

Overcoming Challenges in Domesticating Agenda 2063: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Economic Growth in Africa

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Abstract

The paper addresses the hurdles that have been a stumbling block toward the successful realisation of Agenda 2063, an African Union framework geared toward socio-economic transformation and regional integration. The qualitative research approach used in this study, inclusive of document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and consultations with 60 officials from 30 African countries between 2023 and 2024, reveals that some of the critical obstacles include governance failures, political instability, corruption, resource constraints, and overdependence on foreign aid. The study also highlights the inadequate participation of civil society and the private sector in policy formulation, adding to a lack of policies that address local community needs. Besides, a number of challenges related to data collection and analysis impede effective monitoring of progress. Finally, it ends with several suggestions, including good governance through capacitation and decentralisation, sound financial resources coming through innovative sources and tax measures, a multi-stakeholder approach, and building strong real-time data for effective and efficient monitoring and review. These interlinking challenges need to be solved, making the African Countries better able to seize the transformative ends of Agenda 2063 that turn out to be more prosperous, integrated, and also sustainable tomorrow.

Key Terms: 1. Domestication 2. Governance 3. Stakeholder Engagement 4. Resource Constraints 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Introduction

Agenda 2063 represents a transformative vision for Africa, serving as a strategic framework designed to guide the continent towards sustainable socio-economic growth and development. Adopted by the African Union (AU) in 2015, this ambitious agenda seeks to address the multi-faceted challenges that African nations face while also harnessing the vast potential of the continent's human and natural resources (Commission, 2019; Nwokolo et al., 2023). With its emphasis on inclusive growth, sustainable development, and regional integration, Agenda 2063

outlines a comprehensive roadmap that resonates with the aspirations of African citizens, aiming to create a prosperous and united Africa (RWIGEMA, 2024).

The agenda is structured around key goals and aspirations, prioritising areas such as poverty eradication, education, gender equality, and infrastructural development, making it a crucial tool for policy-makers (Eden & Wagstaff, 2020). It envisions an economically vibrant, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable Africa. However, while Agenda 2063 provides a robust framework for the future, the successful domestication of its goals, translating these high-level aspirations into actionable national and local policies, poses significant challenges (Onditi, 2022; Union, 2020).

Some of the key obstacles limiting the domestication of Agenda 2063 are governance inefficiencies, resource constraints, inadequate stakeholder engagement, and the lack of a well-structured framework for monitoring and evaluation (Union & AFRICANA, 2020). Governance challenges marked by political instability, corruption, and institutional fragmentation severely affect the countries' capability to implement the agenda (Khan et al., 2021). Financial constraints and over-dependency on external support are the challenges that have made mandatory investments so decisive for the realisation of such ambitious targets (Klein Wolterink, 2023).

Furthermore, stakeholder engagement is often inadequate, as marginalised groups, civil society, and the private sector may not be sufficiently involved in policy-making. This lack of inclusivity can lead to policies that do not reflect the diverse needs and priorities of the population, ultimately hindering the agenda's success. Additionally, the lack of effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms complicates efforts to track progress and make necessary strategy adjustments (Elmahdi & Jeong, 2024).

This paper provides a detailed analysis of the factors impeding the domestication of Agenda 2063, accompanied by actionable recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of domestication strategies. By identifying these obstacles and proposing solutions, this study aims to contribute to the discourse on achieving the goals of Agenda 2063, thereby facilitating a more prosperous, integrated, and sustainable future for Africa.

2. Literature Review

The domestication of Agenda 2063 faces numerous challenges, including insufficient alignment with national policies, limited stakeholder engagement, and inadequate resources for implementation (Mthembu & Nhamo, 2021; Tanyu, 2024). These hurdles can hinder the practical realisation of the continent's sustainable development and integration vision. However, addressing these challenges is crucial, as successful domestication ensures that the aspirations of Africa Agenda 2063 resonate with the unique socio-economic contexts of individual countries. By fostering ownership and promoting collaboration among various stakeholders, the domestication process can drive meaningful progress toward achieving the continent's goals, ultimately leading to a prosperous and united Africa (Bassey, 2023).

Domestication Challenges of Agenda 2063

The African Union's Agenda 2063 represents a transformative framework that fosters socio-economic development, political stability, and regional integration across the continent (Selelo, 2024). However, the effective domestication of this ambitious agenda encounters several

challenges rooted in governance, institutional capacity, resource constraints, stakeholder engagement, and data management (Cooke, 2023).

Governance is a critical determinant in the successful implementation of Agenda 2063. Scholars argue that effective governance frameworks are essential for ensuring accountability and transparency, which are crucial for building public trust (Serra, 2024; Yeung & Fok, 2024). Weak governance structures, characterised by political instability, corruption, and lack of inclusiveness, pose significant barriers to progress. For instance, a study by Agu et al. (2024) highlights that corruption undermines public trust and diverts resources away from critical development initiatives, exacerbating poverty and inequality. The national plan also highlights the need for education and skills development. Emphasis in this area supports both the SDGs and the human capital development goals of Agenda 2063 (Sichone-Phiri & Zangewa, 2024). The synergy between the SDGs and the African Agenda 2063 is evident in their shared focus on inclusive and sustainable growth, particularly in partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17), highlighting the importance of collaboration among governments, the private sector, and civil society to achieve development objectives (Hungwe & Munyaradzi, 2024).

In addition, economies need institutional capacity on the part of governmental and non-governmental organisations for effective policy implementation. Various studies reveal that institutional frameworks, often combined with a lack of training and skills among public officials, lead to poorly designed policies that are unable to respond to local needs (Head, 2022). This misalignment creates an environment where stakeholders are disengaged, further hindering successful policy implementation (Grimm & Reinecke, 2024).

In fact, most African countries face a common challenge in realising Agenda 2063 targets, which is related to resource limitations (Gebrihet & Eidsvik, 2024). Moreover, financial pressures force governments to make choices biased toward immediate needs against long-term development goals (Geddes, 2023). This resource limitation can lead to a myopic approach, where budget deficits hamper investment in much-needed infrastructure, human capital, and technology essentials for sustainable growth. Moreover, dependence on foreign aid can result in the misalignment of national priorities with donor interests, which can undermine local ownership of development initiatives (Carter et al., 2022; Kumi, 2020; Musyimi-Ogana, 2023).

It is effective stakeholder engagement that creates a participatory approach to power. However, CSOs and local communities are irreplaceable in the articulation of the needs and aspirations of the populace (Eweje et al., 2021). However, their limited involvement in planning and implementation processes often results in policies that do not resonate with the circumstances of citizens.

The private sector also plays a vital role in driving innovation and economic growth (Rashed & Shah, 2021). In any case, regulatory barriers are one of the significant factors that impede private sector participation in implementing Africa Agenda 2063 (Ridwan et al., 2024).

Inclusivity should also reach the so-called marginalised groups like women, youth, and rural communities whose unique perspective enriches policy formulation processes. Their engagement ensures equity and comprehensiveness in policies to meet diverse needs (Patnaik & Bhowmick, 2020).

Finally, data availability and monitoring are critical for assessing progress toward Agenda 2063. Poor data infrastructure and unreliable statistics impede evidence-based decision-making, leaving policy-makers without essential insights (COMLAN SESSI, 2021; Lawanson, 2021). Strengthening data systems and utilising technology can enhance the efficiency and accuracy of data collection, thereby facilitating informed decision-making and accountability.

Addressing various challenges in terms of governance, institutional capacity, resource constraints, stakeholder engagement, and data management, the literature cites, is crucial for the successful domestication of Agenda 2063 of Africa. Only when supportive environments that create good governance, stakeholder inclusiveness, and effective data management exist can African countries then become able to strategically reposition themselves to get closer to the goals and aspirations that Agenda 2063 intends for the prosperity of an integrated continent (Mekolle, 2024).

The Significance of Domestication of Agenda 2063

The African Union's Agenda 2063 provides an integrated vision for the transformation of Africa into a prosperous, integrated, and peaceful continent. Governments should domesticate Agenda 2063 at both national and local levels, where the aspirations can meet the peculiar socio-economic and cultural reality of every country.

Numerous researchers highlight the need to integrate the principles of Agenda 2063 into national development strategies. According to Nzau (2022), domestication allows countries to tailor the agenda to their particular challenges and opportunities, hence creating a sense of ownership among stakeholders. This ownership is vital in resource mobilisation and enhancing accountability as local governments and citizens become more engaged in pursuing national and continental objectives.

Furthermore, domestication helps align Agenda 2063 with existing policies and frameworks. Canton (2021); Muswere (2020) emphasise that countries incorporating the agenda into their national strategies are better equipped to create synergies across various sectors. This integration promotes a coordinated approach to tackling urgent issues such as poverty, inequality, and climate change. By embedding the agenda into national policies, governments can ensure comprehensive contributions from all sectors toward overarching development goals.

Another critical area of domestication is the increase in a multi-stakeholder approach. Hungwe and Munyaradzi (2024) illustrate that such inclusions as civil society and private and community organisations make Agenda 2063 more relevant at the local level. The multi-stakeholder approach enhances the policy-making process by ensuring that the voices of marginalised groups are heard, fostering a more inclusive path to development.

The process of domestication also has monitoring and evaluation playing an important role. This process involves the setting of relevant indicators and benchmarks to track the progress towards objectives as outlined in Agenda 2063. Effective monitoring systems enable governments to recognise inadequacies in their approach and subsequently make changes that will keep the agenda relevant and adaptive to emerging challenges, as noted by (Saner et al., 2020).

In addition, the domestication of Agenda 2063 enhances regional integration and co-operation. Moreover, countries that align their national policies with the continental agenda share experiences, best practices, and resources. This collaboration is essential in addressing transnational issues of migration, trade, and security, hence contributing to stability and development in the continent (Odetayo & Walsh, 2021). Furthermore, the domestication of Agenda 2063 is essential for converting the continent's vision into practical strategies at the national and local levels (Royo et al., 2022). By promoting ownership, integrating the agenda into existing frameworks, involving diverse stakeholders, and establishing effective monitoring mechanisms, African nations can significantly contribute to achieving the goals set out in Agenda 2063 (Hamouda, 2022). This process enhances the agenda's relevance and fosters sustainable and inclusive development across the continent (Prabhakar, 2025).

3. Methodology

Essentially, this technique adopted a qualitative methodology to try to be acquainted with the domestication of Agenda 2063 in African countries. The method thus applied document analysis semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders for a comprehensive understanding of the various challenges and successes in implementing the agenda across the continent. Each of these elements is explicated in detail below.

Document Analysis: The first component of the research leveraged a thorough review of pertinent documents to make a theoretical basis for understanding the domestication of Agenda 2063 in these works. The documents included official publications from the African Union (AU) and its members, policy reports and strategic development plans that are in line with the Agenda 2063 and academic literature on African development, governance, and policy implementation. This document analysis took a look at the trends, challenges, and successes of 30 selected African nations in their implementation of Agenda 2063. This review became essential for establishing the contextual background of the study as well as laying the basis for the formulation of interview questions and issues of a consultative nature for this study.

Sampling Technique and Selection of Interview Participants

The interview and consultative participants were purposely selected using purposive and convenience sampling techniques to choose relevant expertise involved in the implementation of Agenda 2063.

Purposive Sampling: Used to identify individuals who were involved in implementing and domesticating Agenda 2063. Criteria focused on the major stakeholders who could provide rich insights into national and regional implementations of the agenda, including;

African Union Focal Points for Agenda 2063: Each member state of the African Union designates country representatives who coordinate national domestication for Agenda 2063. Focal points were crucial in selecting participants who could relate closely to the implementation of this agenda.

Government Officials: Senior policy-makers, including ministers and permanent secretaries, who handle national development and implementation of Agenda 2063.

Civil Society Representatives: Selective leaders and specialists from organisations pushing for the development and implementation of the agenda also participated in the study.

Private Sector Experts: Key actors in the sectors of infrastructure, trade, and manufacturing who are chiefly responsible for achieving the agenda's goals.

Academics and Researchers: Scholars and experts in governance, development economics, and policy give a much deeper understanding of the agenda and its implications.

Convenience Sampling: The countries selected for study work are based on quick responses from the respective focal personnel. The strategic division of the African Union set the pace for identifying responsive countries, ensuring that the nations with considerable energy for the domestication process of Agenda 2063. Consequently, the research captured 60 key stakeholders selected by the African Union Strategic Division based on their expertise, positions, and direct involvement in the implementation of Agenda 2063.

The study used semi-structured interviews form the core of the data collection process for its flexibility and ability to capture rich, qualitative data. The interviews allowed for open dialogues in which participants could share their experiences, viewpoints, and frustrations regarding the domestication of the Agenda 2063. Some of the themes covered by the interviews included organisational structures for domesticating Agenda 2063. Constraints related to funding and resource difficulties include stakeholder dynamics collaboration between the private and public sectors and monitoring and evaluation practices for assessing progress. The semi-structured nature of the interviews enabled the participants to give elaborate answers that helped to extract deeper nuances of their perspectives about the domestication of Agenda 2063.

To further complement the data, stakeholder consultations and roundtable discussions were held. These consultations brought together a mixed group of actors from the public, private, and civil sectors to discuss common challenges, solutions, and strategies for the implementation of Agenda 2063. The focus group discussions facilitated a collective dialogue among participants, allowing the collaborative exchange of ideas and recommendations for improving the domestication process. These consultations contributed to validating and complementing the results obtained from the interviews and document analysis. The feedback from these sessions shed light on how to put Agenda 2063 into practice at different levels-nationally and regionally.

The thematic analysis of the data consisted of documents reviewed and consultation interviews designed to bring out common trends, challenges and opportunities of Agenda 2063 domestication. A thematic analysis led to the determination of key issues concerning governmental, resource allocation, and stakeholder collaboration on recurring themes. The study aimed to understand how various African countries are dealing with different goals of Agenda 2063, highlighting both prosperous and less successful cases.

The study prioritised ethical issues during the entire research process. Moreover, all interview and consultation participants gave their consent to take part after being informed about the purpose of the research and the rights therein. The study maintained confidentiality throughout, and the identities of participants were anonymised in the final report to ensure their privacy. This multi-faceted research approach, combining document analysis, interviews, and consultations with key stakeholders, provided a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and progress made while domesticating Agenda 2063. Using purposive and convenience sampling techniques ensured that the participants were indeed appropriately selected on account of their roles, expertise, and active involvement in the implementation

process. These methods provided insight into the implementation of Agenda 2063 and set forth recommendations for domestication improvement at the continental level.

4. Findings

The effective domestication of Agenda 2063 is key in realising the African Union's vision of a prosperous, integrated, and sustainable Africa. However, a number of significant challenges still hinder the successful implementation of its goals. These challenges, spanning governance, resource allocation, institutional capacity, and stakeholder engagement, must be addressed to ensure that the continent can fully benefit from the framework's potential. The table below summarises the key barriers identified through this study, underlining critical areas that need urgent attention and reform to align national efforts with ambitious objectives outlined in Agenda 2063.

The study outlines nine key issues that hamper the effective domestic implementation of the goals and aspirations of Agenda 2063, the strategic framework of the African Union for socio-economic transformation, by African countries. Weak governance structures, resource constraints, and institutional inefficiencies continually impede the continent's march towards a better and more integrated Africa. Though Agenda 2063 stresses effective governance through institutional capacity, these are issues that remain serious obstacles to its effectiveness.

Table 1 1: Table showing the challenges for Africa Agenda 2063 domestication

Description of Findings	Details
1. Weak Governance Structures	Bad governance, promoted through political instability and corruption with a lack of transparency of political processes, engenders loss of confidence in public institutions and hinders civic engagement and good governance.
2. Fragmented Bureaucracies	Lack of coordination among governmental agencies results in inefficiencies, policy duplication, and failure to align efforts with Agenda 2063's goals.
3. Inadequate Institutional Capacity	Lack of training for public officials and weak organisational structures delay decision-making and impede the implementation of Agenda 2063 initiatives.
4. Lack of Inter-Ministerial Collaboration	Ministries work in silos, with minimal collaboration, leading to diluted policy impacts and ineffective responses to complex, multi-sectoral issues.
5. Resource Constraints	Inadequate financial resources, heavy reliance on foreign aid, and budget deficits force governments to prioritise immediate needs over long-term sustainable development.
6. Poor Investment in Education and Skills Development	Lack of emphasis on quality education and training results in high youth unemployment and a mismatch between labour market demands and available skills, affecting competitiveness.

7. Ineffective Stakeholder Engagement	Poor representation of civil society organisations (CSOs) and local communities leading to policies that don't reflect population needs and lack public buy-in.
8. Underrepresentation of Marginalised Groups	Failure to engage women, youth, and rural communities reduces inclusivity, making policies less effective and hindering commitment to Agenda 2063.
9. Poor Data Infrastructure and Monitoring	Inadequate data collection and analysis systems hinder progress tracking, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making.

Source: Author

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One of the most significant obstacles to the realisation of Agenda 2063 is weak governance. Because of prior wars and socio-economic differences, political instability has resulted in weak policy guidance and poor governance. In countries like Nigeria and Uganda, corruption worsens weak governance by consistently undermining public trust in institutions, diverting development resources, and eroding confidence in political leaders. Further exemplifying this is the "state capture" scandals in South Africa, whereby misappropriation of state funds and resources manifests itself for personal benefit, indicating how corruption hampers economic development and domestication of Agenda 2063. Considerable deliberation focuses on governance challenges where lack of transparency during decision-making estranged the citizenry from participation in governance initiatives.

Governance failures also manifest in fragmented bureaucracies, where multiple governmental agencies pursue similar goals without proper coordination. Such incoherence generates inefficiencies, which include either duplication of effort or the creation of competing initiatives. As seen in Sudan, internal political instability and ineffective bureaucracy have been responsible for pursuing overlapping efforts that take the attention away from national development priorities. In Zimbabwe, for example, the presence of overlapping ministries with conflicting agendas complicates the alignment of concerted efforts with national aspirations under Agenda 2063 and, as such, denies the prospect of collaboration.

Effective domestication of Agenda 2063 also requires institutional capacity. However, many African countries suffer from policy design and implementation framework inadequacies. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), weak institutional structures and insufficient training for public officials have created skill gaps that substantially handicap progress with respect to the ambitious targets set by Agenda 2063. Moreover, bureaucratic impediments in government systems slow down decision-making, thus further hampering critical development initiatives. These limitations in capacity, combined with weak organisational structures, will not be able to address the evolution of changing socio-economic contexts in many African countries, such as Angola, postponed development due to maladministration of resources and weaknesses of governance.

Another significant challenge is the need for inter-ministerial collaboration, which is an issue that several countries continue to encounter. Ministries tend to work in isolation, focusing narrowly on their mandates without considering integrated efforts across sectors. This lack of collaboration has diluted the impact of policies meant to achieve the goals of Agenda 2063. For instance, in Ghana, insufficient inter-agency coordination has meant that critical initiatives in agriculture, education, and infrastructure have not received the attention or resources they deserve, thus undermining the effectiveness of national strategies.

Resource constraints are yet another serious challenge that African countries must confront. Insufficient financial resources force governments to make difficult decisions on where to channel funds. This dilemma takes away priority from long-term development goals in favour of more short-term needs. This challenge is particularly true in Angola, where, despite the fineness of its oil wealth, mismanagement and corruption in the sector have restricted the amount of resources that the government can assign to other development pursuits. Additionally, countries such as Zimbabwe have had their fair share of challenges with scarce budgets that have pressured governments to seek foreign aid that is volatile primarily and could further misalign priorities such that it may become impossible to attain the long-term aspirations of Agenda 2063.

Investment in education and skills development remains one of the significant enduring challenges. In many African countries, Ghanaian and DRC examples typify pretty low investment in human capital, resulting in a dissonance between the skills required for development and the quality and quantity of education available. The shortage of skilled workers lowers competitiveness in a globalised economy, intensifying the youth bulge problem of the acute rate of unemployment. Without a higher level of investment in education and a well-endowed human resource capacity, it becomes impossible to achieve Agenda 2063 initiatives.

Effective stakeholder engagement is crucial for the domestication of Agenda 2063; civil society organisations and local communities remain poorly represented in planning and implementation debates. Inclusive processes are key to a people's accord; failure to do so might convert the agenda in Nigeria and Sudan into mere instruments for the powerless. The selection of areas for focus is usually devoid of adequate care for marginalised sectors of society. Such omissions in decision-making may lead to the agenda being commandeered away from its original stability and into the minutes of the showdown.

Reliable data provides progress monitoring and accountability in governance. However, weak infrastructures in some sub-Saharan African countries, such as DRC and Angola, have stalled data collection and analysis to predict informed policy decisions. Weakness in existing data systems prevents countries from tracking their progress in attaining Agenda 2063 targets, thereby exposing the process to unfulfilled reporting and monitoring requirements.

The study notes a litany of interplaying challenges that should have been present in the successful domestication of Agenda 2063 across African nations. These challenges, among others, include poor governance, disintegrated institutions, shortages of resources, weak institutional capacity, and lack of stakeholder engagement. For this reason, the African Union continues with its judgment on the successful implementation of Agenda 2063. For Economies to overcome these challenges, it is crucial to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, ensure better inter-ministerial coordination, and invest in developing human capacity.

5. Discussion

The achievement of Agenda 2063, however, will hinge on the standard of governance and institutional capacity across Africa. Effective management should, therefore, include rigorous accountability measures and transparent processes to put the policies into practice and deliver on the agenda's high expectations. Research by Prince et al. (2023) highlights that political instability is pervasive in many African countries, stemming from historical conflicts and socio-economic disparities. Such instability disrupts governance continuity, discouraging long-term investments essential for sustainable growth. Similarly, Ajani (2022) emphasises that political instability can lead to an unpredictable environment, stifling innovation and economic development.

Corruption remains a significant barrier to effective governance. According to Kohler and Bowra (2020), corruption in many African nations erodes public trust and diverts vital resources away from developmental initiatives. This erosion of confidence can lead to public apathy as citizens become disillusioned with the promises of governance. Research by (Moyo et al., 2021) supports this notion that citizens who perceive mismanagement of resources are less likely to engage in or support government-led initiatives, further hindering progress. Institutional capacity, which refers to the ability of organisations to design and implement policies effectively, is another critical factor influencing the success of Africa Agenda 2063. Tapscott (2021) argues that inadequate training and the lack of skilled personnel among public officials severely limit the capacity to develop and execute effective policies. The insufficient expertise in project management and stakeholder engagement leads to poorly conceived initiatives that fail to address local needs. Moreover, as noted by Geddes (2023), bureaucratic inefficiencies lead to considerable delays in decision-making processes, which further impede policy implementation and repel both domestic and foreign investors.

Resource constraints only make these governance challenges worse. Limited availability of financial resources constrains governments' capacity to invest in critical areas such as infrastructure, education, and healthcare. According to a study by Kararach (2022), many African countries face persistent budget deficits that force them to prioritise short-term needs over long-term developmental goals. This focus on immediate concerns undermines efforts to foster sustainable growth, leaving critical infrastructure and human capital development neglected.

Willingness to supplant foreign aid poses more risks. While foreign assistance can provide the needed funding, an over-reliance may cause independence to align with donor drives and miss out on national priorities. Foreign aid dependence ends up with initiatives that fail to resonate with the real needs of people (Denisova & Kostelyanets, 2023; Hilson & Maconachie, 2020). Such misalignment would ultimately impede local ownership of development projects and, in the long run, their sustainability.

Moreover, sound stakeholder engagement is a key condition for successful domestication, as stated in Agenda 2063. The exclusion of civil society organisations and marginalised groups from the planning and implementation processes is likely to result in the adoption of policies that do not reflect the diversity of the country's needs. Engaging civil society organisations could enhance policy relevance and public trust; therefore, the community will be more inclined to condone developmental initiatives, according to Osei and Kim (2020). It is doubly

important, hence, for truly inclusive policies to address the requirements and assistance from marginalised groups, women, and youth.

The availability of data and monitoring become key to tracking progress toward the Agenda 2063 targets. However, in numerous African nations, data collection poses a challenge, often being influenced by inadequate infrastructure and low funding. Additionally, there exists a disconnect between national and local monitoring systems, thus further complicating the assessment of progress. The statement by Organization (2021) concerning the strengthening of data systems at all levels has become quite crucial for effective monitoring and accountability, highlighting the role of technology for improvement in data collection processes and enhanced collaboration across government levels. By tying into innovative solutions such as mobile data collection and geospatial mapping, African nations will be able to build strong data capabilities.

In conclusion, the findings stress the intricate relationships with respect to governance, institutional capacity, resource mobilisation, stakeholder engagement, and data monitoring as relevant to Agenda 2063. Targeted reforms, encouraged collaboration among stakeholders, and greater accountability are necessary to address these challenges and pave the way toward a prosperous and integrated Africa. It is the complete approach promoted by Tanyu (2024) that helps realise that Agenda 2063 truly fits the continent's aspirations of sustainable development. African nations can create an enabling environment for the execution of these policies by prioritising these dimensions, which will ultimately express the continent's development aspirations.

Recommendations for Agenda 2063 Domestication Improvement

The union ought to take specific and actionable steps to domesticate Agenda 2063 towards addressing some of the challenges faced by African nations. These include improving governance frameworks, increasing financial resources, building public-private partnerships, and developing effective monitoring frameworks. By focusing precisely on these areas, African countries can create a more favourable environment in which to execute Agenda 2063 sustainably in every context.

Economies must tackle governance challenges through specific training programs for public officials focused on improving policy implementation, governance, transparency, and accountability. We should establish certification channels for public officials to ensure ongoing education in public resource management. Prioritising the empowerment of local governments is crucial, granting them the authority and resources to make decisions that reflect the needs of their communities. Another strategy is enforcing strong anti-corruption laws to restore public trust and enhance transparency in governance. Governments must put in place mechanisms for tracking the use of public funds, auditing them regularly, and for transparent, competitive procurement processes that will make public officials accountable for any mismanagement.

In order to address the financial constraints facing the countries in Africa, the governments of Africa must actively explore creative financing mechanisms such as public-private partnerships (PPP), impact investing, and social bonds. Such alternatives could greatly enhance financing for Agenda 2063 initiatives. Another vital gain attributed to the growth of domestic resource mobilisation is increased domestic resource mobilisation. Governments should adopt modern tax systems that allow for higher compliance levels and thus improve revenue generation. This mechanism will boost their revenues and expand public investment in key areas such as

infrastructure and human capital in education and health, which lays the groundwork for long-term sustainable growth and development.

Partnership is at the heart of Agenda 2063's success. The establishment of multisector platforms that feature broad-ranging stakeholders such as government representatives, civil society organisations (CSOs), and private sector players will assist in steering dialogue and collaboration among various partners in designing and implementing agrarian policy programs. These platforms will introduce multi-stakeholder inputs into decision-making. Moreover, working with the citizens to raise awareness of Agenda 2063 and its priorities will be pivotal in gaining support. The citizenry has to be actively consulted and involved in the decision-making process to give expression to their interests within policies. A participatory approach is key to creating ownership and accountability, which are integral to the successful execution of development programs.

A sound monitoring system is crucial to realising the envisaged Progress Tracking of Agenda-2063. It calls upon governments to invest in modern data infrastructures to allow for real-time data collection, storage, and analysis to support decision-making based on current and correct information. Using technology in the monitoring process will enhance efficiency and effectiveness. Governments and relevant stakeholders would also need to train local officials and other key personnel in data management and analysis to build their capacity to interpret and act on the information collected. This recommendation of this study implies that the relevant decision-makers ought to intervene and make adjustments based on informed decisions regarding the goals set for Agenda 2063.

By taking each of these steps, African countries will build upon governance mechanisms that promote practical multi-stakeholder cooperation, the mobilisation of diverse financial resources, and the systematic monitoring of progress. These will thus contribute towards the domestication of Agenda 2063 and thereby toward sustainable development in the continent.

The policy Implication

The domestication of Agenda 2063 constitutes a significant milestone toward transforming into a prosperous and integrated Africa. Identifying governance challenges, mobilising resources, promoting inclusive stakeholders' engagement, and strengthening monitoring systems will support African states' efforts to implement the agenda effectively. Establishing such conditions for the successful implementation of Agenda 2063 will guarantee Sustainable Development and the fulfilment of its vision of a transformed Africa.

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