** its call to Member States to carefully study both documents with a view to internalising and enriching them;

6. REITERATES ITS CALL to Member States and all African stakeholders, particularly youth, women and the Diaspora, to provide their support and contributions with a view to consolidating the draft Agenda 2063;

7. REQUESTS:

- i) Member States to conduct national consultations on both Agenda 2063 technical document and the popular version and to provide inputs to the Commission by 31 October 2014;
- ii) the Commission to continue working with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in finalizing the Agenda 2063 Documents; the First 10-year plan; and the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework, for submission to the January 2015 meetings of the AU Policy

Organs;

- iii) The Commission to continue to explore and prepare concrete actions in the implementation of priority programmes and projects identified in Agenda 2063, notably, the Integrated High Speed Train Network, hastening the process for the creation of a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), the African Passport and free movement of people, capitalization of opportunities in the aviation sector within the framework of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision on the Unification of African Air Space; implementation of the Grand Inga Dam Project; the Pan-African E-Network, the creation of an Annual Consultative Platform for policy dialogue involving a wide range of stakeholders, and any other integrative initiatives that are in line with the spirit of Agenda 2063.

8. MANDATES the Commission to follow up on the formulation of these initiatives and take concrete steps towards their implementation:

- i) Integrated High Speed Train Network;
- ii) An E-University for the accelerated development human capital, science and technology, and innovation;
- iii) Formulation of a commodities strategy;
- iv) Establishment of an annual African forum (political leadership, businesses and the private sector, intellectuals, the civil society, etc.;
- v) Formulation of a common position on steps to be taken towards the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area pursuant to the decision of the January 2012 session of the Assembly of the Union;
- vi) The development by the Commission of a sound communication strategy.

9. REQUESTS the Commission, in collaboration with the NEPAD Agency, UNECA and AfDB to carry out the necessary consultations with Island States with a view to developing a mechanism to ensure that their peculiarities, priorities and concerns are integrated into Agenda 2063 and related programmes;

10. FULLY ENDORSES the proposals and the outcomes of the First Meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063, particularly improving the working methods, and streamlining the Executive Council and Assembly agendas with emphasis on key strategic issues, assessment of implementation of decisions, as well as review of working relationships with the RECs.

*Addis Ababa, 07 July 2014 -
Follow up meeting by
H.E. The AUC Chairperson with the
Technical Team of Agenda 2063,
on Malabo Decision of the AU
Executive Council on the Report of the
Commission on Agenda 2063.*



AGENDA 2063 IN THE NEWS

African Union Agenda 2063: Taking Africa forward

May 26, 2014 by Silence Muchemwa - Herald



Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma [Photo Herald]

Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma AU Commission Chairperson

Africa Day on 25 May, 2014 was the conclusion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the formation of the Organisation of African Unity, now the African Union. Africa has used the opportunity of these celebrations to reflect on the past 50 years, the current state of the continent, but most importantly, to have a conversation on the future we want in the next 50 years.

These conversations find expression in Agenda 2063, a vision for the continent for the next 50 years.

Africa today has turned the corner, and is now home to some of the world's fastest-growing economies, and with progress on a number of social indicators. Maternal mortality is going down, more people have access to basic services, and we have more children, including girls and young women in school and in

higher education.

Most Africans today live in countries where security, democracy and governance have improved, and the push for gender equality is gaining momentum.

The continent also has a growing and youthful population and still has vast natural resources including land, water, minerals, oil and gas, forests, biodiversity and oceanic resources.

By 2025, a quarter of the world's young people will be African and by 2050 our population will cross the two billion mark.

The challenge facing our generations is to tackle the persistent challenges of underdevelopment, poverty and inequality, and to turn these opportunities, into a roadmap that will transform Africa into an integrated, peaceful and prosperous continent, in the shortest possible time.

This is the rationale for Agenda 2063, as a long term, comprehensive continental framework that builds on the foundations of the Lagos Plan of Action, the Abuja Treaty, nepad, as well as various sectoral policy frameworks of the African Union.

Agenda 2063 allows us to imagine an Africa that is transformed, with vibrant and inclusive economies, free from the burden of poverty, hunger, conflict and disease, and that is integrated and connected through transport networks (including a Pan-African high-speed train that connects all our capitals and commercial centres), connected through ICT and with free movement of people and goods.

It is for this reason that the African agenda sets milestones for the priority areas that will make this vision a reality. These priorities include firstly the investments in the African people, as our most precious resources: their health, nutrition, access to shelter, sanitation and water, as well as expanding quality education, and strengthening science, technology, innovation and research.

In a similar vein, the empowerment of women and young people, as drivers of continental development is a critical precondition for Africa's prosperity and renaissance.

It is for this reason that the outrage of the kidnapping of the Nigerian school girls affect all Africans, and we must mobilise across the length and the breadth of the continent and as peace-loving humanity, to demand their safe return.

Africa's girls and young people should be in school and in education, and should be given opportunities to reach their full potential.

Although the growth experienced by the continent over the last decade marks an important turning point, it can only be sustained if we also transform our economies and societies, and create employment.

We must do this by diversifying economies, by beneficiating our mineral resources, by expanding manufacturing and services including tourism, build the blue and green economies and by increasing intra-African trade.

Africa is home to over 60 percent of the world's unused arable land, and yet it is a net importer of food.

We must therefore continue to grow the agricultural and agro-processing sectors to ensure collective food security and to become a net exporter of food.

All this will not be possible without infrastructure - energy, transport, ICT, irrigation and storage facilities.

This is therefore a further key priority for the continent,

with South Africa having been tasked by the continent to act as a champion for the AU infrastructure programme.

In the final analysis, the integration of the continent is a key precondition to the above: from large-scale energy projects to our collective food security and responses to climate change, Africa gains more through integration, than by acting as 55 fragmented countries and economies.

Professor Z K. Matthews, a former principal of Fort Hare University, in 1961 spoke about the role of universities when he said, that the problems of emergent Africa should be tackled with resolute action, research and wisdom, and that universities, by tradition the institutions entrusted with the pursuit of truth, were obvious bodies to meet the challenge of Africa today. This is still very much true today.

Universities have a critical role to play not only in ensuring that we train the technocrats, the lawyers, scientists, teachers, engineers, the town planners, the researchers and agronomists to implement Agenda 2063, but also to contribute to the skills revolution that Africa so desperately need.

African universities must ensure that their academic staff conscientise the future generations to a new mindset that does not accept second best, but a belief that they have the tenacity and ideas to compete with the best in the world. Africa's young people and students should provide the creativity, the energy and the innovation to ensure that the continental agenda for prosperity and integration are moved forward.

As we therefore develop Agenda 2063, we must build values that speak of "ubuntu" rather than "enlightened self-interest". Values that speak of harmony with the environment, rather than relentless consumption with disregard for the harm caused to the planet. Values that regard all professions, especially teaching, law, medicine, engineering, and the public service as a means to make a difference and serve the community, rather than just a means to accumulate wealth.

The university sector also has to play a critical role in African integration, by ensuring that it cooperates with other African universities and build networks of research and scientific co-operation.

We must be part of the critical project to harmonise training and professional qualifications on the continent, so that students and professionals can study, work and cooperate with each other across the continent.

In conclusion, none of these initiatives and priorities will be successful, unless Africa also mobilises its own resources to drive its development. — The African Executive

Africa's AGENDA 2063

by Mr Mandla Madonsela | Sunday, May 25, 2014

Agenda 2063 emanated from a desire to chart a new chapter in Africa's socio-economic development and transformation that was expressed during the Golden Jubilee of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) celebrated in 2013. Indeed, by 2013, the African Union (AU) found itself in a new conducive environment. Colonialism had been greatly defeated and apartheid dismantled; member states were better organised with major advances including sustained high economic growth performance for over a decade, good governance and building of democratic institutions, conflict management and resolution, among others.

Moreover, Africa today has well-functioning and better-organised regional economic communities (RECs), which are recognised as pillars of the pursuit of a common vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena."

These factors were further supported by the additional experience gained from the New Partnership for Africa's Development (Nepad), availability of new development and investment opportunities that have started seeing many countries in Africa booming, emergence of new alliances (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa —Brics), and the changing global context that brought globalisation and information technology revolution, which Africa needs to adapt to but also be a key player in.

What remained was for the AU to put in place a viable long-term continental strategy to realise the ideals of the Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance.

Agenda 2063 builds on the pan-African movement and the struggle against colonialism to accelerate past and existing strategic frameworks including, most notably, the Abuja Treaty and Nepad.

A central tenet of Agenda 2063 is the imperative of learning from failures, building upon successes and best practices, and what has worked in Africa so as to forge a new paradigm on African development based on home-grown solutions.

In their 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, the African leaders pledged to focus their attention on eight key areas, which they pledged to integrate in their national plans and in the development of the Continental Agenda 2063 through a people-driven process.

The eight areas were:

- African Identity and Renaissance
- Continue the struggle against colonialism and the right to self-determination of people still under colonial rule
- 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

The Agenda 2063 was therefore intended to be a well-conceived plan for the realisation of the common vision for the next 50 years when the AU will be celebrating the OAU centenary. The task of developing the Agenda was entrusted to the African Union Commission, working with the Nepad Coordinating Agency (NPCA) and in close collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

In developing Agenda 2063, the African leaders further instructed the AUC and collaborating institutions to put in place a people driven process. Accordingly, extensive consultations with key stakeholders within and without the continent have been taking place.

They include the private sector, African academics and think tanks, government planning experts and development specialists, civil society organisations, African Diaspora, RECs and AU organs, youth, women, media groups, and web based consultations.

From the consultations seven aspirations have been distilled that represent what Africans want to see addressed in the Agenda 2063. These are:

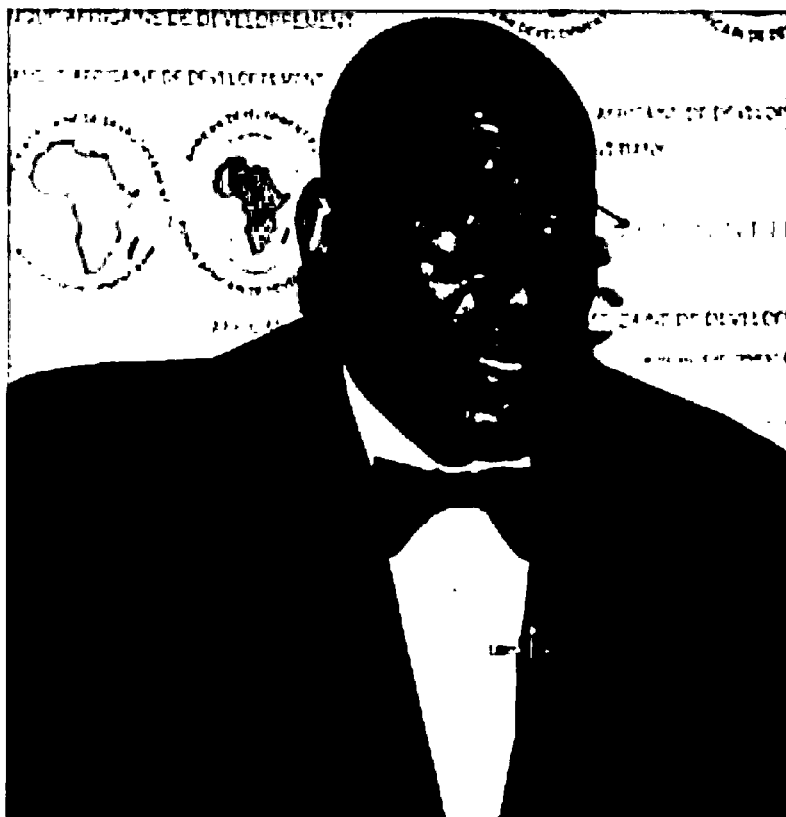
1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth
2. An integrated continent, politically united based on the ideals of Pan Africanism
3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law
4. A peaceful and secure Africa
5. An Africa with strong cultural identity, values and ethics
6. An Africa where development is people-driven, relying particularly on the potential of the youth and women, and
7. Africa as a strong and influential global player and partner

Thus, the Agenda 2063 goals, targets and strategies are derived from these aspirations as well as from the eight priority areas enumerated in the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration and the provisions of the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

Currently, the technical work which is co-ordinated in the AU Directorate of the Strategic Policy Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation (SPPMERM) is ongoing by undertaking a review of national, regional and continental plans, analysis of current situation, trends and scenarios, studies on how Africa can finance its development in order to inform Agenda 2063; and ensure that it is truly a strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development that helps to optimize the use of Africa's resources for the benefit of all Africans. Mr Mandla Madonsela is the director of strategic planning monitoring evaluation and resource mobilisation of the African Union Commission

Yaounde: African Ministers pledge for Quality Education towards AGENDA 2063

Written by Adeleke Mainasara, Monday, 28 April 2014 12:17



*H.E. Commissioner Dr. Martial De-Paul Ikounga,
Commissioner for Human Resources Science and Technology (HRST) of the AU*

Education Ministers in Africa are key to Africa's rising to occupy its place in the global arena, Dr. Martial De-Paul Ikounga, Commissioner for Human Resources Science and Technology (HRST) of the AU said at the opening of the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union (COMEDAF VI) in Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon.

Commissioner Ikounga said bridging gaps and creating synergies in education policies in Africa is an essential part of educating for African renaissance towards 2063 Agenda.

The Commissioner gave special mention to the Pan African University (PAU) as an example of success in Higher Education and the acceleration of quality education in Africa.

Philemon Yang, Prime Ministers of the Republic of Cameroun underscored the importance of education in the socio-economic and political development of the continent.

He reiterated his country's engagement to support the African Union efforts in promoting education as a panafrican value for the 2063 Agenda.

Prime Minister Yang emphasized the importance of training and skills development for effective employment of the youth; focusing on concrete proposals and recommendations to improve the continental policy in training and education.

He further encouraged the participants to produce relevant and useful recommendations in order to make appropriate contributions to the state of Education in Africa.

Representing the outgoing bureau of COMEDAF, the Permanent Secretary of Education of the Federal Republic of Nigeria recalled that the Ministers will review progress made on the implementation of the Plan of Action of the 2nd Decade of Education for Africa since the last COMEDAF V held in Abuja in 2012.

He pointed out the necessity to provide continual support to teacher development to contribute to sustainable growth and development in Africa. He underlined Africa's need for teachers to train students to become globally competitive.

Commissioner Fatima Haram Acyl stresses the need to accelerate Africa's industrialisation for the realization of the AGENDA 2063



Addis Ababa, 15 July 2014 - The Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Mrs. Fatima Haram Acyl had this week an interview with Cotton Africa Magazine. She mainly raised Africa's dire need to accelerate industrialization in order to address the huge unemployment that is facing Africa especially for the rising population of the youth.

The Commissioner pointed out that the achievement of the African in the past 50 years has not been complete due to the absence of economic independence. She considers that irrespective of the fact that Africa is endowed with both human and natural resources, the dependency of donor funding and concessional loans from multinational institutions and other wealthier nations continue to derail Africa's full independence. Answering a question on the Agenda 2063, she explained that the African Union Commission through a wide consultative process has been engaged in defining the Agenda 2063 which envisions Africa's socio-economic transformation, inclusive growth and sustainable development. She reiterated that the mandate of the Trade and Industry department is derived from the continental initiatives and frameworks that are central to the continental development agenda such as the Plan of Action for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA), the boosting of intra-African trade and the realization of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA). The ultimate objective, she said, is to create employment and wealth especially for the young people and contribute towards inclusive growth and sustainable development.

On the issue of the key challenges facing the industrialization effort in Africa, Mrs. Fatima stressed that Africa is not only under industrialized but it has been de-industrializing. "It is pretty backward in terms of industrialisation. One of the factors that hinder industrialisation in Africa is lack of productive capacities and technological capabilities and proper infrastructure, however, this should not be seen in isolation of other key factors including; lack of political will at national level to implement continental initiatives; lack of key skills, lack of data that can inform the decision; lack of coherence policy framework that decides the industrialisation through a bottom-up, value chain approach, innovation, incentives for Intellectual Property

Rights and investment attraction", she said. The Commissioner also highlighted the focus of the department of Trade and Industry saying the focus of the department is to promote commodity based Industrialisation using raw materials. She noted that Africa has been at the heart of industrialisation for hundred years but unfortunately, there has never been any benefit derived from this Africa-global engagement due to trading in raw unprocessed commodities and natural resources including the trade in human labour.

"For the past three decades, a number of Industrialisation initiatives were developed but never implemented. These include the first and second Industrial Development Decades for Africa from 1980 – 2000 which did not yield any fruitful benefits", she emphasized. She added that "The new leadership at the AUC spearheaded by the Chairperson Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and trickling down to the commissioners and directors is determined to change the way things were done in the past".

Currently there are two important initiatives on industry which were adopted by the Heads of State and Governments that are being implemented by the Department of Trade and Industry. They are : the Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) and the African Mining Vision (AMV). According to Commissioner Fatima, these two programs take into consideration the earlier initiatives "Africa Productive Capacity Initiative" and draw from lessons learnt on past initiatives particularly to ensure the involvement of the private sector and key sectoral association.

Comparing the current level of Africa's industrialisation with the rest of the world, the Commissioner insisted that the AUC believes in the establishment or promotion of regional and continental value chains in strategic commodities both agro-based industries and the minerals sector. "This is the only way the skilled and high end employment especially for our young people and women can be created. It is wealth creation along the value chains.. "This will promote economic growth that is sustainable and will contribute to the socio-economic transformation as envisioned under Agenda 2063", she concluded.

Conditions for the Necessary Success of the African Union AGENDA 2063



ARTICLE I

Dr. René Kouassi N'Guetitia, PhD in Economics, University of Versailles, France.

Currently Director of the Department of Economic Affairs of the Commission of the African Union since July 2004, Dr. Kouassi held previously and successively the functions of Deputy Chief of Staff of the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Chief of Cabinet of the Interim Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, a Lecturer- Researcher in a capacity as the Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Economics and Management at the University of Abidjan. In addition, Dr. Kouassi is the initiator and organiser of the Congress of African Economists, and also the initiator and Editor-in- chief of the African Journal of Integration and Development (RAID) .

He is the author of several books and articles published in scientific journals.

In the wake of the celebration of the Fiftieth anniversary of the OAU / AU, African leaders are preparing to adopt, on the occasion of their XXII Ordinary session of their Summit, Agenda 2063 which will guide the economic and social development of Africa over the next 50 years. Why these other initiatives while many others already exist, is the comment heard here and there? In other words, why a new agenda while the existing major programmes such as the Lagos Plan of Action (1980), the Abuja Treaty (1991), the Sirte Declaration (1999), NEPAD (2001), etc. are not even translated into deeds? Here, it should be noted that all these major integrating projects were, in their time, adopted with enthusiasm that can even be qualified as overflowing, and gave rise to great hope among the African peoples. But the common denominator of all these projects, indeed their common characteristic is that their implementation stalled for several reasons, which mainly lies in the lack of financial resources faced by countries, RECs and major organs of the AU. The persistent questions that come to mind of any African leader are: Will Agenda 2063 not be a stillborn when we know that, in turn, it will meet the same difficulty of implementation for the reasons already mentioned? How will it be different from previous initiatives? Will the shortage of financial resources be resolved even before its launch? Will it have value added which will mark its differences, and reassure the peoples of Africa of its probable implementation? In any case, Africans are likely to ask these questions and to have the feeling that ***after nearly 60 years of autonomy of economic and political management, Africa is still looking for the road leading to development.***

For our part, we are inclined to recognize that Africa has already its full quota of initiatives to enable it develop and ensure the happiness and well-being of its peoples. But where the problem lies is that it has a deficit indeed a huge gap in the implementation of its development programmes. This raises voices in some circles recalling that Africa is a champion in the preparation and adoption of development agendas, but it lags behind when it comes to implementation. Since the inception of the OAU, through the Abuja Treaty until the advent of the AU, so many projects have been adopted! So many Charters in various fields have been ratified! So many Decisions have been adopted at the Regional and Continental levels! But when we try to take stock of the implementation, we face the bitter reality that Africa is far from the objective. ***This leads us to outline some elements, in terms of value added, that the Agenda 2063 must be enriched or protected soon as not to suffer the same fate as previous initiatives.***

First of all, ***we praise and welcome this initiative. It has the merit to reposition Africa for a new start in the conquest of its economic and political emancipation and winning its rightful place in the governance of world affairs.*** Similarly, our admiration for this new project is that its development, under the benevolent leadership of the Chairperson of the AU Commission, who watches over it, as the apple of her eye, is based on a critical and comprehensive review of previous initiatives, an ambitious and pragmatic prospective analysis which projects Africa in the next five decades and identifies all the possible pitfalls likely to hinder its execution

and all the necessary assets for its success. It should be recalled that *the main objective of this Agenda is to translate into reality the vision that the African Union has adopted*. It is: "an integrated prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena".

Secondly, we consider that a radical change or a fundamental break in the governance of the RECs and the AU organs, key actors in the execution of integration projects. Here we would like to point to the decision making mechanisms in the said organs. Since their inception until today, these organisations are characterized by the principle of unanimity indeed consensus in their decision making process. This principle of unanimity, in turn, is encrusted in the independence and sovereignty of Member States. Here, therefore, sensitive issues are carefully avoided, they caress and please each other; they cooperate "intelligently" keeping intact the sovereignty of each State; they refuse to commit themselves to the adoption of Decisions, Protocols and initiatives whose implementation is likely to be prejudicial to national sovereignty, which is still jealously guarded. In truth, such an approach has huge limitations. It maintains the country within the strict relations of cooperation and de facto deprives them from taking any step towards integration. For integration to succeed requires countries that want to follow the process, to accept to cede part of or all of their individual sovereignty. Thus, the process of taking decisions unanimously or by consensus prevents states from making the necessary qualitative leap in the path of economic and political integration.

If you want to afford to the Agenda 2063, the chances of success, it is imperative that we change the mode of decision making in the organisations responsible for driving the execution of integration projects. The innovation in this area may be either to opt for a weighted qualified majority, by the size of the population, (as is the case today in the European Union), or for a voting right proportionate to the amount of statutory contributions. For the record, it should be noted that the Society of Nations (SDN) was paralyzed by the principle of unanimity which was at the heart of its governance. That is why to replace the SDN which had failed in its mission during the period between the wars, measures were taken for the new organisation (the present UN, founded on the San Francisco Charter, signed on 26 June, 1945) be led by a college of major powers, permanent members of the Security Council and with a right to veto. The countries are: the United States, the former USSR (now Russia), the United Kingdom, France and China. The role of the Security Council (15 members since 1966) is preponderant as regards issues of peace and security. It may adopt resolutions that impose

obligations on States. It may also adopt, by a majority, more or less binding measures that are "decisions"

Out of the same concern to make the decision-making mechanisms more effective, it should be remembered that the European Union, the Single European Act (1986) required the extension of majority voting (qualified majority) within the Council of Ministers, particularly for all core issues, especially those relating to the establishment of the Single Market. Here, then, the vote of each State is weighted by population size. The idea was to put an end to endless discussions imposed by the rule of unanimity which was no longer tenable with several countries. The advantage of the approach was to improve the efficiency of decision making. The "right to veto" was even preserved for memberships and tax issues. In Europe, therefore, the search was for a balance between deepening of integration and improved governance

The above examples (they are not exhaustive) are proof that the current governance of the AU and its organs, as well as that of the RECs, should undergo profound changes. We must put an end to endless debates, and sometimes without results, to provide greater effectiveness to the decision-making mechanisms. Such a reform is needed as a condition sine qua non for the successful implementation of the Development Agenda 2063. If we practise a policy of burying our head in the sand by not carrying it out, the new Development Agenda would be tantamount to a simple view of the mind, without a future.

In brief, the Agenda 2063 may be structurally handicapped in its implementation if Africa does not change from simple cooperation to integration. In other words, if African countries do not move from cooperation to integration, Agenda 2063 will be a stillborn project. To move from cooperation to integration is transferring powers of the States to regional and continental organisations. It is ceding some or all of national sovereignty for the execution of integration projects. It means taking initiatives to integrate and translate them into reality. Projects such as the Customs Union and the Common Market, the Economic Union, Economic and Monetary Union;

"Agenda 2063 may be structurally handicapped in its implementation if Africa does not change from simple cooperation to integration"

alternative sources of funding, generation and validation of statistics, the Pan-African Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage, the Common Defence etc. are seed projects whose implementation is subject to the dynamics of shared sovereignty. And this is the kind of projects that make visible the integration process and gives it all its nobility. To refuse to execute these types of project, is to prefer cooperation to integration or favour "intergovernmentalism" or the "sovereignty" at the expense of "supranationalism". Such a situation leads us to conclude that the United States of Africa, an integration model so dear to Nkrumah and adopted by the Accra Summit in 2007 in a Declaration will not see the day if the supranational principle is not the rule and intergovernmentalism the exception. The principle of supranational must be the foundation of all projects and enlighten the mechanisms for their implementation as it promotes the emergence of institutions whose decisions are binding on Member States.

Thirdly, we believe that other value added to the Development Agenda for the next 50 years, should reside in its funding. Regardless of the quality of a project, if you do not have predictable, substantial and lasting sources of funding for implementation, it will certainly be postponed indefinitely. Previous initiatives such as the Lagos Plan of Action (1980), the Abuja Treaty (1991), NEPAD (2001) and the major programmes of the AU Commission as the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP), the "Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme" (CAADP), etc. went through the bitter experience of remaining only on the drawing board. They still have great difficulty in moving from drawing board to the field of reality. The great paradox is that integration projects recorded an almost exponential growth, while domestic sources for their funding are dwindling. Increased dependence of the AU and its organs on the outside world is quite an enlightening illustration. In 2013, for example, the Programme Budget of the AU Commission, which was approximately a 160.7 million Dollar budget, was funded to the tune of 96.7 % by development partners as against 3.3 % by African countries. In the same year, the total budget (Programme Budget + Recurrent budget) which totalled 278.2 million Dollars, was meanwhile, covered up to 56% by partners, as against 44% by Member States. The downward trend in the Member States contribution to the overall budget of the Commission dates back to 2010. If this trend continues over time and grew, Agenda 2063 would look like, identically, the previous initiatives that would develop in the archives. The challenges of funding can only be taken up by the courageous adoption of mechanisms that generate funds as symbolised by

the project of alternative sources of financing the AU launched in 2001 at the Lusaka Summit (Zambia) and till today meets the lack of understanding of the Member States.

Fourthly, we believe that the Agenda 2063 should, furthermore, aim at building the African identity that was deeply undermined by the colonial past and the balkanization of the Continent. Another element of successful integration is emergence, indeed, the affirmation of the African citizenship. Agenda 2063 should, include provisions likely to irrigate the seeds of the African identity in countries, regions and the continent. These aspects can be taken into account in national educational programmes, in targeted training projects or programmes of national or regional media. The construction process of the African identity, solution to nationalism and tribalism of any kind, is, therefore, likely to produce an abysmal ripple effect on the realization of the vision of Africa encompassed in the Agenda 2063.

Fifthly, Agenda 2063 would gain in credibility if it could flourish on provisions calling upon African countries to practise the free movement of people, goods, capital and services which is one of the most visible signs of successful integration. However, until now, only the space of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) practises the free movement of citizens within it. Africans, actors in the integration process, should be able to enjoy fully the right to come and go within the continent. The African migrant, migrates with his knowledge, know-how, experience, expertise, talent, hard work and sometimes even with its capital. Agenda 2063 should remove all obstacles that deprive Africa of assets and the advantages of the migration of Africans in Africa. These African migrants in Africa are potential vectors of the implementation of the Agenda. The unleashing of the potential of the African migration dividend within their continent should be one of the best value added to the Agenda 2063.

Finally, we share the political will requiring the advent of a new Agenda that will inform Africa throughout the next 50 years. This is a welcome initiative, especially as it constitutes a waypoint, indeed, safeguards for Africa in its march towards progress. However, we continue to believe that if the new Agenda is not distinct from previous initiatives by its governance, its financing mode or is not based on the principle of supranationality, it is highly likely to lead to apathy and, in turn, be shelved indefinitely.

Relevance of AGENDA 2063 - Structural Transformation

By Patrick Ndzana Olomo (AU Economic Affairs)



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ARTICLE 2

Introduction

The strong macroeconomic performances recorded by Africa over the last decade have revived the debate on inclusive growth and sustainable development on a continental scale. In this perspective, structural transformation is conceived as the means by which the current strong economic growth can be a catalyst for the creation of more decent and better jobs for young people and women in the continent.

Indeed, analysis of the quality of recent economic performance of Africa highlights the need for pro-social inclusion and structural transformation coherent strategies. African growth has not been sufficiently inclusive and diverse because it is still mainly based on natural resources exploitation and export without added value, and therefore no opportunity to maximize the share of wealth drawn from its vast raw materials for Africans (AUC and ECA, 2014). It is in this context of seeking inclusive and sustainable growth that the African Union Commission began his response by developing its Agenda 2063. Agenda 2063 is a forward-looking vision that projects Africa over the next five decades considering it as „an integrated continent, prosperous, where growth is inclusive, at peace with himself, playing an active role on the continental and global scene, under the effective leadership of a responsible, efficient Commission „.

However, attractive is Agenda 2063, it nonetheless raises legitimate questions: Is there not another ambitious program whose implementation will prove difficult? What are the policy options on which it rests? Is it

realistic and achievable? If yes, what are the conditions for its success?

To answer these questions, our arguments will be in the first part to analyze the current economic performance and impediments to continental structural transformation before presenting the strategic pillars of the Agenda 2063 that addresses these shortcomings and to identify the conditions of its success.

I- Economic performance and main obstacles to structural transformation in Africa

In this section, we would like to (A) present the recent economic performance of Africa that contrasts with the low structural transformation of its economy and (B) identify the main obstacles to this process.

A- Economic performance and low structural transformation in Africa

Since the beginning of the 21st century, despite the global economic and financial turmoil of 2008/2009, Africa has recorded favorable macroeconomic performance with an average annual growth rate of 5%, with some countries recording higher than 7%. This growth was supported by relatively high commodity prices, increased domestic demand partly due to increased investment in energy and infrastructure as well as improving governance and economic management, failover process towards industrialization there being only marginally contributed (AUC and ECA, 2014, AfDB, 2014).

More significantly, the growth potential of Africa remains untapped in terms of the output gap, which is negative over the entire period 2000 - 2013, illustrating the inadequate performance of African countries in economic transformation (AUC and ECA, 2014). African countries grew at 3.6% per year, below the potential of the continent of about 4.2% during the period. This difference demonstrates the existence of spare capacity in the continent, which means that growth can be stimulated by stimulus policies of aggregate demand and intra-African trade and trade with the rest of the world (AUC and CEA, 2014).

B- main obstacles to structural transformation in Africa

The factors of low structural transformation are many and relate to: (i) the growing inequality and low social inclusion; (ii) the lack of quality infrastructure; (iii) the weakness of human capital and skills; (iv) weak governance and an unfriendly business climate; (v) a deterioration in competitiveness; (vi) and socio-political instability; (vii) delays recorded in the implementation of the regional and continental integration agenda (AUC and ECA, 2014).

B1. Rampant inequality and low social inclusion

The African growth has not had the desired effect in creating livelihoods and access to quality social services to reduce the huge divide between rich and poor. Inequality between men and women are also exacerbated in Africa during the recent decade despite the actions taken in the direction of greater gender equality. With a Gini coefficient of 44.2 % in 2008, Africa ranks second in the ranking of the most unequal regions after Latin America and the Caribbean (Cummins and Ortiz, 2011).

B2. Deficit of quality infrastructure

Africa is the region of the world where the deficit of efficient economic infrastructure poses a serious problem to the creation of value chains, development of an industrial sector promoting structural transformation. Lack of quality infrastructure induces a decrease in business productivity of the order of 40 %. Infrastructure is however essential to unlock the potential of Africa's economic transformation. The poor state of infrastructure and the lack of connectivity between regions impose high costs on industries by reducing their competitiveness and limiting access to regional markets in Africa (AfDB, 2013).

B3. Inadequate human capital

Inadequate human capital to the needs of the private sector contribute significantly to the delay in the creation of value chain and industrial development of the continent at both national and regional levels (AUC and UNECA, 2013). The large gap in productivity of labor determines to a large extent the differences between African countries and other industrialized or newly industrialized regions. The level and quality of training appears from this point of view as an essential ingredient for industrialization and economic transformation of Africa (AfDB, 2009; AfDB, 2013).

B4. Poor governance and shortcomings in the business environment

Despite the positive changes over the past decade in the management of natural resources, the key indicators of governance in African countries remain below the global average. In terms of the business environment, despite the reforms since the end of the 90s, the investment climate and business environment are characterized by a wide range of regulatory barriers related to labor market, trade and business, which reduce the competitiveness and limit the development of the private sector.

B5. Deterioration in competitiveness

So far, no African country is among the 50 most competitive and most innovative countries in the world (WEF, IMD, INSEAD rankings 2013). Consequently, the African renaissance underway, based on a commodity boom, but also on economic diversification and structural transformation, may not bear the fruit if further efforts are made to make their economies more innovative and more competitive in the coming decades.

II- Global Strategic Framework and the conditions for successful structural transformation in the context of Agenda 2063

In this section, we would like to present the overall strategic framework of Agenda 2063 (A) highlighting its vision and strategic pillars before proposing conditions for its success in a context of African economies structural transformation (B).

A-Vision and strategic pillars of the Agenda 2063

Developed on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary marking the Golden Jubilee of the OAU/AU, Agenda 2063 reflects the deepest aspirations of African peoples with the aim of defining, for the next 50 years, a more inclusive growth path and sustainable development, focusing on the structural transformation of African economies, taking into account the lessons of the past 5 decades.

A1- Strategic Vision of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is an opportunity for Africa to regain its power to determine its own destiny. It is rooted in the vision of the AU to “build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, supported and directed by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force on the global arena.” Agenda 2063 envisages Africa as one integrated and prosperous continent who have completed all the steps establishing the African Economic Community, as stipulated by the Abuja Treaty signed in 1991. In this context, in 2063 the African common market will be fully functional with the free movement of people, goods, capital and services, and the rights of residence and establishment. As part of this vision for 2063, sound economic policies and improved infrastructure will promote Africa’s transformation by improving the conditions for industrial development and expansion of the private sector in stimulating investment, business opportunities and development of micro, small and medium enterprises. At the 2063 horizon, processing means diversification of sources of economic growth and opportunity in order to promote a higher level of productivity, resulting in a strong and inclusive economic growth. Africa will be a continent at peace with himself, secure, free of corruption including democratic, well-governed and managed by effective institutions of public service states. Governance institutions (national and regional) strengthen the rule of law; facilitate transparency and accountability as well as the peaceful settlement of conflicts. It will be a technologically advanced and competitive continent supported by highly qualified and healthy human resources. Africa will be a continent with necessary infrastructure to support the structural transformation, exploitation and development of its vast natural resources and management of marine resources.

But an effective transformation requires a visionary and determined leadership that will promote the

implementation of economic, social and environmental well-oriented policies to take advantage of a greener and more sustainable growth.

A1- Agenda 2063 strategic Vision

A2- strategic pillars of the Agenda 2063

In the context of Agenda 2063, the structural transformation of Africa will be based on three strategic pillars: (i) Political Leadership (paradigm shift and new state of mind); (i) green, inclusive and sustainable growth; and (iii) connectivity of African economies at regional and global level (AUC, ECA and ADB, 2013).

Pillar 1: Policy Leadership

In the context of Agenda 2063, it will be for the African leaders and peoples to adopt a new mindset to fully assume their responsibilities in the process of structural transformation at the national, regional and continental levels. This participatory and responsible approach involves: (i) the development of capable states with solid public administration with the ultimate goal of insuring the well-being of the people they are responsible; (ii) an informed and responsible leadership ; (iii) the organization of democratic elections and governments willing to take on more responsibilities; (iv) the implementation of continental architecture for peace and security; (v) combating corruption through the operationalization of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the Special Commission for the Fight against Corruption of the African Union ; (vi) improving the business climate and investment.

Pillar 2: Inclusive Growth, green and sustainable

The structural transformation of Africa requires a quality growth that is more inclusive and sustainable. At the 2063 horizon, a more egalitarian distribution of income will consolidate good macroeconomic performance that will promote peace and security in the continent. More inclusive growth will promote greater economic opportunities for women and young people and limiting the propensity to disenchantment, deprivation of rights social and political unrest. As an operational base priority in the process of transformation of Africa, the inclusion will tap the vast potential of the continent by improving its chances to take advantage of the demographic

dividend.

In the context of Agenda 2063, the promotion of agriculture and industries by adding value to agricultural products and raw materials on the basis of current comparative advantage, either by creating new comparative advantages in industries is the characteristic of the industrialization program to implement for a more prosperous Africa. In this perspective, the growth of continental industry will generate many better paid and decent job opportunities in the 2063 horizon.

Pillar 3: Connectivity of African economies at regional and continental

Integration is essential if Africa is to achieve its full growth potential, participate in the global economy and reap the benefits of a global market increasingly interconnected. The Agenda will allow the establishment of a global framework for promoting economic integration of Africa, to create continental economic and monetary union based on a larger and more attractive market, linking all members of the Union in international markets and exponentially boosting intra-African trade.

B- Conditions for success of Agenda 2063

The balance of efforts in development in Africa has not achieved the expected results in terms of structural change, economic growth and sustainable development objectives during the 1960-2014 period.

Successful transformation requires the development of specific conditions that promise a successful Agenda 2063.

Condition 1: Strengthening governance and accountability

Good leadership is crucial for Africa to exploit the window of opportunity opened during the last decade, thanks to the boom in natural resources. This leadership must be able to produce a national consensus which ensures that resources are used rationally and equitably distributed to boost the momentum for economic transformation. To achieve this, certain prerequisites are: (i) a capable state; (ii) a collaboration between the public

and the private sectors; (iii) a competitive environment; (iv) strengthening human and institutional capacities to improve government efficiency and quality of public expenditure; (v) strengthening the fight against corruption and control mechanisms and accountability are essential to maintain a degree of obligation of accountability and transparency.

Condition 2: Accelerating the development of physical and intangible infrastructure

Infrastructure development is a prerequisite for any successful structural transformation in Africa (AUC and UNECA, 2013; AfDB, 2014). By bridging the infrastructure gap, Africa will be able to unleash its economic potential by boosting the production of manufactured goods which its young population and more particularly its middle class needs, thus contributing to the intensification of intra-African trade.

Condition 3: Development of technical and entrepreneurial skills to promote social inclusion

Inclusion is vital to the process of structural transformation in Africa (AUC and UNECA, 2014). The transformation of Africa envisaged in Agenda 2063 assumes an important provision of qualified human resources and healthy. From this point of view, African countries need to accelerate: (i) the process of transforming their education systems to foster research and innovation; (ii) the development of technical, professional and scientific skills consistent with the needs of both formal and informal private sector and the public sector to generate “pockets of efficiency” in government. These measures will promote the expansion of economic opportunities for women and young people over the next five decades with the development of start-ups and innovative SMEs created and managed by women and youth.

Condition 4: Focus on endogenous mechanisms of financing of the structural transformation

Given the low level of African FDI transformation strategy will require: (i) strengthening regulatory measures for the promotion of regional FDI, (ii) to focus on regional investment agreements rather than bilateral; (iii) to make the best use of remittances from the African diaspora, and (iii) deepening African financial sector.

Condition 5: Create linkages between the agricultural and industrial sector (CAADP and AIDA)

Achieving food security through integration of agricultural development in the strategy of creating value chains. The regional value chains will provide incentives for private investors in the transformation of agricultural products in food products.

Condition 6: Focus on regional integration in order to improve horizontal linkages in the creation of value chain

The viability of the Agenda 2063 is conditioned by the intensification of the regional integration process in Africa to create closer ties with global value chains. The regional value chains will determine the efficiency gains that could come from more integrated African markets.

Condition 7: Empowering the RECs and the African Union Commission

The comparative advantage of the Commission in the implementation and realization of Agenda 2063 result from a number of factors, namely : (i) its African character which makes it an ideal partner in issues affecting the Africa; (ii) a strong power of mobilization increasingly recognized by African leaders and worldwide ; (iii) the special mandate granted on economic and social issues; (iv) as a partner in a wide range of regional initiatives; (v) a continental experience in implementing a platform conducive to peace and security dialogue; and (vi) the renewed interest in inclusive growth and structural transformation of the continent. However, in the context of Agenda 2063, it would be appropriate for the Commission and the RECs change (i) the method of implementing and managing integration projects; (ii) their mode of decision making for a real integration based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and; (iii) adopt endogenous mechanisms for financing development of the continent (Kouassi, 2014).

Conclusion

In this paper, we proposed to analyze the relevance of Agenda 2063 the Commission of the African Union in the context of structural transformation on a continental scale. It appeared that the Agenda 2063 provides an ideal platform to engage all stakeholders in the removal of constraints that hinder the development of the continent in terms of its vision, objectives and strategic pillars. However, the success of the Agenda is subject to consideration of conditions that could ensure the structural transformation of the continent by 2063. Overall it seems clear to us that the Agenda 2063 is relevant to ensure the prosperity of peoples African and structural transformation that the continent needs for decades to come. In this context, the Commission will mobilize its advocacy capacity to promote ownership of the agenda at national, regional and continental levels to achieve its vision of „ Africa integrated, prosperous, where growth is inclusive; a continent at peace, at peace with himself, playing an active role on the continental and global scene, under the effective leadership of a responsible, efficient and responsive „ Commission on contemporary problems which faced the continent.

Women in Agenda 2063

By Theresa Tendai Smout



Theresa Tendai Smout has worked in a range of capacities for the UN, including as Senior Advisor to the UN Resident Coordinator in Ethiopia; Social Development Advisor and Team Leader of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Tanzania; and Senior Programme Officer in the ILO's East Africa sub-regional office. She spent the first half of her career, working in the ILO Head Office in Geneva, Switzerland. In 2013, she supported regional gender work in the Bureau of the AUC Chairperson. She currently splits her time between South Africa and Norway.

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Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are central to the attainment of the Agenda 2063 vision, namely “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena”.

As the second fastest growing region in the world, and home to seven of the top ten growing economies, the prospects for Africa's future have never been more positive. If the vision is to ensure no one is left behind, then much more needs to be done to ensure growth is inclusive and inequalities are not further exacerbated.

A key priority will be transforming the agricultural sector. Women comprise 70% of the agricultural workforce in Africa and in the last twenty-five years, agricultural incomes in sub-Saharan Africa grew by an average of less than 1% - the lowest figure globally. The vast majority of women farmers therefore derive little economic benefit from their labour-intensive work. According to the International Food Policy Research Institute investing in agriculture is 2.5 to 3 times more effective at increasing income for the poor, than investing in any other sector of the economy. Even more compelling is the fact that targeted investments for women farmers could raise agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa by more than 22% contributing to food security at household level but also more produce going to markets, and more income going into the hands of women.

By 2020 there will be an estimated 122 million new entrants to the labor market in Africa, according to the McKinsey Global Institute. This is both an opportunity and a challenge. The natural resources sectors (oil, gas, minerals) employ less than 1% of the continent's

workforce despite being important contributors to the tax base and export earnings. Other growth drivers with higher job-creating potential include the construction, manufacturing, transportation, ICT, hospitality and services sectors. The African Development Bank estimates that by 2030 most of Africa will have a majority demographic who are either lower middle or middle class consumers, reaching a spending level of \$2,2 trillion (from \$680 billion in 2008). This cannot happen without the creation of significantly higher numbers of productive jobs that young women and men can compete for on an equal footing.

Entrepreneurship development is equally important to achieving more broad-based and inclusive growth. Alongside the continued dedicated support to micro, small and medium enterprises, my hope is that there will be a new generation of women entrepreneurs who either own or lead growth-oriented enterprises. This would include the so-called ‘big business’ - creating employment and contributing to the tax base, driving the infrastructural development their enterprises rely heavily on, engaging with regional authorities on regulatory reform, and fully part of the changing skyline across the African continent.

It is one thing to have a positive outlook, another to be realistic about persistent challenges. Gender-based violence on the continent is a disconcerting reality, and one that the African Union is doing all it can to transform. If the continental body has risen up against apartheid and colonial injustices, this frontier can be crossed too. Women and girls are the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters in every one's family, deserving of a life of dignity and respect. It should remain the highest priority to hold accountable the perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict and end the culture of impunity, bringing more women into peace negotiations and peace-building efforts given the centrality of peace and security to development.

Despite considerable progress on reducing maternal and child mortality rates, there remains a critical need to ensure life-saving interventions for women, newborns and infants actually reach the poor, inclusive of preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Universal access is not yet a reality in Africa. Educating adolescent girls and boys, as well as men and women on reproductive health rights and issues remains an ongoing priority, to secure the health of future generations.

Building on the achievements of previous generations of activists and leaders who championed gender equality, my hope is that the energy, openness, and can-do attitude of young women and young men will take Africa to the next level. The Internet provides a glimpse of what's possible. Whether women (and men) go online as community organizers, activists, researchers, bloggers, journalists, entrepreneurs, investors, or in their individual capacity as citizens – injustice is being challenged, the space for agency and voice is opening up, and communities are coming together to find and support creative ideas and solutions on all fronts. Today, the public sphere is no longer the exclusive domain of patriarchal authority and gender relations will organically evolve to keep pace with changing times.

To conclude, as Africa's prosperity grows, my hope is that decisive commitments will be made on financing the next steps towards turning the vision into reality. In particular ensuring the policy-budget link is gender responsive should no longer be the technical challenge it once was, given the tools and expertise on gender responsive budgeting now available. It is important though, that processes all along the budget cycle are made more transparent and fully engendered, to strengthen domestic accountability for how resources are spent. All of the ongoing effort to collectively re-define what success would look like 50 years from now, hinges critically on whether the present generation of leaders can commit resources and build the necessary partnerships to start bringing the vision alive.

Harnessing Science & Technology to boost Agricultural development

By Dr. Nestor Kamdem



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Food self-sufficiency is a very important factor for progress. The struggle of African leaders to boost the agricultural sector is therefore of paramount importance.

To win the battle, all the five regions of the continent must work in perfect harmony with the 6th region of the continent which consists essentially of the African Diaspora.

We need to focus our attention in three different aspects:

- 1- The infrastructures
- 2- The food preservation technologies
- 3- The creation of agribusiness clusters

1- The infrastructures

Road infrastructures and machinery are the backbone for agricultural development. That's why it is extremely important to accelerate the development of Infrastructures in Africa. To win this bet, it is important to enable all actors to fully play their role in their different sectors of activities. For road infrastructures for example, companies have been created by African engineers from the continent as well as from the Diaspora to support the control of technologies. Some others are in the process of creation. They need the support of our governments. Their enterprises should be seen as catalysts that will drive the mastery of technologies. African government should give them the chance to participate in the infrastructural development as well as services. Sometimes governments argue that they do not have the experience. To my opinion,

ARTICLE 4

this attitude does not encourage African engineers to take risks of the creation of enterprises. They are merely employees of international companies. All these must be rectified. African government should give them the chance to win public contracts, at first on small scale. In the long range, they will gain experience and be ready to perform work on a large scale. It is only under these conditions that we can have in the next five years African companies that can master advanced technologies to support infrastructural development, hence boost the sector of agriculture.

2- The food preservation technologies

The technology of food preservation is well developed over the world. However, in African countries, these technologies are less used. This situation is mainly due to the lack of knowledge about these technologies. The direct consequence is the quantity of food imported by the continent, despite the availability of arable lands in many African countries. Because of the lack of these technologies, the crops obtained by farmers after many months of effort, that are not freshly sold are subject to degradation and are no longer useful. This creates a huge loss and discourages farmers. The direct consequence is that farmers abandon their lands and flee to the cities for small jobs that can help them to survive. This situation leads immediately to the increasing of food prices on the local market, and especially the increasing of the number of population without jobs. But more dangerous is the degradation of the economy of the continent.

The lack of non application of food preservation

methods to preserve crops obtained by farmers in the continent decreases drastically our competitiveness on the international market.

The spreading of food preservation technologies will support the work of farmers, will reduce poverty and create more jobs.

3- The creation of agribusiness clusters

Create several agribusiness clusters in different areas based on agro-ecological zones. The different agro-ecological zone in Africa is well known. Arid, Semi-arid, Sub-humid and Humid. Let's grasp this opportunity to take the world leadership in the agro-industrial sector. A successful model like the Mfeal (Model

Fokam d'exploitation agroindustrielle; Model Fokam of agribusiness operations), need to be applied in the different agro-ecological zone. The Mfeal is a model that consists of creating a large modern farm around which gravitates smallholder with the emphasis of jobs creation.

In such a scenario, it is important to consider a partnership between the local government and the private sector. However, the share of the local government must be less than or equal to 39%, local private partners must hold 51% and 10% international partners. The part given by international partners can only be used to purchase equipments. This model will allow the Government to identify any citizen who lives solely on agriculture, keep reliable statistics which will then continue to improve the agricultural sector.

Kuimarisha Sayansi na Teknolojia kuchochea maendeleo ya kilimo.

By Dr Nestor Kamdem

Swahili Version

Kujitosheleza kwa chakula ni jambo muhimu sana kwa ajili ya maendeleo. Mapambano ya viongozi wa Afrika kuongeza sekta ya kilimo hiyo ni muhimu sana.

Kushinda vita, mikoa yote mitano ya bara hilo lazima kufanya kazi katika amani kamilifu na kanda 6 ya bara ambayo ni lina kimsingi ya nje ya nchi za Afrika.

Tunahitaji kuelekeza nguvu zetu katika nyanja tatu tofauti:

- 1 - Miundombinu ya
- 2 - Teknolojia ya kuhifadhi chakula
- 3 - Kuundwa kwa makundi kilimo

1- Miundombinu

Miundombinu ya barabara na mashine ni uti wa mgongo kwa maendeleo ya kilimo. Hiyo ni kwa nini ni muhimu sana kuharakisha maendeleo ya Miundombinu katika Afrika. Kushinda bet hii, ni muhimu ili kuwawezesha watendaji wote kikamilifu kutimiza wajibu wao katika

sekta zao mbalimbali za shughuli. Kwa miundombinu ya barabara kwa mfano, makampuni zimejengwa na wahandisi wa Afrika kutoka bara kama vile kutoka nje ya nchi kwa msaada wa udhibiti wa teknolojia. Baadhi ya watu wengine ni katika mchakato wa kuundwa kwa. Wanahitaji msaada wa serikali zetu. Biashara zao wanapaswa kuonekana kama vichocheo ambayo gari mastery ya teknolojia. Serikali za Afrika zinapaswa kuwapa nafasi ya kushiriki katika maendeleo ya miundombinu kama vile huduma. Mara nyingine serikali wanasema kuwa hawana uzoefu. Kwa maoni yangu, tabia hii haina kuhamasisha wahandisi wa Afrika kuchukua tahadhari ya kuundwa kwa makampuni. Wao ni wafanyakazi tu ya makampuni ya kimataifa. Haya yote ni lazima yatarekebishwa. Serikali za Afrika zinapaswa kuwapa nafasi ya kushinda mikataba ya umma, kwa mara ya kwanza kwa kiwango kidogo. Katika mbalimbali kwa muda mrefu, wao kupata uzoefu na kuwa tayari kufanya kazi kwa kiwango kikubwa. Ni tu chini ya masharti haya kwamba tunaweza kuwa na katika miaka mitano ijayo makampuni ya Afrika ambayo inaweza bwana teknolojia ya hali ya kusaidia maendeleo ya miundombinu, hivyo kuongeza sekta ya kilimo.

2 - Teknolojia ya kuhifadhi chakula.

Teknolojia ya kuhifadhi chakula ni vizuri maendeleo duniani kote. Hata hivyo, katika nchi za Afrika, teknolojia hizi ni chini ya kutumika. Hali hii ni hasa kutokana na ukosefu wa elimu juu ya teknolojia hizi. Matokeo ya moja kwa moja ni wingi wa chakula kutoka nje na bara la Afrika, licha ya upatikanaji wa ardhi ya kilimo katika nchi nyingi za Afrika. Sababu ya ukosefu wa teknolojia hizo, mazao ya kupatikana kwa wakulima baada ya miezi mingi ya juhudi, ambayo si freshly kuuzwa ni chini ya uharibifu wa mazingira na tena muhimu. Hii inajenga hasara kubwa na tamaa wakulima. Matokeo ya moja kwa moja ni kwamba wakulima kuachana na ardhi yao na kukimbilia miji kwa ajili ya kazi ndogo ambayo inaweza kusaidia yao ya kuishi. Hali hii husababisha mara moja kwa ongezeko la bei za vyakula katika soko la ndani, na hasa ongezeko la idadi ya watu bila ajira. Lakini hatari zaidi ni uharibifu wa uchumi wa bara la Afrika. Ukosefu wa mashirika yasiyo matumizi ya mbinu kuhifadhi chakula kuhifadhi mazao kupatikana kwa wakulima katika bara itapungua kwa kiasi kikubwa ushindani wetu katika soko la kimataifa.

Kueneza teknolojia ya kuhifadhi chakula utasaidia kazi ya wakulima, itakuwa kupunguza umaskini na kujenga ajira zaidi.

3 - Kuundwa kwa makundi biashara ya kilimo.

Kujenga makundi kadhaa ya kilimo cha biashara katika maeneo tofauti kulingana na maeneo ya kilimo kimazingira. Eneo tofauti kilimo wa mazingira katika Afrika ni vizuri maalumu. Jangwa, kame, Sub-baridi na baridi. Hebu kufahamu fursa hii kuchukua uongozi dunia katika sekta ya kilimo na viwanda.

Mfano mafanikio kama Mfeal (Model Fokam d'unyonyaji agroindustrielle; Model Fokam wa shughuli za biashara ya kilimo), haja ya kuwa na kutumika katika mbalimbali wa mazao ya kilimo kimazingira zone. Mfeal ni mfano kwamba lina ya kujenga kubwa ya kilimo ya kisasa kote ambayo gravitates wadogo na mkazo wa ajira viumbe. Katika mazingira kama hiyo, ni muhimu kuzingatia ushirikiano kati ya serikali za mitaa na sekta binafsi.

Hata hivyo, sehemu ya serikali za mitaa lazima kuwa chini ya au sawa na 39%, washirika wa ndani binafsi lazima kushikilia 51% na 10% washirika wa kimataifa. Sehemu uliotolewa na washirika wa kimataifa inaweza tu kutumika kununua vifaa. Mtindo huu itaruhusu Serikali kwa kutambua raia yeyote ambaye anaishi tu katika

kilimo, kuweka takwimu za kuaminika ambayo kisha kuendelea kuboresha sekta ya kilimo.

Dr. Nestor Kamdem

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AGENDA 2063

THE AFRICA WE WANT

(Second Edition, August 2014)

THE VOICES OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE

1. The people of Africa and her Diaspora, united in diversity, young and old, men and women, from all walks of life, deeply conscious of history, express their deep appreciation to all generations of Pan Africanists. In particular, to the founders of the Organisation of African Unity for having bequeathed an Africa free from slavery, colonialism and apartheid.
2. We echo the Pan African call that Africa must unite in order to realize its Renaissance. Present generations are confident that the destiny of Africa is in their hands, and that we must act now to shape the future we want. Fifty years after the first thirty-three (33) independent African states gathered in Addis Ababa on 25 May 1963 to form the Organization of African Unity, we are looking ahead towards the next fifty years.
3. We reviewed past plans and commitments, and pledge to take into account the lessons as we implement Agenda 2063. These include putting mobilization of the people and their ownership of continental programmes at the core; the principle of self-reliance and Africa financing its own development; the importance of capable, inclusive and accountable states and institutions at all levels and in all spheres, the critical role of Regional Economic Communities as building blocks for continental unity, and holding ourselves and our governments and institutions accountable for results.
4. We rededicated ourselves to the enduring Pan African vision of “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.”

AFRICAN ASPIRATIONS FOR 2063

5. Our united voices paint a picture of what we desire for ourselves, for future generations and the continent.
6. The aspirations reflect our desire for shared prosperity and well-being, for unity and integration, for a continent of free citizens and expanded

horizons, where the full potential of women and youth are realized, and with freedom from fear, disease and want.

7. Africa is self-confident in its identity, heritage, culture and shared values and as a strong, united and influential partner on the global stage, making its contribution to peace, human progress and welfare. In short a different and better Africa.
8. We are confident that Africa has the capability to realise her full potential in development, culture and peace and to establish flourishing, inclusive and prosperous societies. We thus commit to act together towards achieving the following aspirations:

OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR THE AFRICA WE WANT

1. *A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development*
2. *An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance*
3. *An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law*
4. *A peaceful and secure Africa*
5. *An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics*
6. *An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth*
7. *Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner.*

ASPIRATION 1. A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

9. We are determined to eradicate poverty in one generation and build shared prosperity through

social and economic transformation of the continent

10. We aspire that by 2063, Africa shall be a prosperous continent, with the means and resources to drive its own development, and where:

- African people have a high standard of living, and quality of life, sound health and well-being;
- Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation for a knowledge society;
- Cities and other settlements are hubs of cultural and economic activities, with modernized infrastructure, and people have access to all the basic necessities of life including shelter, water, sanitation, energy, public transport and ICT;
- Economies are structurally transformed to create shared growth, decent jobs and economic opportunities for all;
- Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition contribute to farmer and national prosperity and Africa's collective food security;
- The environment and ecosystems are healthy and preserved, and with climate resilient economies and communities.

11. By 2063, African countries will be amongst the best performers in global quality of life measures. This will be attained through strategies for inclusive growth, job creation, increasing agricultural production; investments in science, technology, research and innovation; gender equality, youth empowerment and the provision of basic services including health, nutrition, education, shelter, water and sanitation.

12. Africa's collective GDP will be proportionate to her share of the world's population and natural resource endowments.

13. Africa's agriculture will be modern and productive, using science, technology, innovation and indigenous knowledge. The hand hoe will be banished by 2025 and the sector will be modern, profitable and attractive to the continent's youths and women.

14. Africa's Blue economy, which is three times the size of its landmass, shall be a major contributor to continental transformation and growth, advancing knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology, the growth of an Africa-wide shipping industry, the development of sea, river and lake transport and fishing; and exploitation and beneficiation of deep sea mineral and other resources.

15. Whilst Africa at present contributes less than 5% of global carbon emissions, it bears the brunt of the impact of climate. Africa shall address the global challenge of climate change by prioritizing adaptation in all our actions, drawing upon skills of diverse disciplines and with adequate support (affordable technology development and transfer, capacity building, financial and technical resources) to ensure implementation of actions for the survival of the most vulnerable populations, including islands states, and for sustainable development and shared prosperity.

16. Africa will participate in global efforts for climate change mitigation that support and broaden the policy space for sustainable development on the continent. Africa shall continue to speak one voice and unity of purpose in advancing its position and interests on climate change.

17. Africa shall have equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for socio-economic development, regional cooperation and the environment.

ASPIRATION 2. An Integrated Continent, Politically United Based on the Ideals of Pan Africanism and the Vision of Africa's Renaissance

18. Since 1963, the quest for African Unity has been inspired by the spirit of Pan Africanism, focusing on liberation, and political and economic independence.

It is motivated by development based on self-reliance and self-determination of African people, with democratic and people-centred governance.

19. We aspire that by 2063, Africa will:

- Be a United Africa;
- Have world class, integrative infrastructure that criss-crosses the continent;
- Have dynamic and mutually beneficial links with her Diaspora;
- Be a continent with seamless borders, and management of cross border resources through dialogue.

20. Africa shall be an integrated, united, sovereign, independent, confident and self-reliant continent.

21. Africa will witness the rekindling of African solidarity and unity of purpose that underpinned the struggle for emancipation from slavery,

colonialism, apartheid and economic subjugation. By 2020 all remnants of colonialism would have ended and all African territories under occupation fully liberated.

We shall take measures to expeditiously end the unlawful occupation of the Chagos Archipelago, the Comorian Island of Mayotte and affirming the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. All forms of oppression including gender, racial and other forms of discrimination would be ended.

22. The political unity of Africa will be the culmination of the integration process, including the free movement of people, the establishment of continental institutions, and full economic integration. By 2030, there shall be consensus on the form of the continental government and institutions.

23. Africa shall be a continent where the free movement of people, capital, goods and services will result in significant increases in trade and investments amongst African countries rising to unprecedented levels, and strengthen Africa's place in global trade.

24. By 2063 the necessary infrastructure will be in place to support Africa's accelerated integration and growth, technological transformation, trade and development. This will include high-speed railway networks, roads, shipping lines, sea and air transport, as well as well-developed ICT and digital economy.

A Pan African High Speed Rail network will connect all the major cities/capitals of the continent, with adjacent highways and pipelines for gas, oil, water, as well as ICT Broadband cables and other infrastructure. This will be a catalyst for manufacturing, skills development, technology, research and development, integration and intra-African trade, investments and tourism.

25. The world-class infrastructure accompanied by trade facilitation will see intra-African trade growing from less than 12% in 2013 to approaching 50% by 2045.

African share of global trade shall rise from 2% to 12%. This will in turn spur the growth of Pan African companies of global reach in all sectors.

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

26. Africa shall have a universal culture of good governance, democratic values, gender equality, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

27. We aspire that by 2063, Africa will:

- Be a continent where democratic values, culture, practices, universal principles of human rights, gender equality, justice and the rule of law are entrenched; and
- Have capable institutions and transformative leadership in place at all levels,

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

29. Africa will be a continent where the institutions are at the service of its people.

Citizens will actively participate in social, economic and political development and management. Competent, professional, rules and merit-based public institutions will serve the continent and deliver effective and efficient services. Institutions at all levels of government will be developmental, democratic, and accountable.

30. There will be transformation leadership in all fields (political, economic, religious, cultural, academic, youth and women) and at continental, regional, national and local levels.

ASPIRATION 4. A Peaceful and Secure Africa

31. By 2020 all guns will be silent.

32. Mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts will be functional at all levels. A culture of peace and tolerance shall be nurtured in Africa's children and youth through peace education.

33. Africa will be a Peaceful and Secure Continent, with harmony among communities starting at grassroots level. The management of our diversity will be a source of wealth, harmony and social and economic transformation rather than a source of conflict.

34. We aspire that by 2063, Africa shall have:

- An entrenched and flourishing culture of human rights, democracy, gender equality, inclusion and peace;
- Prosperity, security and safety for all citizens; and
- Mechanisms to promote and defend the continent's collective security and interests

35. We recognized that a prosperous, integrated and united Africa, based on good governance, democracy, social inclusion and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law are the necessary

pre-conditions for a peaceful and conflict-free continent.

36. The continent will witness improved human security with sharp reductions in violent crimes. There shall be safe and peaceful spaces for individuals, families and communities.
37. Africa shall be free from armed conflict, terrorism, extremism, intolerance and gender-based violence as a major threat to human security, peace and development. The continent will be drugs-free, with no human trafficking, and where organized crime and other forms of criminal networks, such as the arms trade and piracy, are ended. Africa shall have ended the illicit trade in and proliferation of small arms and light weapons.
38. Africa shall promote human and moral values based on tolerance and rejection of all forms of terrorism irrespective of their motivations.
39. By 2063, Africa will have the capacity to secure peace and protect its citizens and interests, through a common defense, foreign and security policy.

ASPIRATION 5: An Africa With a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics

40. Pan Africanism and the common history, destiny, identity, heritage, respect for religious diversity and consciousness of African people's and her Diaspora's will be entrenched.
41. We aspire that by 2063:
 - Pan Africanism shall be fully entrenched; and
 - The African Renaissance has reached its peak.
 - Our diversity in culture, heritage, languages and religion shall be a cause of strength.
42. Pan African ideals will be taught in all school curricular and Pan African cultural assets (heritage, folklore, languages, film, music, theater, literature, festivals, religions and spirituality.) will be enhanced. The African creative arts and industries will be celebrated throughout the continent and the Diaspora and contribute significantly to self-awareness, well-being and prosperity, and to world culture and heritage. African languages will be the basis for administration and integration. African values of family, community, hard work, merit, mutual respect and social cohesion will be firmly entrenched.
43. Africa's stolen culture, heritage and artifacts will be fully repatriated and safeguarded.
44. Culture, heritage and a common identity and

destiny will be the centre of all our strategies so as to facilitate for a Pan African approach and the African Renaissance

45. Africa women and youth shall play an important role as drivers of change.

Inter-generational dialogue will ensure that Africa is a continent that adapts to social and cultural change.

ASPIRATION 6: An Africa where Development is People-Driven, Unleashing the Potential of its Women and Youth

46. Africa shall be an inclusive continent where no child, woman or man will be left behind or excluded, on the basis of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnic affiliation, locality, age or other factors.
47. We aspire that by 2063, Africa:
 - Is People-centred and caring
 - Puts children first
 - Women are empowered and play their rightful role in all spheres of life
 - Has full gender equality in all spheres of life
 - Has engaged and empowered youth.
48. The African woman will be fully empowered in all spheres, with equal social, political and economic rights, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register and manage a business. Rural women will have access to productive assets, including land, credit, inputs and financial services.
49. All forms of violence and discrimination (social, economic, political) against women and girls will be eliminated and they will fully enjoy all their human rights. All harmful social practices (especially FGM and child marriages) will be ended and barriers to quality health and education for women and girls eliminated.
50. Africa of 2063 will have full gender parity, with women occupying at least 50% of elected public offices at all levels and half of managerial positions in the public and the private sector. The economic and political glass ceiling that restricted women's progress would have been shattered.
51. By 2063, African children and youth shall be empowered with full implementation of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child.
52. Youth unemployment will be eliminated, and Africa's youth guaranteed full access to education, training, skills and technology, to health services,

jobs and economic opportunities, recreational and cultural activities as well as to financial means to allow them to realize their full potential.

53. Young African men and women will be the path breakers of the African knowledge society and will contribute significantly to innovation and entrepreneurship. The creativity, energy and innovation of African youth will be the driving force behind the continent's political, social, cultural and economic transformation.

ASPIRATION 7: Africa as a Strong, United and Influential Global Player and Partner

54. Africa shall be a strong, united, resilient, peaceful and influential global player and partner with a significant role in world affairs. We affirm the importance of African unity and solidarity in the face of continued external interference including, attempts to divide the continent and undue pressures and sanctions on some countries.
55. We aspire that by 2063, Africa shall be:
- A major social, political, security and economic force in the world, and with her rightful share of the global commons (land, oceans and space),.
 - An active and equal participant in global affairs, multilateral institutions, a driver for peaceful co-existence, tolerance and a sustainable and just world.
 - Fully capable and have the means to finance her development;
56. Africa will take its rightful place in the political, security, economic, and social systems of global governance towards the realization of its Renaissance and establishing Africa as a leading continent. We undertake to continue the global struggle against all forms of racism and discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances; advance international cooperation that promotes and defends Africa's interests, is mutually beneficial and aligned to our Pan Africanist vision; continue to speak with one voice and act collectively to promote our common interests and positions in the international arena.
57. Africa shall continue to advocate for the reform of the United Nations and other global institutions; with particular reference to the UN Security Council, in order to correct the historical injustice with Africa as the only region not represented on the Council.
58. Africa is on an upward trend and seeks mutually beneficial relations with other regions and continents. It therefore looks at the nature of

partnerships with a view to rationalizing them and enhancing the benefits to its transformation and integration efforts. We shall do so by strengthening our common perspectives on partnerships and by speaking with one voice on priorities and views on global matters.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE AFRICAN UNION

59. We, Heads of State and Government of the African Union assembled in , Addis Ababa, Ethiopia during the 24th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in January 2015;
60. Having taken note of the aspirations and determination of the African people expressed above, reiterate our full appreciation and commitment to these aspirations.
61. Re-affirm that Agenda 2063 builds on past achievements and challenges and takes into account the continental and global context and trends in which Africa is realizing its transformation, including:
- a. 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.
 - b. An African turning point, starting at the turn of the millennium with our 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 transformation of the OAU into the African Union and the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. 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. We recognised that sustaining this path and pace, though positive, is not sufficient for Africa to catch up, and thus the need for radical transformation at all levels and in all spheres. Africa must therefore consolidate the positive turnaround, using the opportunities of demographics, natural resources, urbanization, technology and trade as a springboard to ensure its transformation and renaissance to meet the people's aspirations.

- c. Lessons from global developmental experiences, the significant advances by countries of the South to lift huge sections of their populations out of poverty, improve incomes and catalyze economic and social transformation. We are part of the global drive through the United Nations and other multilateral organisations to find multi-lateral approaches to humanity's most pressing concerns including human security and peace; the eradication of poverty, hunger and disease; gender equality and climate change, including the Common African Position on the post-2015 Development Agenda.
- d. Learning from past and present African development efforts and challenges and forging an African-centred approach to transformation. This includes lessons from 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, the Abuja Treaty, the AU Constitutive Act and NEPAD.
- e. People-centered development, gender equality and youth empowerment, 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 endeavours. Africa must provide an enabling environment for its children and young people to flourish and reach their full potential.
- f. The changing global context, and in our times the modern information revolution; globalization; changes in technology, production, trade, knowledge and labour markets; the opportunities presented by global demographic trends, urbanization and the growing global middle and working classes in the South; 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; women continue to die whilst giving birth, hunger and malnutrition remain part of the human experience; and underdevelopment, fragility, marginalization and inequality between regions and countries and within countries persist.

62. Stress that Agenda 2063 is:

- Our endogenous plan of transformation. It harnesses the continent's comparative advantages such as its people, history and cultures; its natural resources; its position and repositioning in the world to effect equitable and people-centred social, economic and technological transformation and the eradication of poverty. It seeks to develop Africa's human capital; build social assets, infrastructure and public goods; empower women and youth; promote lasting peace and security; build effective developmental states and participatory and accountable institutions and governance.
- Africa's vision and roadmap for sequencing our sectoral and normative, national, regional and continental plans into a coherent whole.
- A call to action to all Africans and people of African descent, to take personal responsibility for the destiny of the continent and as the primary agents of change and transformation.
- A commitment from national, regional and continental governments, leadership, institutions and citizens to act, coordinate, and cooperate for the realization of this vision.

63. Note that Agenda 2063 builds on the pledges made through the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration,

64. We are confident that our peoples' aspirations and the dream of an Africa that is integrated, peaceful and prosperous is achievable, provided that we construct this future based on actions taken now.

A CALL TO ACTION

65. We are deeply conscious that Africa in 2015 stands at a crossroads and we are determined to transform the continent and ensure irreversible and universal change of the African condition.

66. We recognize that island states confront problems similar to other developing countries, with their own peculiar characteristics, vulnerabilities and strengths and the need for a mechanism to ensure that Agenda 2063 incorporate this.

67. We hereby adopt Agenda 2063, as a collective vision and roadmap for the next fifty years and therefore commit to speed-up actions in the following areas:

- a. Eradicate poverty in a generation by 2025, through concentrating all efforts investing in the productive capacities (skills and assets) of our people, improving incomes, creating jobs and providing basic necessities of life.

- b. Catalyse a Education and Skills revolution and actively promote science, technology, research and innovation, to build knowledge, human resources, capabilities and skills for the African century:
 - Expand universal access to quality early childhood, primary and secondary education;
 - Expand and consolidate gender parity in education,
 - Strengthen the technical and vocational education and training through scaled up investments, the establishment of a pool of high-quality TVET centres across Africa; greater links with industry and alignment to labour markets, with a view to improve the skills profile, employability and entrepreneurship of especially youth and women, and closing the skills gap across the continent;
 - Build and expand an African knowledge society through transformation and investments in universities, science, technology, research and innovation; and through the harmonization of education standards and mutual recognition of academic and professional qualifications. Establish an African Accreditation Agency to develop and monitor educational quality standards across the continent.
 - Strengthen the Pan African University, build the Pan African Virtual University, and elevate Africa's role in global research, technology development and transfer, innovation and knowledge production.
- c. Transform, grow and industrialise our economies through beneficiation and value addition of natural resources:
 - Implementation of the African Industrial Development Action Plan, the African Mining Vision at country and continental level, in particular fast-tracking the establishment of the Centre for African Mineral Development.
 - Promote social dialogue, sectoral and productivity plans and regional and commodity value chains to support the implementation of industrial policies at all levels, with focus on SMMEs and Agribusinesses.
 - The establishment of Commodity exchanges for strategic African products
 - Strategies to grow the African Blue and Green economies;
 - The development of the African Private sector through engagement and a conducive climate, fostering Pan African businesses through the growth of regional manufacturing hubs and scaled up intra-Africa trade.
- Productivity Agenda for Africa, as an essential engine for industrialization, progressively enhancing the competitiveness of the continent in the global economy.
- Macro-economic policies that facilitate growth, employment creation, investments and industrialisation.
- d. Consolidate the modernisation of African agriculture and agro-businesses, through scaled up value addition and productivity, and by 2025:
 - Eliminate hunger and food insecurity;
 - Reduce the imports of food and raise intra-Africa trade in agriculture and food to 50% of total formal food and agricultural trade.
 - Expand the introduction of modern agricultural systems, technology, practices and training, including the banishment of the hand-hoe.
 - Develop and implement affirmative policies and advocacy to ensure women's increased access to land and inputs, and ensure that at least 30% of agricultural financing are accessed by women.
- e. Address Climate change and Preserve the Environment, through implementation of the Programme on Climate Action in Africa, including:
 - Identification of five regional technology centers, linking with national designated climate technology entities;
 - Programmes on climate change targeting women and youth;
 - A climate resilient agricultural development programme as CAADP;
 - A sustainable forest management programme.
 - National adaptation plans, systems and structures (National Designated Authorities and Implementation Entities)
- f. Connect Africa through world-class Infrastructure, with a concerted push to finance and implement the major infrastructure projects in:
 - Transport: connecting all African capitals and commercial centres through the Africa Integrated High Speed Train Initiative, the PIDA transport corridors; improved efficiency and connections of the African aviation sector and implement the Yamoussoukro Declaration, and strengthening the African port and shipping sector as regional and continental assets.
 - Energy: harnessing all African energy resources to ensure modern, efficient, reliable, cost effective, renewable and environmentally friendly energy to

all African households, businesses, industries and institutions, through building the national and regional energy pools and grids, and PIDA energy projects.

- ICT: a continent on equal footing with the rest of the world as an information society, an integrated e-economy where every government, business and citizen has access to reliable and affordable ICT services by increasing broadband penetration by 10% by 2018, broadband connectivity by 20 percentage points and providing access to ICT to children in schools and venture capital to young ICT entrepreneurs and innovators.
- g. Fast-track the establishment of a Continental Free Trade Area by 2017, a programme to double intra-Africa trade by 2022, strengthen Africa's common voice and policy space in global trade negotiations and establish the financial institutions within agreed upon timeframes: African Investment Bank and Pan African Stock Exchange (2016), the African Monetary Fund (2018), and the African Central Bank (2028/34).
- h. Support Young people as drivers of Africa's renaissance, through investment in their health, education and access to technology, opportunities and capital, and concerted strategies to combat youth unemployment and underemployment. Encourage exchange and Pan Africanism amongst young people through the formation of AU Clubs in all schools, colleges and universities. Ensure faster movement on the harmonization of continental admissions, curricula, standards, programmes and qualifications and raising the standards of higher education to enhance the mobility of African youth and talent across the continent by 2025.
- i. Silence the guns by 2020, to make peace a reality for all our people and by ending all wars, civil conflicts, human rights violations, humanitarian disasters, gender-based violence and violent conflicts, and to prevent genocide. We pledge not to bequeath the burden of conflicts to the next generation of Africans by ending all wars in Africa by 2020. We shall establish an African Human Security Index (AHSI) to monitor progress.
- j. Achieve Gender Parity by 2020 in public and private institutions, and the removal of all forms of gender discrimination in the social, cultural, economic and political spheres. Mobilise a concerted drive towards immediately ending child marriages, female genital mutilation

and other harmful cultural practices that discriminate against women.

- k. Introduce an African Passport, issued by Member states, capitalising on the global migration towards e-passports, and with the abolishment of visa requirements for all African citizens in all African countries by 2018.
- l. Consolidate a democratic and people-centered Africa, through the universal application of the normative framework of the African Governance Architecture, and all elections on the continent are free, fair and credible.
- m. Enhance Africa's united voice in global negotiations, through pooled sovereignty, integration and the development of common African positions.

Correct the historical injustice of Africa as the only region without a permanent seat in the UN Security within the next decade.

- n. Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, build continental capital markets and financial institutions, and reverse the illicit flows of capital from the continent, with view to by 2025:
 - Reducing aid dependency by 50%
 - Eliminate all forms of illicit flows;
 - Double the contribution of African capital markets in development financing;
 - Render fully operational the African Remittances Institute.
 - Reduce unsustainable levels, heavy indebtedness and odious debt.
 - Build effective, transparent and harmonised tax and revenue collection systems and public expenditure

68. Towards continental unity: the political unity of Africa will be the culmination of the integration process, including the free movement of people, the establishment of continental institutions, and full economic integration. By 2030, there shall be consensus on the form of the continental government and institutions.

CRITICAL ENABLERS FOR AFRICA'S TRANSFORMATION

69. The determination, participation, self-reliance and solidarity of Africa's peoples and leadership are preconditions for success and therefore recognize the following as critical enablers of continental transformation:

- a. The People's ownership and mobilisation: The continuous mobilisation of the African people and the diaspora in various formations, effective communication and outreach, and sustained and inclusive social dialogue on Agenda 2063.
 - b. African resources to finance its development: Looking inwards to mobilize African resources to finance and accelerate its transformation, integration, peace, security, infrastructure, industrialization, democratic governance and strengthen continental institutions.
 - c. Accountable leadership and responsive institutions: build visionary and accountable leadership, democratic and developmental governance and institutions, through robust and transparent planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at all levels.
 - d. Capable and democratic developmental states and institutions: Revitalise African development planning capacities and rebuild career, professional and capable public services. Strengthen and transform regional and continental institutions and the manner in which we do business, so as to effectively lead and drive the agenda for transformation and integration.
 - e. Changed attitudes and mindsets, to strengthen Pan African values of selfreliance, solidarity, hard work and collective prosperity, and build on African successes, experiences and best practices to forge the African model of development and transformation.
 - f. A Pan African perspective, through solidarity, integration, implementation of our programmes and pooled sovereignty on critical issues of continental and global dimensions.
 - g. Ownership of the African narrative and brand to ensure that it reflects continental realities, aspirations and priorities and Africa's position in the world.
 - h. African approach to development and transformation, learning from the diverse, unique and shared experiences and best practices of various countries and regions as a basis of forging an African approach to transformation.
70. We reaffirm our pledge in the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration to immediately align and integrate Agenda 2063 in our national and regional development plans and ensure that we provide the AU Commission, the Regional Economic Communities, and other regional and continental institutions with the necessary capacities and resources to effectively drive the implementation of Agenda 2063.
71. We call upon the international community to respect Africa's vision and aspirations for herself and to align their partnerships appropriately.

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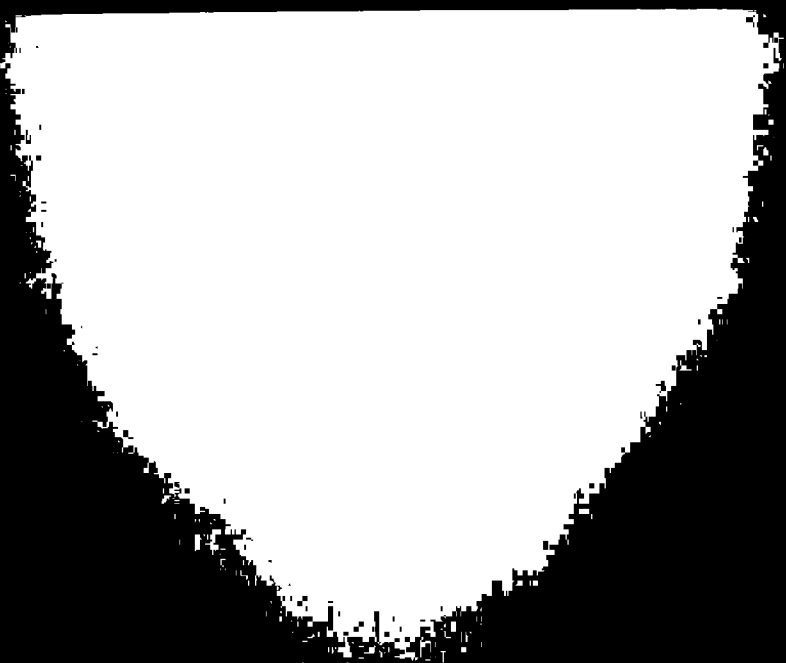
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Agenda 2063

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