Agenda 2063

The Africa We Want

For #TheAfrica WeWant

Second Ten Year

IMPLEMENTATION

Plan

Prosperity, Integration, Democracy, Peace, Common Heritage, People Driven & Global Influence is what we ASPIRE!

DECADE OF ACCELERATED IMPLEMENTATION

Special Edition for the Launch of the

**Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan
2024 - 2033**

*Abridged version
"The Africa We Want"
February 2024*

An Initiative of the

African Union

For effective implementation of Agenda 2063 Member States should continue to take urgent measures to domesticate Agenda 2063 at national and regional levels. International Communities should align their assistance & development cooperations, agreements with Agenda 2063

Excerpt from Agenda 2063 Framework Document, 2015

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In the second decade of implementing Agenda 2063, the mode of partnership remains as clear. "Paradigm shift," to usher a new model of partnership. Africa does not want to reach out, We are not beggars but equal partners

H.E. MOUSSA FAKI,

CHAIRPERSON, AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

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1.1 BACKGROUND

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the OAU in May 2013, Africa's political leadership acknowledged past achievements and challenges and rededicated itself to the Pan African vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena." The AU Summit tasked the African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), to prepare a 50-year continental agenda through a people-driven process. The 50 Years Vision was initiated in January 2014, through "an email from the future by the Chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma outlined her vision of Africa in 50 years' time, the Addis Ababa: During the Ministerial retreat of the African Union's Executive Council being held in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, from 24th to 26 January 2014,".

The Framework document for Agenda 2063 was adopted by the 24th Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in Addis Ababa, January 2015 Assembly/AU/Dec.565(XXIV), following extensive consultations involving all formations of African society - including the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other continental bodies, as

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well as the Diaspora. In this regard, the Agenda is one in which every African woman, man, girl and boy has a stake and, ideally, should have an unwavering interest in its effective implementation.

The 50-year Agenda was designed to be implemented through successive 10-year implementation plans. Accordingly, at its sitting in January 2015, the Executive Council (EX.CL/Dec.883(XXVII)) directed the AUC to prepare the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (FTYIP) spanning the period 2014 – 2023.

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Agenda 2063 is a flexible instrument and a living document to be adjusted according to exigencies of the time; thus, the decision to develop 10 year implementation plans

H.E. DR. NKOSAZANA DLAMINI ZUMA

FORMER CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

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1.2 THE CRITICAL FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

Leadership and political commitment

This is a critical factor that would shape Africa's future and determine the success of Agenda 2063. The leadership challenge for accelerated economic growth, transformation and sustainable development that Africa faces today is more complex, albeit nor less demanding, than at the time of the struggle for independence from colonialism. There is a need for visionary leadership in all fields and at all levels: politics, business, industry, science, religion, education, and culture. Experiences from across the world suggest that success comes from a political leadership that has vision and commitment as well as the will and capacity to implement it.

Capable development state

Effective, accountable and development oriented institutions, efficient and strong bureaucracy, clear and pragmatic development vision and planning, public policy that supports national entrepreneurial class and builds public trust, and governance structure based on transparent laws and rules are critical for the realization of Agenda 2063. In cases where structural transformation has succeeded, the state has played a crucial role in the process. State capacities and institutions need to be strengthened to build a vibrant private sector, mobilize the population and build national consensus around a common development agenda, and ensure that adequate resources are committed to achieve it. Above all, the African state must be accountable and responsive to the needs of its population.

Participation, inclusion and empowerment of citizens

Effective participation of all stakeholders in the conception, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 is a critical success factor. Thus, Agenda 2063 must be fully participatory and be owned by all the continents' stakeholders – the whole continent must be part of it to rekindle the spirit of working together to forge the destiny of the continent – the engagement of women and the youth in particular is critical. With empowered citizens, a responsive civil society, social and economic transformation can become a reality. The active

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

A results-based approach

A results-based approach with concrete targets that are measurable and can be tracked and monitored. While providing a general framework and a common set of goals and targets, Agenda 2063 also takes account of Africa's diversity and defines trajectories and addresses issues related to this diversity.

Revitalizing strategic planning Revitalizing strategic planning and ensuring effective interface among national plans, regional initiatives and Agenda 2063. Integrated continental, regional and national planning based on series of short, medium and long term time horizons is vital for sound economic management, the pursuit of holistic and integrated (across sectors and physical space) development and, in a word, for ensuring the realization of Agenda 2063. Interface among national plans, regional development initiatives and Agenda 2063 is also critical for the success of Agenda 2063. While the ultimate responsibility for plan implementation rests with national governments, there is need for coordination and interface at all stages of the planning cycle, including in defining priority issues, setting of goals, plan formulation, implementation and monitoring and follow up.

Making Agenda 2063 an integral part of the African Renaissance

The African Renaissance calls for changes in attitudes, values and mind-sets and inculcates the values of Pan Africanism, self-esteem, hard work, entrepreneurship and collective prosperity. Therefore, promoting the values of discipline, focus, honesty, integrity, an ethos of hard work are key for the realization of Agenda 2063, making it different from preceding continental frameworks and be successfully implemented. Agenda 2063 provides the opportunity for Africa to break away from the syndrome of "always coming up with new ideas but no significant achievements".

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Africa taking charge of its global narrative.

Africa needs to take charge of its global narrative and brand, to ensure that it reflects the continent's realities, aspirations and priorities and Africa's position in the world. In this regard, Agenda 2063 reaffirms African unity and solidarity in the face of continued external interference including by multi-national corporations, attempts to divide the continent and undue pressures and illegal sanctions on some countries.

1.3 THE RISKS AND THREATS ARE:

a. Conflict, instability and insecurity.

b. Social and economic inequalities.

c. Organized crime, drugs trade and illicit financial flows.

d. Poor management of diversities; religious extremism, ethnicism and corruption.

e. Failure to harness the demographic dividend.

f. Escalation of Africa's disease burden.

g. Climate risks and natural disasters.

h. External shocks e.g. caused by global market forces.

1.4 REFORM

1. The AU Assembly Decision, Assembly/AU/Dec.635(XXVIII), on the Institutional Reform of the African Union (AU) sets out a comprehensive Africa Union reform agenda. It is aimed at fundamentally re-positioning the organization to meet the evolving needs of its Member States and the Implementation of Agenda 2063. The core reform priorities identified are:

a. Focus on key priorities with continental scope;

b. Realign African Union institutions in order to deliver against those priorities;

c. Connect the African Union to its citizens;

d. Manage the business of the African Union efficiently and effectively at both the political and operational levels; and

e. Finance the African Union sustainably and with the full ownership of the Member States

One of the key objectives of the reforms is to align the AU's priorities and activities with the aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063. The Second Ten Year Implementation Plan has incorporated the AU reforms in several ways. First, it has reflected the revised priorities and flagship projects of the AU, which are based on a rigorous assessment of the continent's needs and opportunities. Secondly, it has re-iterated the need to implement a results-based approach that will ensure accountability, monitoring and evaluation of the AU's performance and impact. Third, the STYIP has ensured coherence and complementarity between the AU's agenda and the regional and national development plans of its member states. In addition, the STYIP puts into consideration the imperativeness for mobilization of adequate and predictable resources for the implementation of the AU's agenda, through enhanced domestic resource mobilization, innovative financing mechanisms and strategic partnerships.

Africa's Vision and Aspirations

The African Union Vision of "An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena" laid the foundation of Agenda 2063, which is a framework for Africa's transformation within a period of 50 years.

The 50-year Agenda aims at achieving Seven Aspirations of the African people and 20 goals as summarized in the Figure below:

The 7 Aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063

Aspiration 1.

A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

01 Goal 1:
A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens

02 Goal 2:
Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation

03 Goal 3:
Healthy and well-nourished citizens

04 Goal 4:
Transformed Economies and Job Creation

05 Goal 5:
Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

06 Goal 6:
Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

07 Goal 7:
Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

Aspiration 2.

An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance.

08 Goal 8:
United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

09 Goal 9:
Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional

10 Goal 10:
World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa

Aspiration 3.

An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

Goal 11:
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched

Goal 12:
Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels

Aspiration 4.

A peaceful and secure Africa.

Goal 13:
Peace, Security and Stability are Preserved

Goal 14:
A Stable and Peaceful Africa

Goal 15:
A fully functional and operational African Peace and Security Architecture

Aspiration 5.

African Cultural

Goal 16:
African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

Aspiration 6.

An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.

Goal 17:
Full Gender Equality in all Spheres of Life

Goal 18:
Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Aspiration 7.

An Africa, whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.

Goal 19:
Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

Goal 20:
Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

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The Evolving Context

The Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of the African Union Agenda 2063 is being launched against the backdrop of many global trends, transitions, and externalities, some of which are highlighted below:

Economic Growth: The Second Decade of Agenda 2063, straddling 2024 to 2033, is starting when Africa is set to outperform the rest of the world in economic growth with real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averaging around 4% in 2023 and 2024. This is higher than the projected global averages of 2.7% and 3.2% respectively.

Peace and Security: Africa continues to be plagued by many violent conflicts. Peace and security remain part of Africa's priorities during the second decade of Agenda 2063 since they are a prerequisite for sustainable growth and resilient development.

Climate Change: It is noteworthy that while Africa contributes less than 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions, the Continent is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change. The heightened attention to climate change also suggests the need for a transition to green energy and green jobs to accelerate development across the Continent.

External Shocks and Global Volatility: The STYIP of Agenda 2063 commences at a time when the economies of most AU Member States have been adversely affected by major global challenges such as the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, negative impacts of climate variabilities, the Russia-Ukraine conflict as well as the war in the Middle East region.

Inflation and Debt Burden: Inflation rate in 2022 stood at 13.8% from 12.9% in 2021, partly explained by a sharp rise in commodity prices, especially energy and food. Average inflation for Africa is projected to ease gradually - declining to 13.5% in 2023 and to 8.8% in 2024 .

Governance: The first decade of Agenda 2063 implementation registered notable improvements in governance across Africa. However, the resurgence of unconstitutional change of governments, as witnessed recently in some African countries, poses a threat to the consolidation of

democracy on the Continent.

Partnerships: During the second decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, Africa will implement robust mechanisms that guarantee that the Continent optimally benefits from its many strategic partnerships globally. The Agenda 2063 STYIP will be the primary basis upon which all global strategic partnerships, ongoing and new, will be framed.

The decade will be for the realization of the one Framework two Agendas concept that calls for the joint implementation, M&E and reporting, Financing and coordination of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

Opportunities: As Africa transitions from the first decade into the second, the Continent is faced with not only challenges but also numerous opportunities. Examples include new frontiers of opportunities for pandemic preparedness, strengthening digitisation in public service delivery and devising innovative strategies for harnessing the dividends associated with Africa's youthful population.

Lessons of the first decade

The evaluation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) provided valuable lessons that have informed the design of the STYIP.

First, the participatory and inclusive process that guided the formulation of the FTYIP was a critical ingredient for its relevance and ownership by most of the AU Member States. STYIP should therefore, opportunity of ownership by citizens through out planning and execution.

Second, continuous communication, rebranding and awareness-raising are necessary at all levels for sustained action on Agenda 2063.

Third, a constantly changing development landscape emanating from global patterns like pandemics, financial crises and security threats requires that the STYIP has clear risk management strategies based on accurate forecasting and scenario planning that integrates ways to address uncertainties when they arise.

Fourth, there is need to clearly articulate the Theory of Change, coordination and implementation architecture that supports the design of the STYIP to rally action in achieving Agenda 2063.

Fifth, rather than using priorities as the guiding torch, defining collective ambitions (here called Moonshots) for the next decade provides better impetus for action across the Union.

Sixth, a regular tracking and reporting system on the implementation of the Continent's Ten-Year plan is necessary to strengthen countries' ownership and focus. Therefore tools, such as a 5 years AU wide Strategic Plan, are instrumental in informing progress and highlighting areas of improvement for timely corrective action.

Seventh, knowledge and best practices exchange within RECs and learning opportunities should be promoted and supported across the board to ensure the effective delivery of Agenda 2063.

Eighth, costing the STYIP and its successors will go a long way to inform on the efficiency of implementation. Sustainable funding of the agenda

Ninth, strong and transformative leadership is required to champion Agenda 2063 implementation. The leadership, spanning continental, regional, national, and sub-national levels, should be anchored on and supported by explicit policies and management decisions. Technical and political champions at all levels

And **Ten,** periodic reporting driven by quality data on the implementation progress of Agenda 2063 should be strengthened as it provides a strong basis for collective assessment among AU Member States, strengthens mutual accountability and peer-to-peer learning.

2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND THEORY OF CHANGE

Guided by the AU Vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena" and inspired by the need to accelerate implementation, Africa will pursue seven Moonshots (ambitions) over the next decade (2024-2033).

Africa's ambitions for the decade, expressed as Moonshots, will provide overall guidance in development planning, implementation, and investment choices on the Continent. The Moonshots will provide the basis for rationalising and prioritising the interventions and also inform the implementation arrangements. The seven Moonshots, inspired by the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063, are outlined below.

Every Member State attains at least middle income status

Africa is more integrated & connected

Public instituuins are more responsive

Africa resolves conflicts amicably

Africa Values are Explicit & Promoted

Africa Citizens are more Empowered

Africa is a strong & an influential global player

While presented as discrete, the Moonshots are inter-connected, with African citizens as the central focus. Each of the Moonshots has a set of strategic objectives, priorities, corresponding targets and indicative strategies. The STYIP strategic objectives will be delivered through continental frameworks, programmes and projects – including flagship projects, regional frameworks and National Development Plans. The development efforts at all levels of implementation will embed, among other things, resilience measures.

The Theory of Change (ToC) depicts the planned processes that will be followed for the desired transformation during Africa's second decade of

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Agenda 2063 implementation.

The process involves the implementation of Moonshot Interventions derived from the Strategic Objectives inspired by Agenda 2063 goals, through specified Implementation Pathways, and provision of Enablers to attain the Moonshot Outcomes as illustrated in the diagram below.

TOC for STYIP of Agenda 2063
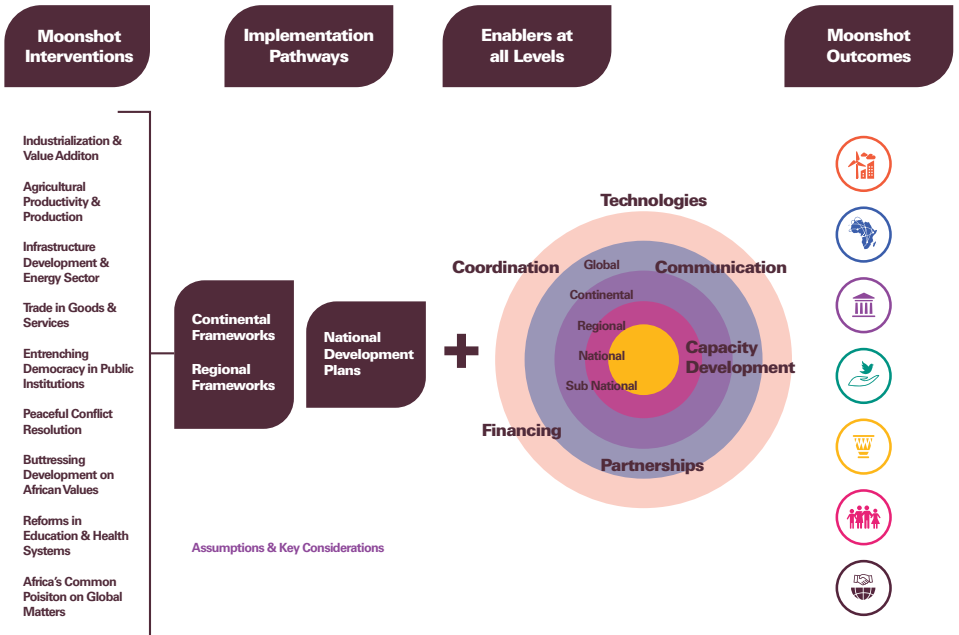
Increase Trade with over 1 Billion People∎

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67
72▲
85
65▲ 90 ▲

3. AFRICA'S AMBITIONS IN THE SECOND DECADE (MOONSHOTS) CATALYTIC INTERVENTIONS

3.1 **MOONSHOT 1:** EVERY AU MEMBER STATE ATTAINS AT LEAST MIDDLE-INCOME STATUS [**Aspiration 1**]

Attaining at least middle or high-income status by all AU Member States in the next decade espouses, inter-alia, sustained transformation of economies with an attendant result of increasing Africa's per capita. The key drivers identified for this Moonshot are the following:

• Industrialisation and value addition
• Agricultural productivity and production
• Good governance

For the next decade, six (6) strategic objectives and targets have been set to achieve this moonshot including:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1. Enhance inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth.

• Increase the 2023 per capita income in 2011 constant USD to at least 3,048 USD.
• Diversification of intra-African exports improved with a reduction on dependence on commodity exports as a share of total exports; and increase intra-Africa trade to 30% of total African trade.
• Maintain or lower the unemployment rate.
• Reduce poverty to 20%; inequality by 15%; and the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger to at most 5%.
• Increase the proportion of the population enjoying decent living conditions.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.2. Increase Economic Resilience

• Achieve annual GDP growth of at least 6% over the period.
• Maintain growth in manufacturing value addition that exceeds GDP growth.

Improved Agricultural Productivity

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- Increase the share of high technology products in manufactured export to 20%; Africa's share in global manufactured value-addition to 10%; Improve the diversification index to at least 0.8
- Increase intra-Africa trade to at least 30%.
- Increase the contribution of digital services to 7% of GDP.
- Increase the contribution of tourism to 10% of GDP.
- Maintain growth in financial service value addition that exceeds GDP growth.
- Full operationalization of continental policy frameworks on the transformation of Africa economies.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.3. Establish and make functional Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions
- All Member States have a growing domestic capital market able to attract the private sector.
- All 4 AU financial Institutions are operationalized.
- Tax-to-GDP ratio increased by 30% and illicit financial flows are reduced to at most 1% of GDP annually.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.4. Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity
- Increase growth in agricultural yields by at least 4% per year.
- Reduce agricultural food import to at most 40%.
- Increase land under forest cover by 10%.
- Full operationalization of regional frameworks related to agriculture.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.5. Increase investments in blue economy
- The potential of the fisheries and aquaculture within the blue economy space is fully unlocked.
- Increased safe and secure maritime transport activities.
- Sustainable management of coastal and marine tourism
- Increased blue energy penetration in the energy mix of the continent.
- Full operationalisation of regional frameworks on blue and ocean economy

Flagship Projects of Agenda 2063

The flagship projects of Agenda 2063 refers to key programmes and initiatives which have been identified as key to accelerating Africa's economic growth and development as well as promoting our common identity by celebrating our history and our vibrant culture.

The Flagship projects encompass amongst others infrastructure, education, science, technology, arts and culture as well as initiatives to secure peace on the continent.

African Virtual E-University
Increasing Access to Higher Education

Africa Outer Space Strategy
Harnessing Space Technology for Development

Single African Air Transport Market
Towards one African Sky

African Economic Platform
Africa's Premier Business Forum

African Commodities Strategy
Value Addition for Global Competitiveness

African Passport
Free Movement of Persons in Africa

African Continental Free Trade Area
Creating One African Market

Silencing The Guns
Towards a Peaceful & secure Africa

Integrated High Speed Train Network
Interconnecting Africa

Encyclopedia Africana
Documenting Our History, Culture & Contributions

Great African Museum
Preserving & Promoting Our Cultural Heritage

Cyber Security
Data Protection & Safety Online

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Grand Inga Dam Project
Africa's Energy Powerhouse

Pan African E-Network
Transforming Africa Through Innovative Technology

African Financial Institutions
Accelerating Economic Integration

The portfolio of Flagship projects for the STYIP will be made to carry over projects from the FTYIP and newly submitted ones. The projects will be aligned to the seven Moonshots

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.6. Enhance resilience to Climate Change and disaster risks for sustainable and socio-economic development in Africa

- Losses and damages associated with disasters and climate change impacts are reduced to at most 15% of GDP.
- At least 30% of farmers, pastoral and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate shocks, other shocks, and weather-related risks.
- The share of household practicing sustainable land management increased to 60%
- Full operationalisation of regional frameworks on climate change and resilience
  - Social protection measures
  - Intra-Africa trade
  - African financial institutions

3.2 MOONSHOT 2: AFRICA IS MORE INTEGRATED AND CONNECTED [**Aspiration 2**.]

Since independence in the 1960s and the formation of the Organization of African Unity in 1963, regional integration has been an integral part of Africa's development strategies and goals. The catalytic interventions identified include the following among others:

- Infrastructure development & energy security
- Trade in goods and services
- Connectivity: Internet, IT, AI, roads, and air

For the next decade, two (2) strategic objectives and targets have been set to achieve this moonshot including:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.1. Enhance the implementation of Continental Implementation Frameworks

All protocols and treaties leading to the establishment of a United Africa are domesticated and fully operationalised in all 55 AU Member States

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Increased
Health
Access

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2.2. Improve transport Connectivity

- Make at least 80% progress in the completion of inter-African transport connectivity by road; and at least 50% progress in the completion of inter-African transport connectivity by rail.
- Provide access to Internet connectivity of at least 6 Mb per second to 80% of the population; and build a secure Single Africa Digital Market

The second decade of Agenda 2063 will also include fast-tracking the implementation of a number of flagship projects including the Integrated High-Speed Train Network, the Single African Air-Transport Market (SAATM), the African Passport and Free Movement of People.

3.3 **MOONSHOT 3:** PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ARE MORE RESPONSIVE [**Aspiration 3.**]

Because of the lessons learnt, Africa will continue to prioritize strong and responsive public institutions, with particular emphasis on entities that are tasked with oversight functions – such as the Auditor General's Office, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Electoral Commission, Human Rights Commission, and the Anti-Corruption Institutions.
The catalytic interventions identified include the following among others:
- Respect for the rule of law
- Nurturing transformative leadership
- Responsive democratic institutions

To this end, for the second decade, this moonshot will be achieved through two (2) strategic objectives and their relevant targets. This includes the following:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.1. Enhance the independence, performance, accountability and responsiveness of public institutions to deliver their mandates

- All citizens have full access to information from national oversight institutions.
- At least 60% of people perceive the judiciary and other oversight institutions to be independent.
- All AU Member States have oversight institutions capable of

delivering their mandate.

- Free and fair elections are conducted regularly in all Member States.
- At least 50% of Member States conduct governance assessment reviews and bi-annual progress reporting.
- Fully operationalisation of regional frameworks on governance

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3.2. Promote good governance and democratic culture

- All local development programmes in the AU Member States are designed through a participatory and inclusive approach.
- Public Administration in every Member States delivers efficient and effective services to the citizenry.
- The continent's score on the corruption perception index (CPI) is improved to at least 60%.
- Fully operationalise continental frameworks on public services.

3.4 MOONSHOT 4: AFRICA RESOLVES CONFLICTS AMICABLY [Aspiration 4.]

Over the first decade of Agenda 2063, Africa made considerable gains in maintaining and preserving peace. However, the Continent continues to contend with several armed conflicts, which continue to jeopardize development efforts.

The catalytic interventions identified include the following among others:

- Social cohesion and respect for diversity
- Mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution
- Effective standby force

This moonshot will be achieved through two (2) strategic objectives and related targets including the following:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4.1. Enhance peace and Security

- All risks to peace and security in Member States are identified and addressed timeously.
- Strategic Objective 4.2. Enhance mechanisms dealing with cross-cutting peace, security and stability issues
- Silence all guns in Africa and all forms of militia groups are eliminated.

Increased
Cultural
Awareness.

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- The Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and other continental frameworks on peace security and stability are fully operationalized

3.5 **MOONSHOT 5:** AFRICAN CULTURE AND VALUES ARE EXPLICIT AND PROMOTED [**Aspiration 5**]

Africa is the cradle of human civilization and African cultural identity, values and ethics are critical factors in Africa's re-emergence on the global stage, and hence will be promoted and strengthened during the second decade of Agenda 2063.

Africa will continue to promote the spirit of Pan Africanism, tapping into its rich heritage and culture to ensure that creative arts are significant contributors to Africa's growth and transformation. During the second decade, this moonshot will be achieved through two (2) strategic objectives and related targets:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5.1. Promote and protect African Identity, languages, culture, values, music, sport
- Positive traditional African values are viewed as important and promoted by all citizens in their daily lives.
- A consensus on a set of common Pan-African values for the 21st century is reached.
- One AU Official African language (i.e., Swahili and Arabic) is introduced in Primary and Secondary Education curriculum in at least 80% of AU Member States
- African cultural artifacts kept in museums outside Africa are fully restituted to claiming AU Member States
- National museums and cultural centres in AU Member States are functional, well-resourced, and networked.
- Africa's contribution to global output in the creative or fine arts (film, literature, theatre, music and dance, couture) increased to at least 15%.
- Full operationalization of continental policy frameworks on culture

3.6 **MOONSHOT 6:** AFRICAN CITIZENS ARE MORE EMPOWERED AND MORE PRODUCTIVE [**Aspiration 6.**]

The next decade of Agenda 2063 implementation is for AU Member States to work towards creating necessary conditions to transform the demographic bulge into a demographic dividend that will drive the Continent's development agenda.

This Moonshot will be implemented through four (4) strategic objectives and related targets including the following:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.1. Increase access to quality (inclusive) education and capacity building for all citizens
- Increase net enrolment rates for primary and secondary school to 100% and 80% respectively.
- At least 80% of children complete primary education with minimum required proficiency levels in reading, writing, mathematics, and digital skills
- At least 80% of children below five complete at least two years of structured early childhood education and development (ECD) programme before primary education
- Attain a Teacher to Pupil ratio of 1:30 at primary school level and 1:15 at secondary school level.
- Increase net enrolment rate for tertiary education to at least 50%
- Increase secondary and tertiary TVET enrolment by at least 60%
- Full operationalisation of continental policy framework on education, TVET, and STI
- At least 40% of secondary and tertiary education graduates are in STEM-related disciplines.
- Africa contributes at least 10% to the global scientific research output; at least 50% of the research output translates into innovation and production.
- African Space Economy is doubled.

Increased Infrastructural Development.

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.2. Increase access to affordable and quality healthcare

• Increase access to quality primary healthcare services to at least 40%.

• Reduce (1) maternal mortality rate to 175 deaths per 100,000 live births; (2) child mortality rate to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births; and (3) neo-natal mortality rate to 15 deaths per 1000 live births.

• Reduce malaria incidence by 20%, infectious respiratory diseases by 50%, and other communicable diseases by 55%.

• Reduce the incidence of new HIV infections by 10% and increase to 100% antiretroviral coverage among people living with HIV including children.

• Reduce the death rate from traffic accidents by 50%.

• Reduce the proportion of deaths attributed to health outbreaks and pandemics to at most 2%.

• Eliminate all forms of malnutrition, focusing on Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children under five, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.

• Full operationalisation of the continental policy frameworks on health and nutrition

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.3. Promote gender parity.

• Increase coverage of social protection systems by 30% and provide social protection schemes to at least 50% of the population leaving below poverty line.

• Increase domestic funding for social protection programmes by at least 60%.

• Full operationalisation of continental policy frameworks on social security and social protection

• All women have rights to own and inherit property, sign contracts, manage business, own a bank account and own land.

• At least 50% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are women.

• At least 50% and 30% of management positions in government and private sector, respectively, are held by women.

• End all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

• End harmful social norms and customary practices against women

and girls, such as child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6.4. Create a Generation of Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

- Reduce youth unemployment rate to 14%.
- Increase the proportion of youth-owned business by 10%.
- At least 15% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are youths.
- Eliminate all forms violence and exploitation against children, including child trafficking, corporal punishment, child labor, and facilitated through online technology.
- End recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts
  Nurture resourceful citizens.
  Nurture digital citizens.

3.7 **MOONSHOT 7:** AFRICA IS A STRONG AND AN INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PLAYER [**Aspiration 7**◾]

The lessons of the First decade of implementation of Agenda 2063 point to the need to intentionally accelerate efforts to promote Africa as a major partner in global affairs. In this regard, in the next decade, the African Union and its Member States will have socio-economic programmes to ensure that the continent is an equal and global player. Specific actions include improving the following among others:

- Enhanced data and statistics systems.
- Africa's place in the global governance system, including the UN Security Council, and strengthening its position on other global issues such as outer space. Furthermore, efforts will be deployed towards improving Africa's partnerships and refocusing them to respond to Africa's priorities for socio-economic resilience, growth, and transformation. Africa will also devise strategies to finance its development and reduce aid dependency. This Moonshot will be achieved through two (2) strategic objective and targets, including: representation.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7.1. Strengthen Africa's position and competitiveness in global affairs

• All Member States' engagements on global issues are based on Africa's common positions.

• All Commitments to Africa in negotiations on global issues are fulfilled.

• Africa secures a permanent seat in the UN Security Council

• The number of Africans in leadership positions in International Organisations is increased.

• Fully functional African Global Partnership Platform

• Majority of African citizens and partners positively perceive the AU and its Organs.

Strategic Objective 7.2. Enhance the implementation of AU partnerships policy and Strategic framework

• At least 75% of the programme budget and 25% of the peacekeeping budget of AU Institutions is funded by AU Member States

• No African countries are in or at risk of debt crisis.

• Tax-to-GDP ratio is increased by 30%

• Illicit financial flows (IFFs) are reduced to at most 1% of GDP annually.

• Governance of international institutions.

4. IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAYS

The African Union and its Member States will deliver the strategic objectives for each of the Moonshots through three pathways: continental policy frameworks, regional policy frameworks and National Development Plans (NDPs).

Continental Policy Frameworks

Continental frameworks, including AU flagship projects, will form one of the pathways through which the African Union, Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) will deliver the Moonshots. These frameworks, including CAADP, STISA and PIDA, among others, will provide the basis for delivering the Moonshots. Furthermore, the continental frameworks will be part of the key instruments for

negotiation of continent-wide investments and will also guide the quality and standard of thematic content. ?? do we need to put the framework in full – e.g., CAADP.

Regional Policy Frameworks

The RECs will implement the Moonshot interventions in line with their development strategies and plans derived from specific regional frameworks. The RECs and their Member States will adopt a corridor approach for transnational initiatives and may require a structured process to integrate the regional agenda into National Development Plans.

National Development Plans

National development plans are foundational to implementing the STYIP. In this regard, Member States will dedicate efforts to integrate regional and continental frameworks and programmes into National Development Plans. Furthermore, the African Union and its relevant entities will support Member States in strengthening their National Development Plans with analytical tools such as foresight analysis and scenario planning.

5. ACCELERATORS FOR IMPLEMENTING OF AGENDA 2063 STYIP

Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

Coordination and implementation arrangements are essential for ensuring the effective delivery and monitoring of the STYIP. Also, key is the need to strengthen institutions at all levels, leveraging on existing structures and the implementation of "One framework, Two Agendas" as per the African Union Executive Council decision EX.CL/998(XXXII) which requested Member States to enhance the domestication of Agenda 2063 in their National Plans alongside with the Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The coordination and implementation arrangements for the STYIP will

involve various stakeholders at the continental, regional, national and local levels.

At the continental level, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC) will be responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP. The AUC together with AUDA-NEPAD will be responsible for providing technical guidance for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, resource mobilization , knowledge sharing and advocacy for the plan. Based on their respective mandates, the AUC will also work closely with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the specialized agencies and organs of the AU, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and other development partners to ensure coherence, alignment and harmonization of policies and programs.

At the regional level, the RECs will be the main implementing entities of the plan, as they coordinate and facilitate the integration and cooperation among their member states. The RECs will also collaborate with the AUC and other continental institutions to report on the progress and challenges of the plan. The RECs have established thematic clusters to foster cross-regional learning and exchange of best practices.
At the national level, the Member States are expected to domesticate and operationalize the plan through their national development plans, policies and strategies. The member states are also required to establish/enhance sectoral/national coordination mechanisms, such as steering committees or focal points, to oversee and monitor the implementation of the plan. The member states are encouraged to engage with civil society, private sector, academia, media, Diaspora and other stakeholders to ensure inclusive and participatory implementation.
At the local level, the plan aims to empower local communities and actors to participate in and benefit from the development process. The plan promotes decentralization, local governance and service delivery, as well as community-based initiatives and innovations. The plan also recognizes the role of traditional authorities, women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups in advancing the aspirations of Agenda 2063.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Data, Accountability and Learning

Monitoring, Evaluation, Data, Accountability and Learning (MEDAL) will buttress progress and performance assessment processes throughout the Plan's lifespan. The processes, straddling sub-national, national, regional and continental levels, will leverage existing systems and draw on expertise from professional associations. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the FTYIP (2014 - 2023) will be updated to align with the improved and expanded structures and systems instituted at all levels for the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan (2024 – 2033). The Results Matrix (Annex 7.1) outlines the Aspirations, Moonshots and respective priorities and targets this is the foundation of the Monitoring and Evaluation system and it determines how robust and rigorous the system will be. Overall, Results Matrix has targets at national, regional and continental level. The core indicators, featuring a blend of lead and lag indicators, will be defined through multi-stakeholder consultative processes. The profiled core indicators will guide and facilitate standardized assessment and reporting on the performance and progress of the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP across the continent.

Indicators have also been identified for the Enablers, Implementation Pathways and the Moonshots, these will ensure that all aspects of the Theory of Change will be appropriately monitored to facilitate timely decision making to trigger corrective actions as and when the need arises.

Monitoring and Evaluation

AUC will coordinate in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD the Monitoring and Evaluation of the STYIP, ensuring alignment to the similar processes of the National Development Plans, Regional Development Plans and Continental Strategies to facilitate synergies and complementarities while executing each institution's mandate. Regular monitoring of the progress of implementation of the related programmes and projects will be based on the selected indicators as aligned to the targets of the STYIP in the Results Framework.

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Data

The Africa Union and its Member States will place premium on investing in data to develop a critical mass of human resources with solid data management skills across countries, RECs and continental institutions. In this regard, capacities will be strengthened for collecting, managing, and utilising data for evidence-based decision making. Furthermore, big data and the increasing demand for actionable intelligence provide the rationale for increased investment in digital technologies and expanding the scope of data application on the Continent.

Accountability

Considering that delivery on Agenda 2063 is anchored on voluntary commitments by the range of development actors, effective mechanisms for incentivising commitment and translating commitment into action will be required. Furthermore, it will be incumbent upon all development actors – guided by the shared vision, goals and targets encapsulated in Agenda 2063 STYIP – to define the rules and regulations governing their discrete and collective behaviour within the Mutual Accountability Framework. To track progress and ensure accountability in the delivery of Agenda 2063, the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD will develop a robust monitoring, evaluation and reporting system. The system will be based on outcomes that will reflect the collective aspirations and mutual responsibility of all stakeholders.

Guided by the monitoring, evaluation and reporting system, Member States, RECs and the African Union will continue to produce biennial reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063 to ensure mutual accountability to key stakeholders at national, regional and continental levels based on the agreed core indicators. The process will facilitate decision-making on investments and policy choices. Feedback mechanisms will be established from the grassroots citizens to the Assembly via the respective AU Policy Organs and Structures.

Learning

The African union and its Member States' reporting will closely be linked to peer-to-peer learning, a culture that will be promoted to promote continuous improvements and as well advance AU's regional integration agenda. Peer-to-peer learning will be an integral part of the implementation of the STYIP, with particular emphasis on knowledge

exchange among AU Member States. To this end, AUC will develop a database of Agenda 2063 focal persons in Member States, and establish an annual forum on Agenda 2063 to foster peer learning, knowledge creation and peer support. In addition, efforts will be made to develop content on Agenda 2063 for learning institutions with a view to co-creating knowledge, fostering innovation among children and the youth, and deepening ownership of the STYIP among citizens.

Communication and Branding

Communication and branding are essential tools for the successful implementation of the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063. Communication in this case will mean the process of informing, engaging and mobilizing various stakeholders and partners to support and participate in the implementation of Agenda 2063. Branding on the other hand will mean the creation and promotion of a positive and distinctive image and identity of Agenda 2063, which reflects its vision, values and aspirations.

Communication and branding will require a coordinated, coherent and consistent approach across all levels and sectors involved in the implementation of Agenda 2063. It will also require a participatory, inclusive and transparent process that involves all stakeholders and partners in the design, delivery and evaluation of communication and branding activities. This calls for the update of the Agenda 2063 Communication Strategy

For the second Ten Year Implementation Plan, which is a decade of acceleration, efforts will be geared towards increasing awareness and understanding of Agenda 2063 and its Second Ten Year Implementation Plan among African citizens, governments, Regional Economic Communities, civil society, private sector, media, academia, diaspora and international partners.

In addition, the Plan seeks to generate ownership and commitment among all stakeholders and partners, and foster a sense of collective responsibility and accountability for its implementation. The Communication and branding aspect of the STYIP will Showcase the

achievements and best practices of Agenda 2063 and its Second Ten Year Implementation Plan, and celebrate the progress and impact made by African countries and regions in addition to Mobilizing resources and partnerships, and leveraging on the opportunities offered by regional integration, digital transformation, green economy, blue economy, cultural diversity, youth empowerment and women's leadership. There will be increased advocacy through Agenda 2063 Champion and the Champions of the different thematic/Flagship projects in addition to creating awareness at the different summits like at the United Nations General Assembly etc.

Partnerships

The general consensus is that Agenda 2063 should be financed from within but in the short to medium term, extending, building and maximizing partnerships in the areas of resources mobilization, technology transfer, institutional and human capacity development amongst others should be pursued.

In recent years, Africa has forged a number of strategic partnerships with European Union, United States of America, Japan, China, India, Arab League of States, South America, Turkey, South Korea and Russia, amongst others. However, Africa is yet to realize the full potential of the financial and technical benefits accruing from these partnerships. There is a need therefore to deepen transformational benefits of all major strategic partnerships through alignment to Agenda 2063 STYIP priorities.

During the second decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, Africa will put in place strong mechanisms that will guarantee that the continent optimally benefits from strategic partnerships. Furthermore, Agenda 2063 Second Ten Year Implementation Plan will be the primary basis upon which all global strategic partnerships – ongoing and new, will be framed.

As such, among other things, efforts will be deployed to ensure that:
- Partnerships will be forged based on AU priorities, ensuring international collaborations align with the strategic objectives of

Agenda 2063 and not based on external impositions.

- Political and technical partnerships will be strengthened in mobilizing domestic resources in pursuit of a robust and reliable financing mechanism, in line with the STYIP.
- Member States will be supported to negotiate leverage UN Cooperation Frameworks to integrate the strategic priorities of Agenda 2063 in line with the principle of "Two Agendas, One Plan.
- Member States will be urged to implement the 0.2% levy, leverage and strengthen coordination of public-private partnerships and promote domestic resource mobilization through tax reforms, tax administration including digitalization of tax systems.
- Initiatives will be designed to ensure enhanced role of the private sector in resource mobilization and strategic support.
- Mechanisms will be put in place to ensure the involvement of the diaspora in the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Costing & Financing

Costing

The FTYIP Evaluation revealed that the failure to cost the Plan constrained resource-mobilization efforts, as it was difficult to estimate the resource-gap. In the STYIP of Agenda 2063, two approaches were used for the costing exercise: a model-based approach estimating what it takes to achieve the moonshots by 2033 at US$ 8.9 Trillion for the decade or US$0.9 Trillion annually; and a bottom-up approach estimating the current level of investment across Member States at US$5.6 Trillion over the next decade or US$ 0.6 trillion annually. Africa will need to mobilize the difference of US$ 3.3 trillion over the next decade, which translates into US$ 0.3 trillion to be mobilized annually.

Financing

To mobilize the financing gap of US$ 0.3 Trillion annually across the continent, Africa will collectively explore the following sources: Domestic Resource Mobilization, Foreign Direct Investment, Official Development Assistance and Concessional Financing, Public-Private Partnerships, Sustainable Debt Financing, and Remittances. Member States will be supported to track their performance and where required to leverage them. In addition, the continent will continue to explore the possibility of establishing a Development Fund, which will be a basket fund to which

resources mobilized. These financing sources collectively address various dimensions of envisaged transformation, providing a comprehensive approach to achieving the 7 Moonshots outlined in the STYIP of Agenda 2063. It's essential for Africa and Member States of the Africa Union tailor these strategies to their unique contexts, regularly assess their effectiveness, and adapt them as needed to ensure the delivery of the 7 Moonshots.

Domestication and Citizens' ownership
Domestication
In the context of Agenda 2063, "domestication" is the process through which Member States integrate commitments made at continental level as encapsulated in AU Decisions, Policy Frameworks and Programs into national and regional development plans, policies, and legal frameworks. A strengthened domestication process results in a high-level alignment between national development plans with continental priorities, goals, and targets.

Domestication is the bedrock for the sustainability of the Agenda 2063. It seeks to create a favourable and sustainable context for an effective implementation of the second ten-year implementation plan in Member States. It is expected that domestication will facilitate mainstreaming priorities of the different "moonshots" in national budgets.

While respecting the continent diversity and cognisant of Head of States commitment towards African integration, the AU Commission in collaboration with the Pan-African Parliament will explore possibilities to develop model laws to facilitate the domestication of Agenda 2063 in AU Member States.

Domestication of the STYIP in AU entities
African Union entities including the Commission, Specialized Institutions and Organs are also expected to fully domesticate priorities of the STYIP. This will entail the aligning planning and budgeting processes to the STYIP priorities and targets.

Citizens' engagement and ownership
Citizens' engagement and ownership in the context of the second

ten-year implementation plan of the Agenda 2063 is ensuring that African citizenry and especially young people are aware of the continent development priorities, participate in the implementation of key initiatives and voice their concerns to the African leaders through existing structures and platforms.

Effective citizens' engagement and ownership will be achieved through:

- **Awareness raising and mobilization.** This will involve reaching out to African citizens through different structures including established civil society organizations, Youth associations, professional corporations, religious groups, and schools with information about AU Agenda 2063 and the STYIP priorities and targets. This outreach will aim at empowering citizens with information using different format and platform that will mobilize them for action.
- **Capacity building/Orientation.** This will involve developing tailor made orientation material and delivering workshop for the different Africa citizens constituents in to enable them to become effective actors in the implementation of the STYIP. The AU will partner with training institutions, and specialized organizations for this activity.
- **Strategic dialogues.** For Citizens' engagement and ownership to materialize, opportunities will be created for strategic dialogues between citizens and leaders. This will bridge the perceived gap that exist between both groups by allowing particularly youths, to voice their issues and to leaders to hear directly from citizens. Existing platforms like the Pan-African Youth Forum, the ECOSOC General Assembly, the AU Youth Envoy listening tour, the AU Human Rights Institutions and others should be structured and supported to provide opportunities for strategic dialogues with African Citizens. Especially attention will be given to African diaspora. Opportunities for Strategic dialogues with African diaspora will be explored each year during global events like UNGA, G20 Summit and AU Summit.
- **Transition to action.** African citizens will be encouraged to translate their commitment for the Agenda 2063 to concrete engagement through specific projects in their countries and communities. In this regard Member States should create funding opportunities for civil society organizations, Youth Associations, and professional corporations, committed to advance the implementation of the STYIP.

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Capacities for the Second Ten Year Plan

Agenda 2063 involves multiple actors at the Continental, Regional, national, sectoral, sub-national and local levels. The full realization of STYIP requires the development of huge capabilities and capacities across sectors and at various levels in three critical areas:

Individual (human capacity):
This generally, includes capabilities in terms of skills, training, performance, values, attitudes, motivation, professional integrity, relationships, communication skills, to: fully understand Agenda 2063 underlying issues; assimilate Agenda 2063 goals and strategies at the country and local levels; conceptualize, design, develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the required and result oriented programs/projects, policies and strategies to make Agenda 2063 happen. A prerequisite for the effective implementation of Agenda 2063, is building awareness across sectors and ensuring essential understanding of its essence at multi-levels; adopting and adapting the agenda to national contexts and ensuring collective commitment.

Agenda 2063 is a knowledge driven undertaking. At the policy and planning levels, it also requires data, both qualitative and quantitative, to ensure sound decision making and realistic short- and medium-term planning as well as the full mobilization of Africa's human, financial and material resources to achieving goals set. It needs not only statisticians that generate data, but also capable individuals that effectively use the data to develop policies, strategies, programs and projects.

Institutional/ organizational capacity:
This encompasses strategic planning, management, structures, systems of accountability, infrastructure, resources (financial and information), innovation and embracing change as well as inter-relationships to help an institution become effective in the implementation of Agenda 2063. Establishing horizontal and vertical linkages and feedback loops at each stage of Agenda 2063 implementation process is also vital. Continental and regional initiatives and programs need to be linked to and informed by national level actions and vice versa.

Transformative leadership capacity, skills to spearhead and champion the agenda (bold, visionary, ethical and responsive) and the pooling of expertise and specialized skills training based on strategic advantage; budgeting and planning to catalyze and sustain transformation are essential ingredients of institutional capacity.

Enabling policy, legal and regulatory environment:
The implementation of Agenda 2063 requires not only developing policies and putting in place the requisite legislations and regulations; but also, the capacity to enforce them. Holistic capacity development encompassing human resources, institutions and enabling legal and policy environment for individuals and institutions to interact in a productive manner is, undoubtedly, critical. None of components of capacity can function well in isolation, and weaknesses in any one of these areas can have a knock-on effect on the others.

6. GOVERNANCE OF THE STYIP

Continent-wide Governance Structure

The Framework Document envisaged three levels of governance: Continental, Regional and National. Each level has specific entities that shoulder specific responsibilities.

Continental
The Assembly – Key responsibilities include approval of Agenda 2063 and the subsequent ten-year plans, provision of broad policy guidelines on the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of Agenda 2063.

Executive Council – Key responsibilities include the provision of strategic coordination through the work of the Agenda 2063 Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063 and making recommendations to the Assembly on the results framework and approving monitoring and evaluation reports.

The Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063 – Key responsibilities cover providing operational level oversight in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and directly supervising the AUC as the technical coordinating unit for Agenda 2063.

The Ambassadorial Committee on Agenda 2063 – Key responsibility is to assist the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 to implement its mandate.

African Union Agenda 2063 Coordination Unit (OSPD) is under the direction of the AUC Chairperson. Following the AU reforms, this technical unit is the Office of Strategic Planning and Delivery. It is also the secretariat to the Ambassadorial Committee on Agenda 2063 and the Ministerial Committee on Agenda 2063.

The AUC Departments//Organs), through the ongoing reforms is expected to resolve the issues of overlaps implantation of the different Orgas to better implement STYIP

Regional
Regional Economic Communities – Key responsibilities:
a) Provide leadership within the Regional Economic Communities in enabling Member States and REC partners to integrate the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into their respective medium-term plans, budgets and statistics.
b) Participate in continental level operational oversight related to the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063.
c) Integrate the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into their medium-term plans, budgets and statistics.

National level
National Governments of Member States – Key responsibilities:
a) Integrate the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into their medium-term plans, budgets, and statistics.
b) Coordinate the resource mobilization process and allocation efforts.
c) Coordinate partners – the private sector, civil society organizations, religious entities, the United Nations – in integrating the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into their medium-term plans, budgets, and statistics.

Local authorities of Member States - Key responsibilities:
a) Integrate the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into their medium-term plans, budgets, and statistics.
b) Coordinate the resource mobilization process and allocation efforts.

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We want to develop our own communities in an African personality. If we find methods used by others as suitable to our social environment, we shall adopt or adapt them but if we find them unsuitable we shall reject them.

H.E. KWAME NKRUMAH

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA OAU/AU FOUNDERS, 1963

An Initiative of the
African Union

c) Coordinate partners – the private sector, civil society organizations, religious entities, the United Nations – in integrating the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 into their medium-term plans, budgets and statistics.

Front Row Seated; left to right: Ms Nardos Bekele-Thomas, CEO of AUDA-NEPAD, **H.E. Dr. Monique Nsanzabaganwa**, Deputy Chairperson of the AU, **Mrs. Botho Kebabonye Bayendi**, Director of the Office of Strategic Planning and Delivery in AUC, **Mr. Abdelkreem Y. Ezaldin**, Head of Policy Analysis and Delivery and Coordination of Agenda 2063 in AUC.

Back Row Standing; left to right: Mr. Mohamed Abdisalam, Director of Strategy AUDA-NEPAD, **Mr. Snowden Mmadi**, Head of Partnerships AUDA-NEPAD, **Mr. Frederick Mugisha**, Advisor for Africa Region UNDP Regional Service Center for Africa UNDP, **Ms. Rosette Y Randrianarivelo**, Programme and Project Officer AUC, **Mr. Israel Laizer**, Senior Monitoring ,Evaluation and reporting officer SADC, **Ms. Emebet Mesfin**, Programme Officer UNECA, **Mr. Gideon Nimako**, Senior Programme Officer AUDA-NEPAD, **Mr. Simon Kisira**, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation AUDA-NEPAD, **Mr. Charles Wangadya**, Senior Policy Officer AUC , **Dr. Tichaona Magwende**, Principal Programme Officer AUDA-NEPAD, **Mr. Jephthe Mve Mvonde**, Policy and Advocacy Specialist/Act. Education Specialist UNICEF Office to the AU/ECA.

Other Team Members : Mr. Richard Hakizimana, Technical Advisor on Finance,Budget & Audit in CBCP AUC, **Ms. Josephine Etima**, Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Expert AUC, **Ms. Ngabirano Jane**, Departmental Planning Expert AUC, **Mr. Abibu Tamu**, Director of JSSO, **Mr. Shumba Tichawona**, former Head of PME AUC, **Edem Messa-Gavo**, Senior Impact Measurement Officer, **Mr. Abubaker Ntambi**, Ms.Lerato Moreto SADC, **Mr. Simal Amor**, Chief - Strategic Planning and Research COMESA , **Mr. Rabii Sakhi**, Head of the Statistical Service UMA, **Ms. Sara Tawfik Hamouda**, Agenda 2063&SDGs Expert APRM , **Mr. Peter Katwesige**, Monitoring and Evaluation APRM, **Ms. Fatma Yusuf**, Advisor on Performance in CDCP