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**Ministerial Committee
on the Implementation of Agenda 2063**

**Progress Report on the Implementation of Agenda 2063
First Ten-Year Implementation Plan**

May 2017

**Strategic Policy Planning,
Monitoring & Evaluation and Resource Mobilization
Directorate (SPPMERM)**

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definitions
JPTC	Joint Permanent Technical Commission
DBSA	Development Of Southern Africa
AfDB	African Development Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ADPI	Agence pour le Développement et la Promotion du Projet Grand Inga
MWG	Ministerial Working Group
SAATM	Single African Air Transport Market
PAeN	Pan African e-Network
POC	PAeN Oversight Committee
AEP	African Economic Platform
EU	European Union
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IOM	International Organization for Migration
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
DSA	Department of Social Affairs
RCM	Regional Coordination Mechanism
PRC	Permanent Representative Council
HRST	Human Resources, Science and Technology
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission Constitution
AFRAA	African Airlines Association
IATA	International Air Transport Association
STC	Specialised Technical Committee
TTIET	

Introduction

This progress report on the implementation of the Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan covers the period since the January 2017 AU Summit.

It focuses on:

- (i) Domestication of the Agenda 2063
- (ii) Progress on Flagship projects
- (iii) Agenda 2063 Measurement and Accountability Framework, and the alignment of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems of Regional Economic Communities in the context of Agenda 2063
- (iv) Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy
- (v) Popularization of Agenda 2063
- (vi) Challenges and the Way Forward

The policy organs of the Union are invited to take note of the progress made, the issues and challenges highlighted and to review and adopt the actions/recommendations proposed.

1. The Domestication of Agenda 2063

Definition

Domestication seeks to facilitate the incorporation of commitments made at continental level into national policy frameworks and programs anchored on existing national development planning machinery.

In the context of Agenda 2063, "domestication" can be defined in operational terms as:

"The process of building awareness and strengthening citizens' engagement and appropriation of Agenda 2063, leading to the informed inclusion of its goals, priorities, and targets into legislative, policy, institutional, planning, programming and budgetary processes that drive national, sectoral and local level development".

Overall Goal and Objectives

The overall aim of domestication of Agenda 2063 at national level is to provide AUC technical assistance support to assist the Member States to craft new self-driven and Africa-centric visions for development and socio-economic transformation drawing upon the common long-term 50-year continental framework which Agenda 2063 and the 10-Year Implementation plans represent;

The specific objectives of AUC technical assistance for domestication in the Member States are:

- (i) Build state institutions' /citizens' awareness, engagement and ownership of Agenda 2063 to catalyze and sustain a momentum for change and transformation;

- (ii) Ensure that the Member States translate commitments enshrined in Agenda 2063 into national visions and plans for medium term socio-economic development and transformation; and
- (iii) Facilitate collective progress of Member States in implementing Agenda 2063, leading to the transformation of the continent and ensuring that Africa assumes her rightful place on the Global stage, including her ability to finance her development.

The domestication of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into national planning frameworks has continued very well. More Member States have shown their willingness and embarked on the exercise. By mid-May 2017, the AUC has visited Egypt, Niger and Uganda for the exercise while the plans were underway to meet similar requests from other Member States.

It is expected that by the July 2017 Summit a total of 8 Member states will have undergone the domestication exercise. The table below comprises the updated list of Member States that have domesticated the Agenda.

Below is the current list of countries already covered:

Central Arica	East Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa
1. Cameroon	1. Comoros	1. Algeria	1. Botswana	1. Benin
2. Congo Republic	2. Djibouti	2. Saharawi	2. Lesotho	2. Burkina Faso
3. DRC	3. Eritrea	3. Egypt	3. Malawi	3. Côte d'Ivoire
4. Sao Tome en Principe	4. Kenya		4. Mozambique	4. Ghana
5. Niger	5. Mauritius		5. Namibia	5. The Gambia
6. Gabon	6. Rwanda		6. Swaziland	6. Liberia
	7. Seychelles		7. Zambia	7. Nigeria
	8. Sudan		8. Zimbabwe	8. Senegal
	9. Uganda			9. Togo

In overall, the countries visited were all taking the domestication exercise seriously. Some of them have even expressed their readiness to share their experiences with the AU organs and other Member States in various areas, by offering training etc.; and their heads of state submitting progress reports to the AU summit in order to advance the implementation of Agenda 2063.

In order to maintain momentum and build on the actions agreed with countries during the AUC missions, the Commission in collaboration with the Government of Lesotho organized a consolidation workshop in December 2016 for the first group of 32 countries that by then had domesticated the Agenda 2063.

The key objectives of the Workshop:

- i. Take stock of progress, share experiences on processes and methodologies, institutional arrangements, challenges and lessons learned on domesticating the FTYIP, as well as insights on integrating SDGs and FTYIP;
- ii. Identify technical assistance and other needs required of the Commission to support the Member States;
- iii. Inform and solicit inputs on the FTYIP measurement framework (i.e. indicators and sources of data), as well as the RECs M&E Harmonization and Convergence Process;
- iv. Identify how RECs can support Member States' domestication efforts.

The workshop was attended by 60 participants, from over 31 AU Member States. Participants included Planners and other national experts from AU Member States, UNEAC, NEPAD Agency and UNDP. They reviewed the domestication exercise and pondered over its successes and challenges. It finally came out with the following recommendations:

- Member States requested the Commission to facilitate the domestication process by providing them tools and guidelines for mainstreaming Agenda 2063 into their national plans;
- Member States also requested the Commission to continue with the Agenda 2063 sensitization and popularization efforts for increased awareness at all levels;
- There was consensus that each Member State should have 'one entry point' (Ministry, department or other structures) for all Agenda 2063 related communication and issues;
- Member States called for both the AU Commission and UN system to find a harmonized way to facilitate the implementation of key elements in both Agendas.

Such an exercise is expected to continue as the list of Member States domesticating the Agenda is growing.

2. Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects:

Within this subsection, an overall brief of the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects is addressed (Refer to Annex 1 on the Matrix on the Flagship Projects). It should be noted that the brief brings forth an overall summary of the progress that has been made as of April 2017 following the 2016 update made to the Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063.

From this, the launch of the African Economic Platform in Port Louis, Mauritius which saw African Leaders come forth in dialogue to discuss cross-cutting issues that affect Africa's economies and ways of which opportunities and options from these could be harnessed to ensure continental transformation. The current activities succeeded by the Inauguration of the AEP include; the finalisation of the Inaugural African Economic Platform (AEP) Report for presentation to the Commission, the PRC and Executive Council, the establishment of an AEP Knowledge Management Unit (AEP KMU), management and dissemination of the knowledge products brought forth by the AEP KMU and solidifying the communication strategy to ensure transparency, involvement and awareness by targeted stakeholders.

Apart from this, progress has been made in regards to the Flagship on the Continental Free Trade Area and the African Commodities Strategy facilitated through the Trade and Industry Directorate. The ongoing activities in these include the Continental Task Force (CTF) meeting, Negotiating Forum (NF) meeting, Senior Trade Officials (STO) Meeting, African Ministers of Trade (AMOT) meeting, Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting, and World Bank TRIST Training exercises as activities for the progression of the CFTA. The amendment of the African

Commodities Strategy is underway to ensure that the transformation and processing of commodities and natural resources are included in harnessing Africa's economic potential

Regarding the Pan-African E-Network (PAeN), the Oversight Committee (POC) is to establish the PAeN Management Cooperative Entity structure with inclusion of the funding mechanism for the network and the level of financial contribution of the users for the operations, maintenance and development within the network for sustainability in its services and asset evaluation.

For the Establishment of the Great Museum of Africa in Algeria, the focal person for Museum on the Algeria's side has been nominated and preparations for holding the 1st Meeting of the Technical Committee is underway.

In General regarding partnerships in the Flagship Projects, apart from the traditional partners of the AUC, other partnerships and alliances included: International Civil Aviation Organization, International Air Transport Association, African Airlines Association for the Single African Air Transport Market; China for the flagship on the African Integrated High Speed Railway Network; and the Indian Republic and the Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd for the PAeN. Nonetheless, coordinating Directorates have encountered numerous challenges which mainly are constituted by the limited human resource and financial capital in order to see through the sustainability of the Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects.

3. Accountability Framework for Agenda 2063 and Alignment of RECs M&E Systems

3.1 Validation of Measurement Framework for Agenda 2063

The AU Specialised Technical Committee of Ministers of Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economy, Planning and Integration endorsed the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 as a mechanism through which both the continental framework would be measured. This followed the demonstration that there is strong convergence between the two agendas. Furthermore, and subsequent to the endorsement of indicators by the Committee of Director Generals of Statistics, a Technical Team was established to, *inter alia*, develop a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation System for Agenda 2023 FTYIP.

Accordingly, a number of working sessions were held by the Technical Team that resulted into two main products: i) a draft Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; and ii) an attendant Indicator Handbook that provides granular details for collection, computation and reporting. To advance the process further, the African Union Commission, with financial support from Joint Secretariat Support Office (JSSO), organised a follow-up workshop to:

1. develop and undertake technical validation of the FTYIP M&E implementation and implementation support tools;
2. validate a structured workflow for the domestication and internalisation of FTYIP M&E Framework implementation at all levels (i.e. member states, regional and continental)

relevant financial sector players. The implementation of this Strategy should abide by the following three principles:

Avoiding duplication: Leveraging existing vehicles and institutions to avoid duplication and harnessing complementarities. In particular, existing AfDB, UNECA and Regional DFIs programs should be leveraged.

Learning from existing institutions and centers of excellence: Learning from existing institutions and centers of excellence in the case of;

- i) The regionalization of stock/bond markets by leveraging the experience of the regional stock exchange BRVM (Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières) in West Africa,
- ii) The development of African-owned private equity including the setting-up of a fund of funds for that purpose and,
- iii) The creation and development of Continental/Regional African Angel Investors Networks (AAIN).

Role of existing DFIs: Regional and national DFIs to play a more prominent role in the financing/implementation of Agenda 2063 projects.

In this regard, the process of finalizing the Strategy was well on course and it was expected that the draft Strategy would be considered and recommended for adoption during the Joint Annual Specialised Technical Meeting on Planning, Economy, Finance and Integration in March 2017. However, as this meeting did not take place, the process has been stalled and moved to be discussed by the Ministerial Committee to recommend for the June 2017 Summit.

5. Awareness Raising and Popularization

The Commission has continued to raise awareness on Agenda 2063, mainly through its domestication missions to Member States, RECS and various regional and international fora. Agenda 2063 documents and related information have continued to be disseminated, and the Agenda is becoming widely understood both within the continent and outside, attracting stakeholders to be part of the initiative.

In that connection, the AUC is in the process of initiating training for the African youth on Agenda 2063 that could take place annually. The aim is to assist them organizing themselves in a kind of movement called YOUTH FOR AGENDA 2063 so that they can promote the Agenda in their countries and the continent at large. The programme is to start with a group of about forty volunteers who are currently supporting the Commission in various activities. This programme is expected to raise more awareness at grassroots level and sensitize people on their role as key players of the Agenda 2063.

Moreover, the AUC is also contemplating the branding of the AU as a means to promote its image and Agenda 2063. In this aspect, the AUC is planning to conduct research to establish the African peoples' views on the AU.

That said, the lack of adequate resources have continued to be amongst challenges of the Union. In this particular area, for example, the AU Commission had already agreed with the Pan African Federation of Filmmakers (FEPASI) to develop a film on

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