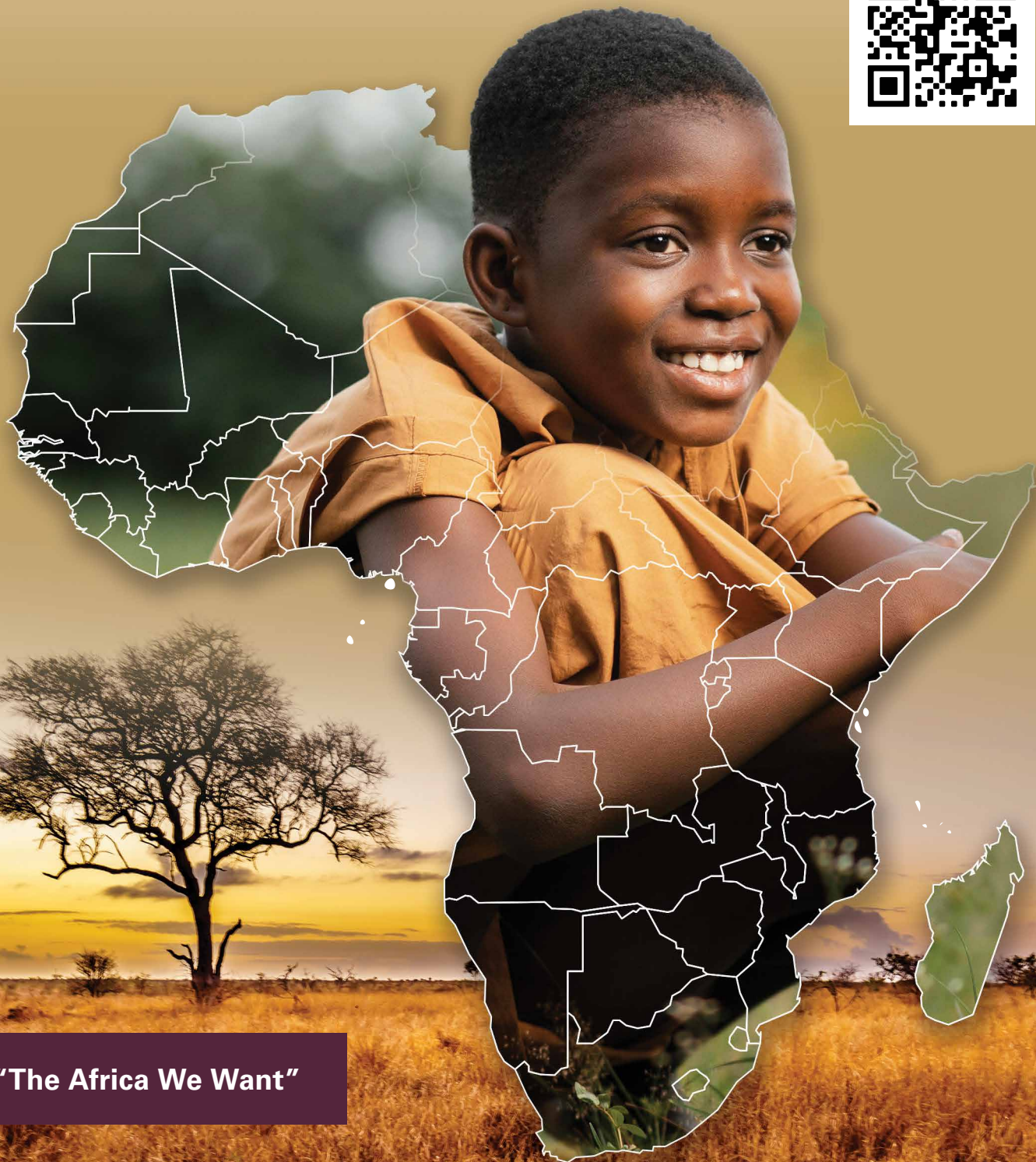


Agenda 2063

DECADE OF ACCELERATED IMPLEMENTATION

SECOND TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
2024 - 2033



"The Africa We Want"



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2024 - 2033**



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MESSAGE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION

**H.E. President Azali Assoumani of
the Union of Comoros**
Chairperson of the African Union

Fellow citizens and friends of Africa,

With profound gratitude, I submit the Plan for the Second Decade of Agenda 2063, a Decade of Acceleration. I want to thank and congratulate the citizens and friends of Africa for completing the first decade of Agenda 2063. The first decade has been a decade of convergence. I am proud to say that Africa is increasingly taking common positions on critical issues pertinent to the Continent's development. Furthermore, Regional Economic Communities, core building blocks for "The Africa We Want", are getting stronger, and continental frameworks are increasingly becoming the guiding instruments for negotiation and action with bilateral and multilateral partners.

The decade of acceleration will set the basis for subsequent decades characterised by increased impact, stability and influence, culminating in "The Africa We Want."

We are well aware of the changing context globally and within the continent. The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in the first decade allowed Africa to invest in pandemic preparedness, which included developing our ability to manufacture and distribute vaccines. Furthermore, the youth

bulge on the continent provides Africa with an opportunity to invest in its youth and inculcate in them and in all the citizens the values that will help us realise the aspirations of the African people.

I must emphasise the importance of domesticating and implementing this Plan. The Plan provides the overall direction for the continent's development planning and implementation, mainly through a set of well-articulated development priorities, target and indicative strategies for Africa. We have identified seven Moonshots that embody our ambitions within the decade. The seven Aspirations of Agenda 2063 inspire these seven Moonshots.

I urge my colleagues, the Presidents and Heads of State, to continue to provide the needed political leadership as we deliver the Decade of Acceleration. Similarly, I call upon all African citizens on the continent and in the diaspora and state and non-state actors to join hands in delivering on Africa's development blueprint.

We count on the collective efforts of all of us during the second decade of implementing Agenda 2063 to pursue "The Africa We Want".

We are grateful for your continued dedication to pursuing the aspirations of the African people embodied in Agenda 2063.



MESSAGE FROM THE AU AGENDA 2063 CHAMPION

H.E. President Alassane Ouattara -
President of Côte d'Ivoire
AU Champion of Agenda 2063

Fellow citizens and friends of Africa,

Thank you on behalf of other Champion Presidents for entrusting us to champion Agenda 2063 and other issues of importance to the continent. I see you as champions in your own right, and I implore you to continue in championing the noble cause of sparing no effort to make Africa a better place for humanity.

I also congratulate you for completing the First Decade of Agenda 2063 and welcome you to the Second Decade. We have together seen that Agenda 2063, our development blueprint, is increasingly being positioned as a critical development instrument in global and continental negotiations on matters that impact the continent. We intend to do this more often.

Fellow citizens and friends of Africa, we wish to remind ourselves that both agendas – the UN Agenda 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063 belong to us. We must commit ourselves to harmonising our mechanisms to deliver both. We should,

therefore, support the decision by the AUC Chairperson and the United Nations Secretary General to agree on the principle of “Two Agendas, One Plan”.

I count on all of us to advocate and champion the implementation of the second decade of Agenda 2063 right from the grassroots to national, regional, continental and global levels.

As we marshal our efforts and deploy our resources towards implementing the Second Ten-Year Plan, we have assurances of consolidating the gains realised during the first decade and accelerating implementation on all frontiers of Africa's development blueprint.



MESSAGE OF CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

H.E. Moussa Faki Mahamat

Chairperson of the African
Union Commission

My fellow citizens and friends of Africa,

On behalf of the African Union Commission, the African Union Organs and Specialized Agencies, I congratulate you for completing the First Decade of Agenda 2063. We have realised significant achievements and learned several lessons over the first decade of Agenda 2063. These have provided the requisite impetus for designing the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan. The first decade of Agenda 2063 implementation was one of convergence around many common positions – starting with a unified resolve among all AU Member States to have one development blueprint by a series of Ten-Year Plans. The decade of acceleration is also pertinent to scaling up development efforts.

I am very proud of the staff across the AU Organs and Specialized Agencies, partners, and citizens, who have worked tirelessly to deliver “The Africa We Want”. The ongoing reforms within the Union entities provide us with greater assurance of improved delivery and better development outcomes. I am also proud of the strategic partners who have worked with us to formulate the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan. I want to specifically mention the African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), who have been with us throughout this journey, seconding their staff to the AU Technical Working Group (TWG) to implement the Special Project.

We learned of the need to invest in a few Moonshot interventions, pathways and enablers to achieve a set of ambitions within each decade. That is why, in the second decade, we have made a deliberate choice to focus our efforts on delivering seven Moonshots, namely:

- Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status.
- Moonshot 2: Africa is more integrated and connected.
- Moonshot 3: Public institutions are more responsive.
- Moonshot 4: Africa resolves conflicts amicably.

- Moonshot 5: African culture, values are explicit and promoted.
- Moonshot 6: African citizens are more empowered and more productive.
- Moonshot 7: Africa is a strong and an influential global player.

We should refocus our energies on these Moonshots for the next decade. It will be a worthwhile effort even as we work towards realising the aspirations of the African people.

From the design and implementation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan, we have learnt that the Plan needs to be costed, adequately resourced, and its implementation monitored, accompanied by solid mechanisms and incentives for corrective action and enforcement.

Furthermore, domestication and awareness-raising among citizens will remain critical for deepening ownership and responsibility among all sections of the African society. Equally important is the need to build resilience measures within the implementation architecture to insulate the gains of the continent against shocks. These lessons, amongst others, have informed the Plan’s design for the second decade.

I want to thank Excellencies, the Heads of State and Government of all AU Member States for their unwavering guidance and support in implementing Africa’s development blueprint. I also wish to extend my gratitude to His Excellency António Guterres, the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We recently renewed the commitment for implementing the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN Agenda 2030. We are committed to the principle of “Two Agendas, One Plan” in whatever we do.

I count on you for your continued engagement.

Thank you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Agenda 2063 continues to be the vehicle of the continent towards “The Africa We Want” by 2063. We feel privileged to take forward Agenda 2063, which was developed under Madam Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma’s and other Africans’ leadership. We are eternally grateful to all those who laid the foundation for Agenda 2063, some of whom are no longer with us.

The African Union Commission and the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD express deep gratitude to all AU organs, Agencies, AU Member States, all African people and friends of Africa for their support in formulating the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan. Your energy and effort in ensuring we have a Plan for the second decade of Agenda 2063 is much appreciated. We sincerely hope that we shall all demonstrate a greater resolve and commitment to ensure the Plan is fully delivered to realise Africa’s ambitions over the decade.

Appreciation goes out to our strategic partners who continue to journey with us. These include AfDB, UNECA, UNICEF and UNDP. They have supported formulating the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan in various ways, including seconding their staff to the AU TWG that coordinated the task. In this regard, we wish to single out the leadership of these strategic partners who have continued to support our efforts towards “The Africa We Want.” These are: Abdul Kamara, Vice President of the AfDB, who has been with the team throughout; Edward Addai of UNICEF for his dedicated support; Matthias Naab and Isiyaka Sabo at the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa; and Ms Ahunna Eziakonwa, Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa.

Overall technical leadership of formulating of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan was under the Deputy Chairperson of AUC, H.E. Dr Monique Nsanzabaganwa and the Chief Executive Officer of AUDA-NEPAD, H.E. Ms Nardos Thomas-Bekele. The unwavering drive and untiring efforts they deployed in preparing the Plan played a fundamental role in shaping the content and keeping the momentum necessary for its timely and successful delivery.

Furthermore, we extend our thanks to the AU Organs and Structures, including the Ambassadorial and Ministerial Follow-up Committees on Agenda 2063, and to the AU Champion of Agenda and his technical team for the valuable policy and technical support and guidance in preparing this Plan.

Finally, the AU Technical Working Group, under the leadership of the Director of the Office of Strategic Planning and Delivery at AUC, Ms Botho Kebabonye Bayendi, and the Director of Strategy at AUDA-NEPAD, Mr Mohamed Abdisalam, demonstrated a high level of professionalism and unparalleled commitment. The way they have worked to ensure the success of this effort made us proud. It is our pleasure to acknowledge them here, along with their institutions: Tichaona Mangwende, AUDA-NEPAD; Simon Kisira, AUDA-NEPAD; Gideon Nimako, AUDA-NEPAD; Seleman Kitenge, AUDA-NEPAD; Abdelkreem Y. Ezaldin, AUC; Josephine Etima, AUC; Charles Wangadya, AUC; Rosette Y. Randrianarivelo, AUC; Jane Ngabirano, AUC; Shumba Tichawona, AUC; Kabirou Elhadji Lalo Mahaman, AUC; Richard Hakizimana, AUC; Fatma Yusuf, AUC; Edem Messa-Gavo, ACBF; Sara Tawfik Hamouda, APRM; Peter Katwesige, APRM; Abibu Tamu, AfDB; Abubaker Ntambi, IGAD; Israel Laizer, SADC; Frederick Mugisha, UNDP; Jephthe Mve Mvondo, UNICEF; and Emebet Mesfin, UNECA.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agenda 2063 was adopted by the 24th Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in January 2015 under Assembly/AU/Dec.565(XXIV). The Agenda embodies the aspirations of the African people, framed in a collective ambition thus: “The Africa We Want in 2063.” The Agenda is operationalised through a series of five Ten-Year Implementation Plans, with the first plan straddling 2014 to 2023 and the second spanning 2024 to 2033. The second decade of Agenda 2063 places emphasis on acceleration of implementation, building on the first that primarily focused on convergence.

Valuable lessons learned from the first decade of Agenda 2063 have featured in the Agenda 2063 biennial progress reports and the evaluation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan, among other documents, which informed the design of the successor ten-year plan. Key among the revelations was the perception widely held by African citizens that Agenda 2063 is as relevant to the continent’s development discourses as it was in 2013. Another fundamental revelation is the value accruing to concerted efforts and investments deployed in pursuit of common ambitions operationalised through a set of priority interventions and targets. Relatedly, and in light of the mega trends, transitions and externalities, subsequent execution plans of Agenda 2063 should incorporate resilience measures to cushion the continent’s development gains from external shocks.

Furthermore, the revelations point to the need to place a premium on effective domestication, including awareness creation among a critical mass of citizens as a prerequisite for successfully implementing Africa’s development blueprint. Effective implementation of subsequent ten-year plans will also require that the plans are costed, funded mainly by African governments and citizens, and effectively monitored and assessed – with mechanisms for corrective action and incentives for enforcement strengthened. Agenda 2063 implementation plans should also make provision for responsiveness of programmatic interventions to the dynamic and complex development environment and embody mechanisms for the surveillance of risks and leveraging opportunities presented by global trends and transitions such as digitization and climate change.

The Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan embodies, amongst others:

- An outline of Africa’s ambitions in the second decade that will guide development efforts of African citizens, Member States, AU Organs and Structures, and development partners;
- A Theory of Change that defines how results will be achieved and provides guidance on the Moonshot interventions and catalytic priorities, targets and indicative strategies that strongly embed resilience; and
- A description of the governance and management arrangements for executing Agenda 2063 Second Ten-Year Plan.

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, the continent will pursue seven ambitions, referred to as “Moonshots” over the next ten years (2024 - 2033). The seven Moonshots are inspired by the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063 and are outlined below.

By 2033,

- Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status.
- Moonshot 2: Africa is more integrated and connected.
- Moonshot 3: Public institutions are more responsive.
- Moonshot 4: Africa resolves conflicts amicably.
- Moonshot 5: African culture, values are explicit and promoted.
- Moonshot 6: African citizens are more empowered and more productive.
- Moonshot 7: Africa is a strong and influential global player.

While presented as discrete, the Moonshots are inter-linked, with African citizens as the central focus. Each Moonshot has a set of catalytic priorities, corresponding targets and indicative strategies. Furthermore, the Plan highlights three significant pathways that will guide the implementation, namely AU continental frameworks, regional frameworks and national development plans.

The Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 also enumerates a set of enablers for effective implementation of the Plan. These are:

- i) coordination;
- ii) communication and advocacy;
- iii) partnerships;
- iv) financing;
- v) monitoring, evaluation, data, accountability and learning;
- vi) domestication of Agenda 2063;
- vii) harnessing appropriate technologies in the implementation of the STYIP; and
- viii) capacity development.

In addition, the main assumptions and critical success factors for implementation of the Plan are outlined. They include strongly embedding resilience in the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP), active participation and engagement of all key stakeholders, strong alignment of National Development Plans with Regional and Continental Plans, strong human and institutional capacities, and full ownership and responsibility of implementing the STYIP by AU Member States.

A compendium of technical guidelines and normative framework documents will be prepared as an integral part of the implementation architecture. The compendium will be informed by the results matrix and the new knowledge and experiences in Africa’s development ecosystem.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Africa's Vision and Development Blueprint

Africans of diverse social formations and in the Diaspora affirmed the African Union Vision of **“an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena”** as the overarching guide for the future of the African continent. Further, they reaffirmed their commitment to the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, which is constituted by the following priority areas:

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

The converging voices of Africans of different backgrounds clearly showed what kind of Africa they would like to see in 2063. Accordingly, a common and a shared set of seven aspirations of the African people were defined, as follows:



A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.



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



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



A peaceful and secure Africa.



An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.



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



Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

The aspirations are accompanied by twenty goals that provide the basis for setting priorities and targets over the 50 years of implementing Agenda 2063. The figure below presents the aspirations and the goals of Agenda 2063.

ASPIRATIONS		GOALS	
 ASPIRATION 1 A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.		GOAL 1	A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens
		GOAL 4	Transformed economies
		GOAL 5	Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production
		GOAL 6	Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth
		GOAL 7	Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities
 ASPIRATION 2 An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance.		GOAL 8	United Africa (Federal or Confederate)
		GOAL 9	Continental financial and monetary institutions are established and functional
		GOAL 10	World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa
 ASPIRATION 3 An Africa of good governance, 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 transformative leadership in place
 ASPIRATION 4 A peaceful and secure Africa.		GOAL 13	Peace security and stability is preserved
		GOAL 14	A stable and peaceful africa
		GOAL 15	A fully functional and operational APSA
 ASPIRATION 5 An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.		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 2	Well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation
		GOAL 3	Healthy and well-nourished citizens
		GOAL 17	Full gender equality in all spheres of life
		GOAL 18	Engaged and empowered youth and children
 ASPIRATION 7 Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.		GOAL 19	Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence
		GOAL 20	Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

The 50-year vision and the aspirations of the African people are pursued through the execution of a series of five implementation plans of ten years each. The first decade of Agenda 2063 implementation spanned 2014 to 2023. The decade saw Africa progress on various development frontiers, including a more substantial convergence of AU Member States, thereby coming-up with Common African Positions on several issues. The progress notwithstanding, the continent experienced shortcomings in some areas – partly attributed to shocks such as the outbreak of COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine war.

1.2 The Evolving Context

The lessons learnt from the design and implementation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) have formed one of the essential references in formulating the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP). The STYIP is being launched against the backdrop of many global trends, transitions and externalities such as the wars in Europe and the Middle East, the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and geo-political tensions and conflict flashpoints on the African continent.

Economic Growth

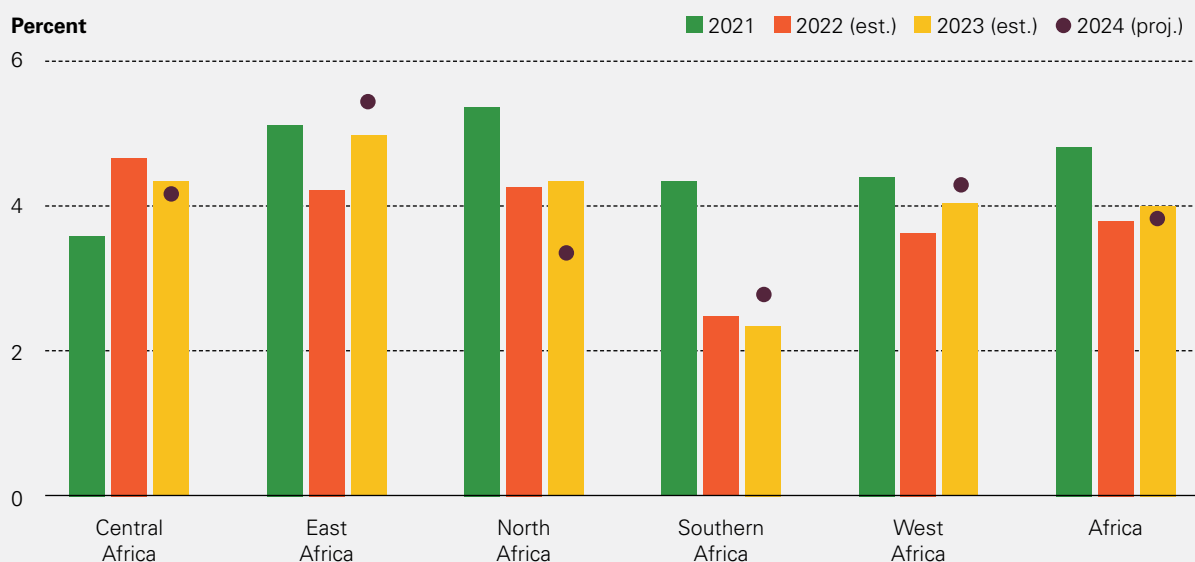
The Second Decade of Agenda 2063, straddling 2024 to 2033, is starting when Africa is set to outperform the rest of the world in economic growth with real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averaging around 4% in 2023 and 2024. According to Africa's Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook report, this is higher than the projected global averages of 2.7% and 3.2% respectively. The projected growth considers the fact that real GDP in Africa slowed down to 3.8% in 2022 from 4.8% in 2021. Seychelles is in the high-income category, while seven¹ AU Member States fall in the upper middle-income category. Furthermore, 23² AU Member States are in the upper or lower middle-income group, while 14 are in the low-income category.

Peace and Security

Over the previous decade, Africa made considerable gains in maintaining and preserving peace. This stability was evidenced through a notable reduction in armed conflicts and conflict-related deaths and strengthened capacities of Member States to resolve intra and inter-regional conflicts. For instance, in 2020 the aggregate results of analyses of 15 country reports recorded 144 conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 persons) against 202 in 2013. The progress notwithstanding, the continent continues to play host many violent conflicts that originate from within and outside the continent. Conflict situations are still evident in parts of Central Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, and have been mainly driven by continued proliferation and use of illicit small arms, unconstitutional changes of governments, complex political transitions, terrorism, violent extremism and radicalisation, amongst others.

Peace and security remain part of Africa's priorities since they are a prerequisite for sustainable growth and resilient development. Accordingly, AU will continue undertaking interventions to promote peace and security, including "Silencing the Guns". In this regard, the Union's instruments, such as the Peace Fund will be strengthened to facilitate African peace, security and development initiatives, considering that without systemic development, there is no long-term peace and security in Africa.

FIGURE 1.1: GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA BY REGION 2021-24



Source: African Development Bank statistics.

1 Mauritius, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Libya

2 Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, the Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Eswatini, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Membership is based on the World Bank classification of income ranging from US\$1 046 to US\$4 095 based on 2020 gross national income (GNI) per capita.

Climate Change

There is a growing pattern of conflicts stemming from the effects of climate change. For example, owing to increasing climatic temperatures, pastoral communities in some areas must look for pasture and water for their animals from neighbouring communities, and this causes conflicts. 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. As Africa grapples with the impacts of climate change on agricultural production on one hand, on the other, the continent must boost agricultural production to feed its growing population. However, for such actions to succeed, there is a need to build the ability to prepare and plan for resilient agriculture systems that absorb climate change's adverse effects and boost recovery to effectively adapt and thrive, amidst the adverse conditions.

The continent will not only have to mainstream climate action into its broader social and economic development activities but also put in place effective adaptation measures against the adverse impacts of climate change. Since climatic and ecological regions cut across national political boundaries, Member States must adopt continental and transboundary responses in formulating and implementing of climate change responses. Furthermore, effective mitigation of climate change effects will be attained, among other things, by harnessing new technologies, promoting renewable energies, improving efficiency of older energy systems, and changing management practices and consumer behaviour. 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.

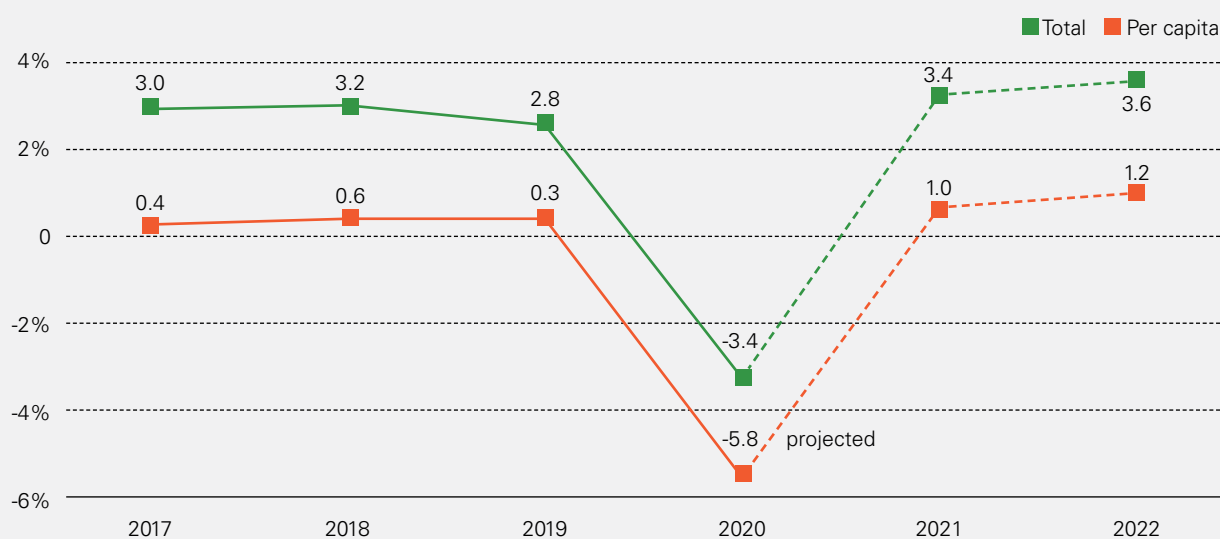
External Shocks and Global Volatility

The STYIP of Agenda 2063 was prepared when the economies of most AU Member States were 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 and the war in the Middle East region. These challenges have, in turn, seen disruptions in supply chains, led to commodities shortages, caused prices of food and other commodities to skyrocket, and reduced the growth rate in various development domains.

Africa GDP 2017-2022

Given the global volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity, interventions such as intra-African trade must be accelerated through, among other things, the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). Other interventions that merit consideration include fast-tracking the implementation of critical continental initiatives that increase access to climate-smart digital technologies and associated data-driven energy and agricultural services. The initiatives include, amongst others, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the Africa Single Electricity Market (ASEM), the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), the Single Africa Air Transport Market (SAATM), and the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa 2020-2030.

FIGURE 1.2: AFRICA GDP GROWTH 2017-2022



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Inflation and Debt-Burden

The average inflation rate is projected to continue being very high; in 2022, it stood at 13.8% from 12.9% in 2021, partly explained by a sharp rise in commodity prices, especially energy and food. The surge follows global trends in which consumer prices have soared worldwide, impacting advanced, emerging and developing economies. However, average inflation for Africa is projected to ease gradually - declining to 13.5% in 2023 and to 8.8% in 2024³. This decline notwithstanding, aggressive monetary policies in countries with acute inflation will be required. In addition, coordination with appropriate fiscal policies will further strengthen the levers to ease inflationary pressures⁴.

Furthermore, the rising debt burden in Africa signals the need for strengthening domestic resource mobilisation. It is noteworthy that during the last decade, efforts that were geared, for example, at increasing tax revenues in African economies were jeopardised by rising costs of debt-servicing, which amounted to almost two-thirds of the revenue generated between 2010 and 2019.

Governance

The first decade of Agenda 2063 implementation registered notable improvements in governance across the continent. Several Member States continued to embrace democratic governance by ratifying and implementing many AU instruments, including the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.

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. Bold steps need to be taken to stem coups on the continent. To further strengthen democracy in Africa, there is a need to accelerate the implementation of the relevant governance instruments such as the African Governance Architecture (AGA) platforms.

Global Partnerships

In recent years, Africa has forged many 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 realise the full potential of these partnerships' financial and technical benefits.

During the second decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, Africa will implement robust mechanisms that guarantee that the continent optimally benefits from strategic partnerships. Furthermore, the Agenda 2063 STYIP will be the primary basis upon which all global strategic partnerships – ongoing and new, will be framed.

Opportunities

As Africa transitions from the first decade into the second, the continent is faced with not only challenges but also numerous opportunities. For example, the gains and traction in entrenching Pan-African values for self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity provide a robust platform for Africa to strive towards the aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063. Moreover, it is noteworthy that although challenges exist, they also shape opportunities for the continent. Examples of this include the outbreak of pandemics that opened 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.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to enhanced pandemic preparedness on the continent. The establishment of the African Medicines Agency (AMA) in Kigali, Rwanda and the acceleration of the vaccine industrial production in ten African countries demonstrate increased capacity and established mechanisms for the continent's resilience against pandemics.

Almost 60% of Africa's population is under 25, making Africa the world's youngest continent. By 2030, young Africans will constitute 42% of global youth. According to the AU Youth Charter, Africa's youth are the most significant resource, hence, Africa's growing youth population offers enormous potential for growth and development. Planned and ongoing improvements in digital transformation, health and education on the continent put Africa's youth in a more advantageous position than the generations before, offering them better conditions for advancing human capital.

Relatedly, there is a growing appreciation for reimagining Africa's education to nurture the entrepreneurial spirit of children and youth. The transformation of the education system includes re-aligning the curriculum to be more fit for purpose for labour demands.

Africa's booming digital sector offers an opportunity for governments to kick-start a new growth cycle in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis. Digital transformation in sectors such as transport, health, education, water management, sanitation and hygiene, and many others can generate jobs and trigger innovation, thereby boosting efficiency in service delivery without compromising data protection and privacy. By promoting digital technologies, data and interconnection to all sectors, African countries can accelerate economic transformation and significantly enhance the creation of productive and high-income jobs.

³ This figure is below 9.1 percent – the inflation rate in 2019 before the outbreak of COVID-19

⁴ Source: African Development Bank Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook Report 2023

In just ten years, Africa's total inbound international internet bandwidth capacity increased more than 50-fold; the operational fibre-optic network extended almost four times; mobile cellular subscriptions more than doubled; and about 58% of the population now live within 4G networked areas. Africa has over 480 million mobile money accounts, more than all other developing regions. Furthermore, more than 500 African companies provide technology-enabled innovation in financial services (fintech).

Beyond the digital infrastructure development, however, most digital success stories remain exceptions and not the norm. Innovations hardly trickle down to the real economy and hence they end up creating too few jobs. It is revealing that only 26% of rural dwellers use the internet regularly, compared to 47% of urban dwellers. In 37 African countries, more than 50% of the population cannot afford 1GB of data per month.

The Russia-Ukrainian conflict and its impact on food security have signalled the need for Africa to boost its efforts in agricultural production and productivity, including, for example manufacturing fertilizers and dedicated focus on value addition of agricultural products.

The seeds of new geo-politics and alliances for the next decade are sown. Africa will increasingly engage in alliances, such as its recent membership in the G20. In this regard, it will be important that Agenda 2063 STYIP guides Africa's negotiations and participation on various platforms.

1.3 Lessons of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan

The evaluation of the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 highlighted some lessons that informed the design of the successor ten-year plan. The section below provides a summary of key lessons learnt.

Leadership

- 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.
- In addition to the overall AU Champion of Agenda 2063, associated advocacy efforts led by influential personalities and framed around the result-areas and implementation processes of Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Plans would foster sustained visibility and attention of different elements of Africa's development blueprint at all levels of implementation.

Communication and Awareness

- A structured consultative, inclusive and participatory process in the design and implementation of Agenda 2063 is a prerequisite for ensuring relevance, deepening ownership and fostering accountability among stakeholders at all levels.
- Effective implementation of Agenda 2063 calls for active participation of a critical mass of stakeholders. In this regard, continuous communication and advocacy among various multi-stakeholder groups, buttressed on robust communication strategies and budgets, is necessary to raise public awareness of Agenda 2063 right from community and sub-national levels to continental and global platforms.

Design and Implementation Considerations

- In a constantly changing development landscape that is impacted by internal and external shocks and disruptions such as pandemics, financial crises and global security threats, the design of the continent's ten-year implementation plans should strongly integrate resilience to address uncertainties when they arise to remain relevant and insulate the gains made by the continent. Accordingly, the plans should, amongst others, incorporate resilience measures and its assessment, as integral components of the implementation architecture.
- Considering the geo-political and socio-economic development volatility, the continental development plan should adapt to and thrive in different socio-economic contexts without losing overall focus and direction. The Plan should be relevant to countries and communities with special development needs, such as Small Developing Island States (SDISs).
- Political stability, good governance and peace are prerequisites for effective and successful implementation of Agenda 2063. Accordingly, the nexus between peace, security and development must be strengthened.
- Priority and target setting of continental, regional and country-level plans demand availability of strong capacities in planning, including scenario and foresight analysis.
- The level of alignment and integration of Agenda 2063 Plans into development plans at all levels (including sectoral plans) is a significant determinant of the effectiveness of implementation. Continent-wide efforts should be made to develop scenario planning and analysis, as well as foresight analysis skills for Member States and other stakeholders to align and integrate the Ten-Year Plans into their development plans, budgets, and indicators.
- Adopting and integrating appropriate technologies in the execution Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Plans has a great potential to enhance efficiency and accelerate implementation progress.

- The potential of AU flagship projects can be optimally realised through, inter-alia, rationalising and prioritising them in light of the prevailing socio-economic contexts, thereby implementing the projects in an integrated and synergistic manner. A clear definition and criteria of AU flagships will enable an agile process of periodically selecting existing or new projects for implementation – based on prevailing development needs.
- Execution of Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Plans should leverage the implementation and reporting arrangements of other development frameworks such as the SDGs, Hi5s, and the regional and nation development plans. Periodic assessments of the levels of coherence, perhaps every two years, would provide an opportunity for strengthening synergies and complementarities between Agenda 2063 and other development frameworks and plans.

Costing and Financing

- Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Implementation Plans should be costed as a solid basis for resource mobilisation and enhancing allocative efficiency of financial resources embodied in the Plan.
- Adequate resources are required for effective implementation of Agenda 2063 plans. In this regard, it may merit pursuing appropriate measures such as establishing a development fund for Agenda 2063 and implementing robust domestic resource mobilisation mechanisms.

Reporting and Knowledge Management

- Periodic reporting, such as biennial reporting cycles, on the implementation progress of Agenda 2063 provides a strong basis for collective assessment among AU Member States, strengthens mutual accountability and peer-to-peer learning. Credible reporting calls for urgent capacity enhancements in public data infrastructure, statistics, data management and analysis at all levels.
- Digitising the data entry, analysis and reporting templates for the implementation progress of Agenda 2063 would foster efficiency and enhance the quality of country-level biennial progress reports.
- Using tools such as dashboards in reporting on implementing Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Plans to stimulate debates, discussions and dialogues among stakeholders at all levels.
- One of the most significant potential benefits that Member States perceive of Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Plans is the opportunity to share knowledge, experiences and best practices within and between countries. Hence, it is essential to establish mechanisms and platforms for knowledge management that espouse, inter-alia, knowledge co-creation and sharing, peer-to-peer learning, and collective reflection on implementing Agenda 2063.



1.4 Overview of Agenda 2063 Ten-Year Implementation Plans

The STYIP of Agenda 2063 is a successor to the FTYIP. Increasingly, Africa is taking common positions on many issues pertinent to the continent's development. Key amongst these include:

- the unanimous resolve and unwavering commitment by all AU Member States to implement a one development blueprint - Agenda 2063;
- ratification of the AfCFTA by 54 of the 55 AU Member States in a record-time of one year, one month, one week and one day; and
- agreeing on Africa's Common Africa Position on food systems, environment and climate change issues; and demonstrated concerted efforts among African Member States to collectively address pandemics such as Ebola and COVID-19.

Furthermore, the position of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) - the building blocks of regional and continental integration, is getting stronger as exhibited, amongst others, through annual AU mid-year coordination summits largely dedicated to deliberations on the vital roles of RECs. It is also increasingly evident that continental frameworks are becoming the guiding instruments for discussions and negotiations with bilateral and multilateral partners on Africa's development. Moreover, there is a growing appreciation of Agenda 2063 as a collective and influential blueprint on development issues on the continent and beyond.

Whereas the first decade witnessed AU Member States converging around some pertinent socio-economic parameters, the second decade is a period for accelerating the implementation of Moonshot interventions and strategic priorities. Accordingly, the Union will leverage the efforts and momentum that underpinned the increasing patterns of convergence as levers to accelerate progress in the second decade.

Effective implementation of the STYIP will pave the way for the third decade, framed as a period of Africa realising a more significant impact. The fourth will be one of stability, while the last decade will primarily focus on Africa's considerable influence on global matters (see Figure 1.3).

The STYIP is framed as Africa's policy instrument to guide the continent to deliver more and faster on its ambitions and strengthen Africa's influence on global affairs. The Plan embodies, amongst others:

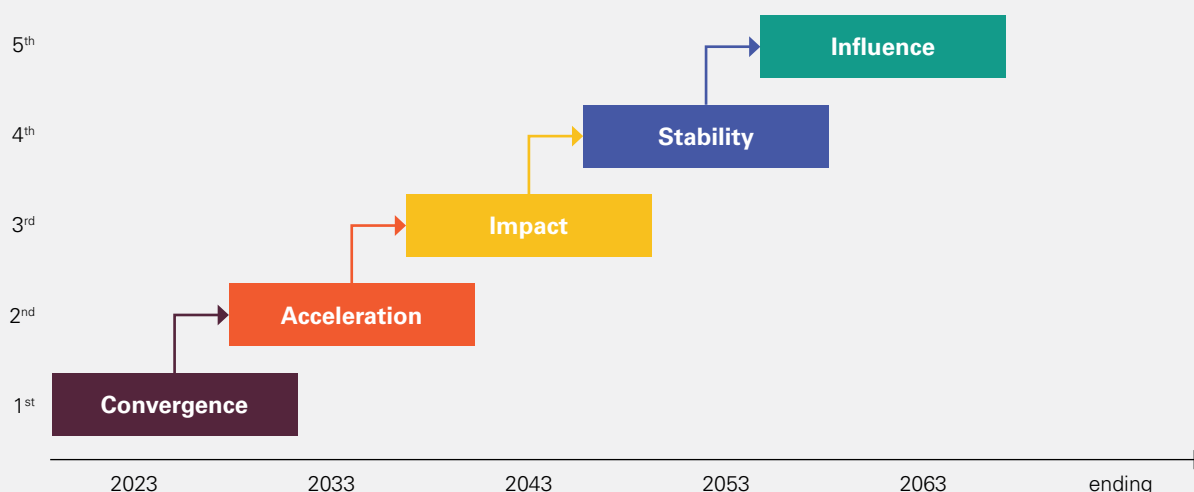
- An outline of ambitions in the second decade of Agenda 2063 that will guide development efforts of African Citizens, Member States, AU Organs and Structures, RECs and Partners.
- A Theory of Change that defines how results are achieved and provides guidance on the Moonshot interventions, priorities, targets, indicative strategies and how resilience is embedded in the STYIP.
- A description of governance and management arrangements for executing the STYIP.

The Plan also highlights three critical pathways that will guide the implementation, namely AU continental development frameworks covering various thematic areas, regional frameworks and National Development Plans (NDPs).

The STYIP of Agenda 2063 furthermore enumerates enablers for effective implementation of the Plan, namely:

- i) coordination;
- ii) communication and advocacy;
- iii) partnerships;
- iv) financing;
- v) monitoring, evaluation, data, accountability and learning;
- vi) capacity development;
- vii) domestication; and
- viii) harnessing technologies.

FIGURE 1.3: DECADES OF ACTION AND RESULTS FOR AGENDA 2063





In addition, the main assumptions and critical considerations for successful implementation of the Plan are outlined, and these include, amongst others, availability of requisite planning and implementation capacities at continental, regional, national and sub-national levels. Furthermore, it is assumed that the STYIP will be led and implemented by AU Member States through their respective NDPs.

A compendium of technical guidance notes will be prepared, by AUC and AUDA-NEPAD, as an integral part of the implementation architecture and will be continuously updated, informed by the results matrix and new knowledge and experiences in Africa's development ecosystem.

1.5 Preparation Process of the STYIP

About the process

The STYIP was developed as part of the African Union's Special Project on Agenda 2063. The Special Project purposed to evaluate the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 and draw lessons to inform the preparation of the successor ten-year plan. The formulation of the STYIP, largely anchored on lessons learned from the FTYIP, was underpinned by extensive consultations among a range of stakeholders and development players on the continent. Most prominent were national consultations among state and non-state actors on Africa's second decade of Agenda 2063 proposed priorities.

Following structured technical and financial support, 40 AU Member States prepared national consultation reports, forming the core basis for defining the Moonshots and

identifying the associated strategic objectives, priorities, targets and indicative strategies.

Furthermore, the preparation process employed desktop reviews of national and regional development plans and continental frameworks. In addition, the AU Technical Working Group (TWG) reviewed other development experiences of the continent, analysed of global trends and identified possible development scenarios.

The draft STYIP was presented to 52 AU Member States for technical validation in December 2022 and later to AU Structures including the Ambassadorial and Ministerial Follow-up Committees of Agenda 2063, the African Union Champion on Agenda 2063, and to the Executive Council and then to the AU General Assembly in February 2024, for adoption.

1.6 The Structure of the STYIP

The STYIP comprises of seven chapters: the first chapter outlines the introduction that provides the context, while chapter two presents the conceptual framework and the theory of change for the plan. Chapter three explains the seven Moonshots and the corresponding strategic objectives and catalytic interventions for each Moonshot. Chapter four outlines the implementation pathways and the enablers, while chapter five describes the governance and management arrangements of the STYIP. Chapter six presents the costing framework and the estimated costs for implementing the STYIP, while chapter seven contains the annexes.



2 THE SECOND TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2.1 Conceptual Framework and Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) depicts the planned processes that will be followed to transform inputs in pursuit of desired changes during Africa's second decade of Agenda 2063 implementation. The ToC outlines the interventions, actions, conditions and relationships required to realise the ambitious results for the STYIP. Furthermore, the ToC highlights the plausible pathways for implementing critical interventions of the STYIP to facilitate resilient results and achieve the Moonshots.

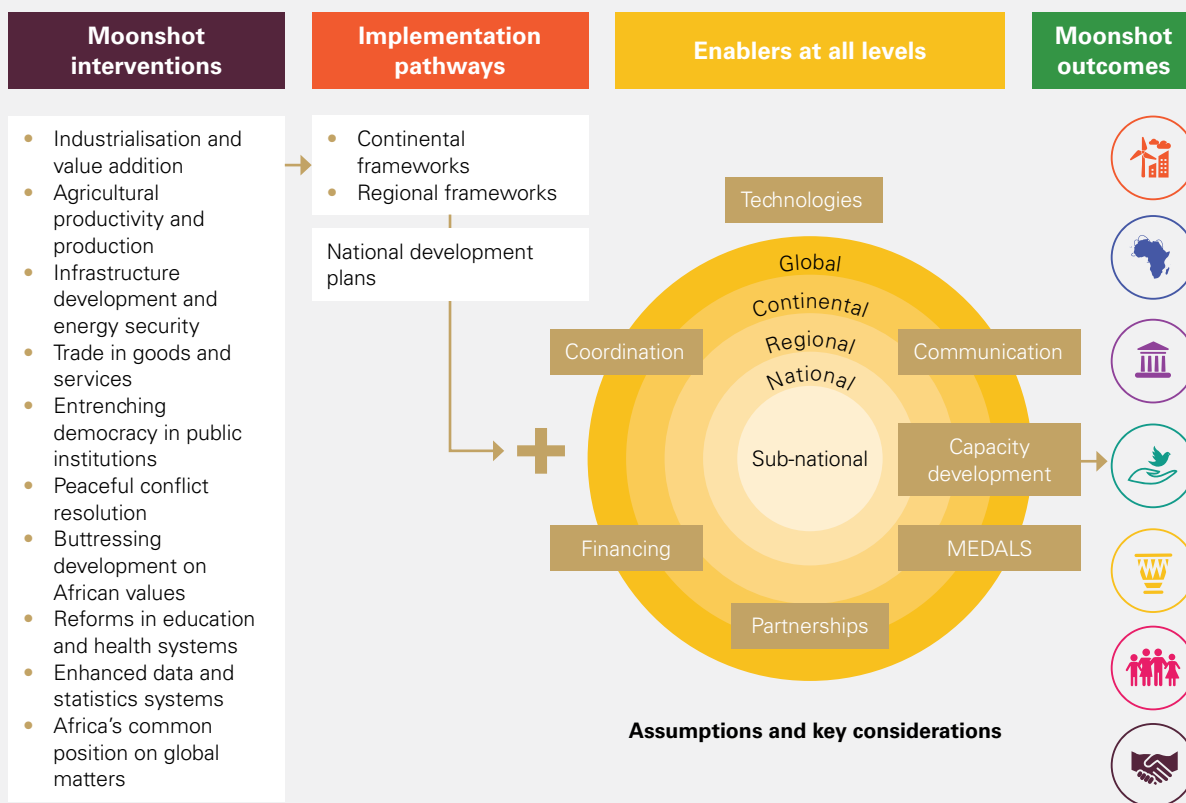
The process involves the implementation of **Moonshot Interventions** derived from the **Strategic Objectives** inspired by Agenda 2063 goals. Well-designed Moonshot Interventions that strongly embed resilience are needed to achieve the desired Moonshot Outcomes, using identified **Implementation Pathways - Continental and Regional Frameworks** and **NDPs**.

Effective implementation of STYIP depends to a large extent on a supportive environment that is characterised by robust

coordination and implementation structures, awareness and communication mechanisms, strong financing mechanisms modelled on robust domestic resource mobilisation, and strategic partnerships. The implementation-environment will also include effective monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management systems that facilitate informed decision making, peer-to-peer learning and feedback. Furthermore, infusing appropriate technologies in the implementation arrangements, and ensuring requisite capacities at all levels straddling sub-national, national, regional and continental level will be critically important.

It is assumed that implementation of the STYIP will draw active participation and engagement of all key stakeholders – including citizens, government institutions, private sector, development partners, academic institutions, research and think tanks. Of critical importance will be the need to ensure strong alignment of NDPs with Regional and Continental frameworks, availability of competent workforce and requisite institutional capacities at all levels, and strong capacities among AU Member States to own and lead the implementation of the STYIP through execution of their NDPs.

FIGURE 2.1 : TOC FOR STYIP OF AGENDA 2063



*At least one intervention per moonshot is selected for presentation purpose

2.2 The Conceptual Narrative of the 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 global arena” and inspired by the need to accelerate implementation, Africa will pursue seven (ambitions) Moonshots over the next ten years (2024–2033).

Africa’s ambitions for the next ten years, expressed as Moonshots, will provide overall guidance in development planning, implementation and investments on the continent. The Moonshots will provide the basis for rationalising and prioritising the interventions and as well inform the implementation arrangements. The seven Moonshots, inspired by the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063, are outlined below:

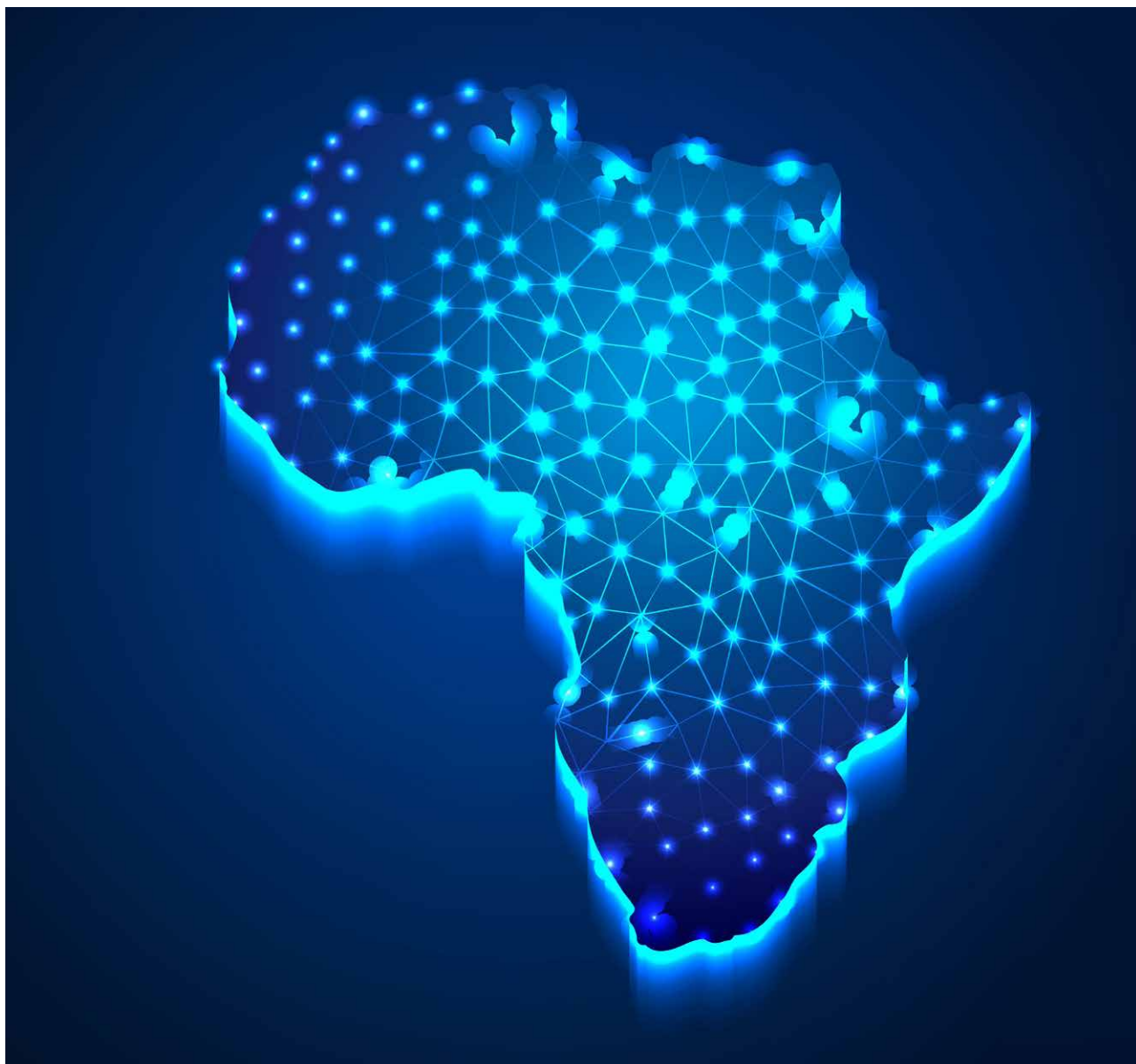
By 2033, Africa and her citizens expect that:

- Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status.

- Moonshot 2: Africa is more integrated and connected.
- Moonshot 3: Public institutions are more responsive.
- Moonshot 4: Africa resolves conflicts amicably.
- Moonshot 5: African culture and values are explicit and promoted.
- Moonshot 6: Africa’s citizens are more empowered and more productive.
- Moonshot 7: Africa is a strong and influential global player.

While presented as discrete, the Moonshots are interconnected, 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, and regional frameworks and NDPs. The development efforts at all levels of implementation will embed, among other things, resilience measures.

Relationship between Aspirations, Moonshots,



Strategic Objectives and Goals

The table below maps the moonshots to the aspirations and outlines the goals to which the strategic objectives contribute to under each Moonshot.

Aspiration	Moonshot	Strategic Objectives	Goals they contribute to
Aspiration 1: A Prosperous Africa Based on Inclusive Growth And Sustainable Development	Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status	1.1. Enhance the standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens	Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well-Being for All
		1.2. Transform economies	Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation
		1.3. Modernize Agriculture	Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production
		1.4. Accelerate the growth of the blue/ocean economy	Goal 6: Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth
		1.5. Build the climate resilience of economies and communities	Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities
Aspiration 2: An Integrated Continent, Politically United and Based on the Ideals of Pan-Africanism and a Vision of African Renaissance	Moonshot 2: Africa is more Integrated and Connected	2.1. Strengthen frameworks and institutions for United Africa	Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)
		2.2. Establish and make functional continental financial and monetary institutions	Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional
		2.3. Build world class infrastructure that criss-crosses Africa	Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa
Aspiration 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law	Moonshot 3: Public Institutions are more Responsive	3.1. Promote democratic values, practices, human rights, justice and entrench the Rule of Law	Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched
		3.2. Nurture capable institutions and transformative leadership	Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels
Aspiration 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa	Moonshot 4: Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably	4.1. Preserve peace, security and stability	Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved
		4.2. Nurture a stable and peaceful Africa	Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa
		4.3. Make fully functional and operational the pillars of the Africa Peace and Security Architecture	Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture
Aspiration 5: Africa With a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics	Moonshot 5: African Culture and Values are Explicit and Promoted	5.1. Foster African Cultural Values and African Renaissance	Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent
Aspiration 6: An Africa whose Development is People Driven, relying on the Potential of the African People	Moonshot 6: African Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive	6.1. Educate and skill citizens, underpinned by science and innovation	Goal 2: Well-Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation
		6.2. Ensure healthy lives and promote nutrition	Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens
		6.3. Achieve full Gender equality in all spheres	Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life
		6.4. Create a generation of engaged and empowered youth and children	Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children
Aspiration 7: Africa as a Strong and Influential Global Partner	Moonshot 7: Africa is a Strong and an Influential Global Player	7.1. Strengthen Africa's place in global affairs	Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence
		7.2. Support Africa to take full responsibility for financing her development	Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development



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

3.1 Moonshot 1. Every AU Member State attains at least Middle-Income Status

The second decade of Agenda 2063 is starting when Africa is set to outperform the rest of the world in economic growth with real GDP averaging around 4% in 2023 and 2024. The 2022-2023 World Bank report shows that one AU Member State is in the high-income category, while eight are in the upper middle-income group. Furthermore, the report notes that 25 AU Member States fall in the lower middle-income category and the remaining 21 are categorised as lower-income countries.

Attaining at least middle-income status by all AU Member States in the next decade is one of the prerequisites for accelerated implementation of Agenda 2063 in pursuit of "The Africa We Want". The FTYIP evaluation reveals that Africa's GDP per capita saw a marginal increase from USD 2,584 in 2013 to USD 2,789 in 2023 lower than the targeted value of USD 3,359 in 2023. Further scrutiny reveals that in the first five years of Agenda 2063 implementation, the continent made relatively good progress towards the target value. However, with the emergence of new externalities – especially the global COVID-19 health pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war, the modest

gains were eroded. However, with the right policies and aggressive interventions, (referred in this Plan as the Desirable Development Scenario) using the IFs⁵ model, GDP per capita at USD fixed currency at Market Exchange Rates (MER) is projected to increase to \$3,048 (constant 2011 international US dollars) by 2033 (see Figure 3.1).

The key drivers identified for this Moonshot are the following:



Industrialisation and value addition



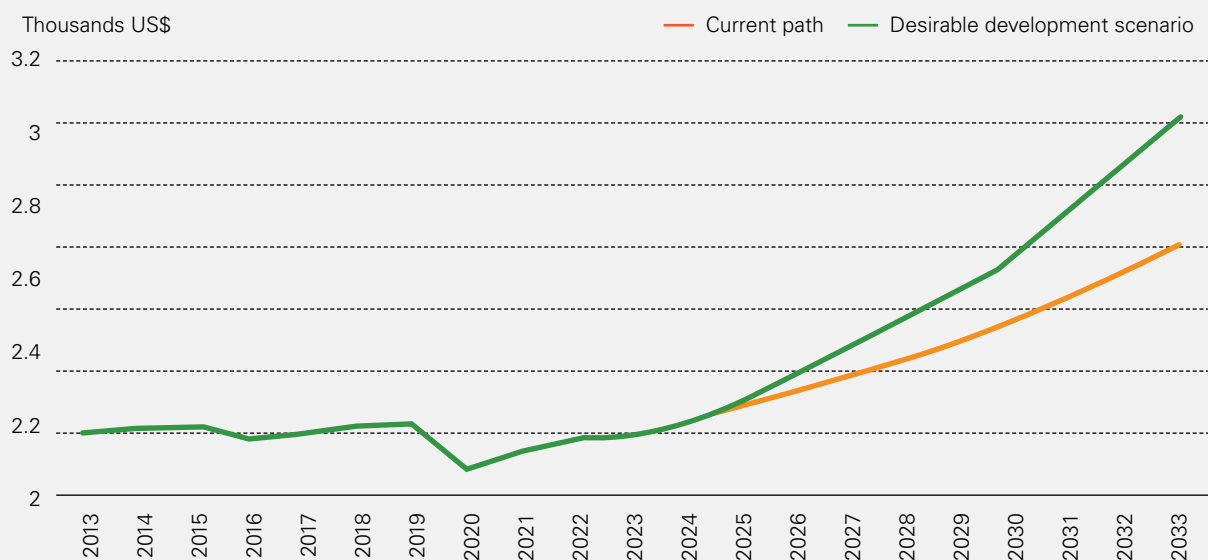
Agricultural productivity and production



Good governance

The targets and strategies are described below. Please note that the baseline year for all targets is 2023, while the planned timelines for execution are the end of 2033, unless otherwise specified.

FIGURE 3.1: AFRICA'S AVERAGE GDP PER CAPITA PROJECTIONS TOWARDS 2033



5 Hughes, B. B. (2016). International Futures and integrated, long-term forecasting of global transformations. *Futures*, 81, 98-118.

3.1.1 Strategic Objective 1.1. Enhance inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth

An estimated 431 million people, about one third of Africa's population, lived below the extreme poverty line of USD 1.90 daily in 2022. In this regard, the second decade of Agenda 2063 places increasing incomes, creating jobs and decent work among the priority interventions identified to deliver on this strategic objective. However, to design targeted ambitious long-term programmes or Moonshot interventions to empower citizens, it is important to understand the distribution of populations that live below (or above) the global empowerment line of USD12 a day compared to the extreme poverty.

The focus on increasing incomes would mean, amongst others, that appropriate incentives and other accompanying measures are made available to ensure that the bottom 40% are supported to live a decent life. That also means investing in the middle 40%, so that they do not slip into poverty, and as well pulling up those closest to them. The top 20% often own value chains, in which the rest find jobs and opportunities for decent living. Structured and systemic efforts will be made to optimise the relationships between the different income-strata, guided by equity and mutual benefit principles.

Furthermore, reducing the proportion of Africa's population living in slums and related conditions will be one of the key focus areas of intervention in the next decade of Agenda 2063 implementation. This will contribute to improving the quality of life and increasing availability of basic necessities of life such as water, electricity and internet, to name a few.

The set of targets and indicative strategies for this strategic objective during the next decade of Agenda 2063 are listed below:

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

(a) **Increase the 2023 per capita income in 2011 constant USD to at least 3,048 USD**

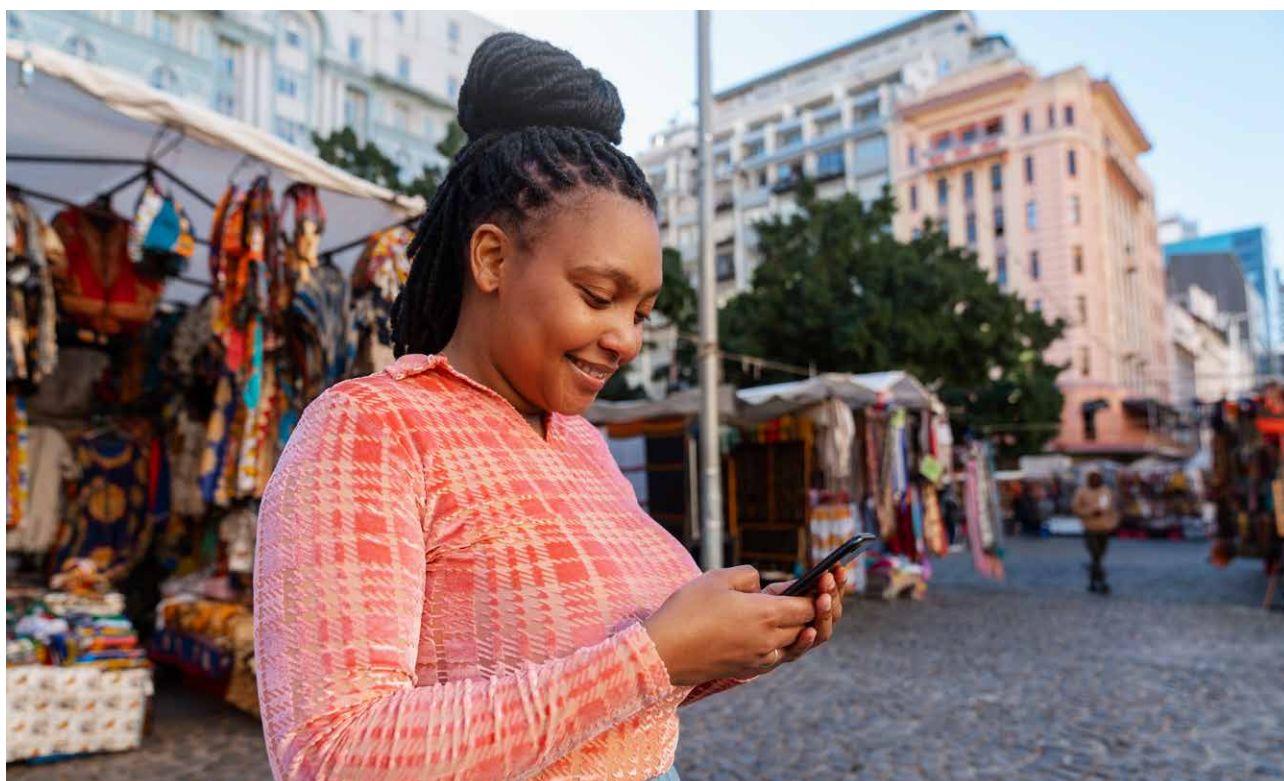
To achieve this target, it is recommended that AU Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Promote prudent macro-economic and sectoral policies for a competitive private sector-led growth; (ii) Implement policies to enhance entrepreneurial growth capacities of the informal sector, including productivity improvements.

(b) (1) **Diversification of intra-African exports improved with a reduction on dependence on commodity exports as a share of total exports;** and (2) **Increase intra-Africa trade to 30% of total African trade**

Member States will pursue these targets by implementing strategies such as: (i) Increasing manufacturing value-added as a percentage of GDP, (ii) Implementing the Pan African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS).

(c) **Maintain or lower the unemployment rate**

To achieve target, it is recommended that Member States implement strategies such as: (i) Implementing policies for job creation targeting the youth, women and other vulnerable groups; (ii) Facilitating women's entry into high productivity jobs; (iii) Developing and implementing national flagship programmes for job creation targeting the most vulnerable.



- (d) (1) **Reduce poverty by 20%; (2) Reduce inequality by 15%; and (3) Reduce the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger to at most 5%**
Member States will pursue these inter-connected targets by implementing the following strategies, among others:
(i) Recognise and value informal sector work, especially domestic work, through minimum wage and social protection; (ii) Establish unemployment insurance funds; (iii) Implement pro-poor income tax policy reforms; (iv) Implement food assistance programmes, especially for the poor and vulnerable populations.

- (e) **Increase the proportion of the population enjoying decent living conditions**
Specifically, the continent will aim to ensure that (1) **the proportion of urban population living in slums is reduced by 30%; (2) access to decent housing is increased to at least 75%; (3) households' access to electricity is increased to 80%; (4) the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water is increased to 95%; and (5) the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities is increased to 80%.**

The recommended strategies for achieving these living standards targets include, among others, the following:

- (i) Develop policies and programmes to facilitate the provision of affordable housing, including financing, and the elimination of slums;
- (ii) Develop and implement national housing policies;
- (iii) Expand and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities sustainably;
- (iv) Develop and implement policies for the growth of urban waste recycling industries;
- (v) Provide affordable and sustainable access to energy by all households; and
- (vi) Encourage and facilitate private sector investment in housing infrastructure and the public transport sector.

3.1.2 Strategic Objective 1.2. Increase Economic Resilience

The continent will have to register an annual GDP growth of at least 6% for sustainable and inclusive economic growth. One of the critical catalytic interventions will be science, technology and innovation (STI)-driven manufacturing, industrialisation and value addition.

In addition, economic diversification, including tourism, will be critical to Africa's progress. Diversification will enable the continent to build the required resilience to external shocks and crises. In addition, domestic and foreign tourism will drive the economy and as well promote African values.

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

- (a) **Achieve annual GDP growth of at least 6% over the period**

To achieve this target, Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Execute policies aimed at increasing savings and investment rates for accelerated development and macro-economic stability; (ii) Establish and manage efficient financial systems, including institutions and markets; (iii) Expand productive capacities of the economy - particularly the micro-small-to-medium enterprises (MSMEs); (iv) Promote prudent macro-economic and sectoral policies for a competitive private sector-led growth; (v) Implement policies to enhance entrepreneurial growth capacities of the informal sector, including productivity improvements.

- (b) **Maintain growth in manufacturing value addition that exceeds GDP growth**

This growth will be achieved by Member States implementing strategies such as: (i) Creating an enabling environment for the growth and development of the manufacturing sector, including programmes for reducing the cost of inputs (such as energy/electricity, water); (ii) Strengthening vocational and technical education to produce the required human capacity for the manufacturing sector.

- (c) (1) **Increase the share of high technology products in manufactured export to 20%; (2) Increase Africa's share in global manufactured value-addition to 10%; (3) Improve the diversification index to at least 0.8:**

For Member States to achieve these targets, they will implement the following strategies, among others:

- (i) Increasing investments in product/process Research and Development (R&D) for manufacturing;
- (ii) Implementing the African Commodity Strategy;
- (iii) Fostering collaboration between the government and private sector to jointly invest in and develop diverse industries;
- (iv) Providing incentives, tax breaks, and other benefits for investments in diverse sectors;
- (v) Improving the policy and regulatory environment in areas such as provision of financial incentives and investments in transport, communication and energy, geared at facilitating growth of diverse industries; and
- (vi) Developing and implementing trade policies that promote diversification of exports.

(d) Increase intra-Africa trade to at least 30%

For Member States to achieve this target the following strategies are recommended to be implemented, among others: (i) Full operationalization of the AfCFTA; (ii) Implementation of Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (BIAT); (iii) Implementation of the framework on Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA).

(e) Increase the contribution of digital services to 7% of GDP

To achieve this target, Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Establish world-class STI infrastructure for manufacturing, extractive processing and knowledge-based products/services; (ii) Create an enabling environment for an entrepreneurship-driven STI culture; and (iii) Provide tax incentives and a conducive regulatory environment to encourage private sector investment in STI for development.

(f) Increase the contribution of tourism to GDP to 10%

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Offer tax incentives and other financial benefits to businesses investing in the tourism sector; (ii) Support community-based tourism initiatives that showcase local culture, traditions, and craftsmanship; (iii) Develop a diverse range of tourism products and experiences to appeal to different market segments; (iv) Improve and expand transportation infrastructure, including airports, roads, and public transportation, to facilitate easier access for tourists.

(g) Maintain growth in financial service value addition that exceeds GDP growth

To achieve this target, Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Implement policies that promote financial inclusion and development of innovative financial products and services.

(h) Full operationalisation of the continental framework on the transformation of Africa economies

The focus will be on enhancing the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA), strengthening the Implementation of Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (BIAT), and improving the implementation of the framework for Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA).

3.1.3 Strategic Objective 1.3. Establish functional Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions

As an integral part of Africa's efforts towards economic transformation, the continent will continue to enhance her capital markets. In addition, the continent will place dedicated attention to strengthening the fiscal systems and public sector revenue mechanisms, especially at national level.

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

Priority 1: African Capital Markets and Financial Institutions:

(a) All Member States have a growing domestic capital market able to attract the private sector

To achieve this target the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Put in place a regulatory framework for capital market operations, including a functional capital markets regulatory authority; (ii) Implement policies that promote linking national capital markets to regional, continental and global capital markets; (iii) Establish capital market infrastructural platforms; (iv) Develop human capacity for capital market operations; and (v) Develop and execute prudent macro-economic policies for the growth of the capital market.

b) All four AU financial institutions are operationalised

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Accelerate ratification of the different treaties establishing the African Central Bank, the African Investment Bank, the African Monetary Fund and the Pan-African Stock exchange; (ii) Domestication in national legal instruments and monetary policies.

Priority 2: Fiscal Systems and Public Sector Revenue:

(a) Tax-to-GDP ratio increased by 30% and illicit financial flows are reduced to at most 1% of GDP annually

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Developing synergies between institutions tackling IFFs and building coordination mechanisms that guide the work on Tax and IFFs; (ii) Build capacity in Member States in Tax and IFFs matters; (iii) Pursue reform programmes to enhance institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks to effectively combat IFFs and strengthen tax policies and tax administration ; (iv) digitise tax and revenue systems.

3.1.4 Strategic Objective 1.4. Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity

Agriculture remains Africa's bedrock and continues to be a source of promise for jobs and incomes. Like many sectors of the economy, value addition will be an important consideration in the agricultural sector. Efforts to create value should utilise technologies that support increased agricultural yields. The average agricultural yields in Africa stand at 4.25 metric tons per hectare⁶. Historical growth in yields averages approximately 2.5% since 2010. A growth target of 4% in yields achieves a near doubling of yields between 2023-2033 and would reduce food import dependence to almost zero (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3).

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

(a) Increase growth in agricultural yields by at least 4% per year

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Develop high-yield crops, inter alia, through research in plant breeding; (ii) Boost irrigation practices especially in areas affected by low rainfall and climate change; (iii) Increase the use of fertilizers; (iv) Improve market access, regulation and governance, placing emphasis on rural road infrastructure, incentives to farmers etc; (v) Promote the use of information technology in agriculture especially for small scale farming; and (vi) Implement land reform policies and governance to increase land ownership for farmers.

FIGURE 3.2: AFRICA'S AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL YIELDS (TONS/HECTARE) PROJECTIONS TOWARDS 2033

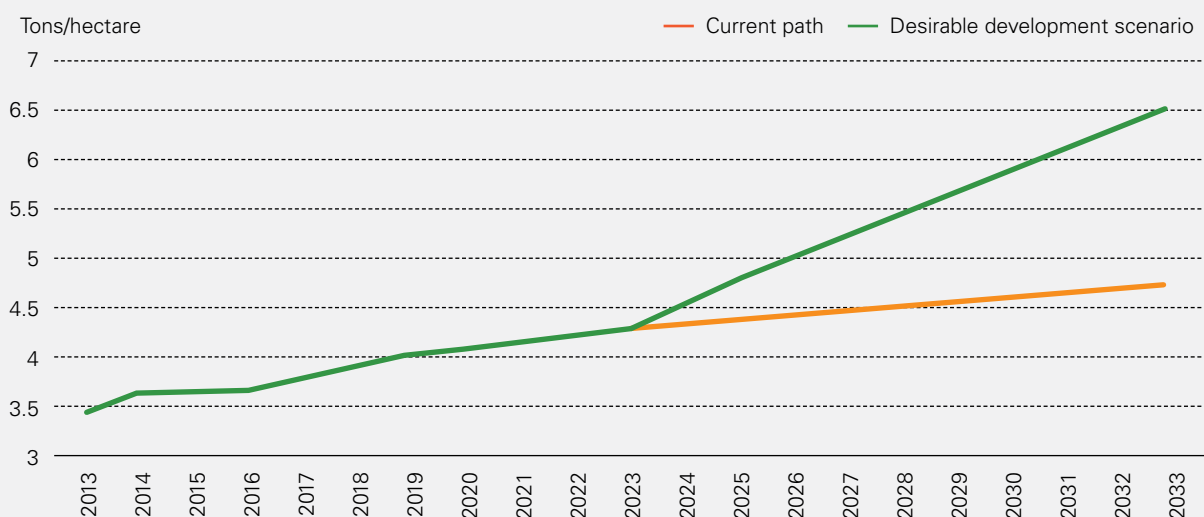
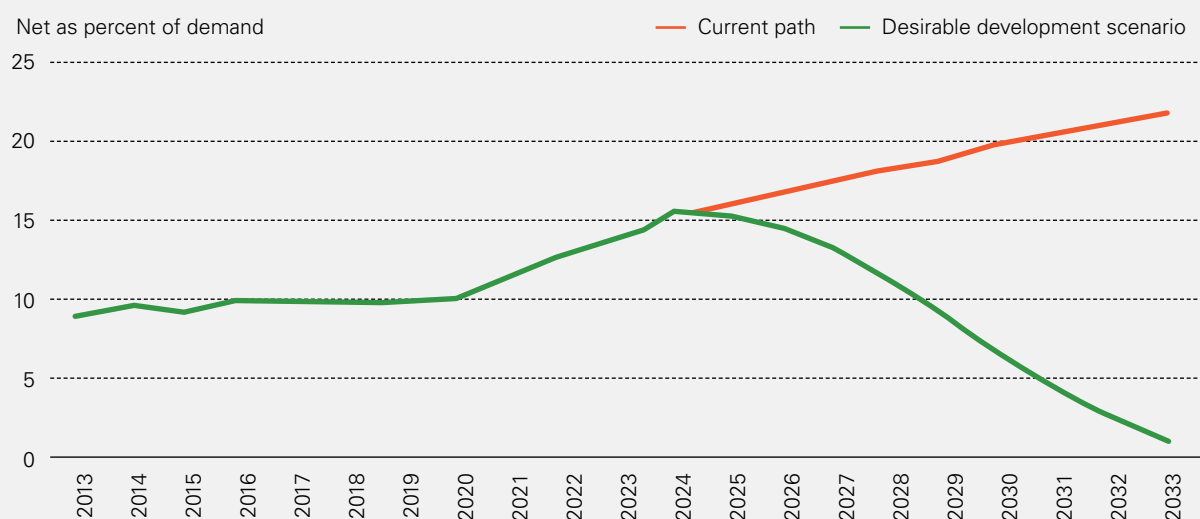


FIGURE 3.3: AFRICA'S AGRICULTURAL IMPORT DEPENDENCE (NET AS % OF DEMAND) PROJECTIONS



6 Source: FAO data

(b) **Reduce agricultural food import to at most 40%**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Implement policies and initiatives that aim to increase agricultural productivity – such as improved seeds, mechanization, financing smallholder farmers etc; (ii) Reduce post-harvest losses; (iii) Implement policies that protect and favour local agricultural production over foreign supply; (iv) Adopt a value chain ecosystem approach with active engagement of private sector in processing and marketing, with government creating an enabling environment.

(d) **Full operationalisation of regional frameworks related to agriculture**

Particular focus will be placed on implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other associated AU Strategic Frameworks on: Livestock Development; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Irrigation; Mechanization; Fertilizer Use; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards; Food Safety; Plant health; Land Policy; Ecological Organic Agriculture; Bio-fortification; and Access to Seed and Seed Multiplication; and Biotechnology.

3.1.5 Strategic Objective 1.5. Increase investments in blue economy

The continent has a vantage geographical location adjacent to some highly productive Oceanic and Sea environments such as the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. These aquatic ecosystems present abundant opportunities for AU Member States to strengthen the ocean (blue) economy by harnessing the potentials of the ocean environment, including job creation, enhancing food and nutritional security, wealth creation and environmental sustainability.

African countries endowed with coasts may consider boosting the contribution of marine resources, including energy, to their economies. African blue economy sectors and components generate USD 296 billion with 49 million jobs. By 2030, the value is forecasted to stand at USD 405 billion and 57 million jobs; in 2063, it will increase to USD 576 billion, and 78 million jobs will be created. The proportion of blue economy jobs will constitute about 5% of the active population in 2063.

Given the complexities associated with water bodies and wetlands governance, there is a need for a paradigm shift to optimally realise the related benefits sustainably. Furthermore, the potential benefits and opportunities associated with aquatic resources notwithstanding, the oceans and inland waters are under serious threats mainly owing to poor governance and weak capacities, climate change, and extreme weather conditions, and hence the need for targeted interventions.

During the first decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, the AU adopted a continental Blue Economy strategy to harness the marine eco-system and to maximize opportunities for a more effective blue economy in Africa. The second decade will focus on the full implementation of the continental strategy.

Second decade targets and indicative strategies:

a) **The potential of the fisheries and aquaculture within the blue economy space is fully unlocked through targeted interventions**

Member States can translate this potential into results by implementing following proposed indicative strategies, among others: (i) Establish institutional coordination mechanisms to harmonise fisheries and aquaculture activities with other blue economy themes; (ii) Promote conservation and sustainable management of aquatic resources; (iii) Develop small-scale fisheries; (iv) Promote inclusive blue value chain incorporating fisheries sustainable aquaculture, ornamental fisheries and tourism sector; (v) Promote responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing including inclusive inter-regional and cross border fish trade.

b) **Increase safe and secure maritime transport activities (Shipping, trade, ports)**

Member States will achieve this target by implementing the following indicative strategies, among others: (i) Regulate Sea freight rates and other transport costs; (iii) Promote the training of actors; (iii) Ensure security and safety in the African maritime area; (iv) Creation and development of transport corridors.

c) **Sustainable management of coastal and marine tourism**

Member States endowed with coasts will pursue this target by implementing the following indicative strategies, among others: (i) Develop integrated strategies for sustainable environmental management and tourism; (ii) Strengthen capacities for climate resilient economies and communities; (iii) Harmonise collaboration on transboundary matters; (iii) Develop integrated tourism infrastructure strategies; (iv) Enhance partnerships between public and private sector on coastal and marine tourism.

d) **Increase blue energy penetration in the energy mix of the continent**

To achieve this target, Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Reform unsustainable financial structures and create conducive energy financial instruments; (ii) Develop sustainable blue energy master plan; (iii) Create conducive regulatory frameworks for exploration of

deep seawater at regional and continental levels; (iv) Accelerate sustainable deep-seawater exploration; (v) Foster partnerships for capacity building and technology transfer on generation of blue energy.

e) **Full operationalisation of regional frameworks on blue and ocean economy**

To achieve this target, Member States will implement the Africa Blue Economy Strategy, the African Tourism Strategic Framework, and the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA).

3.1.6 Strategic Objective 1.5. Enhance resilience to Climate Change and disaster risks for sustainable and socio-economic development

The continent needs to have requisite capacities to predict, withstand and mitigate against disasters. This is justified by the adverse effects of climate change on all socio-economic domains and the growing trends in conflicts in parts of Africa attributed to climate change that threaten lives and livelihoods.

Second decade targets and indicative strategies:

(a) **Reduce losses and damages associated with disasters and climate change impacts to at most 15% of GDP**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Undertake action-research to better understand climate risks and communities sense of loss; (ii) Apply participatory approaches in the development of adaptation programme pathways; (iii) Increase investments in ecosystem and nature-based solutions; (iv) Enhance and expand human and social development programmes especially in areas most at risks; (v) Develop and implement National Adaptation Plans, National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies, National Meteorology and Climate Services Strategies and National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS).

(b) **At least 30% of farmers, pastoral and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate shocks, other shocks and weather-related risks**

To achieve this target, Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Promote research and development in agriculture sector focusing on finding adaptive crops and farming methods; (ii) Implement climate smart policies that make rural areas attractive for livelihoods activities; (iii) Facilitate farmers access to digital information and data; (iv) Facilitate farmers access to financing mechanisms; (v) Expand access to basic resources and services in rural areas for farmers e.g water through irrigation and electricity.

(c) **Increase the share of household practicing sustainable land management to 60%**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Undertake institutional and policy reforms particularly for strengthening property rights; (ii) Strengthen knowledge management systems and access to information on sustainable land management; (iii) Undertake capacity building of farmers through training and regular communication.

(d) **Increase land under forest cover by 10%**

To achieve this target, the following strategies Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Develop and implement National strategies on biodiversity, conservation and sustainable natural resources; (ii) Domesticate and operationalise the following AU strategies and frameworks: the African Strategy on Combatting Illegal Exploitation and Illicit Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa (AU Wildlife strategy); the Great Green Wall Initiative; the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100); the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience; and the AU Sustainable Forest Management Framework.

(e) **Full operationalisation of regional frameworks on climate change and resilience:**

This will entail implementing the following: the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy Action Plan (2022 - 2032), the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa and its successor, the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate services, Africa Adaptation Initiative, Santiago Network on Loss and Damage and Green Recovery Action Plan.



3.1.7 Flagship Projects

In addition to the proposed strategies above, Africa will implement specific flagship projects to accelerate achievement of this Moonshot. The STYIP will comprise flagship projects drawn from the existing list of projects or new projects, based on the prevailing circumstance and guided by a defined criteria.

For this Moonshot, the proposed flagship projects will include the AfCFTA to accelerate the growth of Intra-Africa trade and using trade more effectively as an engine of growth and sustainable development by doubling intra-Africa trade, strengthening Africa's voice and policy space in global trade negotiations. Such influence would also, among other things, strengthen Africa's trading position in the global market.

It is also recommended that the continent implements the Annual African Economic Forum to deepen understanding and engagements among actors in African's development ecosystem, including the private sector, individuals, and political and community leaders. The Forum will aim to address policy obstacles for investment and business in the continent.

Furthermore, owing to the cardinal role of energy / electricity in Africa's development processes, the continent will implement the Africa single Energy market (AfSEM). AfSEM is an overarching programme which aims to facilitate the integration of energy markets as well as their respective

trade and infrastructure systems across the continent. The acceleration of the construction and operationalisation of the Grand Inga Dam will be an important component of the AfSEM programme. The Grand Inga Dam project, once completed, is expected to generate 43,200 MW of power to support current regional power pools and their combined service to transform Africa from traditional to modern sources of energy and ensure access to clean and affordable electricity. The provision of stable and affordable energy will drastically boost economic activities in many African countries.

In addition, other synergistic flagships include the establishment of African Financial Institutions purposed, in part, to accelerate integration and socio-economic development through institutional mechanisms of mobilising resources and management of the African financial sector. These institutions will include the African Investment Bank, Central Bank, the Pan-African Stock Exchange, Monetary Fund.

The continent will accelerate its industrialisation efforts by specifically operationalising the African Commodities Strategy. The strategy aims to promote value-addition realised, partly through commodity-led industrialisation, thereby boosting competitiveness of Africa's goods on global markets. Member States are encouraged to make strategic development choices, including operationalising regional value chains and setting up at least five commodities exchanges across the continent.



3.2 Moonshot 2. Africa is more Integrated and Connected

Since the era of independence in the 1960s and the formation of the Organization of African Unity in 1963, regional integration has been an important part of Africa's development strategies and goals. As laid out in the Abuja Treaty of 1991 and Agenda 2063, Africa's development agenda is mainly based on regional integration and the formation of an African Economic Community. Moreover, the African Economic Conference in 2018 agreed that Africa's integration is no longer a matter of choice against the international backdrop of changing political and economic priorities.

For Africa, with a population of over 1.4 billion people, integration has the potential for promoting economic growth through markets, enhancing trade liberalisation and reducing conflicts. Against this backdrop, Aspiration 2 was defined thus: "An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism." The African Union (AU) and Member States will operationalise this Aspiration through the second Moonshot namely: "Africa is more integrated and connected"

The catalytic interventions identified for this Moonshot include:



Infrastructure development and energy security



Trade in goods and services



Connectivity: Internet, IT, AI, roads and air

The Moonshot will be achieved, among others, by implementing AU flagship projects including: i) The African Passport and Free Movement of People; ii) The Single African Air Transport Market; and iii) the Integrated High-Speed Train Network. Furthermore, to achieve the Moonshot, investments are critical in the following strategic objectives:

3.2.1 Strategic Objective 2.1. Enhance the implementation of Continental Implementation Frameworks

Frameworks and institutions for a united Africa, such as the Pan-African Parliament and African Court of Justice, are essential for Africa to be more integrated and connected.

Second decade target and recommended strategies:

a) Domesticating and operationalising all protocols and treaties leading to the establishment of a United Africa in all 55 AU Member States

The following protocols and treaties are relevant to this target: Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Rights of Residence, Monetary Union and SAATM. The indicative strategies for achieving this target include: (i) Accelerated ratification of the targeted protocols; (ii) Provide legal assistance towards domestication and integration in national constitutions and laws; (iii) undertake intensive communication and awareness raising campaigns around the targeted protocols; (iv) Establish a high-level panel on domestication and operationalisation of AU protocols for monitoring and reporting on this target.

3.2.2 Strategic Objective 2.2. Improve Connectivity

Regional Power Pools, transport and communication infrastructure are prerequisites and integral elements of "a more integrated and connected Africa", and hence will be prioritised during the execution of Agenda 2063 STYIP.

Second decade targets and indicative strategies:

- a) (1) **Make at least 80% progress in the completion of inter-African transport connectivity by road;** and (2) **make at least 50% progress in the completion of inter-African transport connectivity by rail.** To achieve these inter-connected targets, the following programmes will be implemented, among others: (i) The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA PAP II) (ii) The African Road Safety Action Plan for the Decade 2021-2030; (iii) Implementation of national urban road development programmes.
- b) (1) **Provide access to Internet connectivity of at least 6 Mb per second to 80% of the population;** and (2) **Build a secure Single Africa Digital Market.** To achieve these inter-connected targets, the following programmes will be implemented, among others: (i) the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030); (ii) Expand Internet connectivity through quality infrastructure and ensure affordable Internet services; (iii) Accelerate the operationalisation of the African Union E-Commerce Strategy, (iv) Support capacity development programmes in the sector of digital market and economy; (v) Accelerate implementation of the AU Digital ID Interoperability Framework, and the African Data Policy Framework.

3.2.3 Flagship Projects

In addition to indicative strategies, the continent will implement specific flagship projects to accelerate achievement of this Moonshot. These will include the Integrated High-Speed Train Network that aims to connect all African capitals and commercial centres through an African High Speed Train Network thereby facilitating the movement of goods, services and people. The continent will also implement the Single African Air-Transport Market (SAATM) with a view to create a unified air transport market, as an impetus to the continent's economic integration and growth agenda.

The second decade of Agenda 2063 will also include fast-tracking the implementation of the African Passport and Free Movement of People flagship project. Full operationalisation of this project will boost trade, tourism, education, cultural exchange and regional cooperation among African countries. Priorities will include ensuring Member States ratify the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons are realised, and subsequently the removal of restrictive visa regimes among AU Member States and fast-tracking the issuance of the African Passports to African citizens.

3.3 Moonshot 3. Public Institutions are more Responsive

An assessment of Africa's performance on governance in the first decade of Agenda 2063 implementation revealed varied scores on different parameters, with an overall poor score. The lessons drawn from the first decade underscore the need, among others, to promote accountability of public institutions to African citizens, entrench values of democracy, justice and human rights, and exemplify good governance. They also call for supporting capacity building of public civil servants to ensure resilient and responsive institutions. Relatedly, there is a need to empower citizens to hold leaders accountable, ensure the independence of the judiciary and oversight institutions and mechanisms from political capture, eliminate political violence against dissenting voices, and ensure equal access of citizens to voting.

On account of the lessons learned, Africa will continue to prioritise strong and responsive public institutions, with particular emphasis on entities have oversight functions such as the Auditor-General's Office, the office of the Ombudsman, the Electoral Commission, the Human Rights Commission and the Anti-Corruption Institutions. The thrust will include ensuring that independence and neutrality in public offices are adhered to, and that public services are made available to all citizens without discrimination. The unwavering resolve for upholding democracy and good governance constitutes one of Africa's targets in the next decade of Agenda 2063 implementation.

By 2033, Africa plans to have strong and more responsive public institutions that:

- are people-centric;
- uphold democratic values and practices;
- hold regular elections;
- entrench integrity practices, including strengthening the independence of oversight institutions;
- enhance capacities and enforce measures to enable oversight institutions to deliver on their mandates transparently and equitably; and
- engage actors through multi-stakeholder approaches.

The catalytic interventions under this Moonshot will ensure that Member States entrench democratic practices, accountability and transparency in public institutions by:



Promoting respect for the rule of law



Nurturing transformative leadership



Promoting responsive democratic institutions

To this end, specific strategic objectives have been defined as the focus during the second decade of Agenda 2063, alongside a set of indicative strategies, as outlined below.

3.3.1 Strategic Objective 3.1. Enhance the independence, performance, accountability and responsiveness of public institutions

In line with the vision and values of the AU, and further supported by the aspirations of the African people, democracy and good governance will always underpin Africa's drive for sustainable socio-economic development and transformation.

During the second decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, Africa will promote and protect citizens' rights, and entrench justice and the rule of law, supported by a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach. Accordingly, the following targets are critical for the next decade:

Second decade targets and indicative strategies:

a) **All citizens have full access to information from national oversight institutions**

To achieve this target, Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Adopt e-governance systems; (ii) Strengthen civic education at all levels; (iii) Deepen engagement of youth, women and other non-state actors in democratic governance processes; (iv) Undertake communication and awareness raising campaigns by the judiciary and other oversight institutions.

b) **At least 60% of people perceive the judiciary and other oversight institutions to be independent**

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Initiatives that reinforce democratic values and practices - rooted in African values (ii) Regularly conduct opinion polls on effectiveness of government institutions.

c) **All AU Member States have oversight institutions capable of delivering their mandate**

Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Promote knowledge sharing on good governance practices and democracy in Africa among AU Member States; (ii) Build capacity of national governance and electoral institutions on accountability, integrity and sound policy making; (iii) Promote civic education on political rights, inclusiveness and measures that guarantee freedom of association and the right to participate in the decision making in national development processes by relevant stakeholders.

d) **Free and fair elections are conducted regularly in all Member States**

Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Build the capacity of national governance and electoral institutions on accountability, integrity and sound policy making; (ii) Accelerate the implementation of the Africa Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and other continental and regional instruments; (iii) Promulgate laws that regulate political financing and ensure “a level-playing field” for all political parties.

e) **At least 50% of Member States conduct governance assessment reviews and bi-annual progress reporting**

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States adhere to recommendations of APRM governance reviews and of AGA continental consultations.

f) **Fully operationalisation of regional frameworks on governance**

This includes African Governance Architecture, the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, and the Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and on the Rights of Women in Africa, also known as the Maputo Protocol.

3.3.2 Strategic Objective 3.2. Promote good governance and democratic culture

Strong institutions and transformational leadership are required in all spheres and levels, from the local authorities to continental levels to deliver more responsive public services.

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

a) **All local development programmes in the AU Member States are designed through a participatory and inclusive approach**

Some of the recommended strategies to achieve this target include: (i) Strengthening the training of community development workers; and (ii) Implementing policies and laws on public participation in local governance.

b) **Public Administration in every Member State delivers efficient and effective services to the citizenry**

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Strengthen training and capacity building for civil servants; (ii) Ensure transparency and fairness in the recruitment of civil servants; (iii) Establish performance contracts for civil servants; (iv) Institutionalise customer satisfaction programmes in public institutions.

c) **The continent’s score on the corruption perception index (CPI) is improved to at least 60%**

Member States will implement the following indicative strategies: (i) Enforce measures that promote public service values and principles; (ii) Strengthen public sector governance through, among other things, policy coherence, capacity building, e-governance and other innovative practices.

d) **Fully operationalise continental frameworks on public services**

It is recommended that Member States implement the following initiatives: (i) the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration; (ii) the AU Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption; (iii) the UN Convention on the Prevention of Corruption; and (iv) The African governance metrics.

3.3.3 Continental flagship projects

In addition to country-level interventions by Member States, the AU Institutions will lead and coordinate the implementation of specific flagship projects to accelerate the achievement of this Moonshot. Of particular focus is the Cyber-Security project framed within the AU Digital Transformation Strategy 2030 that aims to harness the potential of digital technologies, data, and innovation to accelerate the transformation of Africa into a peaceful, integrated, and prosperous continent. During the second decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, AU Member States will focus on implementing national cybersecurity policies and data protection legislation.

3.4 Moonshot 4. Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably

Over the previous decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, Africa made considerable gains in maintaining and preserving peace. However, the continent continues to witness many armed conflicts that impede development efforts geared at achieving “The Africa We Want” espoused by Agenda 2063. With the foregoing, Africa has prioritised peace and security among its ambitions for the next decade.

Africa’s ambition is that by 2033, the continent will be a peaceful and secure characterised, among other things, by amicable resolution of conflicts. In this regard, the continent has defined a set of priorities and targets to be delivered by 2033 through indicative strategies.

The Moonshot intervention proposed to achieve peace and security in Africa is:



“Peaceful conflict resolution” and will be pursued partly through the AU flagship project on “Silencing the Gun”.

Member States can implement other interventions and investments towards the actualisation of the Moonshot through the following strategic objectives:

3.4.1 Strategic Objective 4.1. Enhance Peace and Security

As a fundamental principle underpinning Africa’s growth and transformation agenda over the next decade, the continent will prioritise maintaining and preserving peace and security.

Second decade target and recommended strategies:

a) **All risks to peace and security in Member States are identified and addressed timeously**

To achieve this target, Member States are encouraged to implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Establish and operationalise national, regional and continental early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms; (ii) Put in place mechanisms for entrenching a culture of peace in all development processes; (iii) Implement special programmes geared at enhancing inclusion of ethnic minority groups such as pastoral communities in peace and security matters; (iv) Mainstream peace education in curricula of schools; (v) Promote reconciliation and mediation, including the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; (vi) Mainstream gender in peace and security discourses and enhance the role of women in peace and security, including conflict resolution, reconstruction, peace-making and building; (vii) Implement mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution, and for eradication of terrorism at all levels.

3.4.2 Strategic Objective 4.2. Enhance mechanisms dealing with peace, security and stability issues

The AU agreed on “Silencing the Guns” by 2030, thereby aspiring to end all wars, prevent genocide and stop violation of the rights of people, gender-based violence as well as violation of the rights of children. As an integral and fundamental component of these efforts, Africa aims to promote dialogue-based mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution and promote a culture of peace and tolerance among the people of Africa.

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

a) **Silence all guns in Africa and eliminate all forms of militia groups**

Member States will achieve this target by implementing the following proposed indicative strategies, among others: (i) Tighten national laws against the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; (ii) Implement measures aimed at mediation, dialogue, negotiation and peaceful co-existence especially during intra-country and trans-boundary conflicts; (iii) Strengthen bilateral cooperation among AU Member States on peace and security matters; (iv) Enforce AU peace and security resolutions; (v) Implement DDR programmes; (vi) strengthen the African Standby Force to have rapid deployment capability; (v) Strengthen the cooperation among AU Member States and international institutions on peace and security matters.

b) **Fully operationalise the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and other continental frameworks on peace security and stability**

This will entail (i) Enforcing full compliance to funding the obligations of Africa’s peace and security institutions; (ii) Providing incentives for compliance with full implementation of APSA by AU Member States, RECs/ RMS; (iii) Building capacity of local and national Civil Society Organizations, including youth groups, to engage in conflict prevention and to engage in conflict prevention and peace building; and (iv) Operationalise the African Human Security index.

c) **Flagship projects**

In the context of strengthening peace and security on the continent, implementation of “Silencing the Guns” project will be accelerated. During the second decade, the continent will focus on strengthening measures against terrorism activities and civil wars in Africa and enhancing the Union’s operational and institutional capacity to fully implement initiatives geared at Silencing the Guns in Africa. In addition, efforts will be made to fully operationalise structures such as the Panel of the Wise and the Continental Early Warning System to meet their mandates in preventing and resolving conflicts.

3.5 Moonshot 5. African Culture and Values are Explicit and Promoted

As the cradle of human civilization, Africa is the custodian of a cultural inheritance that has contributed enormously to human development. African people have a sense of fundamental cultural unity, which has fostered the notion of a common African destiny, identity, and a Pan-African consciousness. Furthermore, African cultural identity, values and ethics are critical factors in Africa's global re-emergence and, hence, will be promoted and strengthened during the second decade of Agenda 2063 implementation. More specifically, African values that are not harmful to women, girls, boys or men will be made more explicit and promoted in socio-economic development discourses of the continent.

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. The continent will also make efforts to restore and preserve Africa's cultural heritage.

The catalytic intervention outlined for this Moonshot is:



Buttressing the continent's development on African values

3.5.1 Strategic Objective 5.1. Promote and protect African identity, languages, culture, values, music and sports

In the next decade, Member States will firmly entrench traditional African values of family, community and social cohesion as part of resilience measures underpinning the STYIP implementation. Africa will continue to preserve its cultural heritage – languages, customs, foods, traditions that are not harmful to women, girls, boys or men, and will strengthen intra-Africa cooperation in the fields of culture, sports, science and education. In addition, the continent will continue to support mechanisms that boost

inter-generational cultural dialogue to ensure that Africa's cultures are alive and evolving and remain the bedrock of value systems that bolster the continent's development. African Museums play a significant role in preserving culture and are critical in fostering learning across generations. Over the next decade, Africa will strengthen the network of Museums, virtually connected to the Great Museum of Africa, to ensure preservation of culture and improve the experience of citizens sharing other cultures.

Pan-Africanism is the embodiment of the African value of solidarity. African solidarity derives from the belief that people of African descent have common interests and should have unity. Furthermore, it stresses the need to deploy efforts towards strengthening the sense of belonging and purpose among all Africans on the continent and in the diaspora.

Over the next decade, Africa will continue to invest in creative arts and sports as a critical contributor to the economy and to the lives and livelihoods of Africa's citizens.

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

Priority 1: African values and Pan-Africanism

(a) Positive traditional African values are viewed as important and promoted by all citizens in their daily lives

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Develop and implement national policies on the promotion of African culture and values; (ii) Undertake national campaigns/festivals to promote and communicate positive national traditional values and culture; (iii) Establish inter-country cooperation on culture; (iv) Undertake national polls on citizens' perception about African culture and values and develop evidence-based policies and laws; (v) Organise private sector-led Pan African Cultural Festival at regional and continental levels.



b) **A consensus on a set of common Pan-African values for the 21st century is reached.**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) undertake continental consultations on common Pan-African values; (ii) develop an African position on a set of Common Pan-African values for the 21st century signed-off by all AU Member States; (iii) undertake mass-communication campaigns on Common Pan-African values.

(c) **80% of AU Member States will have introduced at least one AU Official African language (i.e Swahili and Arabic) in Primary and Secondary Education curriculum.**

To achieve this target, the following policy strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Adoption of an African language other than its own national language in the education curriculum; (ii) Develop pedagogical materials and train teachers on the new African language.

Priority 2: Culture heritage, creative art and business

(a) **African cultural artifacts currently in museums outside Africa are fully restituted to AU Member States.**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) In collaboration with specialised institutions, undertake a search on African cultural artefacts that are in museums outside Africa; (ii) Negotiate and sign conventions for the return of cultural artifacts; (iii) Enact laws for the protection of national cultural heritage.

(b) **National museums and cultural centres in AU Member States are functional, well-resourced, and networked.**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) invest in the construction and rehabilitation of national museums; (ii) provide training and capacity building opportunities to museum personal; and (iii) develop and implement initiatives aimed at establishing a network of African national museums that are virtually connected to the Great Museum of Africa.

(c) **Africa's contribution to global output in the creative or fine arts (film, literature, theatre, music and dance, couture) increased to at least 15%.**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) Develop and operationalise national policies and laws on the promotion and protection of national culture; (ii) Invest in the construction and rehabilitation of national cultural centres at national and sub-national levels; (iii) Encourage and

promote private sector investments in the promotion of culture; (iv) Enact laws and policies and build partnerships that facilitate export of creative arts.

(d) **Full operationalisation of continental frameworks on culture.**

This will include operationalizing the African Audio-visual and Cinema Commission; construction and operationalisation of the Great Museum of Africa; implementing the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, and the Algiers Declaration on the Harmonisation and Coordination of Cultural Policies and Programmes.

3.5.2 Continental Flagship Projects

In addition to the strategies enumerated above, Africa will implement flagship projects to accelerate achievement of this Moonshot. The projects will include, among others, the Great Museum of Africa which aims to create awareness about Africa's vast, dynamic and diverse cultural artefacts. The project will serve as one of the initiatives that Africa will use for preserving and promoting African cultural heritage. During the second decade of Agenda 2063, focus will also be placed on securing the requisite number of signatures and ratifications for the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance to come into force. Furthermore, Africa will devote efforts towards the construction of Great Museum of Africa, and the repatriation of illicitly trafficked African heritage resources.

The second decade of Agenda 2063 will also focus on implementing the Encyclopaedia Africana project that aims to provide an authoritative resource on the authentic history of Africa and African life. The Encyclopaedia will provide Africans a body of truth to guide and unite them in their development with foundations in all aspects of the African life including history, legal, economic, religion, architecture and education, among others.

3.6 Moonshot 6. Africa's Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive

The population of Africa in 2022 was estimated at 1.4 billion, constituting about 17% of the world's total population. By 2030, the continent will have an estimated population of 1.87 billion, including 750 million children under 18⁷. This growth will bring great opportunities for governments and communities to leverage and support the realisation of the full potential of citizens, including children and youth, in shaping and driving the Continent's development. During the next decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, Africa has an unwavering resolve to ensure that necessary conditions are in place to transform the demographic bulge into a demographic dividend that will drive the continent's development agenda.

7 Generation 2030, Africa 2.0, UNICEF, 2017

Some of the critical interventions identified to achieve this Moonshot include:



Reforms in education and health systems

3.6.1 Strategic Objective 6.1. Increase access to quality education and strengthen capacity among citizens

Over the previous decade, Africa made considerable progress in getting children into school. Despite this progress, it is estimated that 98 million children were out of school in Africa in 2021⁸. In this regard, Africa must increase the enrolment rates of children and youth in primary

and secondary education. The primary net enrolment rate was 85.7% in 2023 and projected to be 89% in 2033 along the Current Path scenario. In the Desirable Development Scenario, it increases to 97.4% by 2033 (see Figure 3.4). Secondary net enrolment stood at 47.4% in 2023, projected to be 55.8% in 2033 in the Current Path scenario. In the Desirable Development Scenario, secondary school enrolment rates are forecasted to be 79% in 2033 (see Figure 3.5). As such, the enrolment rate target for the next decade has been set at 100% and 80%, respectively, for primary and secondary education, following the desirable path.

Furthermore, considering that many students graduate without the requisite skills for the job market, business as usual, driven by traditional education delivery models, will

FIGURE 3.4: AFRICA'S PRIMARY EDUCATION NET ENROLMENT (%) PROJECTIONS TOWARDS 2033

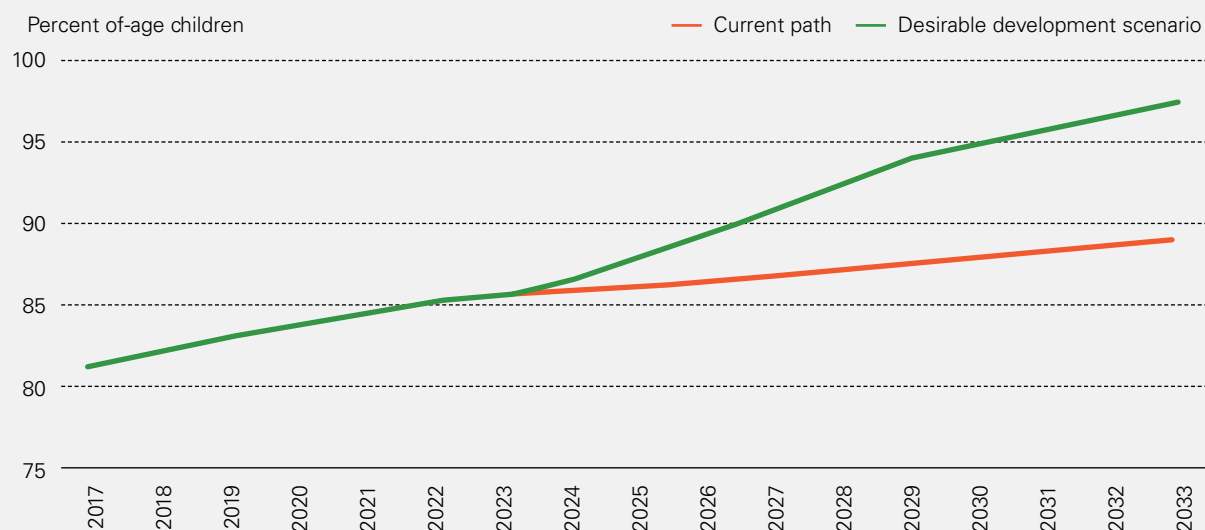
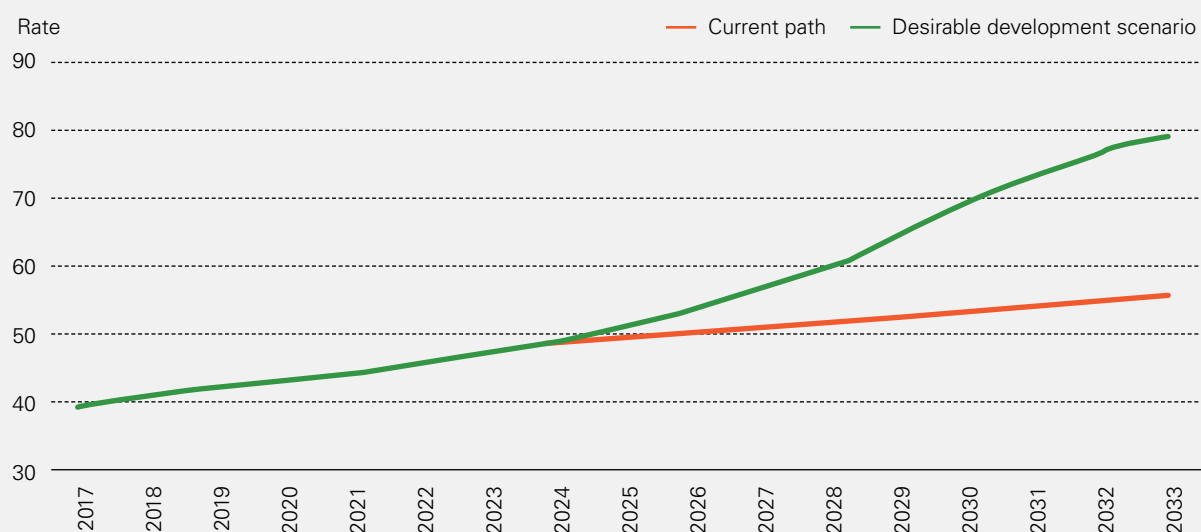


FIGURE 3.5: AFRICA'S SECONDARY EDUCATION NET ENROLMENT (%) PROJECTIONS TOWARDS 2033



not be appropriate for delivering learning to the growing number of young people in Africa. There is a conspicuous need to increase investments in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) if Africa is to achieve the Agenda 2063 goal of sustainable socio-economic growth. Agenda 2063 recognises STI as one of the major drivers and enablers for achieving the development targets of the AU and its Member States. The Agenda articulates that Africa's sustained growth, competitiveness and economic transformation will require sustained investment in new technologies and continuous innovation in agriculture, clean energy, education, health and biosciences. This strategic objective stimulates efforts to transform Africa into a knowledge-based, innovation-led society.

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

Priority 1: Transformed education and skills systems

(a) Increase net enrolment rates for primary and secondary school to 100% and 80% respectively

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Expand provision of quality school infrastructure especially in rural areas; (ii) Undertake national back-to-school campaigns targeting mostly vulnerable populations; (iii) Implement targeted social protection interventions for vulnerable families; (iv) Expand flexible, accredited learning opportunities in formal and non-formal settings for children in school and out of school; (v) Provide and enforce free primary and secondary education.

(b) At least 80% of children complete primary education with minimum required proficiency levels in reading, writing, mathematics and digital skills

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Promote teaching in mother tongue at early age; (ii) Invest in strengthening Learning Assessment systems that enable better monitoring of learning outcomes and remedial actions; (iii) Implement home-grown school feeding programmes; (iv) Invest in developing more resilient education systems – through initiatives in areas such as digital learning, safety in school and psycho-social support; (v) Adopt impactful approaches to pedagogy such as teaching at the right age and learning through play; (vi) Provision of appropriate TLMs, including tools/equipment for digital transformation; (vii) Reduce class sizes through enhanced recruitment, training and retention of teachers.

(c) At least 80% of children below five complete at least two years of structured early childhood education and development (ECD) programme before primary education

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, amongst others: (i) Provide free and compulsory early childhood education, supported by extensive pre-entry screening of children for sensory responses such as hearing, seeing, touching, smelling and tasting, and apply corrective measures, in urban and rural settings; (ii) Develop infrastructure for community-led ECE interventions; (iii) Strengthen the ECE workforce in quality (including digital literacy), quantity and training.



(d) **Attain a Teacher to Pupil ratio of 1:30 at primary school level and 1:15 at secondary school level**

To achieve this target, Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Implement programmes to attract and retain teachers; (ii) Strengthen teachers' training programmes, including training in digital skills.

(e) **Increase net enrolment rate for tertiary education to at least 50%**

To achieve this target, Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Promote career guidance and counselling programmes in schools; (ii) Implement reform programmes in tertiary education to make them attractive to young people and relevant to the labour market needs; (iii) Promote programmes that provide opportunities for disadvantaged groups to access tertiary education (e.g scholarships and education grants).

(f) **Increase secondary and tertiary TVET enrolment by at least 60%**

To achieve this target, Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Undertake community mobilisation and information campaigns that promote TVET education and skills development, especially in rural areas; (ii) Strengthen standardisation and coordination of existing public technical and vocational institutions; (iii) Increase and improve TVET infrastructure, especially in the rural areas; (iv) Foster partnerships between TVET institutions and the private sector.

(g) **Full operationalisation of continental framework on education and TVET**

Member States, RECs and AU continental institutions will accelerate the implementation of the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA), the Continental Strategy for TVET, and the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa – including digital connectivity of schools and learning institutions, the DOTSS⁹ framework, amongst others.

Priority 2: Science, Technology and Innovation

a) **At least 40% of secondary and tertiary education graduates are in STEM-related disciplines**

To achieve this target, Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Promote

access to STEM through gender-balanced incentive policies and programmes; (ii) Programmes that are labour-market responsive and purposed at improving the teaching of STEM – including digital literacy and expanding training and research facilities (including digital infrastructure); (iii) Develop infrastructure for STEM teaching in secondary schools and universities.

(b) **Africa contributes at least 10% to the global scientific research output; at least 50% of the research output translates into innovation and production**

To achieve this target, Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Build a Network of Centres of Excellence in high-profile research and development on the continent; (ii) Promote Pan-African University institutes of STEM and build capacities in research among African Universities for high quality knowledge production; (iii) Produce about 100,000 African PhDs, a fifth of whom should be in STEM disciplines; (iv) Build world-class research laboratories for space sciences and technology, computing, engineering and biotechnology to support innovation; (v) Promote and facilitate intra-African and international research collaboration and mobility and adopt the culture of open sciences; (vi) Promote the triangular relationship of academia, private sector and public sector to increase research translation outputs; (vii) Increase funding for research, development and innovation by, among other actions, establishing innovation funds to strengthen performance and competitiveness of critical economic sectors.

(c) **African Space Economy is doubled**

Member States will implement strategies focused, among others, on harmonising and strategically monetising the Continent's space and ground infrastructural capabilities.

(d) **Full operationalisation and updates of continental frameworks on STI**

Specific actions by Member States will include operationalising the following: (i) African Scientific, Research and Innovation Council; (ii) African Observatory on STI; (iii) Science, Technology, and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA); and (iv) Pan-African Intellectual Property Organization (PAIPO).

9 Digital connectivity of schools, Online learning opportunities, Teachers as facilitators of learning, Safety online and in schools, and Skills driven learning (DOTSS)

3.6.2 Strategic Objective 6.2. Increase access to affordable and quality healthcare

Africa still has the highest number of countries with high maternal and infant mortality rates, and high cases of communicable disease morbidity and mortality compared to other continents. The maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) in 2023 was 414.2 and is estimated to decrease to 304.3 in 2033 according to the Current Path Scenario (Figure 3.6). With the right policies that factor in systemic health resilience and social determinants of health (i.e., from individual, households, communities, and country levels) and aggressive interventions, referred to as the Desirable Path Scenario, the estimated maternal mortality ratio will drop to 174.9 by 2033 (see Figure 3.6). Similarly, the child mortality ratio (deaths per 1,000 live births) was 67.3 in 2023 and is estimated to drop to 50 in 2033 in the Current Path Scenario. In the Desirable Development Scenario, it is projected to reduce to 25.8 by 2033 (see Figure 3.7).

The triple burden from communicable and non-communicable diseases and injury and trauma, including their socio-economic impact, has adversely affected development in Africa. In addition, over the past decade, public health emergencies have become a major concern in Africa, with over 100 significant public health epidemics occurring annually on the continent.

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed weaknesses in the response capacities of health systems to public health emergencies on the continent. The shortcomings notwithstanding, Africa made progress over the past decade in various health indicators like maternal and child health. The STYIP of Agenda 2063 will focus on addressing healthcare beyond diseases to include social determinants covered by WHO's definition of health and variables of the health dimension under the Baseline Resilience Framework. Member States will enhance efforts, for example, in areas such as increasing access to essential medicines for people living with HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, mental illnesses, just to mention a few.

FIGURE 3.6: AFRICA'S MATERNAL MORTALITY PROJECTIONS TOWARDS 2033

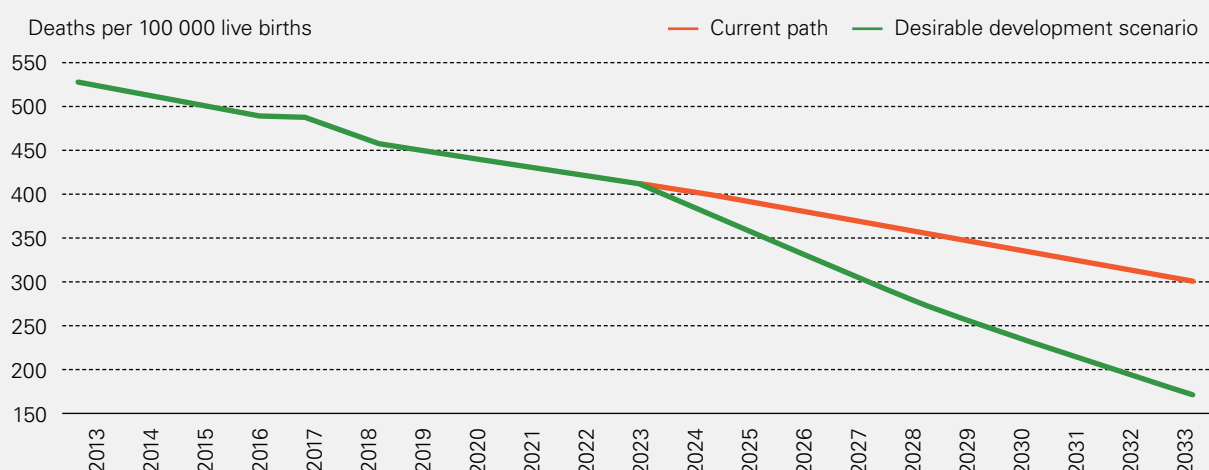
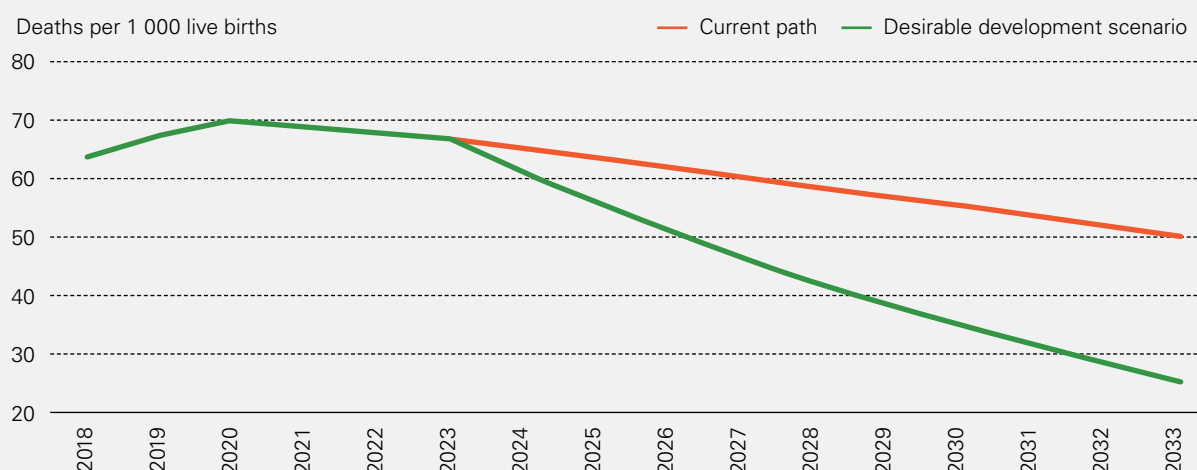


FIGURE 3.7: AFRICA'S CHILD MORTALITY PROJECTIONS TOWARDS 2033



Priority 1: Health

(a) Increase access to quality primary healthcare services to at least 40%

Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Revitalise the primary healthcare sector particularly government financing models for healthcare systems, digital innovation, virtual care, regulatory harmonization of medicines and devices (including digital), and investment in preventative care; (ii) Policies and programmes to strengthen national health workforce, including community health workers; (iii) Social protection schemes, especially national health insurance schemes, which cover the most vulnerable population groups – through interventions such as community-based health insurance; (iv) Strengthen procurement and medical-supply chain systems up to the last-mile; (v) Increase domestic financing for health to at least 15% of the National Budget.

(b) 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

Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Regular national immunisation programmes; (ii) National programmes for quality maternal, new-born and childcare; (iii) Improve and facilitate access to oxygen as part of primary healthcare for new-borns and children.

(c) Reduce malaria incidence by 20%, infectious respiratory diseases by 50%, and other communicable diseases by 55%

Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Provide quality malaria treatment (including malaria prevention tools such as treated bed-nets) intentionally targeting the most vulnerable (children under the age of five years and pregnant women); (ii) Accelerate access to tuberculosis diagnostic testing and treatment, including a focus on controlling multi-drug resistant TB; (iii) Routine mass vaccination to prevent the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases; (iv) Strengthen surveillance and early warning systems to detect and monitor the occurrence of infectious disease; (v) Invest in research for the development of vaccines, antiviral drugs, and other therapeutic interventions.

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

To achieve these targets, Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Programmes

to provide HIV-related services for primary prevention among adolescents and youths most at risk; (ii) Increase access to HIV testing, medicines and case management to achieve high viral suppression (i.e., diagnose 95% of all HIV+ individuals, provide antiretroviral therapy to 95% of those diagnosed, and achieve viral suppression (i.e., below detection levels) for 95% of those on medication); (iii) Undertake universal testing and ARV therapy among pregnant and breastfeeding women to eliminate new paediatric HIV infection; (iv) Programmes to facilitate access to early HIV diagnostic testing for children, including routine HIV testing as part of childcare practices; (v) Promote and support decentralisation of HIV treatment programmes, and integration of antiretroviral therapy (ART) at primary healthcare level; (vi) Increase domestic financing of HIV programmes.

(e) Reduce the death rate from traffic accidents by 50%

To achieve this target, the following strategies are recommended, among others: (i) road safety measures and campaigns are enforced at national and regional level; (ii) ensure that road infrastructure meet defined regional and continental safety standards.

(f) Reduce the proportion of deaths attributed to health outbreaks and pandemics to at most 2%

“Health outbreaks” cause sudden (and usually temporary) increases in occurrence of a particular disease or health condition (e.g., food poisoning) within a specific geographic area or population. Pandemics are disease-driven, long-term, wide-spread (can affect large populations in many countries), and are severe (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic). In this regard, the strategies that Member States will implement to prepare, prevent, and manage the cases will include the following, among others: (i) Strengthen surveillance, preparedness and response to different outbreaks; (ii) Strengthen the capacity of specialised continental and regional institutions to respond swiftly to outbreaks; (iii) Promote local manufacture of vaccines, medical devices and other medicines; (iv) Leverage new technologies to facilitate delivery of medical supplies to hard-to-reach areas.

(g) Full operationalisation of continental frameworks on health

This target will involve the AU and its Member States implementing the following: the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa, Africa Health Strategy, and the Africa CDC digital transformation health strategy.

Priority 2: Nutrition

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

Nutrition is critical for wholesome human development: from conception, pregnancy, growth, birth, development, and death – a cradle-to-grave system of healthcare. To achieve this target, Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Develop and implement national plans of action to end malnutrition and ensure whole-population access to a balanced diet; (ii) Increase and sustain national investments in early prevention, detection and treatment of child malnutrition; (iii) Scale up access to essential services; (iv) Implement programmes for early prevention, detection and treatment of child-wasting among the youngest, poorest and most vulnerable children; (v) Strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus to build resilience and minimise the impact of current and future crises on food and nutrition; (vi) Strengthen multisectoral actions between food, health and social protection systems to enable access to nutritious, safe and affordable food and other nutrition services.

(b) **Full operationalisation of the continental frameworks on nutrition**

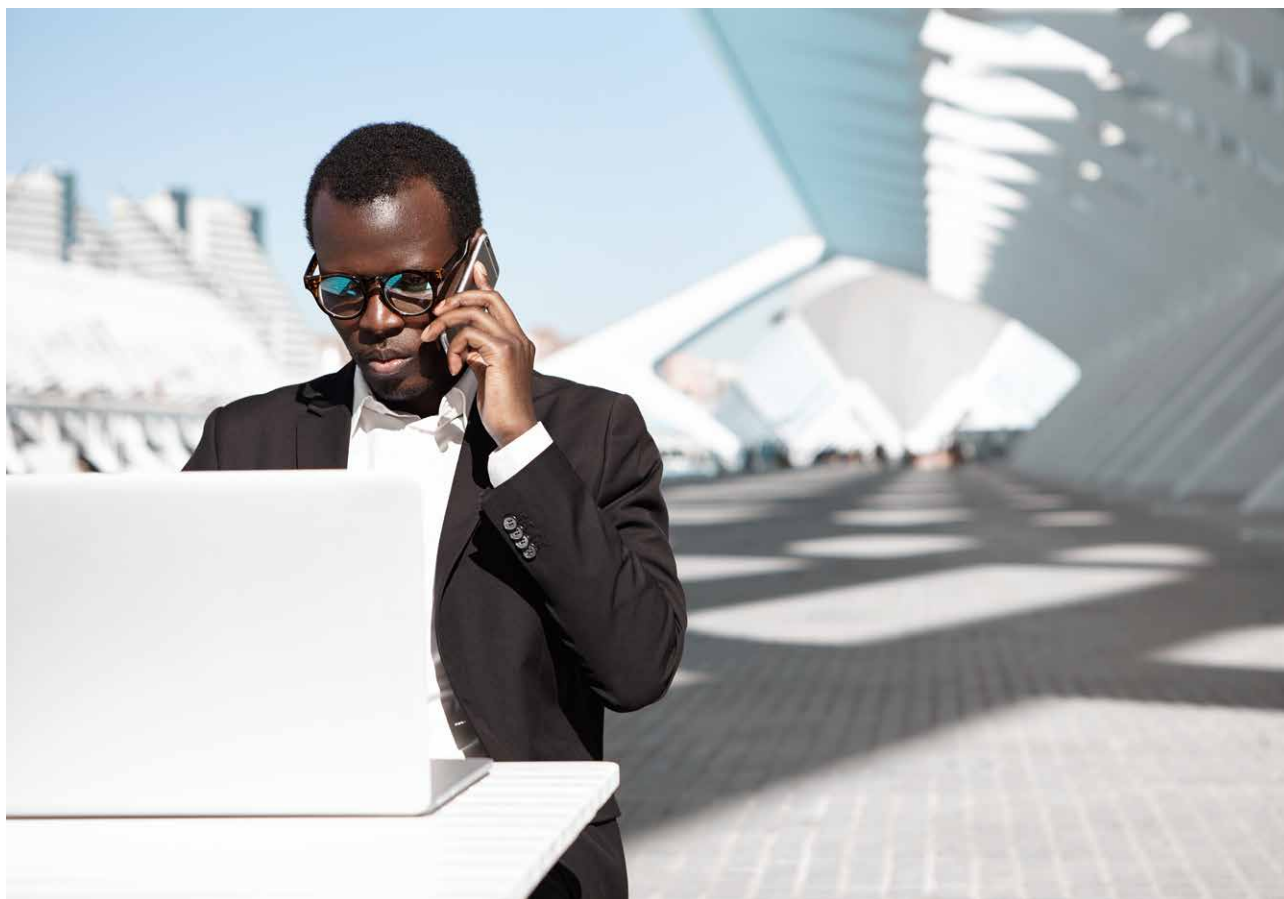
This will include implementation of the Africa nutrition strategy, amongst others.

3.6.3 Strategic Objective 6.3. Promote gender parity

By 2033, it is planned that AU Member States will have increased social protection coverage systems and measures for all, including the unemployed and people living with disabilities.

Women and girls constitute half of Africa's population, yet they face significant socio-economic barriers that constrain their ability to contribute meaningfully to developing themselves, their communities, countries and the continent. Most African women and youth are either unemployed, under-employed or vulnerably employed. Facilitating the involvement of women in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has been identified as an effective way of advancing women's economic empowerment while reducing poverty and gender inequality. Member States will deliberately design and implement interventions to promote women entrepreneurs as they have the potential to effectively contribute to socio-economic development. Women are more likely to reinvest realised incomes into their households and communities as well as in their well-being thereby ensuring high levels of harmony and resilience.

Violence against women and girls is the most pervasive human rights violation globally. Many women and girls continue to experience violence across all stages of their lives. This type of violence takes place in various forms and in all settings, both physical and, increasingly, in virtual spaces.



Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

Priority 1: Social security and protection, including persons living with disabilities

(a) Increase coverage of social protection systems by 30% and provide social protection schemes to at least 50% of the population living below the poverty line

To achieve these targets, it is recommended that Member States develop and implement appropriate policies on social protection, including access to free basic services for vulnerable groups, including indigent individuals and households. Such policies and programmes are critical to nurturing resilient individuals, households, communities and countries.

(b) Increase domestic funding for social protection programmes by at least 60%

The AU and its Member States, guided by the Baseline Resilience Framework, will design and establish innovative financing mechanisms to fund; (i) Programmes that address the social determinants of health; and (ii) Social protection schemes.

(c) Full operationalisation of continental social security and social protection frameworks

The AU and its Member States will develop action plans to operationalise (including design of well-funded interventions) the AU Social Policy Frameworks.

Priority 2: Women economic and political empowerment

(a) (1) All women have rights to own and inherit property, sign contracts, manage business, own a bank account and own land; (2) At least 50% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are women; and (3) At least 50% and 30% of management positions in government and private sector, respectively, are held by women

To achieve these inter-connected targets, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Develop and promote policies that enhance access to productive assets (including financing) by women; (ii) Build the capacities of women to own and manage productive assets; (iii) Enact laws and facilitate the participation of women in politics at all levels; (iv) Strengthen women's leadership capacities; (v) Develop, strengthen and implement accountability mechanisms on affirmative action to promote employment quota systems for women in management positions in both public and private sectors.

Priority 3: Violence and discrimination against women and girls

(a) End all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls

To achieve this target, the AU and its Member States will implement the following strategies, among others:

(i) Enforce continental and international laws and treaties prohibiting violence against women and girls in all settings, especially in families, households and schools; (ii) Establish support structures for victims of violence including psycho-social support; (iii) Programmes to empower women and girls, specifically on issues of violence and existing protection mechanisms; (iv) Speak-up programmes using social media and other communication channels; (v) Enhance the social service workforce.

(b) End harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls, such as child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Enact and enforce laws and policies to end harmful practices against women, especially child marriages and FGM; (ii) Develop and implement national programmes to end child marriages and FGM; (iii) Strengthen data collection and reporting mechanisms for cases of violence against women and girls; (iv) Implement accountability mechanisms on legal and policy reforms for universal access to civil and vital statistics registration documents, such as identity cards, birth registration and marriage certificates; (v) Develop and implement programmes to accelerate access to civil registration, including using new technologies and the Internet.

3.6.4 Strategic Objective 6.4. Create a Generation of Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Africa continues to have the youngest population worldwide and remains committed to investing in youth with the conviction that empowered youth will determine the pace and extent of the continent's development. In this regard, In the next decade, the continent will continuously promote and invest in comprehensive childcare: a foundation for youth empowerment. Accordingly, in the next decade, the continent will accelerate youth empowerment efforts and promote initiatives that aim to ensure that the rights of the child are respected, protected, and fulfilled.

Priority 1: Youth empowerment

(a) Reduce youth unemployment rate to 14%

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Enact and enforce laws and policies on youth quotas in public administration at all levels; (ii) Implement internships and apprenticeship programmes for young graduates in public and private sectors; (iii) Strengthen national youth volunteer/service programmes; (iv) Improve data collection and management on youth unemployment and underemployment.

(b) Increase the proportion of youth-owned business by 10%

To achieve this target, the AU and its Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Develop and implement programmes to provide technical and financial support to young entrepreneurs, such as credit facilities, mentorships and leadership training; (ii) Enact and enforce policies to help young people to set up businesses.

(c) At least 15% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are youths

Member States will implement the appropriate strategies, including taking affirmative action to promote quota systems for youths in elected political positions.

Priority 2: Protection of children

(a) Eliminate all forms violence and exploitation against children, including child trafficking, corporal punishment, child labor, and facilitated through online technology.

(b) End recruitment of children in armed conflicts

To achieve these targets, the following strategies are proposed, among others: (i) Strengthen and develop inclusive and effective child protection systems to prevent and respond to child protection violations, including those facilitated through the use of digital technologies; (ii) Strengthen the social service workforce for child protection to adequately respond to the rights and needs of children, particularly the most marginalized and excluded; (iii) Develop and implement programmes to ensure that children's rights are a primary consideration in all relevant policies and practices in the context of migration; (iv) End child immigration detention, and effectively prevent and respond to child trafficking and other forms of modern slavery; (v) Enhance legal and policy responses to end child marriage and FGM, and transform discriminatory social and gender norms; (vi) Accelerate efforts to achieve free and universal birth

registration by twinning health and civil registration, decentralization and through the use of innovative, safe, and cost-effective digitalization; (vii) Support children's access to justice, including through the development and strengthening of child-friendly justice systems; (viii) Increase public awareness and promote the speak-up policy on issues of violence against children; (ix) Enforce international laws and treaties prohibiting recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts; (x) Develop programmes to facilitate re-integration and rehabilitation of former child associated with armed forces and armed groups; (xi) Promote the psychosocial well-being of children and their caregivers.

3.6.5 Flagship Programmes

In addition to implementing indicative strategies in this Moonshot, Africa will also implement specific flagship projects to accelerate its achievement. The flagship projects include, amongst others, the Pan-African University and the African Virtual and E-University, with accent on strengthening cooperation at continental and global levels to foster access to tertiary and continuing education among Africans. The implementation will foster synergies between the two flagship projects.

Furthermore, Member States will implement the Africa Outer Space Programme to strengthen Africa's use of outer space to bolster its development. Specific actions include optimising outer space for development in different facets such as agriculture, disaster management, remote sensing, climate forecast, banking, and finance, defence, and security. Implementation of this project will reduce the continent's dependence on external satellite data and strengthen climate resilience.

3.7 Moonshot 7. Africa is a strong and influential global player

The lessons drawn from the implementation of the FTYIP point to the need for the continent to promote Africa as a strong partner in international affairs and for continued peaceful co-existence. Furthermore, the revelations highlight the need for Africa to take full responsibility for financing her development.

In this regard, in the next decade of Agenda 2063, the AU and its Member States will have socio-economic programmes to ensure that the continent is an equal and global player. Specific actions include improving 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.

The catalytic interventions earmarked for this Moonshot include:



Enhanced data and statistics systems



Africa's common position on global matters

3.7.1 Strategic Objective 7.1. Strengthen Africa's position and competitiveness in global affairs

Africa will prioritise strengthening her place in global affairs is strategic and pivotal, positioning the continent as an equal partner on global issues.

Second decade targets and indicative strategies:

Priority 1: Efficient AU diplomacy

- (a) (1) **Member States' engagements on global issues are based on Africa's common position;** and (2) **Commitments to Africa are fulfilled**

The AU and its Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Foster Africa's common position on global issues such as the reform of the global financing architecture, the climate negotiations, international reforms of the tax system, the fight against terrorism, migration, global pandemic response etc; (ii) Establish a monitoring, reporting and advocacy system to hold international community accountable for commitments to Africa; (iii) Systematically communicate the STYIP as the primary instrument for engagements, partnerships and collaboration with international cooperating partners.

- (b) (1) **Africa secures a permanent seat in the UN Security Council;** and (2) **the number of Africans in leadership position in International Organisations is increased**

To achieve these targets, AU and its Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Mobilise international support through active diplomacy; (ii) Strengthen engagement with UN entities by fully operationalising the AU-UN partnership framework; (iii) Strengthen the process of identification and nomination of African candidates in leadership positions in International Organisations.

- (c) **Fully functional African Global Partnership Platform.**

To achieve this target, the following strategies are proposed, among others: (i) Convene meetings of the AGPP in Africa; (ii) Monitor implementation of the AGPP.

- (d) **All AU Member States citizens and partners positively perceive the AU and its Organs**

The AU and its Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Develop and implement an effective measurement system to track progress, communicate and advocate for funding and implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP; (ii) Establish a feedback mechanism and conduct regular opinion polls targeting African citizens on the work of the AU.

3.7.2 Strategic Objective 7.2. Enhance Africa's capacity for financing her development

In the next decade of Agenda 2063 implementation, Africa will take full responsibility for funding its development through, among other things, strengthening domestic resource mobilisation to finance development programmes at all levels and improving the management of public debts by Member States.

Second decade targets and recommended strategies:

- (a) **At least 75% of the programme budget and 25% of the peacekeeping budget of AU Institutions is funded by AU Member States**

The AU and its Member States will implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Institutionalise incentives and enforcement measures on Member States' contribution to the AU.

- (b) **No country is in debt crisis**

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Establish national fiscal rules on external debts; (ii) Implement robust debt management strategies; (iii) Improve debt transparency and enhance the oversight of debt management; (iv) Build appropriate coordination mechanisms between debt, fiscal, and monetary authorities to ensure a seamless flow of information on government's current and future liquidity to avoid debt distress.

- (c) (1) **Tax-to-GDP ratio is increased by 30%;** and (2) **illicit financial flows (IFFs) are reduced to at most 1% of GDP annually**

To achieve this target, it is recommended that Member States implement the following strategies, among others: (i) Develop synergies between institutions tackling IFFs and strength coordination mechanisms that guide the work on Tax and IFFs; (ii) Strengthen capacities in Member States in Tax and IFFs matters; (iii) Pursue reform programmes to enhance institutional, legal, regulatory frameworks to effectively combat IFFs and strengthen tax policy and administration.



4 PATHWAYS AND ACCELERATORS FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063 STYIP

4.1 Critical Success Factors

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 not 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".

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.

4.2 Risks and Threats:

- 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.

4.3 Implementation Pathways

The AU and its Member States will deliver the strategic objectives for each of the Moonshots through three pathways: continental frameworks, regional frameworks and NDPs.

4.3.1 Continental Frameworks

Continental frameworks, including AU flagship projects, will form one of the pathways through which the AU, Member States, and RECs will deliver the Moonshots. These frameworks, including CAADP, STISA and PIDA, amongst 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.

For practical guidance, the AU will have to revise some of the protocols and guidelines of the continental frameworks in line with the changes in Africa's development landscape. Most importantly, the AU and its Member States must intentionally embed resilience in the priorities, indicative strategies, and measures of progress for the STYIP. Furthermore, AU continental frameworks should integrate the objectives of regional and national development plans and build upon each other's achievements to maximize synergies and complementarities.

Progress and performance reports of continental frameworks in light of the targets of the STYIP and the moonshots will be prepared and submitted as part of the progress reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063 that will be presented to the AU Assembly on a biennial basis.

The Member States will execute flagship projects such as AfCFTA, SAATM and the High-Speed Train Network as integral components and accelerators for the implementation of the STYIP. In this regard, flagships will be implemented at the right speed and scale and in the proper sequence guided and defined by standard criteria. For instance, the continent will maximise the benefits of the AfCFTA by accelerating the implementation of flagships related to the movement of people, goods and services, notably the Single African Airspace and the African Passport and Free Movement of People.

4.3.2 Regional 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 NDPs.

4.3.3 National Development Plans

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

4.4 Accelerators for Agenda 2063 Implementation

Effective implementation of the strategic objectives of STYIP calls for greater attention and investments in a set of enablers. The enablers will be levers to buttress and support efficient planning and delivery of Moonshot (catalytic) interventions. Within the scope of STYIP Moonshots, priorities, targets, and indicative strategies, a set of enablers was selected, namely: (i) coordination; (ii) financing; (iii) awareness, communication and advocacy; (iv) monitoring, evaluation, data, accountability and learning; (v) partnerships; (vi) domestication; (vii) capacity development; and (viii) infusion of appropriate technologies in the implementation of the STYIP.

For purposes of giving due attention to the enablers, each enabler will have high-level political champions. Furthermore, biennial reports will include the performance of each enabler and its impact on overall achievement of the Moonshots, will be presented as an integral part of the STYIP biennial reports.

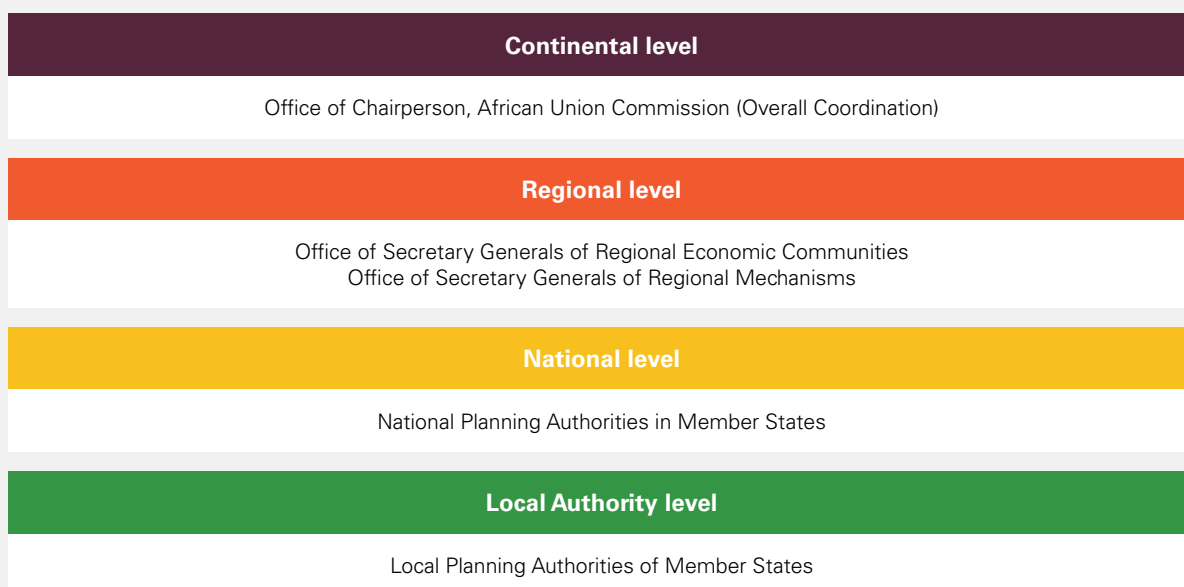
The section below describes each of the enablers of the STYIP.

4.4.1 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..

FIGURE 4.1: CONTINENT-WIDE COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR THE STYIP



a) Continental level

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), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other development partners to ensure coherence, alignment and harmonization of policies and programmes.

b) Regional level

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 respective Member States. The RECs will also collaborate with the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD 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.

c) National level

At the national level, the Member States are expected to domesticate and operationalize the plan through their national development plans, policies and strategies. Furthermore, Member States are encouraged to

establish and enhance national and sectoral coordination mechanisms, such as steering committees or focal points, to oversee and monitor the implementation of the plan. Accordingly, the coordination structures, working closely with AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, other AU institutions, RECs and UN entities will coordinate the design and implementation of priority programmes and projects for advancing the execution of Agenda 2063. Member States are encouraged to engage with traditional leaders, women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups, civil society, private sector, academia, the media, the diaspora and other stakeholders at all stages to ensure inclusive and participatory implementation of Agenda 2063.

The lessons of the FTYIP also suggest that the principle of “Two Agendas, One Plan” exists in several Member States. This principle means one coordination mechanism exists for the AU Agenda 2063 and UN Agenda 2030. In the STYIP of Agenda 2063, the continent will work towards harmonising mechanisms of the two agendas to enhance their effectiveness.

d) Local authority level

At the level of the Local Authority, Local Governments of Member States are responsible for coordination. However, in many local authorities, coordination mechanisms of AU Agenda 2063 still need to be created.

For the STYIP, the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, RECs and Member States will work together to enhance local authority-level coordination mechanisms with an expanded focus that includes Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 implementation. The continent will continue to

leverage mechanisms and deploy them to operationalise the principle of “Two Agendas, One Plan”. Furthermore, the local authority-level is an important entry-point for strongly embedding resilience “in-all-its-dimensions” into the STYIP, and hence will coordinate efforts geared at strengthening sustainability by embedding resilience across all the Moonshots of STYIP.

Furthermore, efforts will be made to empower local communities and actors to participate in and benefit from the development process. The implementation of the STYIP will also purpose to deepen decentralization, strengthen local governance, improve service delivery, as well as promote community-based initiatives and innovations. Inclusive and active participation of a range of stakeholders such as traditional leaders, women, youth, people with disabilities, civil society and private sector will be a prerequisite for effective implementation of Agenda 2063.

4.4.2 Costing and Financing

a) Costing

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; and a bottom-up approach estimating the current level of investment across Member States at US\$5.6 Trillion over the next decade. Africa will need to mobilize the difference of US\$ 3.3 trillion over the next decade, which translates to additional US\$ 0.33 trillion to be mobilized annually.

b) 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.

4.4.3 MEDAL

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 current Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the FTYIP (2014 - 2023) will be updated to align with the STYIP.

The Results Matrix (Annex 7.1) outlines the Aspirations, Moonshots and respective priorities and targets. The targets and selected criteria will inform the development of core indicators. 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.

4.4.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

AUC and AUDA-NEPAD will coordinate 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. The monitoring processes will focus on the selected indicators that will be regularly tracked throughout the decade. In addition to biennial progress and performance reports on Agenda 2063 implementation - prepared at national, regional and continental level, a mid-term evaluation of the STYIP will be carried out during the fifth year of the Plan (2028) while the end-term evaluation will be carried out in 2032 to provide lessons and insights for the development of the Third Ten-Year Implementation Plan in 2033.

4.4.3.2 Data

The AU 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.

4.4.3.3 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 AU 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.

4.4.4 Learning

The reporting process of the Union, the RECs and the AU Member States 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. 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.

To this end, an annual forum on Agenda 2063 will be established to foster peer learning, knowledge creation and peer support among AU Member States. In addition, content on Agenda 2063 will be developed for learning institutions with a view to fostering knowledge co-creation and innovation among children and the youth, and thereby deepening ownership of the STYIP among African citizens.

4.5 Communication and Branding

4.5.1 Awareness and communication initiatives

Agenda 2063 puts African citizens at the core of development discourses. One of the evaluation findings of the FTYIP is that there was low awareness of the Plan. In the STYIP, therefore, more efforts will be made to raise awareness across the continent at all levels.

Accordingly, communication and branding will be 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 the vision, values and aspirations of the African people.

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.

Accordingly, the Union will develop a continent-wide awareness-raising and communication plan that will inform similar plans at the level of RECs, Member States and Local Authorities. The plans will feature well-tailored awareness-raising campaigns and mechanisms for producing and disseminating concise, clear and easily understandable communication messages. Furthermore, quality control measures will be established. Implementation of communication initiatives will be carried out at all levels



TABLE 4.1. POSSIBLE INITIATIVES TO RAISE AWARENESS ON AGENDA 2063 STYIP

Continental level	Regional level	Country level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level media engagements on Agenda 2063 • High-level discussions and debates among policymakers on the performance of the regions on the implementation of Agenda 2063 • Develop and enforce quality control assurance on communication messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2063 torch carried from one REC and received by another – accompanied by mass campaigns and dissemination of communication materials. • Roadshows on Agenda 2063 STYIP • Discussions among policymakers on performance of regions on implementation of Agenda 2063 • Harmonising communication “regimes” among member countries in the REC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2063 torch carried from one country and received by another – accompanied by mass campaigns and dissemination of communication materials • Roadshows on Agenda 2063 STYIP • Debates and competitions in public institutions, including schools, on Agenda 2063 • Regular talk shows on traditional media and social media platforms on Agenda 2063 • Mutual accountability platforms on the performance of various stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP • Multi-stakeholder dialogues on findings of country-level assessments and biennial reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063 • Mass production of communication materials, guided by standard protocols

– taking into account context-specific requirements (see Table 4.1 for examples).

4.5.2 Key Results on Communication

- **Agenda 2063 STYIP Popularized and Integrated into Development Plans at all levels.** The AU and its Member States will undertake a structured and consistent communication on the domestication of Agenda 2063 and the STYIP to promote visibility among all stakeholders and the public, including the diaspora. Such actions are a prerequisite for integrating the STYIP into country, regional and continental development plans.

In addition to increased awareness and visibility of Agenda 2063 at high level platforms such as the United Nations General Assembly, there will be increased advocacy through initiatives undertaken by the AU Champion of Agenda 2063 and champions of thematic and flagship projects.

- **A Critical Mass of the African Population is Engaged in Agenda 2063 Implementation.** The AU will consistently disseminate standard messages on implementing Agenda 2063 STYIP using traditional media and modern media channels across the continent and among the diaspora to increase stakeholder buy-in and generate awareness, thereby foster ownership of and responsibility for Africa’s development blueprint.

4.6 Partnerships

Policy direction from AU Principals is that Africa must finance its own development, including Agenda 2063. However, in

the short to medium term, Africa will build and strengthen mutually beneficial partnerships in resource mobilisation, technology transfer, and institutional and human capacity development amongst others, aligned to the priorities of Agenda 2063 STYIP. 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.

Accordingly, efforts will be deployed to ensure that:

- Partnerships are forged based on AU priorities, ensuring international collaborations align with the strategic objectives of Agenda 2063.
- 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 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 as well promote domestic resource mobilization through avenues such as tax reforms and improved tax administration including digitalization of tax systems.
- Initiatives will be designed to enhance the role of the private sector in resource mobilization and strategic support.
- Mechanisms will be put in place to boost the participation of the diaspora in the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Furthermore, the Union will review the existing partnership architecture and strengthen it, guided by the focus and priorities of the STYIP. The efforts in this regard will include periodic assessments based on the performance of partnerships and building coalitions on pertinent issues at different levels of Agenda 2063 implementation.

The continent will use existing structures to strengthen engagement with partners at four interconnected levels, namely: continental, regional, national and community levels.

4.6.1 Continental level

At continental-level, institutions and Organs of the AU will play a pivotal role in implementing the STYIP at continental level and supporting implementation at regional and national levels. Furthermore, other institutions with a continental mandate, including the private sector, civil society, development partners, academia, think-tanks and religious organisations, will also be engaged towards building a strong coalition of players in the delivery architecture of the STYIP, anchored on strong coordination and accountability mechanisms.

4.6.2 Regional level

Regional Economic Communities will be critical actors in implementing the STYIP of Agenda 2063. In this regard, regional frameworks and REC plans will serve as the basis for domesticating and implementing the STYIP at the regional level and deploying similar efforts to facilitate implementation at national level. Other institutions and entities with a regional mandate – including the private sector, civil society, development partners, academia, think tanks and religious organisations will also be engaged in a structured manner as part of the implementation ecosystem. RECs, in collaboration with AUC and AUDA-NEPAD will establish peer learning, strong coordination, and mutual accountability measures to implement Agenda 2063 effectively.

4.6.3 Country level

National and sub-national governments will be critical players in effectively executing the STYIP at country level. In addition, structures of institutions that have a role in implementing sub-national and national development plans are crucial. The AU will leverage the participation of several institutions, namely entities with national or sub-national mandates, the private sector, civil society, UN institutions, development partners, academia, think tanks, and religious organisations, in the planning, implementation and reporting processes of the STYIP. Member States will make dedicated efforts to support awareness-raising, domestication and implementation of the STYIP at sub-national and community-levels.

4.6.4 Community level

At the community level, institutions and structures that promote community development will have access to requisite information and capacities to implement the STYIP. Existing community-level platforms, such as community meetings, religious gatherings and community-level campaigns on development, will be used to raise awareness and encourage active participation of citizens on Agenda 2063. National government will leverage community accountability structures to foster mutual accountability among development players implementing Agenda 2063.

4.7 Domestication and Ownership

a) 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 Programmes into national and regional development plans, policies, and legal frameworks. A strengthened domestication process will result in a high-level alignment between national development plans with continental priorities, goals, and targets.

Domestication is the bedrock for the sustainability of Agenda 2063. The process will seek to create a favourable and sustainable context for an effective implementation of the STYIP in Member States. It is expected that domestication will facilitate mainstreaming priorities of the seven Moonshots of Agenda 2063 STYIP into national plans and budgets.

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.

Critical Success Factors for Domestication

Factors that would contribute to successful domestication of Agenda 2063 at national level include the following:

- High level awareness and engagement in the STYIP among a critical African population at all levels - continental, regional, national, sub-national and community levels;
- High level of ownership and responsibility among RECs, Member States, non-state actors and citizens in implementing the STYIP;
- Sound governance and political commitment at all levels – from continental level cascading to the community level among local authorities;
- Robust national and sub-national planning systems which are agile, people-centred and results-driven and accompanied by requisite capacities for execution;

- Structured mechanisms and capacities at continental and regional levels to support mainstreaming the STYIP into regional, national and sub-national development plans;
- Robust financing and domestic resource mobilisation strategies and actions;
- Results-based monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes that embody collective reflection, mutual accountability, learning and continuous improvements; and
- Alignment of development cooperation agreements and partnerships with priorities encapsulated in the STYIP.

Domestication of the STYIP will be structured as a periodic process that will be conducted every two years albeit in varying magnitude and depth. Domestication will have the following characteristics:

- When entities explicitly align their priorities as reflected in their development plans to the strategic objectives and targets of Agenda 2063 STYIP.
- When entities explicitly align their budget objectives to the priorities of Agenda 2063 STYIP.
- When entities explicitly align their indicators to the indicators of Agenda 2063 STYIP.

As an integral part of the biennial reporting processes on the performance of Agenda 2063 implementation, Member States, RECs and AU continental bodies will report on the extent to which the STYIP has been domesticated at their respective levels.

a) Citizens' engagement and ownership

This will be geared at ensuring that African citizenry, especially young Africans, are aware of the continent's 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 pursued through:

- i) 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 various platforms with a purpose of mobilizing a critical mass for action.

- ii) Capacity building. This will involve developing tailor made orientation material on Agenda 2063 and promoting capacity building sessions with different Africa citizens constituents to enable them to actively participate in the implementation of the STYIP. In this regard, partnership with relevant training institutions and specialized organizations will be explored.
- iii) 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 citizens, including the youth, to voice their concerns to leaders, and as well for 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 will be supported to provide opportunities for strategic dialogues with African Citizens. Particular attention will be given to the African diaspora, including exploring opportunities for annual strategic dialogues with the diaspora during global events like UNGA, G20 Summit and AU Summit.
- iv) 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 will create funding opportunities for civil society organizations, Youth Associations, and professional corporations, committed to advance the implementation of the STYIP.



5 GOVERNANCE OF THE STYIP OF AGENDA 2063

5.1 Continent-wide Governance Structure

The Framework Document envisaged three levels of governance: Continental, Regional and National. Each level has specific entities accountable for particular responsibilities (see Figure 5.1 below).

5.1.1 Continental

The continental-level comprises the AU Organs and continent-level coordination mechanisms, notably:

The Assembly:

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

Executive Council:

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

The Ministerial Follow-up Committee on the Implementation of Agenda 2063:

Key responsibilities include provision of 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 Follow-up Committee on the Implementation of Agenda 2063:

Key responsibility is to assist the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 in implementing its mandate.

African Union Commission technical unit:

This is under the direction of the AUC Chairperson. Following the AU reforms, this technical unit is situated in the Office of Strategic Planning and Delivery. It is also the secretariat to the Ambassadorial Follow-up Committee on Agenda 2063 and the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on Agenda 2063.

The unit undertakes the following tasks:

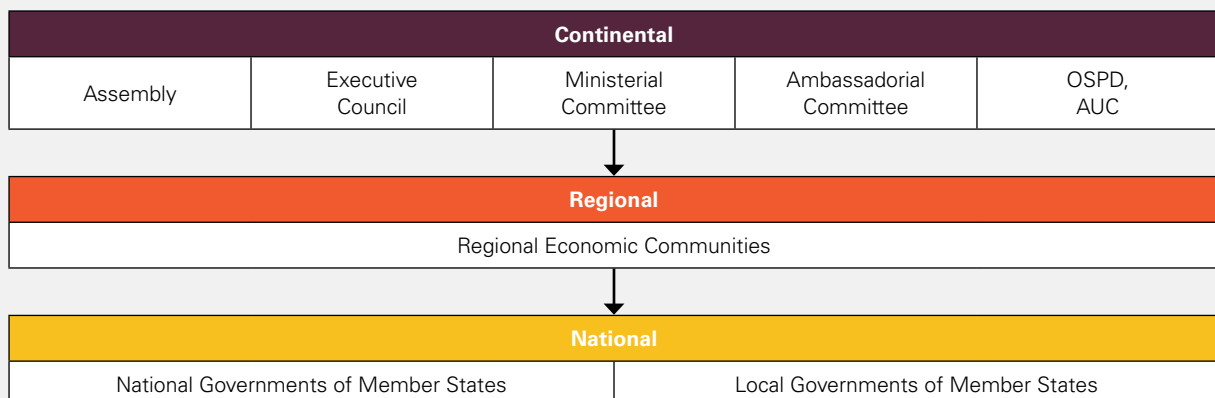
- a) Coordinate and facilitate policy-related issues related to the development and review of Agenda 2063 ten-year implementation plans.
- b) Provide policy guidance in the formulation, implementation and review of continental frameworks deployed to support Agenda 2063 implementation.
- c) Review monitoring and evaluation reports.
- d) Develop/implement resource mobilisation and communication strategies; and
- e) Prepare progress/annual reports, among others.

5.1.2 Regional

Key responsibilities of **Regional Economic Communities** are the following:

- a) Provide leadership within the RECs to enable Member States and REC-partners to integrate the STYIP into their respective medium-term plans, budgets and statistics.
- b) Participate in continental-level operational oversight related to STYIP.
- c) Integrate the STYIP into REC-level medium-term plans, budgets and indicators.

FIGURE 5.1: CONTINENT-WIDE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE STYIP



5.1.3 National level

National Governments of Member States:

Key responsibilities include:

- Integrating the STYIP of Agenda 2063 into their national- and sub-national level medium-term plans, budgets and statistics.
- Coordinating the resource mobilisation process and allocation efforts.
- Coordinating partners – the private sector, civil society organisations, religious entities, the United Nations in integrating the STYIP into their medium-term plans, budgets and indicators.
- Responsible for implementing and reporting of Agenda 2063 STYIP at country-level.

Local authorities of Member States:

Key responsibilities include:

- a) Integrating the STYIP into their medium-term plans, budgets and indicators.
- b) Coordinating resource mobilisation processes and allocation efforts.
- c) Coordinating partners – the private sector, civil society organisations, religious entities, the UN in integrating the STYIP into their medium-term plans, budgets and indicators
- d) Take responsibility for implementing and reporting of the STYIP at local-level.

5.2 Management Arrangements

In addition to the continent-wide governance structure, Figure 5.2 presents plausible management arrangements at different levels. The arrangements are informed by the Theory of Change and premised on the understanding that in the next decade, Africa will intentionally invest not only in the Moonshots but also in the Pathways and Enablers.

5.3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Arrangements

Effective implementation of the STYIP will be continuously monitored and evaluated through analyses of planned and actual results. The results will be structured into two broad categories, namely: (i) high-level results, and (ii) programme-level results.

5.3.1 High-level Results

High-level results relate to the seven Moonshots, three Pathways and eight Enablers. These results will be presented in a scoreboard and will be an important input that will inform management decisions regarding the progress on implementation of the STYIP, assessing partnerships, including the extent to which commitments are honoured, drawing lessons and mapping out next steps. The scoreboard will be updated often, particularly on lead measures because they give early indications of performance and can predict results. Lead measure are influenceable, allowing implementers to act early enough, thereby influencing the final outcomes of implementation of the STYIP.

5.3.2 Programme-level Results

Programme-level results are related to initiatives undertaken to deliver the STYIP. Continental-level AU institutions, RECs and Member States will assess the programme-level results collaboratively to inform their respective management decisions on implementing the STYIP. These entities will focus on determining implementation effectiveness, drawing lessons and providing recommendations for improvements in the planning processes and delivery of the STYIP.

FIGURE 5.2: CONTINENT-WIDE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Vision (Why Agenda 2063?)		
Moonshots (7)	Pathways (3)	Enablers (5)
Programmes/Initiatives		
Initiatives to achieve the moonshots deliver the pathways and enablers		
Team Results		
KPIs will measure results across initiatives		
Staff Performance Targets		
Aligned to the three clusters		



5.3.3 Reporting cycle

The reporting schedule will vary. At community and sub-national levels, Member States will collate quarterly reports focusing on implementation of specific areas of the STYIP. The Member States will adopt an annual reporting cycle at the national level to inform management choices. The annual reports will be theme-oriented for selected domains. Furthermore, Member States will prepare biennial progress reports encompassing all the core indicators of the STYIP. In this regard, Member States' biennial reports will remain the primary input into formulating the continental biennial reports.

Annual reports will be prepared, drawing largely from Member States' annual reports, in addition to reports on initiatives at regional level. The reports will purpose, in part, to deepen understanding around specific thematic areas and hence will feature country case studies and cross-country analyses. RECs will also prepare biennial reports on the implementation of Agenda 2063 in their respective regions.

At continental level, AUDA-NEPAD and AUC will collate annual reports on selected themes, highlighting key insights and lessons as embodied in the country and REC-level yearly reports. In addition, biennial continental reports will feature analyses of Africa's progress and performance across the core indicators of the STYIP. The reports will embody an assessment of both high-level results, namely performance on Moonshots, pathways and enablers, and programmatic results across the twenty strategic objectives of the STYIP.

5.3.4 Evaluation schedule

The mid-term evaluation of the STYIP will be conducted in 2028. The results and insights from the mid-term evaluation will also inform Africa's position in the UN post-2030 global development framework. The end-term evaluation of the STYIP is scheduled for mid-2032 and will inform the formulation of the Third Ten-Year Implementation Plan. The end-term evaluation will embody a comprehensive impact assessment. In this regard, preparations for the impact assessment, including baseline studies, will be undertaken in the first two-years of executing Agenda 2063 STYIP.



6 COSTING FRAMEWORK

6.1 Costing Framework

Background and Introduction

The FTYIP of Agenda 2063 was a framework to guide and influence policy development, programming and implementation, including investment and policy choices. However, the evaluation of the FTYIP revealed that the Plan needed to be costed. The failure to cost the FTYIP constrained resource-mobilisation efforts, as it was difficult to estimate the resource-gap. These findings provided the imperative for costing the STYIP of Agenda 2063.

Approaches used in Costing the STYIP

Two approaches were used to design the costing framework and provided cost estimates for the STYIP of Agenda 2063. The approaches included, on one hand, a model-based approach and on the other, a bottom-up approach largely deriving from national budgets and expenditures of AU Member States. The deployment of the two approaches enabled triangulation of the findings and fostered complementarities, thereby enriching the costing framework.

Approach 1: Modelling using International Futures (IFs) Foresight Tools

The International Futures Foresight Model was used to inform the choice of development priorities and determine the targets for the next decade of Agenda 2063 implementation. The model provides development projections within and across AU's 55 Member States, accenting agricultural development pathways, demographics, education, economics, energy, environment, finance, gender, governance, health, infrastructure, international politics, and technology. The model considers that while each Moonshot is separately defined, all the seven Moonshots are interlinked and best achieved jointly. In this regard, the model provides outcomes of plausible interlinkages and processes within and external to the African continent.

Consistent with framing the intervention focus, the foresight model provided cost estimates for the STYIP – especially on variables for which modelling was possible. While the corporate cost estimates should include total private and public spending and international transfers required for financing the plan, the model focused on public financial estimates – as a critical starting point.

The cost estimation was based on sectors such as infrastructure, education, health, research and development (R&D), welfare, pensions, military, administration, etc.

Furthermore, while acknowledging that a complete and perfectly accurate accounting of the cost of the STYIP is not possible, this approach allows for cascading the continental expenditures to the national level. Also, it provides the basis for aligning continental development targets to national budgets. This approach provides greater latitude for selecting parameters and indicators suitable for modelling by harmonising policy strategies across the 55 AU Member States.

This approach embodies the current path of public budgets, expenditures extrapolated over ten years, and the Agenda 2063 push scenario that features the continent's ambitions over the next ten years. Combining and analysing the two scenarios provides the ball-pack of cost estimates for the next decade of Agenda 2063 implementation.

Approach 2: Analysis of Member States Budgets and Expenditures

The second approach in costing the STYIP of Agenda 2063 used primary data from Member States' national budgets and public spending. This approach analysed historical data of government budgets and expenditures from 40 AU Member States, and using specific algorithms, it extrapolated the data over ten years for all 55 AU Member States.

This approach mapped government votes onto Agenda 2063 aspirations. This mapping, in-turn, enabled government budget objectives at programme level to be aligned with the seven Moonshots and strategic objectives of the STYIP of Agenda 2063. Furthermore, this approach enabled an estimation of expenditures on enablers of the STYIP, including coordination, monitoring, evaluation and data management, and communication, amongst others.

Considering that the STYIP will be domesticated and implemented right from sub-national levels, this approach embodies tools for deepening the costing beyond national to sub-national levels. The levels of STYIP domestication serve as the basis for periodic tracking, reporting and collective review of the extent of alignment with the proposed cost trajectories and an analysis of the volume and quality of development outcomes and results associated with the actual expenditures on each priority area of Africa's development blueprint.

In the costing framework of the STYIP, the analysis of national budgets and public expenditures provides a credible baseline for subsequent assessments, in addition to providing a strong anchor for extrapolating the cost estimates over the ten-years 2024 – 2033, based on analysis of current and Agenda 2063 push scenarios.

Analysing national budgets and public expenditures allowed for triangulating the results provided by the model approach and could also be a complementary instrument to the model approach.

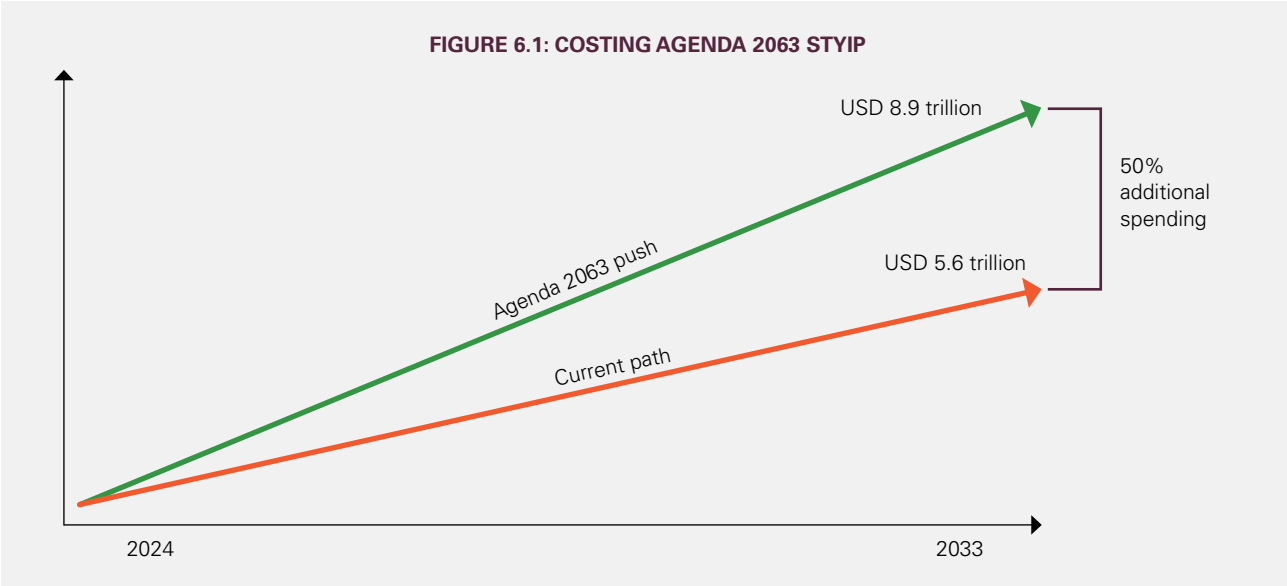
The AU plans to expand the scope of the costing framework of the STYIP to include the AU and UN budgets allocated targeted for Africa’s development. In line with the “Two Agendas, One Plan” these budgets are considered as critical inputs for implementing STYIP. In addition, the Union will track the expenditures of the private sector and civil society on implementing of Agenda 2063.

The table below provides an example of mapping national budget objectives to targets of Agenda 2063 and other development frameworks such as the SDGs. It is important to note that the current expenditure, capital expenditure, and total are all country-specific linked to Country Budget Objectives. The objectives of international, continental, and regional economic community frameworks are add-ons in an iterative process that is characterised by consultations and negotiations.

TABLE 6.1 MAPPING BUDGET OBJECTIVES TO AGENDA 2063 AND SDG TARGETS


Institution	Budget objectives	SDG target	A2063 target	Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	Total
Head 04: Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Tourism: To promote and sustain development of the tourism sector	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%	77,933,821	73,210	78,007,031
	Environment: To preserve the environment					

The graph below provides cost estimates for the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 and the funding gap enabling the continent to meet its ambitions over the next decade.




7 ANNEXES

7.1 Annex 7.1. Results Matrix of Agenda 2063 STYIP


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status		
Strategic Objective 1.1.(a) Enhance the standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens	(a) Increase the 2023 per capita income at a country level to at least \$3,048 USD. ¹⁰	(i) Promote prudent macro-economic and sectoral policies for a competitive private sector led growth; (ii) Implement policies to enhance entrepreneurial growth capacities of the informal sector, including productivity improvements.
	(b) (1) Diversification of intra-African exports improved with a reduction on dependence of commodity exports as a share of total exports; and (2) Increase intra-Africa trade to 30% of total African trade.	(i) Increase manufacturing value-added as a percentage of GDP; (ii) Implement the Pan African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS).
	(c) Maintain or lower the unemployment rate. ¹¹	(i) Implement policies for job creation targeting the youth, women and other vulnerable groups; (ii) Facilitate women's entry into high productivity jobs; (iii) Develop and implement national flagship programmes for job creation targeting the most vulnerable.
	(d) (1) Reduce poverty by 20%; (2) Reduce inequality by 15%; and (3) Reduce the proportion of the population who suffer from hunger to at most 5%.	(i) Recognize and value informal sector work, especially domestic work, through minimum wage and social protection; (ii) Establish unemployment insurance fund; (iii) Implement pro-poor income tax policy reforms; (iv) Implement food assistance programs, especially for the poor and vulnerable population.
	(e) Increase the proportion of the population enjoying decent living conditions: Specifically: (1) the proportion of the urban population living in slums is reduced by 30%; (2) access to decent housing is increased to at least 75%; (3) households' access to electricity is increased to 80%; (4) the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water is increased to 95%; and (5) the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities is increased to 80%.	(i) Develop policies and programmes to facilitate the provision of affordable housing, including financing, and the elimination of slums; (ii) Develop and implement national housing policies; (iii) Expand and improve access to water and sanitation facilities in a sustainable manner; (iv) Develop and implement policies for the growth of urban waste recycling industries; (v) Provide affordable and sustainable access to energy by all households; and (vi) Encourage and facilitate private sector investment in housing-infrastructure and in the public transport sector.

10 The World Bank Income Groupings use Gross National Income (GNI) per capita measured in current dollars at market exchange rates (MER), with the top of the Low-Income group being \$1,005 in the year 2011. The low-income threshold grows across time because of inflation and has been increased to \$1,045 in 2021. This target was set using the IFs model (v. 7.96) which measures economic activity using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2011 USD fixed currency at Market Exchange Rates (MER). GDP and GNI are similar measures of overall economic activity—a linear relationship between historical data has an r^2 of 0.95. IFs forecasts African GDP per capita at MER in 2033 measured in 2011 USD to be \$2,684 in the *Current Path* scenario. In the *Desirable Development* scenario, GDP per capita at MER is projected to increase to \$3,048 by 2033. According to IFs in 2023, 32 out of 55 African countries had already surpassed the threshold for Low-Middle Income Economy status, and 39 countries are expected to cross that threshold by 2033 in the *Current Path* scenario. In the *Desirable Development* scenario, 46 countries are projected to cross the minimum threshold for Low-Middle Income by 2033. An additional nine countries would require further continental support beyond what is identified in this document to achieve this ambitious target. The target is set at \$3,048 instead of Low-Middle Income Economy status to indicate Africa's ambition on this moonshot.


11 IFs estimates that the continental unemployment rate is 7.3% in 2023 using data from International Labour Organization and estimating values where they do not exist. A continental development target was not set because unemployment values have an indeterminate relationship with patterns of development over the long-term. Because the labor supply is estimated to increase from 533 million to 720 million over this decade, maintaining an unemployment rate of 7.3% would imply creating an additional 187 million new jobs.


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status		
Strategic Objective 1.1.(b) Transformed economies	(a) Achieve annual GDP growth of at least 6%. ¹²	(i) Execute policies aimed at increasing savings and investment rates for accelerated development and macro-economic stability; (ii) Establish and manage efficient financial systems, including institutions and markets; (iii) Expand productive capacities of the economy - particularly the SMMEs; (iv) Promote prudent macro-economic and sectoral policies for a competitive private sector-led growth; and (v) Implement policies to enhance entrepreneurial growth capacities of the informal sector, including productivity improvements.
	(b) Maintain growth in manufacturing value addition that exceeds GDP growth.	(i) Create an enabling environment for the growth and development of the manufacturing sector, including programmes for reducing the cost of inputs (such as energy/ electricity, water); and (ii) Strengthen vocational and technical education to produce the required human capacity for the manufacturing sector.
	(c) (1) Increase the share of high technology products in manufactured export to 20%; (2) Increase Africa's share in global manufactured value-addition to 10%; (3) Improve the diversification index to at least 0.8.	(i) Increase investments in product/process Research and Development (R&D) for manufacturing; (ii) Implement the African Commodity Strategy; (iii) Foster collaboration between the government and private sector to jointly invest in and develop diverse industries; (iv) Provide incentives, tax breaks, and other benefits for investments in diverse sectors; (v) improve the policy and regulatory environment in areas such as provision of financial incentives and investments in transport, communication and energy, geared at facilitating growth of diverse industries; and (vi) Develop and implement trade policies that promote diversification of exports.
	(d) Increase intra-Africa trade to at least 30%.	(i) Fully operationalise the AfCFTA; (ii) Implement AU's framework on Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (BIAT); and (iii) Implement the framework on Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA).
	(e) Increase the contribution of digital services to 7% of GDP	(i) Establish world-class STI infrastructure for manufacturing, extractive processing and knowledge-based products/services; (ii) Create an enabling environment for an entrepreneurship-driven STI culture; and (iii) Provide tax incentives and a conducive regulatory environment to encourage private sector investment in STI for development.
	(f) Increase the contribution of tourism to GDP to 10%.	(i) Offer tax incentives and other financial benefits to businesses investing in the tourism sector; (ii) Support community-based tourism initiatives that showcase local culture, traditions, and craftsmanship; (iii) Develop a diverse range of tourism products and experiences to appeal to different market segments; and (iv) Improve and expand transportation infrastructure, including airports, roads, and public transportation, to facilitate easier access for tourists.
	(g) Maintain growth in financial service value addition that exceeds GDP growth.	(i) implement policies that promote financial inclusion; and (ii) develop innovative financial products and services
	(h) Full operationalization of the continental framework on the transformation of Africa economies.	(i) Enhance the implementation of the AfCFTA; (ii) Implement AU's framework on Boosting Intra-Africa Trade (BIAT); and (iii) Implement the framework on Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA).


¹² IFs (v. 7.96) estimates that average growth in GEP (at MER) along the *Current Path* from 2024-2033 will be 4.1% and increasing to 5.4% in the *Desirable Development* scenario by 2033.


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
	Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status	
Strategic Objective 1.2 Establish and make functional Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions Priority 1 African Capital Markets and Financial Institutions	(a) All Member States have a growing domestic capital market able to attract the private sector.	(i) Put in place a regulatory framework for capital market operations, including a functional capital markets regulatory authority; (ii) Implement policies that promote linking national capital markets to regional, continental and global capital markets; (iii) Establish capital market infrastructural platforms; (iv) Develop human capacity for capital market operations; and (v) Develop and execute prudent macro-economic policies for the growth of the capital market.
	(b) All four AU financial Institutions are operationalised.	(i) Accelerate ratification of the different treaties establishing the African Central Bank, the African Investment Bank, the African Monetary Fund and the Pan-African Stock exchange; and (ii) Domestication in national legal instruments and monetary policies.
Priority 2 Fiscal Systems and Public Sector Revenue	(a) Tax-to-GDP ratio increased by 30% and illicit financial flows are reduced to at most 1% of GDP annually.	(i) develop synergies between institutions tackling IFFs and build coordination mechanisms that guide the work on Tax and IFFs; (ii) Build capacity in Member States in Tax and IFFs matters; (iii) pursue reform programmes to enhance institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks to effectively combat IFFs and strengthen tax policies and tax administration; and (iv) digitise tax and revenue systems.
Strategic Objective 1.3 Modernize Agriculture	(a) Increase growth in agricultural yields by at least 4% per year. ¹³	(i) develop high-yield crops, inter alia, through research in plant breeding; (ii) Boost irrigation practices especially in areas affected by low rainfall and climate change; (iii) increase the use of fertilizers; (iv) improve market access, regulation and governance, placing emphasis on rural road infrastructure, incentives to farmers etc; (v) promote the use of information technology in agriculture especially for small scale farming; and (vi) Implement land reform policies and governance to increase land ownership for farmers.
	(b) Reduce agricultural food import to at most 40%.	(i) implement policies and initiatives that aim to increase agricultural productivity – such as improved seeds, mechanization, financing smallholder farmers etc; (ii) reduce post-harvest losses; (iii) Implement policies that protect and favour local agricultural production over foreign supply; and (iv) Adopt a value chain ecosystem approach with active engagement of private sector in processing and marketing, with government creating an enabling environment.
	(c) Full operationalization of regional frameworks related to agriculture.	Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other associated AU Strategic Frameworks on: Livestock Development; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Irrigation; Mechanization; Fertilizer Use; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards; Food Safety; Plant health; Land Policy; Ecological Organic Agriculture; Bio-fortification; and Access to Seed and Seed Multiplication; and Biotechnology.


13 IFs (v. 7.96) estimates that average agricultural yields in Africa are 4.25 million metric tons per hectare using data originally from the FAO. Historical growth in yields averages approximately 2.5% since 2010. A growth target of 4% in yields achieves a near doubling of yields between 2023-2033 and would reduce food import dependence to zero


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status		
Strategic Objective 1.4 Accelerate the growth of the blue/ocean economy	(a) The potential of the fisheries and aquaculture within the blue economy space is fully unlocked through targeted interventions.	(i) Establish institutional coordination mechanisms to harmonise fisheries and aquaculture activities with other blue economy themes; (ii) Promote conservation and sustainable management of aquatic resources; (iii) Develop small-scale fisheries; (iv) Promote inclusive blue value chain incorporating fisheries sustainable aquaculture, ornamental fisheries and tourism sector; and (v) Promote responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing including inclusive inter-regional and cross border fish trade.
	(b) Increase safe and secure maritime transport activities.	(i) Regulate Sea freight rates and other transport costs; (ii) Promote the training of actors; (iii) Ensure security and safety in the African maritime area; and (iv) Create and develop transport corridors.
	(c) Sustainable management of coastal and marine tourism.	(i) Develop integrated strategies for sustainable environmental management and tourism; (ii) Strengthen capacities for climate resilient economies and communities; (iii) Harmonise collaboration on transboundary matters; (iv) Develop integrated tourism infrastructure strategies; and (v) Enhance partnerships between public and private sector on coastal and marine tourism.
	(d) Increase blue energy penetration in the energy mix of the continent.	(i) Reform unsustainable financial structures and create conducive energy financial instruments; (ii) Develop sustainable blue energy master plan; (iii) Create conducive regulatory frameworks for exploration of deep seawater at regional and continental levels; (iv) Accelerate sustainable deep-seawater exploration; and (v) Foster partnerships for capacity building and technology transfer on generation of blue energy.
	(e) Full operationalisation of regional frameworks on blue and ocean economy.	(i) implement: a) the Africa Blue Economy Strategy; b) the African Tourism Strategic Framework; and c) the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA).

Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 1: A PROSPEROUS AFRICA BASED ON INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
Moonshot 1: Every AU Member State attains at least middle-income status		
Strategic Objective 1.5 Strengthen the resilience of economies and communities against the effects of Climate Change	(a) Reduce losses and damages associated with disasters and climate change impacts to at most 15% of GDP.	(i) Undertake action-research to better understand climate risks and communities sense of loss; (ii) Apply participatory approaches in the development of adaptation programme pathways; (iii) Increase investments in ecosystem and nature-based solutions; (iv) Enhance and expand human and social development programmes especially in areas most at risks; and (v) Develop and implement National Adaptation Plans, National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies, National Meteorology and Climate Services strategies and National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS).
	(b) At least 30% of farmers, pastoral and fisher households have improved their resilience capacity to climate shocks, other shocks and weather-related risks.	(i) promote research and development in agriculture sector focusing on finding adaptive crops and farming methods; (ii) Implement climate smart policies that make rural areas attractive for livelihoods activities; (iii) Facilitate farmers access to digital information and data; (iv) Facilitate farmers access to financing mechanisms; and (v) Expand access to basic resources and services in rural areas for farmers e.g water through irrigation and electricity.
	(c) Increase the share of household practicing sustainable land management to 60%.	(i) undertake institutional and policy reforms particularly for strengthening property rights; (ii) strengthen knowledge management systems and access to information on sustainable land management; and (iii) undertake capacity building of farmers through training and regular communication.
	(d) Increase land under forest cover by 10%.	(i) Develop and implement National strategies on biodiversity, conservation and sustainable natural resources; and (ii) Domesticate and operationalise the following AU strategies and frameworks: the African Strategy on Combatting Illegal Exploitation and Illicit Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa (AU Wildlife strategy); the Great Green Wall Initiative; the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100); the Pan-African Action Agenda on Ecosystem Restoration for Increased Resilience; and the AU Sustainable Forest Management Framework.
	(e) Full operationalisation of regional frameworks on climate change and resilience.	(i) implement the following: a) the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy Action Plan (2022 - 2032); b) the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction; c) the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework in Africa and its successor; d) the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology (Weather and Climate services); e) Africa Adaptation Initiative; f) Santiago Network on Loss and Damage; and g) Green Recovery Action Plan.


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 2: AN INTEGRATED CONTINENT, POLITICALLY UNITED, BASED ON THE IDEALS OF PAN-AFRICANISM AND THE VISION OF AFRICA'S RENAISSANCE	
Moonshot 2: Africa is more Integrated and Connected		
Strategic Objective 2.1 Strengthen Frameworks and Institutions for a United Africa	(a) Domesticate and operationalise all protocols and treaties leading to the establishment of a United Africa in all 55 AU Member States.	(i) Accelerate the ratification of the targeted protocols; (ii) Provide legal assistance towards domestication and integration in national constitutions and laws; (iii) Undertake intensive communication and awareness raising campaigns around the targeted protocols; and (iv) Establish a high-level panel on domestication and operationalisation of AU protocols for monitoring and reporting on this target.
Priority 2.2 Build world class infrastructure that criss-crosses Africa	(a) (1) Make at least 80% progress in the completion of inter-African transport connectivity by road; and (2) make at least 50% progress in the completion of inter-African transport connectivity by rail.	(i) Enhance the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA PAP II); (ii) Implement the African Road Safety Action Plan for the Decade 2021-2030; and (iii) Implement national urban road development programmes.
	b) (1) Provide access to Internet connectivity of at least 6 Mb per second to 80% of the population; and (2) Build a secure Single Africa Digital Market.	(i) Implement the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030); (ii) Expand Internet connectivity through quality infrastructure and ensure affordable Internet services; (iii) Accelerate the operationalization of the African Union E-Commerce Strategy, (iv) support capacity development programmes in the sector of digital market and economy; and (v) Accelerate implementation of the AU Digital ID Interoperability Framework and the African Data Policy Framework.


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 3: AN AFRICA OF GOOD GOVERNANCE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE, AND THE RULE OF LAW	
Moonshot 3: Public Institutions are more responsive		
Strategic Objective 3.1. Promote democratic values, practices, human rights and justice and entrench the rule of law	(a) All citizens have full access to information from national oversight institutions.	(i) Adopt e-governance systems; (ii) Strengthen civic education at all levels; (iii) Deepen engagement of Youth, women and other non-state actors in democratic governance processes; and (iv) Undertake communication and awareness raising campaigns by the judiciary and other oversight institutions.
	(b) At least 60% of people perceive the judiciary and other oversight institutions to be independent.	(i) Undertake initiatives that reinforce democratic values and practices - rooted in African values; and (ii) Regularly conduct opinion polls on effectiveness of government institutions.
	(c) All AU Member States have oversight institutions capable of delivering their mandate.	(i) Promote knowledge sharing on good governance practices and democracy in Africa among AU Member States; (ii) Build capacity of national governance and electoral institutions on accountability, integrity and sound policy making; and (iii) Promote civic education on political rights, inclusiveness and measures that guarantee freedom of association and the right to participate in the decision making in national development processes by relevant stakeholders.
	(d) Free and fair elections are conducted regularly in all Member States.	(i) Build the capacity of national governance and electoral institutions on accountability, integrity and sound policy making; (ii) Accelerate the implementation of the Africa Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and other continental and regional instruments; and (iii) Promulgate laws that regulate political financing and ensure “a level-playing field” for all political parties.
	(e) At least 50% of Member States conduct governance assessment reviews and bi-annual progress reporting.	(i) Member States adhere to recommendations of APRM governance reviews and of AGA continental consultations.
	(f) Fully operationalisation of regional frameworks on governance.	Implement: (i) African Governance Architecture; (ii) the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment; and (iii) the Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and on the Rights of Women in Africa, also known as the Maputo Protocol.
Strategic Objective 3.2. Nurture Capable Institutions and Transformative Leadership	(a) All local development programmes in the AU Member States are designed through a participatory and inclusive approach.	(i) Strengthen the training of community development workers; and (ii) Implement policies and laws on public participation in local governance.
	(b) Public Administration in every Member State delivers efficient and effective services to the citizenry.	(i) Strengthen training and capacity building for civil servants; (ii) Ensure transparency and fairness in the recruitment of civil servants; (iii) Establish performance contracts for civil servants; and (iv) Institutionalise customer satisfaction programmes in public institutions.
	(c) The continent’s score on the corruption perception index (CPI) is improved to at least 60%.	(i) Enforce measures that promote public service values and principles; and (ii) Strengthen public sector governance through, among others, policy coherence, capacity building, e-governance and other innovative practices.
	(d) Fully operationalise continental frameworks on public services.	(i) Implement the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Administration; (ii) Enhance the implementation of the AU Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption; (iii) Promote the UN Convention on the Prevention of Corruption; and (iv) Implement the African governance metrics.


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 4: A PEACEFUL AND SECURE AFRICA	
Moonshot 4: Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably		
Strategic Objective 4.1. Preserve Peace, Security and Stability	(a) All risks to peace and security in Member States are identified and addressed timeously.	(i) Establish and operationalise national, regional and continental early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms; (ii) Put in place mechanisms for entrenching a culture of peace in all development processes; (iii) Implement special programmes geared at enhancing inclusion of ethnic minority groups such as pastoral communities in peace and security matters; (iv) Mainstream peace education in curricula of schools; (v) Promote reconciliation and mediation, including the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; (vi) Mainstream gender in peace and security discourses and enhance the role of women in peace and security, including conflict resolution, reconstruction, peace-making and building; and (vii) Implement mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution, and for eradication of terrorism at all levels.
	Strategic Objective 4.2. Nurture a Stable and Peaceful Africa	(a) Silence all guns in Africa and eliminate all forms of militia groups. (b) Fully operationalise the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and other continental frameworks on peace security and stability.


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	ASPIRATION 5: AN AFRICA WITH A STRONG CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMON HERITAGE, VALUES, AND ETHICS	
Moonshot 5: Africa Values are Explicit and Promoted		
Strategic Objective 5.1. Foster African Cultural Values and African Renaissance Priority 1 African values and Pan-Africanism	(a) Positive traditional African values are viewed as important and promoted by all citizens in their daily lives.	(i) Develop and implement national policies on the promotion of African culture and values; (ii) Undertake national campaigns / festivals to promote and communicate positive national traditional values and culture; (iii) Establish inter-country cooperation on culture; (iv) Undertake national polls on citizens’ perception about African culture and values and develop evidence-based policies and laws; and (v) Organise private sector-led Pan African Cultural Festival at regional and continental levels.
	(b) A consensus on a set of common Pan-African values for the 21 st century is reached.	(i) Undertake continental consultations on common Pan-African values; (ii) Develop an African position on a set of Common Pan-African values for the 21 st century signed-off by all AU Member States; and (iii) Undertake mass-communication campaigns on Common Pan-African values.
	(c) 80% of AU Member States will have introduced at least one AU Official African language (i.e Swahili and Arabic) in Primary and Secondary Education curriculum.	(i) Adoption of an African language other than its own national language in the education curriculum; and (ii) Develop pedagogical materials and train teachers on the new African language.
Priority 2 Culture heritage, creative art and business	(a) African cultural artifacts currently in museums outside Africa are fully restituted to AU Member States.	(i) In collaboration with specialised institutions, undertake a search on African cultural artefacts that are in museums outside Africa; (ii) Negotiate and sign conventions for the return of cultural artifacts; and (iii) Enact laws for the protection of national cultural heritage.
	(b) National museums and cultural centres in AU Member States are functional, well-resourced, and networked.	(i) Construct and rehabilitate national museums; (ii) Provide training and capacity building opportunities to museum personal; and (iii) Develop and implement initiatives aimed at establishing a network of African museums.
	(c) Africa’s contribution to global output in the creative or fine arts (film, literature, theatre, music and dance, couture) is increased to at least 15%.	(i) Develop and operationalise national policies and laws on the promotion and protection of national culture; (ii) Invest in the construction and rehabilitation of national cultural centres at national and sub-national levels; (iii) Encourage and promote private sector investments in the promotion of culture; and (iv) Enact laws and policies and build partnerships that facilitate export of creative arts.
	(d) Full operationalization of continental frameworks on culture.	(i) Operationalise the African Audio-visual and Cinema Commission; (ii) Construct and operationalise the Great Museum of Africa; (iii) Implement the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance; and (iv) Implement the Algiers Declaration on the Harmonisation and Coordination of Cultural Policies and Programmes.


Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	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	
Moonshot 6: Africa Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive		
Strategic Objective 6.1. Educate and Skill Citizens, underpinned by Science and Innovation	(a) Increase net enrolment rates for primary and secondary school to 100% and 80% respectively.	(i) Expand provision of quality school infrastructure especially in rural areas; (ii) Undertake national back-to-school campaigns targeting mostly vulnerable populations; (iii) Implement targeted social protection interventions for vulnerable families; (iv) Expand flexible, accredited learning opportunities in formal and non-formal settings for children in school and out of school; and (v) Provide and enforce free primary and secondary education.
Priority 1 Transformed education and skills systems.	(b) At least 80% of children complete primary education with minimum required proficiency levels in reading, writing, mathematics and digital skills.	(i) Promote teaching in mother tongue at early age; (ii) Invest in strengthening Learning Assessment systems that enable better monitoring of learning outcomes and remedial actions; (iii) Implement home-grown school feeding programmes; (iv) Invest in developing more resilient education systems – through initiatives in areas such as digital learning, safety in school and psycho-social support; (v) Adopt impactful approaches to pedagogy such as teaching at the right age and learning through play; (vi) Provision of appropriate TLMs, including tools/equipment for digital transformation; and (vii) Reduce class sizes through enhanced recruitment, training and retention of teachers.
	(c) At least 80% of children below five complete at least two years of structured early childhood education and development (ECD) programme before primary education.	(i) Provide free and compulsory early childhood education, supported by extensive pre-entry screening of children for sensory responses such as hearing, seeing, touching, smelling and tasting, and apply corrective measures, in urban and rural settings; (ii) Develop infrastructure for community led ECE interventions; and (iii) Strengthen the ECE workforce in quality (including digital literacy), quantity and training
	(d) Attain a Teacher to Pupil ratio of 1:30 at primary school level and 1:15 at secondary school level.	(i) Implement programmes to attract and retain teachers; and (ii) Strengthen teachers’ training programmes, including training in digital skills.
	(e) Increase net enrolment rate for tertiary education to at least 50%.	(i) Promote career guidance and counselling programmes in schools; (ii) Implement reform programmes in tertiary education to make them attractive to young people and relevant to the labour market needs; and (iii) Promote programmes that provide opportunities for disadvantaged groups to access tertiary education (e.g. scholarships and education grants).
	(f) Increase secondary and tertiary TVET enrolment by at least 60%.	(i) Undertake community mobilization and information campaigns that promote TVET education and skills development, especially in rural areas; (ii) Strengthen standardisation and coordination of existing public technical and vocational institutions; (iii) Increase and improve TVET infrastructure, especially in the rural areas; and (iv) Foster partnerships between TVET institutions and the private sector.
	(g) Full operationalisation of continental framework on education and TVET.	Accelerate the implementation of: (i) The Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA); (ii) The Continental Strategy for TVET; and (iii) The Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa – including digital connectivity of schools and learning institutions, the DOTSS framework, amongst others.

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Moonshot 6: Africa Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive		
Priority 2 Science, Technology, and Innovation	(a) At least 40% of secondary and tertiary education graduates are in STEM-related disciplines.	(i) Promote access to STEM through gender-balanced incentive policies and programmes; (ii) Implement programmes that are labour-market responsive and purposed at improving the teaching of STEM – including digital literacy and expanding training and research facilities (including digital infrastructure); and (iii) Develop infrastructure for STEM teaching in secondary schools and universities.
	(b) Africa contributes at least 10% to the global scientific research output; at least 50% of the research output translates into innovation and production.	(i) Build a Network of Centres of Excellence in high-profile research and development on the continent; (ii) Promote Pan-African University institutes of STEM and build capacities in research among African Universities for high quality knowledge production; (iii) Produce about 100,000 African PhDs, a fifth of whom should be in STEM disciplines; (iv) Build world-class research laboratories for space sciences and technology, computing, engineering and biotechnology to support innovation; (v) Promote and facilitate intra-African and international research collaboration and mobility and adopt the culture of open sciences; (vi) Promote the triangular relationship of academia, private sector and public sector to increase research translation outputs; and (vii) Increase funding for research, development and innovation by, among other actions, establishing innovation funds to strengthen performance and competitiveness of critical economic sectors.
	(c) African Space Economy is doubled.	(i) Implement strategies focused, among others, on harmonising and strategically monetising the Continent's space and ground infrastructural capabilities.
	(d) Full operationalisation and updates of continental frameworks on STI.	Operationalise: (i) The African Scientific, Research and Innovation Council; (ii) The African Observatory on STI; (iii) The Science, Technology, and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA); and (iv) The Pan African Intellectual Property Organization (PAIPO).

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	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	
Moonshot 6: Africa Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive		
Strategic Objective 6.2. Ensure healthy lives and promote nutrition. Priority 1 Health	(a) Increase access to quality primary healthcare services to at least 40%.	(i) Revitalise the primary healthcare sector particularly government financing models for healthcare systems, digital innovation, virtual care, regulatory harmonization of medicines and devices (including digital), and investment in preventative care; (ii) Policies and programmes to strengthen national health workforce, including community health workers; (iii) Social protection schemes, especially national health insurance schemes, which cover the most vulnerable population groups – through interventions such as community-based health insurance; (iv) Strengthen procurement and medical-supply chain systems up to the last-mile; and (v) Increase domestic financing for health to at least 15% of the National Budget.
	(b) 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.	(i) Regular national immunisation programmes; (ii) National programmes for quality maternal, new-born and childcare; and (iii) Improve and facilitate access to oxygen as part of primary healthcare for new-borns and children.
	(c) Reduce malaria incidence by 20%, infectious respiratory diseases by 50%, and other communicable diseases by 55%.	(i) Provide quality malaria treatment (including malaria prevention tools such as treated bed-nets) intentionally targeting the most vulnerable (children under the age of 5 years and pregnant women); (ii) Accelerate access to tuberculosis diagnostic testing and treatment, including a focus on controlling multi-drug resistant TB; (iii) Routine mass vaccination to prevent the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases; (iv) Strengthen surveillance and early warning systems to detect and monitor the occurrence of infectious disease; and (v) Invest in research for the development of vaccines, antiviral drugs, and other therapeutic interventions.
	(d) Reduce the incidence of new HIV infections by 10% and increase to 100% antiretroviral coverage among people living with HIV including children.	(i) Implement programmes to provide HIV-related services for primary prevention among adolescents and youths most at risk; (ii) Increase access to HIV testing, medicines and case management to achieve high viral suppression (i.e., diagnose 95% of all HIV+ individuals, provide antiretroviral therapy to 95% of those diagnosed, and achieve viral suppression (i.e., below detection levels) for 95% of those on medication); (iii) Undertake universal testing and ARV therapy among pregnant and breastfeeding women to eliminate new paediatric HIV infection; (iv) Implement programmes to facilitate access to early HIV diagnostic testing for children, including routine HIV testing as part of childcare practices; (v) Promote and support decentralisation of HIV treatment programmes, and integration of antiretroviral therapy (ART) at primary healthcare level; and (vi) Increase domestic financing of HIV programmes.
	(e) reduce the death rate from traffic accidents by 50%.	(i) Enforce road safety measures and campaigns at national and regional level; and (ii) Ensure that road infrastructure meet defined regional and continental safety standards.
	(f) Reduce the proportion of deaths attributed to health outbreaks and pandemics to at most 2%.	(i) Strengthen surveillance, preparedness and response to different outbreaks; (ii) Strengthen the capacity of specialized continental and regional institutions to respond swiftly to outbreaks; (iii) Promote local manufacture of vaccines, medical devices and other medicines; and (iv) Leverage new technologies to facilitate delivery of medical supplies to hard-to-reach areas.
	(g) Full operationalisation of continental frameworks on health.	(i) Implement the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa; (ii) Implement the Africa Health Strategy; and (iii) Enhance the implementation of the Africa CDC digital transformation health strategy.

Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	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	
	Moonshot 6: Africa Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive	
Priority 2 Nutrition	(a) Eliminate all forms of malnutrition, focusing on Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children under five, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women.	(i) Develop and implement national plans of action to end malnutrition and ensure whole-population access to a balanced diet; (ii) Increase and sustain national investments in early prevention, detection and treatment of child malnutrition; (iii) Scale up access to essential services; (iv) Implement programmes for early prevention, detection and treatment of child-wasting among the youngest, poorest and most vulnerable children; (v) Strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus to build resilience and minimise the impact of current and future crises on food and nutrition; and (vi) Strengthen multisectoral actions between food, health and social protection systems to enable access to nutritious, safe and affordable food and other nutrition services.
	(b) Full operationalisation of the continental frameworks on nutrition.	(i) Implementation of the Africa nutrition strategy, amongst others.
Strategic Objective 6.3. Achieve full Gender equality in all spheres Priority 1 Social security and protection, including persons living with disabilities	(a) Increase coverage of social protection systems by 30% and provide social protection schemes to at least 50% of the population living below the poverty line.	(i) Develop and implement appropriate policies on social protection, including access to free basic services for vulnerable groups, including indigent individuals and households.
	(b) Increase domestic funding for social protection programmes by at least 60%.	Design and establish innovative financing mechanisms to fund; (i) Programmes that address the social determinants of health; and (ii) Social protection schemes.
	(c) Full operationalisation of continental social security and social protection frameworks.	(i) Develop action plans to operationalise (including design of well-funded interventions) the AU Social Policy Frameworks.
Priority 2 Women Economic and Political Empowerment	(a) (1) All women have rights to own and inherit property, sign contracts, manage business, own a bank account and own land; (2) At least 50% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are women; (3) At least 50% and 30% of management positions in government and private sector, respectively, are held by women.	(i) Develop and promote policies that enhance access to productive assets (including financing) by women; (ii) Build the capacities of women to own and manage productive assets; (iii) Enact laws and facilitate the participation of women in politics at all levels; (iv) Strengthen women's leadership capacities; and (v) Develop, strengthen and implement accountability mechanisms on affirmative action to promote employment quota systems for women in management positions in both public and private sectors.
	(b) End harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls, such as child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).	(i) Enact and enforce laws and policies to end harmful practices against women, especially child marriages and FGM; (ii) Develop and implement national programmes to end child marriages and FGM; (iii) Strengthen data collection and reporting mechanisms for cases of violence against women and girls; (iv) Implement accountability mechanisms on legal and policy reforms for universal access to civil and vital statistics registration documents, such as identity cards, birth registration and marriage certificates; and (v) Develop and implement programmes to accelerate access to civil registration, including using new technologies and the Internet.

Strategic Objective	Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
	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	
	Moonshot 6: Africa Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive	
Strategic Objective 6.4. Create a Generation of Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children Priority 1 Youth empowerment	(a) Reduce youth unemployment rate to 14%.	(i) Enact and enforce laws and policies on youth quotas in public administration at all levels; (ii) Implement internships and apprenticeship programmes for young graduates in public and private sectors; (iii) Strengthen national youth volunteer/service programmes; and (iv) Improve data collection and management on youth unemployment and underemployment.
	(b) Increase the proportion of youth-owned business by 10%.	(i) Develop and implement programmes to provide technical and financial support to young entrepreneurs, such as credit facilities, mentorships and leadership training; and (ii) Enact and enforce policies to help young people to set up businesses.
	(c) At least 15% of all elected officials at local, regional, and national levels are youths.	(i) Implement the appropriate strategies, including taking affirmative action to promote quota systems for youths in elected political positions.
Priority 2 Protection of children	(a) Eliminate all forms violence and exploitation against children, including child trafficking, corporal punishment, child labor, and facilitated through online technology; (b) End recruitment of children in armed conflicts.	(i) Strengthen and develop inclusive and effective child protection systems to prevent and respond to child protection violations, including those facilitated through the use of digital technologies; (ii) Strengthen the social service workforce for child protection to adequately respond to the rights and needs of children, particularly the most marginalized and excluded; (iii) Develop and implement programmes to ensure that children's rights are a primary consideration in all relevant policies and practices in the context of migration; (iv) End child immigration detention, and effectively prevent and respond to child trafficking and other forms of modern slavery; (v) Enhance legal and policy responses to end child marriage and female genital mutilation, and transform discriminatory social and gender norms; (vi) Accelerate efforts to achieve free and universal birth registration by twinning health and civil registration, decentralization and through the use of innovative, safe, and cost-effective digitalization; (vii) Support children's access to justice, including through the development and strengthening of child-friendly justice systems; (viii) Increase public awareness and promote the speak-up policy on issues of violence against children; (ix) Enforce international laws and treaties prohibiting recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts; (x) Develop programmes to facilitate re-integration and rehabilitation of former child associated with armed forces and armed groups; and (xi) Promote the psychosocial well-being of children and their caregivers.

Strategic Objective		Targets 2033	Indicative Strategy
<div></div> <div>ASPIRATION 7: AFRICA AS A STRONG, UNITED, RESILIENT, AND INFLUENTIAL GLOBAL PLAYER AND PARTNER</div>			
Moonshot 7: Africa is a strong and an influential global player			
Strategic Objective 7.1. Nurture Africa's Place in Global Affairs Priority 1 Efficient AU diplomacy	(a) (1) Member States' engagements on global issues are based on Africa's common position; (2) Commitments to Africa are fulfilled.	(i) Foster Africa's common position on global issues such as the reform of the global financing architecture, the climate negotiations, international reforms of the tax system, the fight against terrorism, migration, global pandemic response etc; (ii) Establish a monitoring, reporting and advocacy system to hold international community accountable for commitments to Africa; and (iii) Systematically communicate the STYIP as the primary instrument for engagements, partnerships and collaboration with international cooperating partners.	
	(b) (1) Africa secures a permanent seat in the UN Security Council; (2) The number of Africans in leadership position in International Organisations is increased.	(i) Mobilise international support through active diplomacy; (ii) Strengthen engagement with UN entities by fully operationalising the AU-UN partnership framework; and (iii) Strengthen the process of identification and nomination of African candidates in leadership positions in International Organisations.	
	(c) Fully functional African Global Partnership Platform.	(i) Convene meetings of the AGPP in Africa; and (ii) Monitor implementation of the AGPP.	
	(d) All AU Member States citizens and partners positively perceive the AU and its Organs.	(i) Develop and implement an effective measurement system to track progress, communicate and advocate for funding and implementation of Agenda 2063 STYIP; and (ii) Establish a feedback mechanism and conduct regular opinion polls targeting African citizens on the work of the AU.	
Strategic Objective 7.2. Africa takes Full Responsibility for Financing her Development	(a) At least 75% of the programme budget and 25% of the peacekeeping budget of AU Institutions is funded by AU Member States.	(i) Institutionalise incentives and enforcement measures on Member States' contribution to the AU.	
	(b) No country is in debt crisis.	(i) Establish national fiscal rules on external debts; (ii) Implement robust debt management strategies; and (iii) Improve debt transparency and enhance the oversight of debt management; and (iv) Build appropriate coordination mechanisms between debt, fiscal, and monetary authorities to ensure a seamless flow of information on government's current and future liquidity to avoid debt distress.	
	(c) (1) Tax-to-GDP ratio is increased by 30%; (2) illicit financial flows (IFFs) are reduced to at most 1 % of GDP annually.	(i) Develop synergies between institutions tackling IFFs and strength coordination mechanisms that guide the work on Tax and IFFs; (ii) Strengthen capacities in Member States in Tax and IFFs matters; and (iii) Pursue reform programmes to enhance institutional, legal, regulatory frameworks to effectively combat IFFs and strengthen tax policy and administration.	

7.2 Annex 7.2. Target Conceptualization Framework and Methodology

Absolute Targets

Some target values, such as eliminating the future number of civil wars, prevalence of free and fair elections, and violence against women and children, were set to achieve maximum success by 2033. While acknowledging that these targets may be challenging to achieve, the group made this decision based on two criteria. First, there is no straightforward correlation between levels of development and outcomes like elections or violence against vulnerable populations, making it difficult to determine a «realistic» target. Second, these indicators were deemed unacceptable at any level, justifying the ambitious targets.

Model-based Targets

Some target indicators were established using the International Futures (IFs) integrated assessment model. These variables were chosen because they have strong relationships with development systems and patterns, such as access to safe water and future levels of extreme poverty. The process involved modeling long-term development trajectories for each member state, using a «Current Path» scenario that reflects a continuation of current policies and priorities, which was considered the most likely scenario. A «Desirable Development» scenario was then created, modelling the achievement of various aspects of the STYIP. This scenario produced ambitious yet attainable development targets for the continent. The aim of establishing realistic targets for some indicators was to create a baseline that could be used to hold decision-makers accountable for future development outcomes as the STYIP is implemented.

Other Targets

Some target indicators were set relative to a starting value, such as increasing the number of member states that ratify a protocol by X% compared to a starting point. When feasible, a relevant data indicator was identified to illustrate the state of continental development at the outset of the STYIP's implementation. This was done to enable decision-makers to track progress towards targets over the decade. In addition, some targets do not have specific outcomes, rely on surveys of citizen perception, or cannot be measured. These targets should drive data creation and modeling efforts over the decade to improve monitoring, evaluation, and accountability.

Relationship between Continental, Regional, and National Target Setting

The targets set forth in the STYIP primarily focus on the continental level, with no inclusion of regional and country-level targets. However, one motivation of the STYIP is to align the goals identified here with goals and plans at different levels of analysis. The decision to exclude regional and national-level goals was based on an understanding that achieving specific indicators is the responsibility of other levels, and individualized goals should be identified by these groups based on local priorities, conditions, and context.

For certain target indicators, particularly those that have strong correlations with development and used model-based processes to determine continental targets, it may be possible (and advisable) to harmonise national and regional goals with continental targets. Nonetheless, it is recognised that the continental targets are not intended to be applied to national-level targets for this type of indicator, as national-level development priorities and outcomes are significantly influenced by context and level of development. Therefore, where model-based targets are established, we recommend that regional and national development goals be prioritised using targeting that considers these unique characteristics.

To illustrate, a continental development target of 20% for extreme poverty by 2033 should not be directly applied to the national context. Instead, country-level targets should take into account current levels of the problem and what is achievable based on an ambitious yet attainable set of policy priorities. For countries with high levels of poverty, for example, their development target may be much higher than 20%. Meanwhile, for countries with lower levels of poverty, their target may differ as well.

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