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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMISSION
ON THE AFRICA 2063 AGENDA

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Introduction

1. It is to be recalled that in January 2014, at their meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the AU Policy Organs (through Executive Council Decision EX.CL/805(XXIV) and Assembly Decision Doc. Assembly/AU/3(XXII)) took note of the Report of the Commission on the development of the African Union Agenda 2063 as well as the Draft Framework Document. At the same meeting, they also requested the following:

- a) That Member States should study the draft Framework document and provide the Commission with inputs not later than mid-April 2014 for use in enriching and finalizing the Agenda 2063 document;
- b) That the AU Commission in collaboration with the PRC, expedites the finalization of the remaining work and provide a draft Agenda 2063 document for consideration in June 2014;
- c) That a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework as well as the first ten year implementation plan be submitted for consideration in January 2015.

2. In line with the above, this report outlines the progress made since January 2014, and presents the Draft Agenda 2063 document for consideration, guidance, and further enrichment by the AU Policy Organs.

Progress Report

3. In preparing the Draft Agenda 2063 Document the Commission:

- 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) in the context of the Agenda 2063 Technical Committee. This work covered:
 - Detailed reviews of the framework document and drafting of the Agenda 2063;
 - Review of National Plans (33) and Regional (6 RECs) and Continental Frameworks (20);

- Situational analysis – political, social, economic, demographic and natural resource dynamics;
 - Mega trends and review of scenarios on Africa;
 - Technical studies on Blue economy, capacity development, economic transformation and initial elements of 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, etc.);
- d) Received inputs from Member States on the draft Framework document (Algeria, Mauritius, Zimbabwe and Zambia) which have been fully incorporated into the draft Agenda 2063 document.
4. Collectively, these inputs have significantly enriched the document.

The Draft Agenda 2063 Document

5. The Draft document is in 6 Chapters;
- **Chapter 1.** Introduction: places Agenda 2063 in the historical content of Pan Africanism and African Renaissance as well as the struggle for self-determination and economic independence;
 - **Chapter 2.** The Vision and African Aspirations for 2063: based on the AU Vision and converging voices of Africans derived from stakeholder consultations, the Chapter paints a detailed picture of where Africa would be in 2063 when the continent will be celebrating the centenary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity;
 - **Chapter 3** Overview of Africa's Development Dynamics: It outlines the Trends, Challenges and Opportunities in Africa's political, economic, demographic, social, and natural resource dynamics with a view to informing the Goals, Targets and indicative strategies for Agenda 2063;

- **Chapter 4:** Outlines in detail Agenda 2063 Goals, Priority Areas, Targets and indicative Strategies;
- **Chapter 5:** Presents Drivers, Enablers, Risks and Mitigating Strategies;
- **Chapter 6:** Making It Happen- Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements, Financing Agenda 2063, Communication Strategy and Capacity for implementation ;
- **Annexes 1 and 2:** National and Regional, Continental Results Framework.

THE VISION AND AFRICAN ASPIRATION FOR 2063 (Chapter 2)

6. The Vision and aspirations paint a picture of the Africa we want by 2063. Highlights of the aspirational statements based on the 7 African Aspirations and Goals are presented below.

Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive Growth and (Sustained) Sustainable Development

7. High Standard of Living and Quality of Life

- A high standard of living for all Africans in 2063 would be reflected by increased per capita incomes to a level that is at least 10 times the value of the 2013 level (USD 1878¹) to the range of USD18,878 – USD20,000. There would be a marked reduction in number of people holding vulnerable jobs, and increased employment opportunities for all, especially the young. The growth in decent jobs for all working age adults will be the key driver of incomes, inclusiveness and improved livelihoods, social stability and cohesion.
- The Africa of 2063 will be a continent that has eliminated all forms of food insecurity and hunger way back by 2025. It will be a continent that is well nourished. By 2025, stunting would have been reduced to 10% and underweight prevalence to 5% among children with the phenomenon of stunted and underweight children completely eliminated by 2063. The vision of a prosperous, food and nutrition secure and, therefore poverty-free Africa would be fully realized.
- An Africa of 2063 will be characterized by the fact that all its citizens would have affordable social security and where social protection is extended to all vulnerable

¹ AfDB, AU and UNECA, African Statistical Year Book 2013

sections of society. All its citizens shall be free from fear and want and Africa will be a compassionate and caring continent.

8. Well educated citizens and Skill revolution underpin by Science, Technology and Innovation

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

9. Healthy and well-nourished Citizens

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

10. Modern and Livable Habitat

- African cities by 2063 will be well planned with modern mass transit systems, while all rural areas will be similarly connected. Over sixty percent of the African population would be living in cities, which in turn would generate the lion's share of the GDP and the continent's economic activities.

11. Transformed Economies and Jobs

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

- Accelerated manufacturing activities would result in the 2013 share of manufacturing in GDP to be at least 50% and its value added would rise to five-fold by 2063. The sector would absorb at least 50% of new entrants to the labour market. At least 90% of all agricultural produce would be processed locally (value addition). By 2063, the share of technology-driven manufacturing firms in total manufacturing output would rise above 50%.
- The continent would witness the growth of commodity exchanges and continental commercial giants. This would be coupled with the growth of regional manufacturing hubs, around the beneficiation of Africa's minerals and natural resources in all corners of the continent. A significant number of African companies would feature among the top 500 global companies reaching out across Africa and the globe. The return of the diaspora, with its infusion of talent, energy and finances into African economies, would play a critical role in this process.
- Africa will continue to be dominant in the global markets on natural resources, including oil, gas, minerals, but will capture a greater share of the rents from its natural resources and ensure their equitable redistribution.
- Of particular significance would be the contribution of the "Blue Economy" which started gaining momentum in 2020, leading among other initiatives to advanced knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology to produce new products, and to the establishment of Africa-wide shipping, with African lakes and rivers having fully developed waterways and navigable to integrate landlocked states to the rest of the continent and the world.
- African economies by 2063 would be diversified with increased resilience to external shocks. This would come through increased reliance on new products generated through knowledge as well as the growth of sectors such as tourism, the blue economy, creative arts and financial services.
- Economic development driven by science and technology would result in a quarter of businesses emanating from technological breakthroughs and innovations generated by African citizens, regional and continental research centers of technology, innovation and competitiveness are established and generate ideas for novel businesses

12. Modern Agriculture for Increased Production, Productivity and Value Addition

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

13. Environmental Sustainable and Climate Resilient Economies and Communities

- Africa by 2063 would have been transformed such that natural resources would be sustainably managed and African societies would consume and produce goods and services in a sustainable manner. National income accounts would be reformed to fully reflect changes in renewable and non-renewable natural resources wealth.
- Africa would be a fully water secure continent by 2030. Practices and new technologies would be in place to ensure efficient use of water resources and develop new sources. About 90% of domestic waste water would be recycled to supplement water for agricultural and industrial use.
- Renewable energy (wind, solar, bio, hydro, ocean tidal waves, geothermal and other renewables) will claim more than half of the energy consumption for households, businesses and organizations. All urban buildings will be certified as energy smart and all urban mass transport will operate on renewable and low to zero emissions fuels.
- Functioning institutions, regulations, systems and processes would be in place to govern the management and exploitation of trans-boundary natural resources, including water, forests, fisheries, biodiversity, genetic resources, energy and renewable and non-renewable resources.

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

14. United States of Africa (Federal or Confederate)

- Africa by 2063 would have realized the fulfilment of the Founders' dream or vision of a United States of Africa/a union of well-governed and democratic African States. There would be an African citizenship and passport, and the existing African Union anthem and flag will be more widely used in all countries, at all levels and in all institutions such as schools, public institutions and other places. There would also be direct election of Members of Parliament to the Union Legislative body and the President of the Union will be elected by universal suffrage.
- As part of the political evolution to the United States of Africa, key economic institutions and frameworks as the African Common Market (2025), Africa Monetary Union (2030) Africa Customs Union 2019 and Africa Free Trade Areas (2017) would have been established and would be part of the governance structure of United States of Africa.

15. World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa

- By 2063 the necessary infrastructure (quality and size) will be in place to support Africa's accelerated growth, technological transformation, trade and development, including: high-speed railway networks, roads, shipping lines, sea and air transport, as well as well-developed ICT and digital economy. There would be a continental High Speed Rail Express connecting all the major cities/capitals of the continent. The Express would have adjacent highways and pipelines for gas, oil, water, as well as ICT Broad Band cables.
- This world class infrastructure would see intra-African trade mushrooming from less than 12% in 2013 to approaching 50% by 2045. This would in turn spur the growth of Pan African companies in mining, finance, food and beverages, hospitality and tourism, pharmaceuticals, fashion, fisheries and ICT, generating world leaders in their sectors

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

16. Entrenched Democratic Values, Universal Principles of Human Rights Justice and Rule of Law

- Africa will be a continent that conducts free, fair and credible elections which includes (i) multi-party system (ii) level playing field in the political competitive process; (iii) education of the electorate to make informed choices and (iv) promotes Pan Africanism, equality, diversity, excellence and solidarity. A vibrant, diverse and responsible press that informs the public of their duties and obligations and holds all branches of government accountable would be the norm.
- The continent's population would enjoy access to independent courts and judiciary that dispense and deliver justice without fear or favour. There would be affordable and timely access to justice for all. Corruption and impunity will be a thing of the past.

17. Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership

- Africa will be a continent where the institutions are at the service of its people - strong institutions in place to enhance citizens' participation in development and in economic and governance management. Competent, professional and neutral bureaucracy based on merit will serve the continent and deliver effective and efficient services.
- **There** will be transformation leadership in all fields (e.g. Political, business, academia, traditional, religious, youth, women) and at all levels (Continental, Regional, National, Local)

Aspiration 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

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

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

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

18. Pan Africanism

- Africa, as the cradle of human civilization, is custodian of a cultural patrimony that has contributed enormously to human progress. ***African cultural identity, values and ethics*** as a critical factor for Africa's re-emergence on the global stage will be strengthened by 2063.
- By 2063, the fruits of the values and ideals of Pan Africanism will be manifest everywhere on the continent and beyond. The goal of the Unity of the African Peoples and Peoples of African descent would have been attained (2025) and Agency for Diaspora Affairs established in all member states by 2020 with the Diaspora integrated into the democratic processes by 2030. Dual citizenship for the Diaspora will be available by 2025 and importantly all nations under colonial rule would have won their freedom by 2025. Pan African ideals will be mainstreamed in all school curricular and Pan African cultural assets (film, music, theatre, etc.) will be enhanced to ensure that African creative arts contribute significantly to GDP and in World Culture.

19. African Cultural Renaissance

- There would be the preservation of cultural heritage – languages, customs, traditions that are not harmful at all levels. WE Du Bois grand project of Encyclopedia Africana would be going through its 10th Edition by the year 2063. The Museum of the African History, Culture and Art will be in place by 2025 and its opening will be graced by the bi-annual African Cultural Sports Festival of 2025. Prior to this all African cultural treasures / patrimony would have been retrieved by 2025.

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

20. Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

- Africa in 2063 will be a continent where the critical role of women in Africa's transformation is recognized and their potential proactively harnessed.
- By 2025, all forms of violence and discrimination (social, economic, political) against women and girls would have been eliminated and they would fully enjoy all their human rights. This means an end to all harmful social practices and that all barriers to access to quality health and education for women and girls would be non-existent.
- The Africa of 2063 would see fully empowered women with equal access and opportunity in all spheres of life. This means that the African woman would have equal economic rights, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, register and manage a business. Over 90% of rural women would have access to productive assets, including land, credit, inputs and financial services.
- The Africa of 2063 would see attainment of full gender parity. It would see women occupy 50% of elected offices at state, regional and local bodies, and 50% of managerial positions in government and private sector would be women. The economic and political glass ceiling hindering women's progress would finally have been broken.

21. Empowered and Engaged Youth

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

Aspiration # 7: Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner**22. Africa as major partner in global Affairs and peaceful co-existence**

- The continent would have assumed its rightful place in assuring global peace and security through its Permanent Seats on the UN Security Council and with a deepened south-south cooperation based on a common African Foreign Policy. There would be a strengthened African presence in other multilateral fora such as the IMF and World Bank, as well as on those relating to global and regional security.
- Acquire representation as a permanent member of the UN Security Council commensurate with the size of its member states. There will be a self-re-empowerment of Africa; Africa determining its own future, leading its agenda and developing effective partnership frameworks with its external partners. The new strategic role and place of Africa in the global arena, will be based on a strategy for its partnership with the outside world. The United States of Africa Government will strengthen its Partnership Policies with its partner countries and regions, and its capacity and role in global negotiations-in the global economic, environment, security and social negotiations as well as on the reforms of the multilateral institutions including the UN Security Council.

23. Africa takes full responsibility to finance her own development

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

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS (Chapter 3)

24. A full understanding of the challenges and opportunities for attaining the “Africa we want by 2063” is essential in order to set the right goals and evolve the right strategies for getting there. This in turn requires a thorough review of lessons learned from current national, regional and continental plans and frameworks; understanding of

Africa's past and current economic, social, political, demographic, natural resources dynamics; as well as impacts and opportunities that arise from global megatrends; analysis of possible development paths.

25. The assessment of Africa's political, demographic, economic, social and natural resources suggest the following:

- All indications show strong prospects for continued robust growth. However, Africa remains the world's poorest region with almost 40 percent of the population living below the poverty line and one-third of Africa's population is undernourished.
- Relative stability prevails on the continent, but greater and more concerted efforts are needed to secure comprehensive. Peace and Security still continues to elude some parts of Africa-especially in the Horn, the Great Lakes, the Indian Ocean Island, West African region, and parts of North Africa and Central Africa.
- The democratic gains that have been attained need to be further consolidated and strengthened to deliver the democracy dividend in terms of deepening the culture of respect for Human rights, justice, strengthening real popular participation and improving livelihoods.
- The remarkable progress made in terms of economic growth must be matched by progress to adequately reduce poverty or create enough jobs and close the inequity gap-of income and opportunity. Across the continent, delivery of critical services-in health, education, water and sanitation among others should be fundamentally strengthened.
- Concerted efforts by governments and local communities with support from development partners, has resulted in Africa making progress in addressing the scourge of aids but still a majority of those dying from AIDS or living with the virus are still in Africa.
- The youth bulge presents great potential for Africa's future, but it also calls for imaginative and urgent attention.
- The anticipated resource boom needs creative management to be of benefit to the people of Africa.
- There is greater awareness about the need for sustainable natural resource management with almost all African countries placing it as a top priority areas in their development plans, but more has to be done to halt the alarming

deforestation including loss of timber, biodiversity loss and unsustainable exploitation of fishery and coastal resources.

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

AGENDA 2063 GOALS, PRIORITY AREAS, TARGETS AND INDICATIVE STRATEGIES (Chapter 4)

26. Agenda 2063, as depicted in the diagram below, is anchored on:

- The Constitutive Act,
- The AU Vision,
- The 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration
- African aspirations.
- It also builds upon national, regional and continental priorities reflected in these plans and frameworks.



27. Factors to consider

- Agenda 2063 is conceptualized as a general framework, which would be implemented through successive 10-year plans. In the short term;
- Agenda 2063 will place emphasis on accelerating the implementation of key continental frameworks that have been adopted and fast tracking of the integration agenda.
- Additionally, African countries would expedite domestication of the relevant legal frameworks, protocols and similar instruments. Such an approach will provide the traction for long-term progress, as well as provide critical evidence of forward momentum to win over ordinary African citizens that Agenda 2063 is indeed a viable endeavour.
- Given the differentiated responsibilities between various actors at national, regional and continental levels, in ensuring the realization of Agenda 2063, two sets of results matrices have been developed for the national and regional levels,

respectively. It should be noted that the strategies are indicative given the inherent peculiarities at both national and regional levels. This means that Member States and Regional Economic Communities will have to evolve the right policy and strategy mix to suit their circumstances to meet the targets.

28. A set of 18 goals has been identified based on the seven African aspirations, the AU Vision and solemn declaration.

TABLE 1: AGENDA 2063 ASPIRATIONS AND GOALS

Aspiration	Goal
A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens 2. Well educated citizens and a skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation 3. Healthy and well-nourished citizens 4. Modern and Livable Habitats 5. Transformed economies and jobs 6. Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
An Integrated Continent Politically United and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. United States of Africa (Federal or Confederate) 9. World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa
An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law are entrenched. 11. Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership in place at all levels
A Peaceful and Secure Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Peace security and stability is preserved
Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Values and Ethic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Pan Africanism is fully entrenched 14. African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent
An Africa Whose Development is people-driven, especially relying on the potential offered by its Youth and Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Full gender equality in all spheres of life 16. Engaged and Empowered Youth
An Africa as A Strong and Influential Global Player and Partner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence 18. Africa is no longer aid dependent and takes full responsibility for financing her development

29. Definitions

- The definition of the goals, targets and indicators are consistent with those used in the Common African Position (CAP) on Post 2015 Development Agenda and others (e.g. the UN High Panel Report on post 2015 MDGs);
- The definition / computational methodology for GDP, per capita income and poverty measures for targets / indicators are consistent with those of International development organizations;
- Educational accessibility measures/indicators are consistent with those of UNESCO;
- Health access / status measures / indicators are consistent with those of the World Health organization;
- Agricultural transformation and nutritional status measures / indicators are consistent with those of the Food and Agriculture organization;
- Industrial / manufacturing transformation measures / indicators are consistent with those of UNIDO;
- Science, Technology and Innovation measures / indicators are consistent with those of the UNESCO.

Base Line Information

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

Sources for the Targets:

31. The targets for GDP growth / per capita income are prorated from those prescribed by Africa Vision 2050 to 2063 (ii) the targets for agricultural / economic transformation are based on comparative analysis with other regions. For example, the

share of agriculture labor in total labor is 2-3% for industrialized countries of the West. Africa's current figure is about 65%. In 50 years time, Africa's expects to be close to that figure. A reduction by at least 90% of the current share will bring 2063 target to 6.5% (iii) Policy determined targets – some of the targets, especially on integration, food security, silencing of guns conform to policy decisions made by the AU (iv) AU Framework targets – PIDA, CAADP, Action Plans of the frameworks set targets and these are reflected and adjusted upward for 2063 from their earlier termination dates (v) aspiration targets-example are universal primary and secondary education by a set date; access targets.

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

DRIVERS, ENABLERS, RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES (Chapter 5)

33. Drivers and Enablers – Any factor or force (political, economic, social, environmental. Technological, legal, and institutional) that directly or indirectly contributes to or enhances a transformative change or serves as a catalyst for change to ensure the fulfilment of Agenda 2063

- Leadership and political commitment;
- Capable development state and empowered citizens;
- Participation and inclusion of all stakeholders the conception, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063;
- Holistic, vertically and horizontally integrated approach to development;
- Economies of scale;
- A results-based approach;
- Revitalizing strategic planning and ensuring effective interface among national plans, sub-regional initiatives and Agenda 2063;
- Making Agenda 2063 an integral part of the African Renaissance.;
- Africa taking charge of its global narrative.

Risks, Threats and Mitigation Strategies:

34. In the next 50 years, new and unforeseen risks and threats (i.e. factors likely to have a disruptive influence on Africa's future) and/or opportunities for development are likely to emerge, while the ones we know today could assume new and more threatening or soothing dimensions. Existing and new threats faced by the continent, include scrambles for its resources in the face of changing global demands and demographics; undue external influence in the affairs of the continent; its

disproportionate burden of the impact of climate change; and the huge scale of illicit outflows of African resources and capital, the key ones being:

- Conflict, Instability and Insecurity;
- Social and economic inequalities;
- Organized Crime, Drugs Trade and Illicit Financial Flows;
- Mismanagement of diversities; the ascendancy of religious fundamentalism, ethnicism and corruption;
- Failure to Harness the Demographic Dividend;
- Escalation of Africa's Disease Burden;
- Climate Risks and Natural Disasters;
- External Shocks.

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

36. Overcoming risks and addressing fragilities entails two dimensions:

- Drawing on resilience found in African societies and building interlocking partnerships and institutions at community, member states, regional and continental levels.
- Building the capacities of RECs to find regional solutions to address drivers of fragility is of critical necessity.
- Building interlocking partnerships and institutions

“MAKING IT HAPPEN”: IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063, MONITORING AND EVALUATION, FINANCING AND COMMUNICATION (Chapter 6)

37. Agenda 2063 will have a well-built implementation and evaluative culture that is:

- Results driven.
- Coordinated and integrated continental, regional and national processes: Interface among national plans, sub regional development initiative and Agenda 2063 is critical in ensuring the success of Agenda 2063 while the ultimate responsibility for plan implementation is national governments, there should be coordination and interface at all stages in the plan cycle including defining priority issues setting of goals, plan formulation, implementation and monitoring and follow up.

- Evidence/data driven: At all levels of the implementation chain, the strategies to be adopted to achieve a goal / target should be evaluated against a set criteria that is cost-effective and efficient.

Agenda 2063 Stakeholder Relationship Framework and Functional Responsibilities are depicted below:

38. The key stakeholders for Making It Happen are at three levels - Continental, Regional and National. Their respective roles with respect to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 are described below.

Continental Level

39. In order of relative hierarchy the functions are:

- The Assembly: Its key functions include: (i) provision of broad policy guidelines on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 (ii) Approves medium / long term goals and targets for Agenda 2063 and (iii) adopts medium term monitoring and evaluation reports.
- The Executive Council: Its key functions are e: (i) Making recommendations to the Assembly on medium/long term goals; targets and indicators; sectoral goals and targets (ii) approving /reviewing monitoring and evaluation reports and advises the Assembly on appropriate corrective actions (iii) Approving membership of the Consultative Groups who work with the AUC/Operational Steering Committee.
- There is a **Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063** comprising: (i) outgoing and incoming Chairs of the Executive Council; (ii) the moderators of the 1st Ministerial Retreat of the Executive Council (Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, Rwanda); (iii) representatives from each of the eight officially recognized RECs; and (iv) the Chair of the AUC, the President of the African Development Bank, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and Chief Executive of NEPAD. Their key function is to review and advise the Executive Council on all matters related to Agenda 2063.
- The Permanent Representative Council: Their key role is to ensure that reports on Agenda 2063 for the EC and the Assembly are programmed as part of the Agenda for Meetings of the Assembly and the EC.
- AUC: Their core functions are (i) providing overall central coordination of the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and (ii) Acting as the Secretariat and focal point for all strategic issues related to Agenda 2063.

- The Operational Steering Committee: With AUC as the Chair plus membership of the RECS, NEPAD, UNECA, AfDB, relevant AU Organs, AfDB, Chairs of Consultative Area Groups, they oversee (i) the setting of medium term goals and targets, indicators- 10 year perspective plans (ii) development of continental frameworks in support of Agenda 2063 (iii) development of implementation, monitoring and evaluation frameworks (iv) reviews monitoring and evaluation reports (v) provides advise strategy on resource mobilization (vi) provide the focal point for interactions with RECs in implementation, monitoring and evaluation and (vi) prepares annual progress reports for consideration by the Commission and hence the Executive Council and (vi) facilitates yearly consultations between the Political, Economic, Academic and the Social classes of Africa . They are backstopped by a Technical Unit.
- The Specialized Technical Committee (STC): Organized along ministerial lines (eg –Transport), the (i) facilitate the preparation of the sector strategy within the framework of Agenda 2063 (ii) facilitate the setting of sector goals, targets for Agenda 2063 and (iii) facilitates the preparation / evaluation of sector monitoring and evaluation reports for consideration by the Assembly through the AUC coordination framework.
- Consultative Groups: The Operational Steering Committee will determine the number and types of groups. Memberships will not to exceed 8 will be successful practitioners in their area of expertise. Their key function will be to review the goals / targets and advise on the strategies for attaining the goals. They will also review monitoring and evaluation reports and provide suggestions for improvement.

Regional Level

40. The regional level entities are the 8 officially recognized RECs. Their key functions will be:

- Representing the region on Agenda 2063 Operational Steering Committee;
- Adapting/aligning continental long /medium term Agenda 2063 Perspective Plans / Guidelines to regional plans;
- Issuing regional Agenda 2063 10 Year Perspective Plan guidelines to Member States;

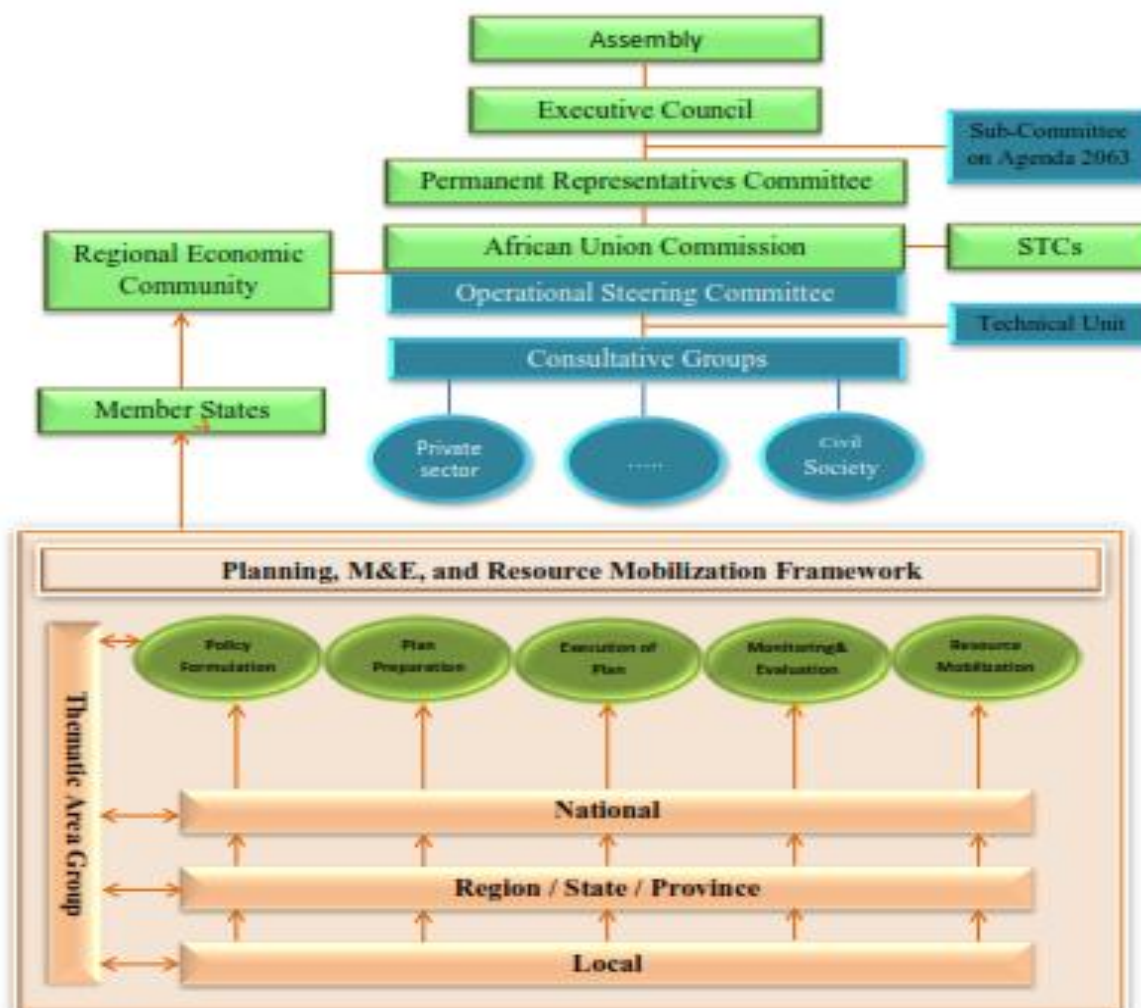
- Coordinating the preparation and execution of regional projects / programmes as per Agenda 2063;
- Leading in the mobilization of resources to implement regional projects and programmes as per Agenda 2063;
- At inception providing leadership in the Regional / National Consultative Process with respect to the preparation of Agenda 2063;
- Providing inputs to the deliberations of the Operational Steering Committee on monitoring and evaluation;
- Coordinating the setting of targets / milestones for regional Agenda 2063 programmes;
- Coordinating/ integrating Member States monitoring and evaluation reports for presentation to Operational Steering Committee;
- Preparing monitoring reports on regional programmes under Agenda 2063; and
- Conducting evaluation of regional component of Agenda 2063 programme implementation.

National Level

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

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

Figure 6.1 - Stakeholders Relationship



Financing Agenda 2063

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

- (i) Drawing upon the full potential of African economies and people (the need to look internally, be self-reliant and explore possibilities for Africa financing her own development);
- (ii) The need to link continental frameworks to identifiable sources of funding;
- (iii) Reducing dependency on aid; and
- (iv) Putting an end to illicit capital outflows.

44. The points raised above underscores the need for the development of a robust and comprehensive resource mobilization strategy for Agenda 2063. Such an exercise should also take into account on going initiatives, such as the High Level Panel on Alternative Sources of Funding led by President Obasanjo and on Illicit Financial Flows led by President Mbeki as well as the African Union Foundation. This will be developed between July and December 2014.

Communication Strategy:

45. To make the development of Agenda 2063 and its implementation successful, a Communication Strategy is being finalized. It aims at creating awareness, and sustaining participation and involvement from all strata of African society and the Diaspora. Such communication strategy will also inspire, rally and motivate the African citizenry to take individual and collective responsibility for realization of the Agenda 2063.

Capacities for Implementation

46. Effective and holistic capacities relating to skilled personnel, well-functioning institutional structures, competent leadership and conducive policy and legal environment will be critical for the successful implementation of Agenda 2063. And these need to be developed at all levels continental, regional, national and local levels, as well as among all stakeholders.

Conclusion

47. The document is being submitted to the PRC for consideration, guidance, and further enrichment.

Recommendation to the PRC

48. The PRC is requested to take note that the draft Technical Document on Agenda 2063 is still work in progress and is being submitted to solicit further inputs and to seek guidance on the way forward.

49. In view of the fact that only five Member States (Algeria, Ghana, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have so far provided inputs to the Commission, the PRC is requested to recommend to the Assembly the extension of the deadline for the final approval of the Agenda 2063 technical document from the original June 2014 to January 2015 in order to allow Member States sufficient time to internalize the document and take ownership. The PRC should also request the Executive Council to urge Member States to submit inputs by end of September 2014;

50. The PRC is invited to note that the Commission will continue to work closely with its partners (AfDB, UNECA and NPCA) in refining and finalizing the draft technical document, taking into account inputs from Member States and other stakeholders, with a view to submitting the final Agenda 2063 Technical Document, the First 10-year plan and implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework to the January 2015 meetings of the AU Policy Organs.

51. The PRC is also invited to note that at the request of the Agenda 2063 Ministerial Committee established during the Bahir Dar Retreat of the Executive Council, the Commission has formulated a short political/inspirational Agenda 2063 document which has been distributed to all Member States, as requested.

2014

Progress report of the commission on the Africa 2063 agenda

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