



Agenda 2063

THE AFRICA WE WANT

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OVERVIEW.

WHAT IS AFRICA AGENDA 2063?

Africa agenda 2063, it's the continent strategic framework that aims to deliver its goals for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of a pan African drive for unity, self determination, freedom, progressive and collective prosperity pursued under pan Africanism and African renaissance. In 2013, the African union came with the African agenda 2063 as the development blueprint to achieve inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development over 50 years period.

WHY IS AGENDA 2063 IMPORTANT?

The agenda 2063 important because it provides a robust framework for addressing past injustices and realization of the 21st century as the African century.

WHAT IS THE MAIN THEME FOR AGENDA 2063?

Since agenda 2063 is the strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years, it builds on and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for the growth and sustainable development.

PILLARS OF AFRICA AGENDA 2063.

1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well being for all citizens.
2. Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.
3. Health and well nourished citizens.
4. Transformed economies.
5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.
6. Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth.
7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.
8. United Africa (federal or confederate).
9. Continental financial and monetary institutions are established and functional.
10. World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa.
11. Democratic values, practices, universal, principles of human rights, justices and the rule of law entrenched.
12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place.
13. Peace, security and stability is preserved.

14. A stable and a peaceful Africa.
15. A fully functional and operational APSA.
16. African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent.
17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life.
18. Engaged and empowered youth and children.
19. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.
20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development.

GOALS AND PRIORITY AREAS OF AGENDA 2063.

GOALS	PRIORITIES.
1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well being for all citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomes, jobs and decent work. • Poverty, inequality and hunger. • Social security and protection including person with disability. • Modern and livable habitats and basic quality services.
2. Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and STI skills driven revolution.
3. Healthy and well nourished citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and nutrition. • Sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
4. Transformed economies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STI driven manufacturing/ industrialization and value addition. • Economic diversification and resilience • Hospitality/ tourism
5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural productivity and production.
6. Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine resources and Energy. • Ports operation and Marine transportation.
7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity conservation. • Sustainable consumption and production pattern. • Water security. • Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention • Renewable energy
8. United Africa (federal or confederate).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework and Institutions for a United Africa
9. Continental financial and monetary institutions are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and Monetary Institutions

established and functional.	
10. World class infrastructure crisscrosses Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity
11. Democratic values, practices, universal, principles of human rights, justices and the rule of law entrenched.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy and Good Governance Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law
12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions and Leadership Participatory Development and Local Governance
13. Peace, security and stability is preserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security
14. A stable and a peaceful Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security
15. A fully functional and operational APSA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully operational and functional APSA Pillars
16. African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism Cultural Values and African Renaissance Cultural Heritage, Creative Arts and Businesses
17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and Girls Empowerment Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls
18. Engaged and empowered youth and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Empowerment and Children
19. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa's place in global affairs. Partnership
20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African Capital market Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues Development Assistance

KEY TRANSFORMATIONAL OUTCOMES OF AGENDA 2063.

When African union sat in 2013 to construct an agenda 2063, they had transformation outcomes of this agenda. Agenda 2063 identifies several key benefits to Africans if the programmes identified in the strategic development framework are initiated and implemented in the FTYIP.

Africa is expected to show;

- Improved standards of living.
- Transformed, inclusive and sustained economies.
- Increased levels of regional and continental integration.
- A population of empowered women and youth and a society in which children are cared

for and protected.

- Societies that are peaceful, demonstrate good democratic values and practice good governance principles and which preserve and enhance Africa's cultural identity.

A. IMPROVEMENTS IN LIVING STANDARDS.

- Real per-capita incomes would be a third more than 2013 levels.
- Incidence of hunger, especially amongst Women and Youth will only be 20% of 2023 levels.
- Job opportunities will be available to at least one in four persons looking for work.
- At least one out of every three children will be having access to kindergarten education with every child of secondary school age in school and seven out of ten of its graduates without access to tertiary education enrolled in TVET programmes.
- Malnutrition, maternal, child and neo-natal deaths as at 2013 would be reduced by half; access to anti-retroviral will be automatic and proportion of deaths attributable to HIV/AIDs and malaria would have been halved.
- Nine out of ten persons will have access to safe drinking water and sanitation; electricity supply and internet connectivity will be up by 50% and cities will be recycling at least 50% of the waste they generate.

B. TRANSFORMED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES.

- GDP will be growing at 7% and at least a third of the outputs will be generated by national firms.
- Labour intensive manufacturing, underpinned by value addition to commodities and doubling of the total agricultural factor productivity will be attained by 2023
- The beginnings of value addition blue economy – fisheries, eco-friendly coastal tourism, marine bio-technology products and port operations- will emerge.
- Creative arts businesses will be contributing twice as much in real terms their 2013 contribution to GDP.
- ICT penetration and contribution to real GDP in absolute terms would be double of 2013 levels.
- Regional industrialization hubs linked to the global value chains and commodity exchanges will be in place by 2023.
- At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas would have been preserved and 30% of farmers, fisher folks and pastoralist will be practicing climate resilient production systems.

C. INTEGRATED AFRICA.

- There will free movement of goods, services and capital; and persons travelling to any member state could get the visa at the point of entry.
- The volume of intra-African trade especially in agricultural value added products would increase three fold by 2023.
- The African Customs Union, an African Common Market and an African Monetary Union will be operational by 2023.
- The African Speed Train Network will have passed the inception stage and will be taking its first passengers between two connected cities.
- African Skies will be open to all African Airlines.
- Regional power pools boosted by at least 50% increase in power generation and the INGA dam will be operational and will contribute to the powering of the industrial transformation of the continent and comfort of the citizenry.
- African Education Accreditation Agency and a common educational system are in place

and the African Youth will have the choice to study at any university and work anywhere on the continent.

D. EMPOWERED WOMEN, YOUTH AND CHILDREN.

- All obstacles related to Women owing/inheriting property or business, signing a contract, owning or managing a bank account would be removed by 2023.
- At least one in five women would have access to and control of productive assets.
- Gender parity in control, representation, advancement will be the norm in all AU Organs and the RECs.
- All forms of violence against women would have been reduced by a third in 2023.
- All harmful social norms and customary practices would have ended by 2023.
- The African Youth will be mobile and 15% of all new businesses will emanate from their ingenuity and talent and the proportion of 2013 youth unemployed will be reduced by at least a quarter.
- Child labour exploitation, marriages, trafficking and soldiering would have ended by 2023

E. WELL-GOVERNED, PEACEFUL AND CULTURAL CENTRIC AFRICA IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT.

- Democratic values and culture as enshrined in the African Governance Architecture would have been entrenched by 2023.
- At least seven out of ten persons in every member state of the union will perceive elections to be free, fair and credible; democratic institutions, processes and leaders accountable; the judiciary impartial and independent; and the legislature independent and key component of the national governance process.
- African Peer Review Mechanism will have been ascribed to by all Member States and its positive impact on governance metrics felt.
- All guns would have been silenced by 2023.
- All Member States of the Union will have in place local and national mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution.
- All Member States of the Union will have in place a dual citizen's programme for the diaspora.
- The Encyclopedia Africana will be launched by the 2023 Assembly of the Union.
- One in five polytechniques will be offering programmes in the creative arts and management of micro cultural enterprises to support the growth of the creative arts businesses.
- Local content in all print and electronic media would have increased by 60%.
- At least 30% of all cultural patrimonies would have been retrieved by 2023.
- An African Space Agency would have been established by 2023.
- An African Global Platform will be in place by 2017 and will contribute to an increase in the share of Africa's exports in global exports in 2023 by at least 20%.
- The African Investment Bank, the African Guarantee Facility, the African Remittances Institute and at least 2 Regional Stock Exchanges would have been established and functioning.
- National capital markets will contribute at least 10% of development financing and the proportion of aid in the national budget will be no more than 25% of the 2013 level.

CONTINENTAL FRAMEWORKS.

Several continental frameworks have been developed to address the development of key sectors such as Agriculture, trade, transport, energy and mining. These sectors are seen as key in enabling Member States of the Union to achieve their development goals. To ensure coherence and convergence, these frameworks have been captured in the priority areas of the First Ten Year Implementation Plan. The continental frameworks include;

- the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).
- The Programme for Infrastructural Development in Africa (PIDA).
- The African Mining Vision (AMV), Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA).
- Boosting Intra African Trade (BIAT).
- Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA)

A. COMPREHENSIVE AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

CAADP is a continental initiative to help African countries eliminate hunger and reduce poverty by raising economic growth through agriculture-led development. Through CAADP, African governments agreed to allocate at least 10% of national budgets to agriculture and rural development, and to achieve agricultural growth rates of at least 6% per annum. Underlying these main targets are targets for reducing poverty and malnutrition, for increasing productivity and farm incomes, and for improvements in the sustainability of agricultural production and use of natural resources. CAADP also supports member states to enhance resilience to climate variability through development of disaster preparedness policies and strategies and early warning response systems and social safety nets.

CAADP has 4 priority areas namely:

- Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems
- Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access
- Increasing food supply, reducing hunger, and improving responses to food emergency crises
- Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption

In addition CAADP places emphasis on African ownership and African leadership to set the agricultural agenda and the stage for agricultural change. This change emphasises Africans truly being the drivers of CAADP, rather than the more typical case of leadership and direction coming from donors or other international partners. CAADP is thus an inward looking policy framework where African leaders who have championed CAADP in their countries can influence their counterparts towards agricultural transformation

B. THE PROGRAMME FOR INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (PIDA).

The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, PIDA, provides a common framework for African stakeholders to build the infrastructure necessary for more integrated transport, energy, ICT and trans-boundary water networks to boost trade, spark growth and create jobs. As a multi sector programme PIDA) is dedicated to facilitating continental integration through improved regional infrastructure and Implementing it will help address the infrastructure deficit that severely hampers Africa's competitiveness in the world market, transform the way business is done and help deliver a well-connected and prosperous Africa.

PIDA's long-term strategic planning for Africa's regional infrastructure has been conducted under the coordination of the African Union Commission, the African Union NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank in cooperation with all African stakeholders.

C.THE AFRICAN MINING VISION (AMV).

The African Mining Vision calls for the “Transparent, equitable and optimal exploitation of mineral resources to underpin broad-based sustainable growth and socio-economic development.”

The AMV envisages an African mining sector that is:

- Knowledge-driven and contributes to growth & development which is fully integrated into a single African market;
- Sustainable and well-governed and effectively garners and deploys resource rents, is safe, healthy, gender & ethnically inclusive, environmentally friendly, socially responsible and appreciated by surrounding communities;
- A key component of a diversified, vibrant and globally competitive industrialising African economy
- Helping to establish a competitive African infrastructure platform, through the maximisation of its propulsive local & regional economic linkages;
- Optimising Africa's finite mineral resource endowments and that is diversified, incorporating both high value metals and lower value industrial minerals at both commercial and small-scale levels;
- Harnessing the potential of artisanal and small-scale mining to stimulate local/national entrepreneurship, improve livelihoods and advance integrated rural social and economic development;
- A major player in a vibrant and competitive national, continental and international capital and commodity markets.

D.SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION STRATEGY FOR AFRICA (STISA),

The AU Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa places science, technology and innovation at the epicentre of Africa's socio-economic development and growth and the impact the sciences can have across critical sectors such as agriculture, energy, environment, health, infrastructure development, mining, security and water among others. The strategy envision an Africa whose transformation is led by innovation and which will create a Knowledge-based Economy.

STISA is anchored on six (6) priority areas namely

- Eradication of Hunger and Achieving Food Security
- Prevention and Control of Diseases
- Communication (Physical and Intellectual Mobility)
- Protection of our Space
- Living together in peace & harmony to build the society
- Wealth Creation.

The strategy further defines four mutually reinforcing pillars which are prerequisite conditions for its success namely: building and/or upgrading research infrastructures; enhancing professional and

technical competencies; promoting entrepreneurship and innovation; and providing an enabling environment for Science Technology and Innovation (STI) development in the African continent.

SUMMARY OF STISA-2024 PRIORITY AREAS.

Priorities

Research and/or innovation areas

1.Eradicate Hunger and ensure Food and Nutrition Security

- Agriculture/Agronomy in terms of cultivation technique, seeds, soil and climate
- Industrial chain in terms of conservation and/or transformation and distribution
- infrastructure and techniques

2.Prevent and Control Diseases and ensure Well-being

- Better understanding of endemic diseases - HIV/AIDS, Malaria Hemoglobinopathie
- Maternal and Child Health
- Traditional Medicine

3.Communication (Physical & Intellectual Mobility)

- Physical communication in terms of land, air, river and maritime routes equipment
- and infrastructure and energy
- Promoting local materials
- Intellectual communications in terms of ICT

4.Protect our Space

- Environmental Protection including climate change studies
- Biodiversity and Atmospheric Physics
- Space technologies, maritime and sub-maritime exploration
- Knowledge of the water cycle and river systems as well as river basin management

5.Live Together – Build the Society

- Citizenship, History and Shared values
- Pan Africanism and Regional integration
- Governance and Democracy, City Management, Mobility
- Urban Hydrology and Hydraulics
- Urban waste management

6.Create Wealth

- Education and Human Resource Development
- Exploitation and management of mineral resources, forests, aquatics, marines etc.
- Management of water resources
- Find out more about STISA and our other programmes aimed to boost innovation and to grow science and technology on the continent

E. BOOSTING INTRA AFRICAN TRADE (BIAT).

The objective of BIAT to deepen Africa's market integration and significantly increasing the volume of trade that African countries undertake amongst themselves from the current levels of about 10-13% to 25% or more within the next decade. The BIAT Action Plan provides for the assessment of Africa's overall trade flows and the potential for boosting intra-African trade by addressing key priority areas (both supply-side and demand-side) and identifying which areas are important to make trade an important driver of regional integration, structural transformation and development in Africa.

The BIAT Action Plan identifies seven (7) critical pillars (Clusters) to address challenges facing intra-African trade such as infrastructural bottlenecks, improving trade facilitation, enhancing opportunities for intra-African trade through trade information networks, addressing financial needs of traders and economic operators through improved finance, addressing adjustment costs associated with FTAs and trade liberalisation to ensure equitable outcomes for Member States.

Specifically, the Clusters are:

- Trade Policy
- Trade Facilitation
- Productive Capacity
- Trade Related Infrastructure
- Trade Finance
- Trade Information and Factor Market integration
- Find out more about our initiatives to foster regional integration and to boost intra-African trade

F. ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA (AIDA).

The Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA), is a pan-African programme developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 2008 at the request of the African Union, together with African governments and the private sector. The strategy aims to mobilise both financial and nonfinancial resources and enhance Africa's industrial performance.

The AIDA focuses on driving the integration of industrialisation in national development policies especially in poverty alleviation strategies, development and implementation of an industrial policy with priority accorded to maximizing the use of local productive capacities and inputs, through value addition and local processing of the abundant natural resources of the country. AIDA also seeks to support the development of small-scale and rural industries, including the informal sectors as well as intermediate and capital goods industries with high linkages to other sectors of the economy as potential sources of employment creation.

The AIDA strategy further seeks to improve Investment and Mining Codes to support local processing of mineral resources whilst at the same time encouraging mineral resources- rich countries to set aside portions of commodity price-surge related premiums for investment in programmes/projects of economic diversification. The programme also expects the continent to leverage Africa's Partnerships, especially with the Newly Industrializing and Emerging Powers of the South, for the development and transfer of technology, for the establishment of joint industrial enterprises in Africa, and for greater market access for African manufactured products.

NATIONAL & RECS DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES.

Agenda 2063 not only considers Africa's continental growth aspirations but acknowledges that for the whole continent to develop the premise of Agenda 2063 must be adopted at regional and country level. At the inception of Agenda 2063, the National Development Plans of Member States were as well as the strategic plans of the Regional Economic Communities were reviewed and the focus areas of their development priorities have been included in the First Ten Year Implementation Plan to ensure that their priorities in the near term converge with the priority areas contained in the 50 year framework document.

The national and regional priority areas include:

- Sustainable and inclusive economic growth
- Human Capital Development
- Agriculture/value addition and agro-businesses development
- Employment generation, especially the youth and females
- Social Protection
- Gender / Women development and youth empowerment
- Good governance including capable institutions
- Infrastructural development
- Science, Technology, Innovation
- Manufacturing-based industrialization
- Peace and Security
- Culture, Arts and Sports

FLAGSHIP PROJECTS OF AGENDA 2063.

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

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

1. Integrated High Speed Train Network



The project aims to connect all African capitals and commercial centres through an African High Speed Train Network thereby facilitating the movement of goods, factor services and people. The increased connectivity by rail also aims to reduce transport costs and relieve congestion of current

and future systems.

2. Formulation of an African Commodities Strategy



The development of a continental commodities strategy is seen as key to enabling African countries to add value, extract higher rents from their commodities, integrate into the Global Value chains, and promote vertical and horizontal diversification anchored in value addition and local content development. The strategy aims to transform Africa from simply being a raw materials supplier for the rest of the world to a continent that actively uses its own resources to ensure the economic development of Africans.

3. Establishment of The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCfta)



Accelerate intra-African trade and boost Africa's trading position in the global market place. The AfCFTA aims to significantly accelerate growth of Intra-Africa trade and use trade more effectively as an engine of growth and sustainable development by doubling intra-Africa trade, strengthening Africa's common voice and policy space in global trade negotiations.

4. The African Passport And Free Movement of People



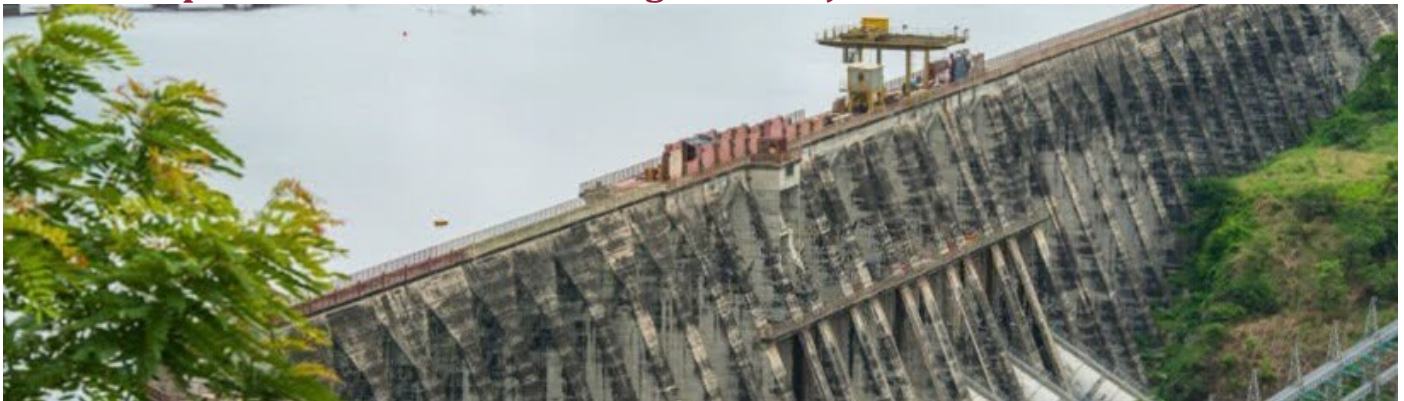
Remove restrictions on Africans ability to travel, work and live within their own continent. The initiative aims at transforming Africa's laws, which remain generally restrictive on movement of people despite political commitments to bring down borders with the view to promoting the issuance of visas by Member States to enhance free movement of all African citizens in all African countries.

5. Silencing The Guns By 2020



To achieve the goals of Agenda 2063, Africa needs to work towards ending all wars, civil conflicts, gender-based violence, violent conflicts and preventing genocide. In addition progress in the areas are to be monitored through the establishment and operationalisation of an African Human Security Index (AHSI).

6. Implementation of The Grand Inga Dam Project



The development of the Inga Dam 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 of all Africans to clean and affordable electricity.

7. Establishment of A Single African Air-Transport Market (Saatom)



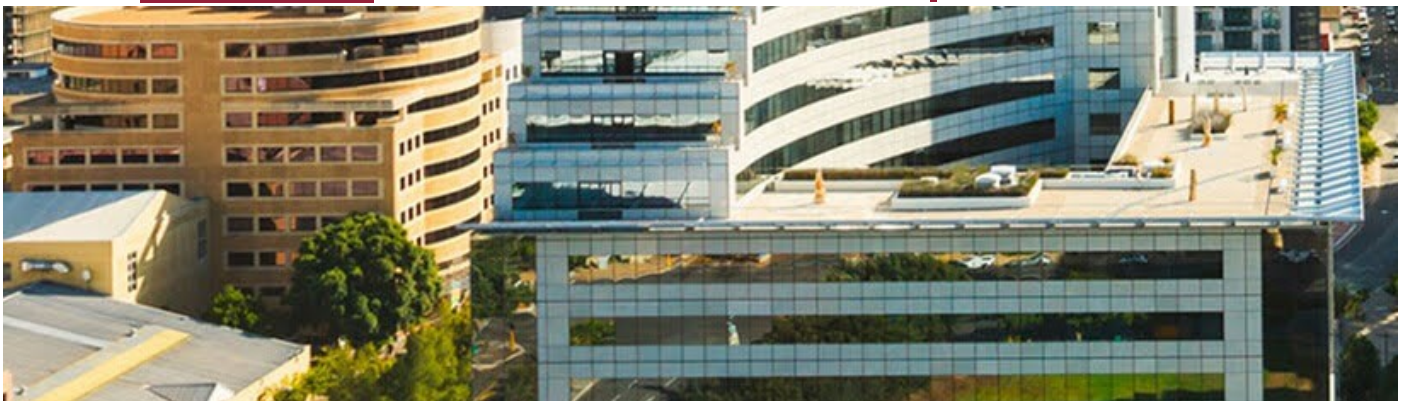
The SAATM aims to ensure intra-regional connectivity between the capital cities of Africa and create a single unified air transport market in Africa, as an impetus to the continent's economic integration and growth agenda. SAATM provides for the full liberalisation of intra-African air transport services in terms of market access, traffic rights for scheduled and freight air services by eligible airlines thereby improving air services connectivity and air carrier efficiencies. It removes restrictions on ownership and provides for the full liberalisation of frequencies, tariffs and capacity. It also provides eligibility criteria for African community carriers, safety and security standards, mechanisms for fair competition and dispute settlement as well as consumer protection.

8. Establishment of An Annual African Economic Forum



The annual African Economic Forum, is a multi-stakeholder meeting that brings together the African political leadership, the private sector, academia and civil society to reflect on how to accelerate Africa's economic transformation harnessing its vast resources to enhance the development of the African people. The forum discusses key opportunities as well as the constraints that hamper economic development and proposes measures to be taken to realise the Aspirations and goals of Agenda 2063.

9. Establishment of The African Financial Institutions



The creation of African Continental Financial Institutions aims at accelerating integration and socio-economic development of the continent through the establishment of organisations which will play a pivotal role in the mobilization of resources and management of the African financial sector. The financial institutions envisaged to promote economic integration are the African Investment Bank and Pan African Stock Exchange; the African Monetary Fund and the African Central Bank.

10. The Pan-African E-Network



This aims to put in place policies and strategies that will lead to transformative e-applications and services in Africa; especially the intra-African broad band terrestrial infrastructure; and cyber security, making the information revolution the basis for service delivery in the bio and nanotechnology industries and ultimately transform Africa into an e-Society.

11. Africa Outer Space Strategy



The Africa outer space strategy aims to strengthen Africa's use of outer space to bolster its development. Outer space is of critical importance to the development of Africa in all fields: agriculture, disaster management, remote sensing, climate forecast, banking and finance, as well as defence and security. Africa's access to space technology products is no longer a matter of luxury and there is a need to speed up access to these technologies and products. New developments in satellite technologies make these accessible to African countries and appropriate policies and strategies are required to develop a regional market for space products in Africa.

12. An African Virtual And E-University



This project aims to use ICT based programmes to increase access to tertiary and continuing education in Africa by reaching large numbers of students and professionals in multiple sites simultaneously. It aims to develop relevant and high quality Open, Distance and eLearning (ODEL) resources to offer students guaranteed access to the University from anywhere in the world and anytime (24 hours a day, 7 days a week).

13. Cyber Security



The decision to adopt Cyber Security as a flagship programme of Agenda 2063 is a clear indication that Africa needs to not only incorporate in its development plans the rapid changes brought about by emerging technologies, but also to ensure that these technologies are used for the benefit of African individuals, institutions or nation states by ensuring data protection and safety online. The Cyber Security project is guided by the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection

14. Great African Museum



The African Charter for African Cultural Renaissance recognises the important role that culture pays in mobilising and unifying people around common ideals and promoting African culture to build the ideals of Pan-Africanism. The Great African Museum project aims to create awareness about Africa's vast, dynamic and diverse cultural artefacts and the influence Africa has had and continues to have on the various cultures of the world in areas such as art, music, language, science, and so on. The Great African Museum will be a focal centre for preserving and promoting the African cultural heritage.

15. Encyclopaedia Africana

The Encyclopaedia Africana aims to provide an authoritative resource on the authentic history of Africa and African life. The Encyclopaedia provides Africans a body of truth to guide and unite them in their development with foundations in all aspect of the African life including history, legal, economic, religion, architecture and education as well as the systems and practices of African societies.

The Encyclopaedia Africana provides an African worldview of the people, culture, literature and history of Africa and is a key tool to be used to educate, inform and set the records straight regarding the history, culture and contributions of African people throughout the world.

THE FIRST-TEN YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

The First Ten Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) of Agenda 2063 (2013 – 2023) is the first in a series of five ten year plans over the fifty year horizon of Agenda 2063's 50 time frame.

The purpose for developing the ten year plans are to:

- Identify priority areas, set specific targets, define strategies and policy measures required to implement the FTYIP of Agenda 2063.
- Bring to fruition the Fast Track programmes and initiatives outlined in the Malabo Decisions of the African Union (AU) to provide the big push and breakthroughs for Africa's economic and social transformation.
- Provide information to all key stakeholders at the national, regional and continental levels on the expected results / outcomes for the first ten years of the plan and assign responsibilities to all stakeholders in its implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Outline the strategies required to ensure availability of resources and capacities together with citizen's engagement in the implementation of the First Ten Year Plan.

To ensure that Agenda 2063 is not only implemented but that it has measurable results, the FTYIP enumerates 20 Agenda 2063 Goals linked to the 7 Aspiration and each of these goals identifies the priority areas to be implemented at a national level to ensure that collectively Africa will attain its developmental objectives. The goals and priority areas of the FTYIP were influenced by 4 key factors:

- The Flagship Projects /Programmes of Agenda 2063
- Near Term National and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Development Priorities
- Continental Frameworks
- Agenda 2063 Results Framework

OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR THE AFRICA WE WANT.

Agenda 2063 seeks to deliver on a set of **Seven Aspirations** each with its own set of goals which if achieved will move Africa closer to achieving its vision for the year 2063. These 7 Aspirations reflect our desire for shared prosperity and well-being, for unity and integration, for a continent of free citizens and expanded horizons, where the full potential of women and youth are realised, and with freedom from fear, disease and want.

Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

We are determined to eradicate poverty in one generation and build shared prosperity through social and economic transformation of the continent.

Goals:

1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all
 - ending poverty, inequalities of income and opportunity; job creation, especially addressing youth unemployment; facing up to the challenges of rapid population growth and urbanization, improvement of habitats and access to basic necessities of life – water, sanitation, electricity; providing social security and protection;

2. Well educated citizens and skills revolutions underpinned by science, technology and innovation
 - developing Africa's human and social capital (through an education and skills revolution emphasizing science and technology)
3. Healthy and well-nourished citizens
 - expanding access to quality health care services, particularly for women and girls;
4. Transformed economies and jobs
 - transforming Africa's economies through beneficiation from Africa's natural resources, manufacturing, industrialization and value addition, as well as raising productivity and competitiveness
5. Modern agriculture for increased proactivity and production
 - radically transforming African agriculture to enable the continent to feed itself and be a major player as a net food exporter;
6. Blue/Ocean Economy for accelerated economic growth
 - exploiting the vast potential of Africa's blue/ocean economy;
7. Environmentally sustainable climate and resilient economies and communities
 - putting in place measures to sustainably manage the continent's rich biodiversity, forests, land and waters and using mainly adaptive measures to address climate change risks

Aspiration 2: An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance.

Since 1963, the quest for African Unity has been inspired by the spirit of Pan Africanism, focusing on liberation, and political and economic independence. It is motivated by development based on self-reliance and self-determination of African people, with democratic and people-centred governance.

Goals:

United Africa (Federal/Confederate)

- accelerating progress towards continental unity and integration for sustained growth, trade, exchanges of goods, services, free movement of people and capital through establishing a United Africa and fast tracking economic integration through the of the CFTA
- World class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa
- improving connectivity through newer and bolder initiatives to link the continent by rail, road, sea and air; and developing regional and continental power pools, as well as ICT

Decolonisation

- All remnants of colonialism will have ended and all African territories under occupation fully liberated. We shall take measures to expeditiously end the unlawful occupation of the Chagos Archipelago, the Comorian Island of Mayotte and affirming the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

Aspiration 3: An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

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

respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

Goals:

- Democratic values, practices, universal principles for human rights, justice and rule of law entrenched
- consolidating democratic gains and improving the quality of governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law;
- Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels
- building strong institutions for a development state; and facilitating the emergence of development-oriented and visionary leadership in all spheres and at all levels.

Aspiration 4: *A peaceful and secure Africa.*

Mechanisms for peaceful prevention and resolution of conflicts will be functional at all levels. As a first step, dialogue-centred conflict prevention and resolution will be actively promoted in such a way that by 2020 all guns will be silent. A culture of peace and tolerance shall be nurtured in Africa's children and youth through peace education.

Goals:

- Peace security and stability is preserved
- strengthening governance, accountability and transparency as a foundation for a peaceful Africa;
- A stable and peaceful Africa
- strengthening mechanisms for securing peace and reconciliation at all levels, as well as addressing emerging threats to Africa's peace and security
- A fully functional and operational APSA
- putting in place strategies for the continent to finance her security needs.

Aspiration 5: *An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics.*

Pan-Africanism and the common history, destiny, identity, heritage, respect for religious diversity and consciousness of African people's and her diaspora's will be entrenched.

Goal:

- Africa cultural renaissance is pre-eminent
- inculcating the spirit of Pan Africanism; tapping Africa's rich heritage and culture to ensure that the creative arts are major contributors to Africa's growth and transformation; and restoring and preserving Africa's cultural heritage, including its languages.

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.*

All the citizens of Africa will be actively involved in decision making in all aspects. Africa shall be an inclusive continent where no child, woman or man will be left behind or excluded, on the basis of gender, political affiliation, religion, ethnic affiliation, locality, age or other factors.

Goals:

- Full gender equality in all spheres of life
- strengthening the role of Africa's women through ensuring gender equality and parity in all spheres of life (political, economic and social); eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls;
- Engaged and empowered youth and children
- creating opportunities for Africa's youth for self-realisation, access to health, education

and jobs; ensuring safety and security for Africa's children, and providing for early childhood development.

Aspiration 7: Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

Africa shall be a strong, united, resilient, peaceful and influential global player and partner with a significant role in world affairs. We affirm the importance of African unity and solidarity in the face of continued external interference including, attempts to divide the continent and undue pressures and sanctions on some countries.

Goals:

- Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence
- improving Africa's place in the global governance system (UN Security Council, financial institutions, global commons such as outer space);
- Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development
- improving Africa's partnerships and refocusing them more strategically to respond to African priorities for growth and transformation; and ensuring that the continent has the right strategies to finance its own development and reducing aid dependency.

