# Ghana's Stakeholder Consultation Report on the AU Agenda 2063

African Union Agenda 2063 Special Project: Evaluation of FTYIP and Formulation of Next Ten-Year Plan

Republic of Ghana

Republic of Ghana

Agenda 2063

African Union
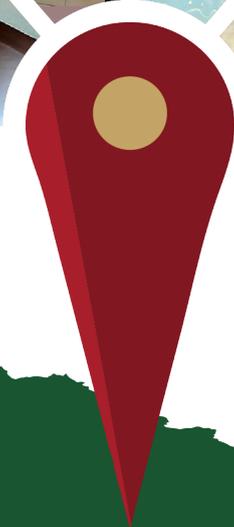
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FORWARD

The Africa Union's Agenda 2063 as a vital vehicle for the socio-politico and technological transformation of the continent cannot be overemphasised. The resolve to create the "Africa We Want" requires full commitment to the ideals of Pan-Africanism while striving to unite the continent as expounded in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FYTIP). The values that underpin the implementation of Agenda 2063 reinvigorate shared responsibilities by member countries to drive the continent towards a sustained path of growth and development for the benefit of current and future generations. This is consistent with Ghana's long-term development vision which envisions a democratic, inclusive, self-reliant developed country by 2057. Within the medium-term, the government sought to create prosperity and equal opportunities for all by building a fair and equitable society, where every citizen has the opportunity to live a long, productive, and meaningful life.

In view of this, the aspirations and goals of the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 are integrated and expressed in the national development agenda, planning and budgeting process. This consultative report provides a snapshot of Ghana's performance in implementing the FTYIP of Agenda 2063.

The report shows progress made amidst the challenges encountered during the implementation phase. The major areas of progress include access to electricity, drinking water, health, internet, women's empowerment, and stakeholder participation in governance processes. However, youth unemployment, quality education, inadequate data on the poor, accessibility to healthcare, dwindling investment in agricultural sector and limited involvement of the youth in agriculture remain a challenge. Ghana, like many other countries had cruel sting of the COVID-19 pandemic which eroded some gains made towards the Agenda 2063 targets especially on livelihoods and businesses.

The report also revealed five major priority areas for the next Ten-Year phase of the implementation. These are: (i) Education and Skills development; (ii) Income, jobs and decent work; (iii) Health and Wellbeing; (iv) Participatory Development and Good Governance; (v) Women and Girls' Empowerment. The key focus areas suggested for consideration in these chosen priority areas are Entrepreneurship Skills Development; Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM); and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET); Agricultural Modernization; Stakeholder Participation; Mental Health; Infrastructure Development; Sexual and Reproductive Health; Support for Women Enterprises; among others.

It is envisioned that the next Ten-Year Implementation Plan would strengthen existing institutional arrangements for implementing Africa's blue print while leveraging on strong partnerships. Deliberate efforts at pulling together the rich resources of the continent can spur up the growth and development needed to arrive at the "Africa We Want". The need for strong integration and ensuring political stability while addressing the rising state of insurgency and extremism is key towards putting the continent on a prosperous trajectory.

The effort in producing this report is very commendable. I am grateful to the

Secretariat here at the National Development Planning Commission that responds to international and regional reporting obligations. Again, I highly appreciate the government agencies1 responsible for planning and implementation, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), private sector, academia, development partners, Members of Parliament, African Peer Review Mechanism - Governing Council (APRM-GC), and all other key stakeholders for their contributions to the process.

Professor George Gyan-Baffour

Chairman, NDPC

Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa, PhD

Director-General, NDPC

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1   These agencies are Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) at national level and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) at subnational level

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES AND BOXES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

APRM-GC	African Peer Review Mechanism – Governing Council
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development
BAC	Business Advisory Centres
BRC	Business Resource Centres
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FSHS	Free Senior High School
FTYIP	First Ten-Year Implementation Plan
GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GIFEC	Ghana Electronic Fund for Electronic Communications
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
IPRT	Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit
MPs	Members of Parliament
NABCO	Nations Building Corps
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NPC	National Population Council
PERD	Planting for Export and Rural Development
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
RING	Resiliency in Northern Ghana
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STWS	Small-Town Water Systems
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TYIP	Ten Year Implementation Plan
UN	United Nations
USAID	United State Agency for International Development

INTRODUCTION

The January 2013 Africa Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, adopted Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want, as the blueprint for 50 years of continental socio-economic and political transformation. The blueprint and framework are anchored on AU Vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena".

The objective of the agenda is to achieve inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development over the 50-year period. To facilitate the operationalisation of the framework, the AU adopted the First Ten-year Implementation Plan (2014-2023) at the June 2015 AU Summit. The plan outlines a set of goals, priority areas and targets that the continent aims to achieve at national, regional and continental levels. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation framework was prepared to track progress of the implementation of the agenda.

Like all global and continental commitments, Ghana has domesticated the Agenda 2063 by integrating into the national planning and budgeting processes. Medium-term development plans at the national and sub-national levels have included programmes and projects aligned to the agenda. So far Ghana has joined many AU member countries to prepare biennial reports (2019 and 2021) to inform the Continental Progress Reports on the Agenda.

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With one year left to end the FTYIP, the Executive Council called upon the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Union Development Agency - New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) to lead the evaluation of the FTYIP and develop the successor plan under the initiative dubbed "the Special Project". The key objective of this initiative is to assess Africa's performance and progress along the goals and targets of the FTYIP and to formulate the next Ten-year Development Plan. As a key measure for deepening ownership and collective responsibility of Agenda 2063, the execution of the Special Project is characterised by extensive national multi-stakeholder consultation to assess, reflect and learn among state and non-state stakeholders.

The National Development Planning Commission conducted consultations with targeted stakeholders across the country from September to October 2022, as part of the Special Project to inform the next plan and its implementation. The extensive nature of Ghana's consultation was to ensure no stakeholder groups are left behind. The outcomes of the consultations from all groups have been analysed in this report for the African Union Commission and AUDA-NEPAD to inform the evaluation process and the next Ten-Year Plan Preparation.

GHANA'S CONSULTATION ON THE AU AGENDA 2063

Introduction

Ghana's multi-stakeholder consultation process employed a participatory approach to collect and analyse responses from targeted stakeholders based on AU guided set of specific questions for the groups. In order to ensure inclusivity and ownership of the process, the consultation was conducted at both national and subnational levels to reach as many stakeholders as possible. A total of 602 stakeholders were consulted across the country with 63.8 percent males and 36.2 percent females.

Consultation approach and stakeholders

The consultation exercise employed focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). In situations where face-to-face interaction was a challenge (i.e., time, resources, etc.), telephone and online interviews were adopted.

Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used to select stakeholders at the national and subnational level (please refer to Figure 1 for stakeholders consulted). All targeted stakeholder groups were successfully interviewed, implying a 100 response rate. The engagements provided the opportunity for further deliberations on the achievements, challenges and priorities for the implementation of the AU Agenda.

Figure 1: consultation approach and stakeholders
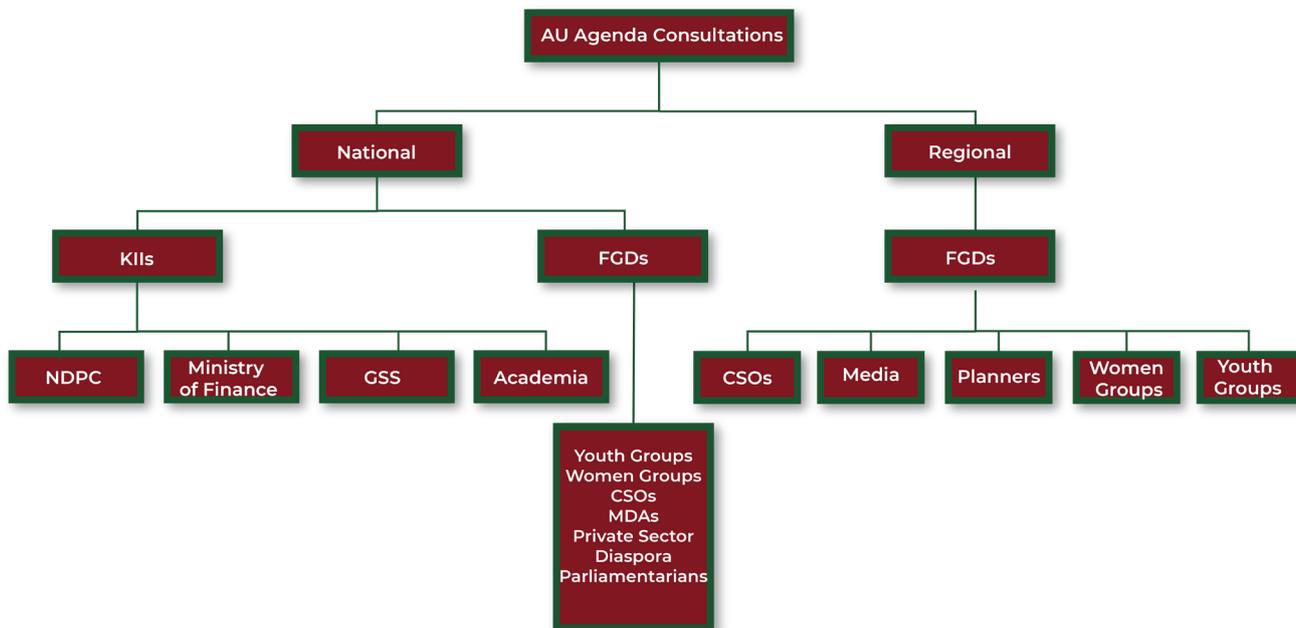
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Instruments, Data Processing and Analysis

The AU recommended set of questions were tailored to the targeted respondents to facilitate understanding and soliciting of required responses. The questions were based on AU Agenda aspirations, priority areas, and goals that relate to the targeted stakeholders. The questions were uploaded on google forms to facilitate collation of responses and analysis. The report employed a thematic approach for the analysis. The analysis was supported by secondary data from publications and other related reports. A national stakeholder workshop was organised to validate the draft report.

Ethical consideration

The design and administration of FGDs and KIIs were informed by ethical issues. All participants consented and participated voluntarily. Participants were assured of anonymity of data or information, privacy and confidentiality, under the Data Protection Act, 2021 (Act 843). In some situations, permission was sought to record discussions electronically for easy reference.

IMPLEMENTATION ARCHITECTURE FOR GLOBAL AND CONTINENTAL COMMITMENTS

Ghana has made significant progress in sustaining existing implementation arrangements for its global and continental commitments (Figure 2). The country implements global and continental commitments through its decentralised planning system as set out in the National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480).

This system assigns planning functions to MDAs at national level, and to local authorities, namely Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) at sub-national level.

Coordination is vested in the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) as the apex planning body supported by 16 Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs). The Commission ensures coordination, alignment and mainstreaming of international and continental commitments including the Agenda 2063 into national development plans and budgets.

Ghana's budget has also been aligned with international and continental commitments such as the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The integration of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into Ghana's national development plans and budgets means that resources made available for the implementation of programmes imply implementing the Agenda 2063.

Collaboration and consultation are encouraged across government and non-government stakeholders through the decentralised planning approach. Stakeholders include the private sector, civil society, traditional authorities, persons living with disability, development partners, academia and research institutions, and other interest groups.

Figure 2 Key Priorities from National and Sub-national Level
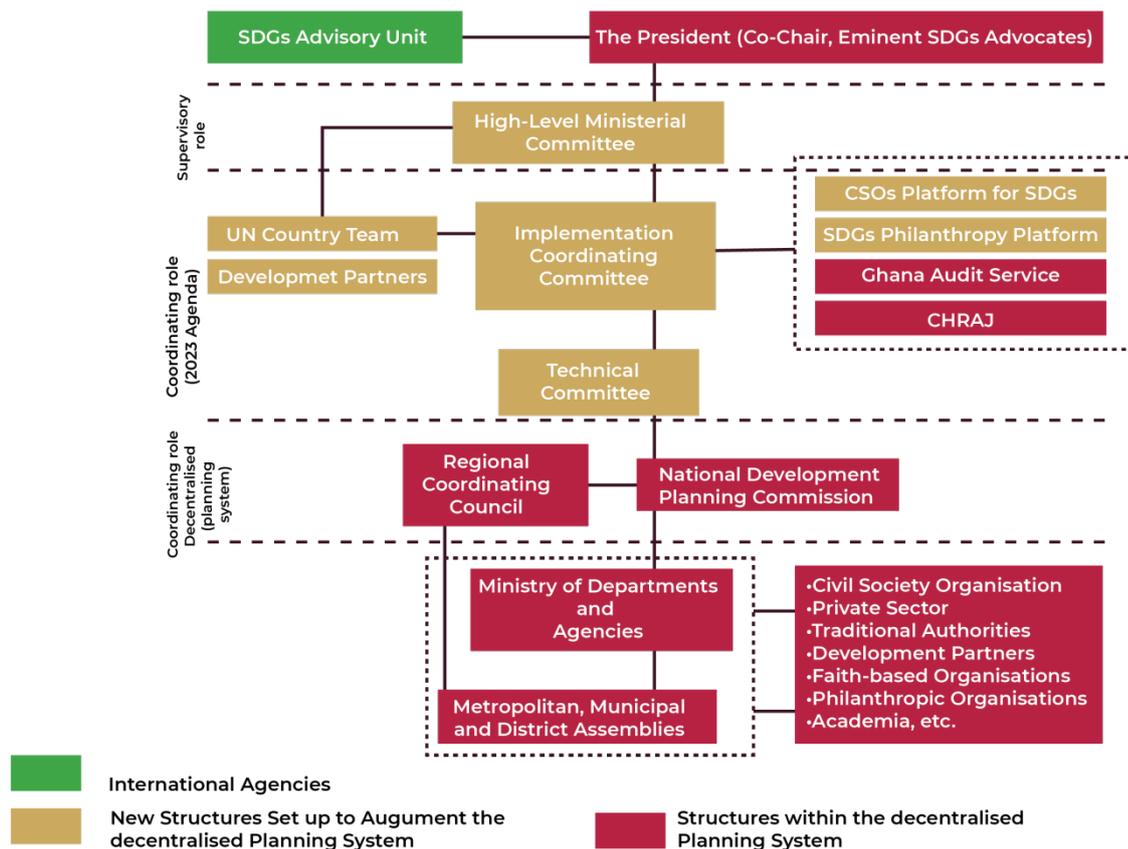
OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF FTYIP OF AGENDA 2063

Introduction

The implementation of AU Agenda 2063 has seen some progress made across the goals though with mix results. For example, there has been some improvement in access to education, potable water, electricity, health, information and internet, as well as women empowerment and democratic processes. Despite the progress made, there are emerging issues of concern which could have implications for the next ten-year implementation of the agenda 2063. There are observed traces of structural, cultural, and socio-economic barriers that impede progress of young people, women, people living with disabilities, among others.

Key Achievements

The sections provide responses from consultations with targeted groups on Ghana's progress towards achieving the aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063, while highlighting lingering issues.

Poverty, inequality, and hunger

There have been improvements in addressing the incidence of hunger, poverty and inequality. However, with the advent of COVID-19, there has been some observed level of decline. Government measures were cited to have contributed to the observed improvements (Box 1). These interventions cushion poor and vulnerable households with the aim of minimising the extent of inequalities.

Box 1: Some policy measures on poverty, inequality, and hunger

- Planting for Food and Jobs
- Rearing for Export and Rural Development
- Ghana Safety Net Programme
- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
- Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme
- Special Rice Initiative

Social security and protection

The Government and collaborating parties have continuously carried out a range of measures to ensure social protection and security for the poor. However, some of these social interventions are not adequately serving their purpose owing to financial challenges and inadequate data on the poor. Further, social interventions by CSOs are not properly coordinated at the sub-national level which pose a challenge of understanding the multiple channels and true effects of social interventions.

Education and science, technology, and innovation (STI) driven skills revolution

There have been improvements recorded in education; however, quality remains low (Figure 3). The implementation of Government flagship programmes including the Free Senior High School (FSHS) programme; Ghana School feeding Programme; scholarship to needy but brilliant students; support from the Members of Parliament (MPs) Common Fund and District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) to students and provision of educational infrastructure have increased enrolments at all levels of the educational ladder.

Figure 3 Perceived Inprovement in Eduction
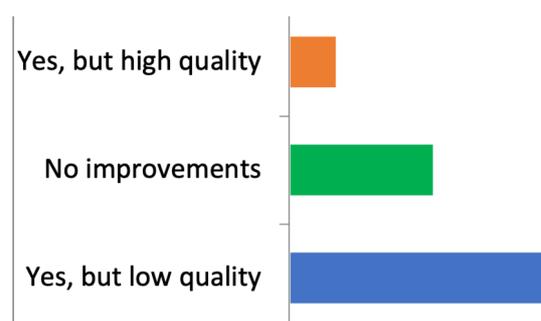
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Despite the progress, accessibility remains a major challenge in several rural and deprived areas. There is also high rate of teacher absenteeism especially in these areas. Additionally, there is also a challenge with complimentary infrastructure such as information technology and libraries.

Box 2: Proposals from Consultations for promoting quality education

- School infrastructure for the teachers and students should be more conducive for teaching and learning
- There should be an improvement in the supervision of education at the basic level as these are the formative years of children
- Government should prioritise and invest in quality education and not only be concerned with the physical structures
- There should be an explicit assessment of students at the basic level to know their talents, strengths, and weaknesses
- There should be more schools for children with special needs. These schools should be affordable.

Health and nutrition

Some improvements have been realised in the health sector (Figure 4). The construction of health facilities, upgrading of health facilities, provision of Zipline services (Drone service), implementation of the CHPS expansion concept, recruitment of qualified health personnel, among others have accounted for these achievements across the country.

Generally, healthcare accessibility has improved, progress is quite moderate in rural areas. Notwithstanding, the healthcare system is challenged with respect to addressing emergency situations. In addition, the unwillingness of health personnel to accept postings to rural and deprived areas is leading to low health personnel to population ratio in these communities.

Figure 4 Perceived improvements in health
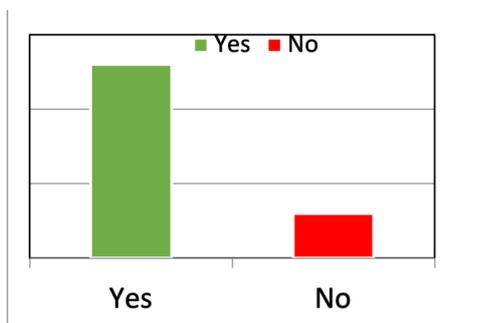
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Water and sanitation

There has been expansion of water systems districtwide and improvement in waste management situation (Figure 5).

Government with support from donors has invested to increase access to potable water and improve sanitation services. Water expansion projects by Ghana Water Company, and the implementation of the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP) have led to the construction of many boreholes across districts. Further, the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme has facilitated the construction of toilet facilities at both household and institutional levels. Private sector participation in solid waste management has also helped improve the sanitation sector.

Figure 5 Perceived improvements in access to water and sanitation
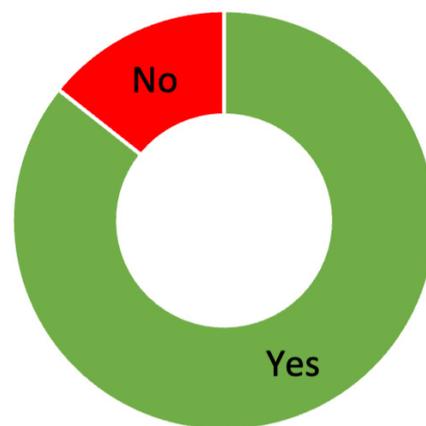
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Agricultural productivity and production

Government policy interventions such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD); Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ); and Youth in Agriculture have led to increased production levels.

Despite the increased productivity, several issues threaten the sustainability of agricultural development (Figure 6)

Figure 6 Threat to agricultural land

Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Incomes, jobs, and decent work

The introduction of government policies and programmes such as NABCO and youth in afforestation has marginally improved the unemployment situation, however it remains high (Figure 7). The implementation of initiatives such as the establishment of Business Resource Center (BRC) under the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Business Advisory Center (BAC) under the Ghana Enterprises Agency, USAID Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) project etc. have all contributed to job creation and employment. There have also been more entrepreneurial skill training programmes by NGOs. Some local councils are also helping in skill training. Private businesses are as well being assisted to expand to create more jobs.

Figure 7 Perceived level of unemployment situation in localities
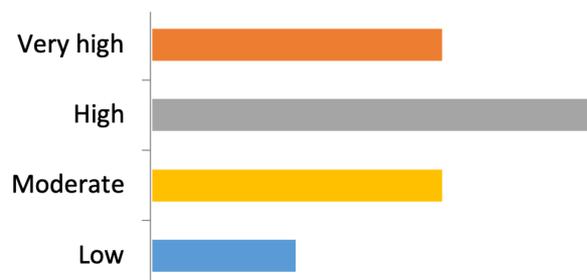
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Energy transition, electricity, and internet accessibility

The National transition agenda has been introduced to improve the accessibility of energy transmission of which targets are estimated to be achieved by 2070. Efforts are also in place to achieve universal access to electricity by 2030 which are in alignment with the AU Agenda 2063. There has also been support from the diplomatic mission to rollout capacity building programmes on renewable energy and petroleum.

Generally, access to electricity and internet connectivity is relatively encouraging. Significant progress has been made to extend electricity access across the country, particularly in rural areas through the National Electrification Scheme and Rural Electrification Project. Further, there have been increased provision of telecommunication mast (rural telephone) through GIFEC, promotion of girls in ICT, expansion of access to internet connectivity through projects by the Telcos have increased internet connectivity and accessibility.

Maintenance and preservation of peace and security

Ghana is, by and large, peaceful and stable. Despite this, there are concerns around resilience and social cohesion of border communities. The media continues to advocate peace, inform and educate people on upholding law and order. In spite of this, the security of journalists in their line of duty remains a concern.

Participatory development and local governance

There are generally multi-stakeholder partnerships in the delivery of programmes, projects and activities at national and subnational levels. These activities include fee fixing resolutions, annual budget and medium-term development plan preparation (Figure 8).

There has also been effective collaboration between the media and duty bearers, with their involvement in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development efforts. Nevertheless, the effective participation of women and youth in development activities needs to be strengthened.

Figure 8 Perceived partnerships at local level
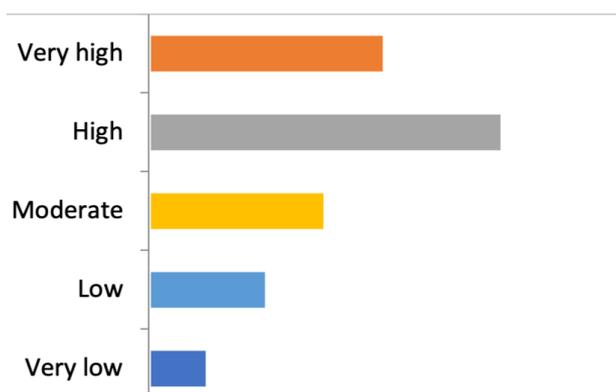
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Women and girls' empowerment

Over the years, more women are pursuing higher education and acquiring skills, taking up leadership roles in their workplaces and in politics (Figure 9). This is attributed to increased sensitisation on the rights of women and capacity building for alternative livelihood. The empowerment drive has reduced violence and discrimination against women. Persisting challenges to women empowerment however include customs and traditions, resource constraints and the triple role of women.

Figure 9 Perceived women and girls' empowerment
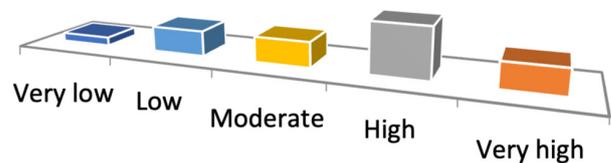
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Violence and discrimination against women and girls

There has been a gradual reduction in violence against women, resulting from the interventions by human rights bodies. Further, sensitisation about abuse of women and its consequences have improved the situation.

Youth empowerment and children's rights

Youth empowerment programmes have seen a major boost. Entrepreneurial development programmes have been offered to train and develop the entrepreneurial skills of the youth to empower them to gain meaningful employment. However, the challenge has been the acquisition of start-up capital to operationalise their business ideas. The government has instituted various measures such as the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) and the YouStart programme to provide support for funding for youth entrepreneurs. The Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) gives support to enterprises including youth ventures to help them to be competitive..

Situation of children

The situation of children has improved overtime due to collaborative efforts by the government, traditional authorities, civil society, and other social mobilisation groups. Increased awareness on child related issues is yielding improved results in these areas: children living with disability; forced and early marriages; violence against girls and boys; sexual reproductive health rights, etc. (Figure 10)

There has also been increased citizens' participation in demanding accountability regarding perpetrators who commit various forms of violence against children. The National Population Council (NPC) continues to provide strong advocacy on reproductive health and education to curb illegal abortion, teenage pregnancy, early child marriage among others.

Figure 10 Perceived child related issues
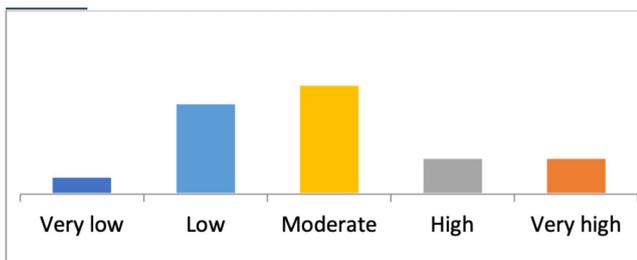
Source: Collated field responses, 2022

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Notably, significant achievements have been recorded in many areas including health, education, women empowerment, internet access, employment, and peace and security. However, implementation challenges exist which impedes the attainment of the envisaged results of Agenda 2063. Financing the implementation of medium-term development plans is identified as the biggest challenge to achieving the AU Agenda 2063 aspirations. Similarly, little attention has been paid to the issue of evaluation. There are also a number of social programmes which are not achieving their intended purpose, partly because the right strategies are not enforced.Therefore the need to strengthen and give more priority to evaluation to assess the efficacy of some of these social interventions

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Box 3: Some implementation challenges cited by the CSO Platform:

- Inadequate finance, parallel development bodies implementing the same project without recourse to the MTDPs, low capacity in accessing international funds, focus on physical project to the expense of non-physical ones.

- Existence of bureaucracy in government system (both national and sub-national level) processes impeding partnerships.

Implementation support received from AU and UN entities

The country continues to receive both technical and financial support from the AU and UN entities in the implementation of global and continental goals including the Agenda 2063. These have been in areas of reporting, capacity building, technology deployment, experience sharing and development communication. The entities have been instrumental in supporting government's development agenda expressed in the Coordinated Programme and Development Policy Frameworks, sector and district development plans and consequently towards achieving the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs as these commitments are already aligned to the country's planning and budgeting processes. At the National level, for instance, Ghana benefited from capacity building programmes on the Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit (IPRT) to support the alignment of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into the country's Policy Frameworks.

The IPRT is a software developed and deployed by the ECA to simultaneously help member countries to adopt and integrate both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 into national development plans and further support reporting of the agendas in a harmonised way. The first of this assistance was in 2018 with the most current in 2022. Ghana's current policy framework (Agenda for Jobs II, 2022-2025) alignment to the agenda 2063 stands at 69.45 percent. The ECA further supported the country's maiden voluntary local review on the SDGs in 2020 by Accra Metropolitan Assembly.

The Africa Union Commission in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD organised training and peer learning programmes to strengthen alignment of national development plans of member countries as well as biennial reporting on the agenda 2063. Ghana's consultation exercise (2022) as inputs to the evaluation of the FTYIP was supported by African Union and its partners.

The country has also benefited from the partnership of Ghana's African Peer Review Mechanism – Governing Council, the United Nation Agencies, APRM-Johannesburg among others in the implementation and reporting of both agendas. Ghana's reporting on global and continental commitments is being supported by the coordinated effort of the UN country team.

KEY LESSONS FROM GHANA'S FIRST TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF AGENDA 2063

The country experiences with the implementation of Agenda 2063 include the following:

1. Promoting coordinated efforts in planning, monitoring and evaluation of planned interventions by all stakeholders through improved partnerships and joint participation will enhance the attainment of results for the phase of implementation.

2. Investing more in monitoring and evaluation as well as, accessing the sustainability of implemented programmes and projects will yield greater results.

3. Intensify education, advocacy, and awareness creation to create systems that can afford women the opportunity to excel in their endeavours beyond cultural barriers.

4. Leveraging on women who have excelled in society to mentor young girls toward building their capacity.

5. Effective communication of government would result in enhanced participation.

6. Stakeholders including the government should promote innovations to encourage the youth to do more to create self-employment.

7. Threats to peace and security need to be confronted proactively, not reactively, and requires among other things putting the right structures, capacities, dialogues, and coordination mechanisms in place whilst ensuring that the underlying structural factors such as unequal development and high levels of youth unemployment and poverty are addressed.

8. Multi-lateral cooperation and intelligence sharing with neighbouring countries should be strengthened to counter and prevent the threats of terrorism and violent extremism.

9. Intensifying collaboration between Civil Society Organisations, the media and the citizenry would facilitate national dialogue to enhance social cohesion.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR SECOND TEN-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2024-2033)

The National Development Planning Commission organised a series of consultations with stakeholders at national and sub-national level to identify the key priorities for the next TYIP of Agenda 2063. The consultations revealed that there were diverse priorities that require attention (annex 4). However, based on the analysis of the priorities from national and sub-national level, the following top five priorities were identified: incomes, jobs and decent work; education and skills development; participatory development and good governance; health and nutrition; and women and girls' empowerment.

Of the five key priorities identified, there were specific focus areas suggested for consideration in the development of effective strategies (Figure 11).

Figure 11 Priority and Focus Areas

Income, Jobs and Decent Work	Education and Skills Development	Participatory Development and Good	Health and Well-being	Women and Girls Empowerment
Entrepreneurship Training	STEM and TVET	Stakeholder Participation	Affordability	Sexual and Reproductive Health
Agricultural Modernization	Youth Education	Corruption	Accessibility (Geographical)	Violence Against Women and Girls
Private Sector Development	Entrepreneurship Skills Development	Transparency	Infrastructural Development	Participation in Development Process
Access to Credit	Mentorship Programme	Continuity of Development Project and Programmes	Mental Health	Support for Women Enterprises
Funding and Partnership	Development of I.T Skills			Culture and Tradition
Local Industries Development	Teacher Capacity Building			
	Teacher Access to Quality Education			
	Access to Quality Education			
	School Supervision			
	Development of Special Needs Schools			

At the national level, partnerships and development of a robust financing strategy were identified as critical for the next TYIP while at the regional level, education and skills development, and income, jobs and decent work were considered top priorities. Other priorities identified at national and sub-national levels are presented in table 1.

Table 1:Perceived top ranked national and sub-national priorities

National Priorities	Sub-national Priorities
Robust Financing Strategy	Incomes, Jobs and decent work
Partnership	Education and STI Skills Development
Education and Skills Development	Participatory Governance
Climate Resilient Environment	Health and Nutrition
Free and Regulated Sustainable Media	Women and Girls Empowerment
Good Health and Well-Being	Peace, Security, Justice and Rule of Law
Innovation	Free and Regulated Sustainable Media
Local Economic Development	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Participatory Development and Good	Climate Resilience and disaster preparedness and prevention
Governance	Youth Empowerment
Peace, Security, Justice and Rule of Law	Building Sustainable CSOs
Promote African Culture	Industrialisation
Strong Institutions	Poverty, Inequality and Hunger
Women Empowerment	Promotion of African culture and values
	Right to Information
	Private Sector Development
	Agricultural Modernization
	Local economic development
	Sustainable natural resource management
	Improved Communication Network
	Violence and discrimination against women and girls
	SDGs and Agenda 2063 awareness creation

Source: Collated field responses, 2022

MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEXT PLAN

Harmonise Implementation Strategy

African nations have signed several development agendas, and as a result, nations have generally adopted various implementation strategies for each development agenda. This method of carrying out the development agenda could lead to overlap and duplication in the process. Therefore, there is the need to continuously ensure harmonisation of all agendas into the national strategy to make it easier to accomplish national goals as well as global and continental commitments like the AU Agenda 2063. Consequently, it is necessary to build countries' capacity to create a clearly defined harmonised development strategy

In an interview anout the progress of Agenda 2063, the Director-General of the National Development Planning Commission indicated that the integration of all development gendas into the National Development Framework of Ghana, has helped in directing development efforts in one direction. Thus, enhancing synergy in the development efforts.

Enhance Reporting System

To identify priority sectors that are lagging and promote peer learning, countries must be encouraged to report on the implementation of the AU Agenda 2063 on a regular basis. This can be enhanced with the strengthening of all countries' administrative data systems to ensure regular data for reporting. Thus, ultimately ensuring that progress of implementation of the AU Agenda 2063 is properly monitored and evaluated with corrective measures instituted.

There is the need to strengthen local authorities and other agencies on the effective and efficient capturing of administrative data to reduce the cost of reporting particularly relating to survey data.

A statistical officer's statement during the regional stakeholder consultations

Promote Local Economic Development

The COVID-19 pandemic and recent international conflict have exposed the intense negative effect of African over-dependence on foreign production in our economies. The disruption in the supply chain due to external factors and international actions has resulted in shortage of some essential produce and has led to price hikes in most parts of the world, including many African countries. Strategies must be developed to promote the value chain in the manufacturing sector while leveraging on existing local resources. The bottom-up economic development approach should be encouraged among countries to achieve the objective of a self-sustaining Africa. Efforts should be geard towards building the requisite capacities of private sector and local authorities to maximise the opportunites offered by Africa continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The human resource capacity to translate the continental goals into action at the local level must be enhanced to realise the needed change.

For inequality to be reduced, it is essential that a critical focus is placed on Local Economic Development.

Consultations with Development Planning Officers

Implement Sustainable and Innovative Financing Strategy

As countries continue to suffer the impact of COVID-19 pandemic in their revenue collection, there is the need for a robust financing framework where other actors, including the private sector, will be encouraged into investing in a nation's development. This can be enhanced through the development of investor map and implementation of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) which provides for financing sustainable development priorities across all levels. There is the need for local authorities to leverage on the financial and technical capacities of the diaspora for sustained growth and development.

A critical lesson is the need for improved partnerships not just within country but also among countries on the continent.

Consultations with Ministry of Finance

Participatory Development and Good Governance

In encouraging the bottom-up approach to development in Africa, there is the need to intensify the involvement of stakeholders in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development agendas. Discussions from consultations with stakeholders have established the need for participatory development and good governance and stakeholders' readiness to join in the implementation process.

KEY OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Key Observations

The consultations revealed some key observations and challenges in the first ten-year implementation of the Agenda 2063, which have implication on accelerating progress in the next ten-year phase.

Key Observations	Challenges
Unanticipated events diverting investment into emergencies instead of international and continental commitment	Communication of AU Agenda 2063 is low compared to other comittments including SDGs
Minimal Investment of the private sector in development Agenda	No Definite resource backing for the Agenda 2063
Emphasis on security, peace and sustainable environment	Inadequacy of reporting strategy for Agenda 2063

Conclusion

The preparation of this consultation report relied heavily on stakeholder engagements across the country. Similar to the 2030 Agenda, the goals and targets of the AU Agenda 2063 have been aligned with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks (MTNDPF). The commitments are mainstreamed in the development plans at national and sub-national levels. The country's budget process is also aligned with these global and regional obligations. Ghana has made progress towards the attainment of the goals and targets, but that is not without challenges. The significant progress in the implementation of Agenda 2063 is in the areas of access to education, water and electricity, and improvement in internet and electoral processes, as highlighted in the focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Government interventions such as Planting for Food and Jobs; Rearing for Export and Rural Development; Ghana Safety Net Programme; Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty; Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme; Free Senior High School; School Feeding Programme; National Health Insurance Scheme; Exemptions and the Basic Education Capitation Grants among others were identified as key drivers for the gains made over the FTYIP period. Other initiatives such as the Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Rehabilitation Enterprises (CARES) and YouStart programmes were anchors for sustenance during the epic of the COVID-19 pandemic. The consultation report also highlighted consensus on the improvement of access to information and media plurality as well as respect for rule of law. The report highlighted the general concern on issues of inadequate decent job opportunities for the youth and the menace of illegal mining. The limited skills and absence of entrepreneurial knowhow have been identified as major causes of unemployment. The agriculture sector has not also been attractive to the youth due to the limited mechanisation facilities for starters.

With the world economy on the path of recovery from the salvages of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is the need for a multi-

stakeholder approach across national and regional levels to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2063. The current trend of global warming and its attendant effects on the environment requires more pragmatic efforts including the mobilisation of financial and human resources in order to make significant progress in keeping pace with global warning.

ANNEX 1: REGIONAL PRIORITY AREAS AND FOCUS

Priorities	Focus
Education and Skills Development	1. Enhance capacity of teachers for STEM and TVET 2. Intensify TVET education 3. Youth education and skill training 4. Entrepreneurship skills development 5. Developing I.T skills 6. Mentorship programmes
Income, Jobs and Decent Work	1. Agricultural Modernisation 2. Access to Credit Facilities 3. Entrepreneurship Training 4. Private Sector development
Participatory Local Governance and Local Governance	1. Stakeholder involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
Climate Resilience	1. Clean and Renewable Energy 2. Natural resource management
Women and Girls Empowerment	1. Financial and Technical Support to women in business 2. Peer mentorship to encourage peer learning 3. Sensitisation against violence on women and girls 4. Equitable employment opportunity 5. Affordable housing for women 6. Advocacy on the need for girl child education
Youth and Children Empowerment	1. Support for Youth Business 2. Modernising Agriculture 3. Intensifying TVET education 4. Inclusivity in local governance
Free and Regulated Media	1. Independence media without any interference 2. Amend the law for freedom of the media 3. Increased Competition among media stations 4. Standardised media stations 5. Increased supervision on media content
Good Governance	1. Democratic selection of MMDCEs
WASH	1. Consistent supply of clean water 2. Public sanitation service 3. Hygiene especially for girls in school.
Hunger and Poverty	1. Reducing Income Inequalities 2. Local Economic Development.

Peace, Security, Justice and Rule of Law	
Sustainable CSOs	1. CSOs capacity building
Health and Nutrition	1. Affordable Health services 2. Sustainable health infrastructure 3. Equal distribution of health infrastructure 4. Sexual reproductive health for girls and women

Source: Field Assessment, 2022

ANNEX 2: AU CUSTOMIZED INSTRUMENTS (ADAPTED)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONNAIRE

Planning Group

1. Do you think that there have been improvements in the incidence of hunger in your district?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

2. Do you think there have been improvements in the unemployment situation in your district?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

3. Are there mechanisms in place to support the creation of jobs/employment in your district?

    i. If yes, what are the mechanisms

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

4. Have there been improvements in access to water and sanitation in your district?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

5. What is the extent of improvement in access to education?

    1 - Very low

    2 - Low

    3. Moderate

    4. High

    5. Very high

    6. None

6. Has there been improvements in access to healthcare in your district?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

7. Has there been improvements in access to electricity and internet connectivity?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

8. What is the extent of child labour exploitation, marriages, and trafficking in your district/locality?

     1 - Very low

     2 - Low

     3. Moderate

     4. High

     5. Very high

     6. None

9. What is the extent of importance of the AfCFTA to your district development?

     1 - Very low

     2 - Low

     3. Moderate

     4. High

     5. Very high

     6. None

10. Do you think there have been improvement in women empowerment and violence and discrimination against women?

     i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

     ii. If no, what have been the challenges

11. Has there been improvements in access to electricity and internet connectivity?

     iii. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

     iv. If no, what have been the challenges

12. What is the extent of child exploitation, marriages and trafficking in your district?

13. How would you rate the level of partnerships between the Assembly and other stakeholders (media, youth, women, CSOs, etc.)?

     1 - Very low

     2 - Low

     3. Moderate

     4. High

     5. Very high

     6. None

14. What is the extent of support from stakeholders towards the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plans in your district/locality?

     1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

15. Do you think there have been improvements in Security in your district?

     v. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    vi. If no, what have been the challenges

16. Do you think there has been improvements in the level of inclusion of local content in the print and electronic media in your district/locality?

   vii. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

  viii. If no, what have been the challenges

17. In general, what would you say has been the constraints to the implementation of the MTDPs in your district?

18. In your view, what should be the priority areas to focus on in the next 10-year plan?

19. What role should the MMDAs play in the next 10-year plan?

Civil Society Organisations

1. Do you think there have been improvements in the level of partnerships in your district/locality?

     i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

2. What is the extent of support from CSOs towards the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plans in your district/locality?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

3. Do you think there have been improvements in the level of inclusion of CSOs in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes in your district/locality

     i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

4. Do you think there have been improvements in the unemployment situation in

your district/locality?

      i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

     ii. If no, what have been the challenges

5. Has there been improvements in the support of CSOs towards youth empowerment in your district/locality?

      i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

     ii. If no, what have been the challenges

6. Have CSOs played a role in ensuring adherence to human rights and rule of law in your district/locality?

      i. If yes, what has been the role

     ii. If no, what have been the challenges

7. In general, what would you say has been the constraints to the development of CSOs in your district/locality?

8. In your view, what should be the priority areas to focus on in the next 10-year plan for the development of the CSOs landscape?

9. What role should the CSOs play in the next 10-year plan?

Media

1. What is the extent of independence of the judiciary, parliament and media in your district/locality?

Judiciary	Parliament
1 - Very low	1- Very low
2 – Low	2- Low
3. Moderate	3- Moderate
4. High	4- High
5. Very high	5- Very high
6. None	6- None

2. Do you think there has been improvements in the level of inclusion of local content in the print and electronic media in your district/locality?

      i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

     ii. If no, what have been the challenges

3. What is the extent of involvement of the media in district planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes in your district/locality?

    1 - Very low

    2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

4. Do you think there has been improvements in the unemployment situation in your district/locality?

     i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

5. Has the media played a role in bringing peace and security in your district/locality?

     i. If yes, what has been the role

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

6. Do you think there have been improvements in the electioneering processes?

     i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

7. In general, what would you say has been the constraints to the development of the media in your district/locality?

8. In your view, what should be the priority areas to focus on in the next 10-year plan for the development of the media landscape?

9. What role should the media play in the next 10-year plan?

Women Groups

1. What is extent of the level of women and girls' empowerment in your district/locality?

    1 - Very low

    2 - Low

    3. Moderate

    4. High

    5. Very high

    6. None

2. Do you think there has been improvement in the obstacles to women owning/inheriting property

     i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

3. Is there gender parity in the representation of women in local governance in your district/locality?

     i.   If yes, what has accounts for it

    ii.   If no, what are the challenges

4. What is the extent of the level of violence and discrimination against women and girls in your district/locality?

    1 - Very low

    2 - Low

    3. Moderate

    4. High

    5. Very high

    6. None

2b. Do you think all forms of violence against women have reduced?

    i.   If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii.   If no, what have been the challenges

2c. Do you think social norms and customary practices are discriminatory against women and girls development?

    iii. If yes, what are the impediments

    iv. If no, how has it improved women's development

3. In general, what would you say has been the constraints to women's development in your district/locality?

4. In your view, what should be the priority areas to focus on in the next 10-year plan for women and girls' development?

5. What role should women/girls play in the next 10-year plan?

Youth Groups

1. What is the extent of Jobs availability for the youth in your district/locality?

    1 - Very low

    2 - Low

    3. Moderate

    4. High

    5. Very high

    6. None

2. Do you think there has been improvements in the opportunities for entrepreneurship/skills development?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

3. Is there high youth unemployment your district/locality?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for it

    ii. If no, what do you attribute to the low level

4. What is the extent of child labour exploitation, marriages, and trafficking in your district/locality?

    1 - Very low

    2 - Low

    3. Moderate

    4. High

    5. Very high

    6. None

5. What is the extent of involvement of the youth in the district planning, implementation and monitoring process in your district/locality?

    1 - Very low

    2 - Low

    3. Moderate

    4. High

    5. Very high

    6. None

6. Do you think there have been improvements in the electioneering processes?

    i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

    ii. If no, what have been the challenges

7. In general, what would you say has been the constraints to youth development in your district/locality?

8. In your view, what should be the priority areas to focus on in the next 10-year plan for youth development?

9. What role should the youth play in the next 10-year plan?

CSOs Platform

Social Development

1. Can poverty and inequality be eradicated in Ghana, and if not, what are your suggested tips on successful alleviation of poverty and inequality?

2. How can the potential of social protection to address multidimensional vulnerabilities in an integrated and interconnected way be maximized, across the priorities?

3. What investments and partnerships are needed at national and sub-national levels to strengthen national social protection systems in order to increase the breadth, adequacy, and effectiveness of social protection coverage?

4. What are CSOs experiences and views in regard to the strategies to increase social protection coverage, vulnerable and disadvantaged populations such as people with disabilities, people living in poverty, women, children and adolescents, indigenous people and migrants particularly in reaching?

5. Although we have seen substantial progress in education, how can the quality of education be addressed in the next 10 years?

6. Education can play an important role in shaping individuals' norms and values. In what way can the content of education contribute to building more sustainable and resilient societies?

7. What are CSOs experiences and views in regard to the best strategies to reduce inequality and inequity in health coverage and access, particularly regarding the need to reach disadvantaged groups such as women, adolescents, and other vulnerable populations?

8. How can social protection issues be incorporated into the Agenda 2063 Action Plan for the next 10 years?

9. Poverty and inequality are challenges confronting Ghana, can you identify some of the Agenda 2063 Priorities which ought to be prioritised and which are crucial to realising the rest of the Priorities in this country?

Governance

1. What is the extent of support from CSOs towards the implementation of the Agenda 2063?
2. It is almost 10 years in implementation the Agenda 2063 Action Plan, how well has the present governments responded to the development challenges captured in the Agenda?
3. Civil society coalitions are very active in Ghana; how is the CSOs Platform also actively engaged in partnership with other regional coalitions for the successful realisation of the Agenda 2063 on a national and sub-national scale through implementation, monitoring, evaluation and oversight?
4. Parliament has been identified as a key stakeholder in the realisation of the Agenda 2063. Are they on the right track and working in tandem with the Executive and other non-state actors to ensure delivery of the development Priorities?
5. In what ways can the organised CSOs work with the government and other stakeholders to strengthen Ghana's development process and help enhance the livelihood of the citizens?
6. What role should the CSOs play in the implementation of the next 10-year Action Plan?

Economic Development

1. Which aspects of employment and decent work deserve greater attention in the Agenda 2063 framework?

2. In which areas could interventions have stronger positive spillovers for inclusive and sustainable development?

3. What are the main constraints to the growth strategies needed to stimulate more and better jobs and set a path to sustainable and inclusive development?

1. What is needed in order to implement a possible goal and/or target(s) relating to employment and decent work?

2. How should the specific concerns of youth be addressed in Agenda 2063, with respect to employment and decent work?

3. What investment in human capital is required to ensure that people can live a healthy and productive life until old age, and that Ghana can realize the dividends that can come with demographic transitions?

Engagement with the Private Sector

1. To what extent did the implementation of Agenda 2063 FTYIP respond to your sector development priorities and objectives?
2. To what extent has Agenda 2063 been integrated into your sector development plans and budgets?
3. To what extent has the design and implementation of Agenda 2063 FTYIP leveraged innovative practices?
4. To what extent did the execution of the FTYIP contribute to strengthening your capacities in planning, implementation, reporting, and knowledge capitalization?
5. How effective are the mechanisms for communication, coordination, reporting, and domestic resource mobilisation in your sector?
6. To what extent did the AU and UN entities provide you with technical support for the implementation of Agenda 2063?
7. What should be the priories of the next ten-year plan of Agenda 2063?
8. What are the conditions of success for effective implementation of the second ten-year plan of Agenda 2063?

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Members of Parliament (MPs)

1. What is the extent of ownership of the Medium-Term National Policy Framework at the local level? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

    1- Very low

    2 – Low

    3 – Moderate

    4 – High

    5 – Very high

    6 – None

2. What do you think are the drivers and constraints to the ownership and implementation of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework?

3. In your opinion, what would you say is the level of ownership of the Medium-Term Development Plans at the local level? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

    1- Very low

    2 – Low

    3 – Moderate

    4 – High

    5 – Very high

    6 – None

4. What is the extent of implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plans at the local level? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

    1- Very low

    2 – Low

    3 – Moderate

    4 – High

    5 – Very high

    6 – None

5. What do you think are the drivers to the ownership and implementation of the

Medium-Term Development Plans at the local level?

6. What do you think are the constraints to the ownership and implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plans at the local level? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

7. What is the extent of independence of the judiciary, parliament and media in the country? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

Judiciary	**Parliament**	**Media**
1 - Very low	1 - Very low	1 - Very low
2 – Low	2 – Low	2 – Low
3. Moderate	3. Moderate	3. Moderate
4. High	4. High	4. High
5- Very high	5- Very high	5- Very high
6. None	6. None	6. None

8. In your opinion, how would you rate the state of governance in Ghana? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

1- Very low

2 – Low

3 – Moderate

4 – High

5 – Very high

6 – None

9. In your opinion, how would you rate the state of governance in Africa? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

1- Very low

2 – Low

3 – Moderate

4 – High

5 – Very high

6 – None

10. What would you say is the state of Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law in the country? **NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen**

1 – Satisfactory

2 – Unsatisfactory

3 – None

11. In your view, what do you think are the success factors that helped the implementation of the First Ten-Year Plan of the Agenda 2063?

12. In your view, what do you think are the challenges that have hindered the implementation of the First Ten-Year Plan of the Agenda 2063?

13. What should be the priority areas to focus on in the next 10-year plan for the development of Ghana and Africa as a whole?

What role should MPs play in the next 10-year plan

ACADEMIA

1. What is the extent of unemployment situation in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen

2. How would you rate the access to water and sanitation in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen

3. What is the extent of improvement in access to education in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons for the option chosen

4. Has there been improvements in access to healthcare in Ghana? YES/NO.

      i. If yes, what has accounted for the improvements

     ii. If no, what have been the challenges

5. What is the extent of access to justice under the rule of law in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons

6. What is the state of peace and security in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons

7. What is the extent of observance of the fundamental human rights of the populace in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons

8. What is the extent of local participation in the development planning process in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons

9. How would you rate the level of partnerships between the MMDAs and other stakeholders (media, youth, women, CSOs, etc.) in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons

10. What is the extent of environmental sustainability in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

NB: Please provide reasons

11. How would you rate the level of access to decent and affordable housing in Ghana?

1 - Very low

2 - Low

3. Moderate

4. High

5. Very high

6. None

   NB: Please provide reasons

12. What role did academia play in the implementation of First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063?

13. In your view, what should the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2024 – 2033) focus on / prioritise

14. What must be done to ensure effective and successful implementation of the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan?

15. What role should academia play in the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan?

ANNEX 3: AU NON-CUSTOMIZED INSTRUMENTS (ADOPTED)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

1. What has been the role and contribution of Agenda 2063 in realizing the key development results that your country registered in the last decade?
2. What are the major development trajectories of your country over the next ten years, and what role should the implementation of the second ten-year plan of Agenda play towards the achievement of the country's targets?
3. To what extent has the implementation of Agenda 2063 FTYIP contributed to strengthening your data and capacities in planning, implementation, reporting, and knowledge capitalisation?

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

1. To what extent did the implementation of Agenda 2063 FTYIP respond to the national and sub-national development priorities and objectives?
2. To what extent has Agenda 2063 been integrated into NDPs and budgets?
3. To what extent (volume and quality) has your country allocated & deployed resources (financial, human, etc) towards Agenda 2063 implementation?
4. How effective are partnerships in mobilizing financial and technical resources for Agenda 2063 implementation?
5. What roles have non-state actors played in the execution of the FTYIP?
6. How effective are the mechanisms for communication, coordination, reporting, and domestic resource mobilisation in your country?
7. What are the key enablers and challenges in the implementation of Agenda 2063 FTYIP in your country?
8. What are the key results (short and long-term) that your country has realised through the implementation of Agenda 2063 FTYIP?
9. What arrangements are in place / or planned to ensure the results and changes are sustained?
10. What key lessons can we draw from the implementation of the FTYIP?
11. What should be the priories of the next ten-year plan of Agenda 2063?
12. What are the conditions of success for effective design and implementation of the second ten-year plan of Agenda 2063?

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1. To what extent have financial resources been mobilized, allocated, and used (volume and quality) towards the implementation of Agenda 2063?
2. How effective have partnerships that were established at continental, regional, and national levels been in mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of Agenda 2063?
3. What best practices and key lessons can we draw from the implementation of Agenda 2063 over the last decade?
4. What should be the priories of the next ten-year plan of Agenda 2063?
5. What are the conditions of success for effective design and implementation of the second ten-year plan of Agenda 2063?

# KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

DIASPORA

1. In your view, what have been the major achievements realised in the implementation of Agenda 2063 over the past ten years?
2. What has supported the achievement of the key results?
   - What have been the main challenges/constraints?
   - What role did the diaspora play in the implementation? What could have been done differently?
   - What lessons can we draw from the implementation of Agenda 2063?
3. What should the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2024 – 2033) focus on / prioritise?
   What must be done to ensure effective and successful implementation of the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan?
4. What role should the diaspora play in the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan?

PRIVATE SECTOR

1. In your view, what have been the major achievements realised in the implementation of Agenda 2063 over the past ten years?
2. What has supported the achievement of the key results?
3. What have been the main challenges/constraints?
4. What role did the private sector play in the implementation? What could have been done differently?
5. What lessons can we draw from the implementation of Agenda 2063?
6. What should the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2024 – 2033) focus on / prioritise?
7. What must be done to ensure effective and successful implementation of the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan?
8. What role should the private sector play in the Second Ten Year Implementation Plan?

ANNEX 4: PERCEIVED KEY PRIORITIES FROM NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL
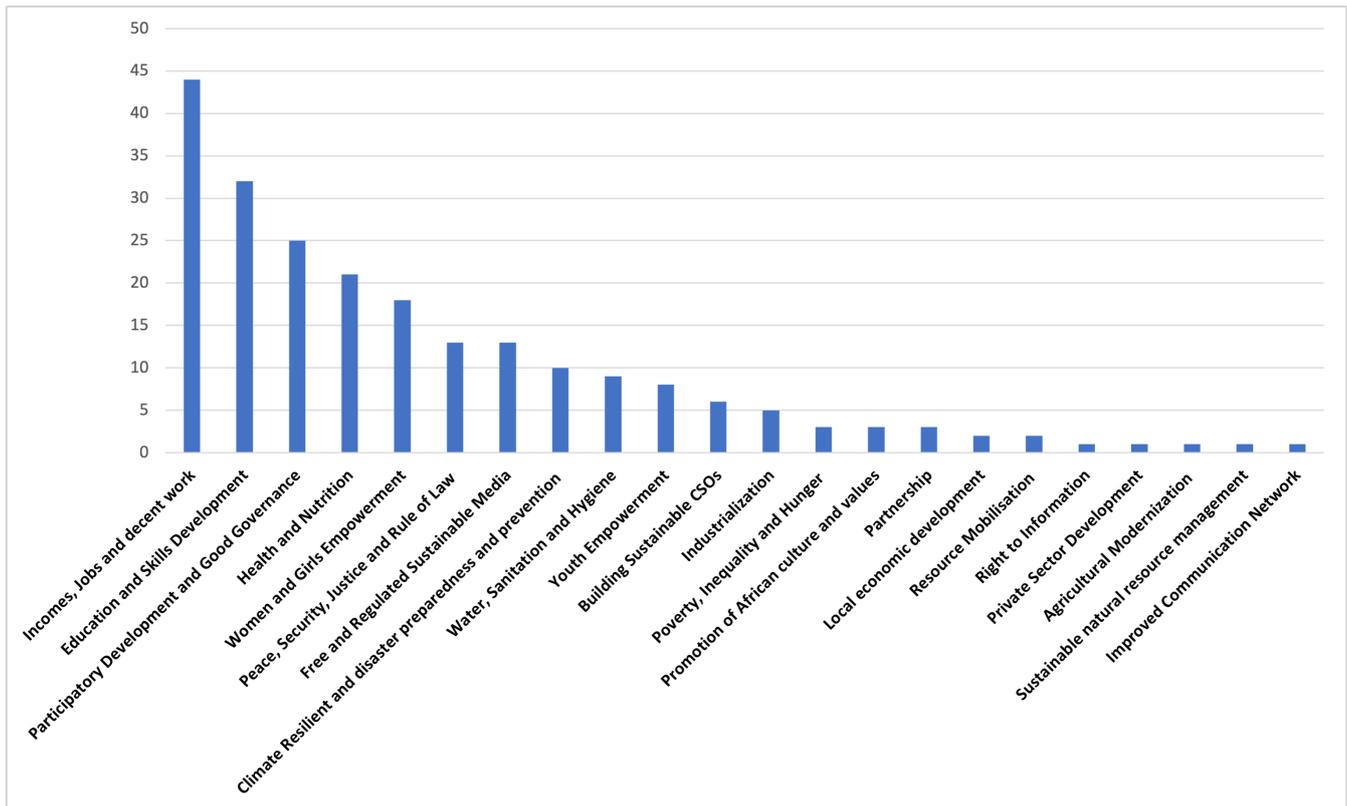
ANNEX 5: CONSULTATIONS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS