

Agenda 2063 and India-Africa Development cooperation

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to elucidate Agenda 2063 an aspirational master plan to transform African continent into global powerhouse and make it people driven. It also discuss India-Africa Development partnership across all sectors vis a vis in trade, investment, LOCs, Capacity building, institution building etc. In this paper I'll use Qualitative research method, historical method, content analysis, comparative method. The conclusion part will make it clear, with the passage of time India's growing Engagement with Africa and it's implications for Africa.

Agenda 2063 is futuristic blueprint for Africa's inclusive growth and development. Based on the ideal of pan- Africanism. It envisages to transform Africa into global powerhouse. It's vision is African renaissance. It not merely demonstrate aspiration but also present flagship programme through which this dream could be realized. It envisages peaceful (Silencing the gun by 2063). ,democratic, adhere Rule of law, Good Governance, improvement in living standard, integrated Africa. Then this paper will also discuss India Africa development partnership. In lieu of donor-recipient partnership paradigm, India deliberately adopted the nomenclature of development co-operation. Development co-operation reflects the sense of partnership, sense of inter-dependency instead of one's dependency over other. Aforementioned partnership is in terms of 'cooperation in Social upliftment of Africans and capacity building' like health, education, Water and sanitation, Culture and sports, Poverty eradication. Line of credit on concessional terms, Institution building, Training of foreign personnel in India and deputation of our experts to there land. India introduced a raft of initiatives to accelerate India's co-operation with Africa like **Focus Africa** policy, India-Africa forum summit in 2008, The Duty-free tariff Preference (DFTF) for LDCs.

Keywords: Agenda 2063, Aspiration, flagship programme, Pan-Africanism, Development Co-operation, Partnership for mutual benefit, South-South Co-operation.

INTRODUCTION

Agenda 2063 is an aspirational future plan for Africa's economic growth and prosperity. It envisages to make Africa global powerhouse. It is a Pan-African People centered approach make Africa's growth inclusive. Agenda's three cardinal principles which is expected to achieve by 2063 is Unity, prosperity and peace driven by its own citizens. It starkly calls for Africa's ' socio-economic transformation so that is can demonstrate a dynamic force in the Global Arena. It is an manifestation for the desire how Africa intends to transform itself within a 50 years from 2013-2063. It differ to Lagos plan of Action in many ways like it clearly elucidate Africa's Seven Aspirations, 18 goals which are further divided into 44 priority and eventually delineate into 161 goals, 15 flagship projects, 161 national level targets and 10 year implementation plans. These Aspirations, Targets envisage to brought qualitative as well as quantitative phenomenal outcomes for Africa as well as for world. It is a stark demonstration of Pan-Africanism a drive for unity and inclusivity. It intended to harness Africa's natural as well as human resources for the benefit of all Africans, and ensure optimal use of as an approach it try to learn from Africa's Past failure. Although the plan is formulated in very sophisticated manner but still there are some of the hurdles which needs to overcome in order to realize Agenda. The obstacles in Africa there is lack of commitment from African leaders side, in public setting they used to accept those things whom they are not accepted in is real life, there is pervasive instability in Africa, institutional arrangement are yet to become inclusive, the problem of widespread poverty and illiteracy.

Aspirations of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 was accepted on the 50th anniversary of OAU in 2013 to make Africa's growth inclusive and sustainable. Under the umbrella of pan-Africanism and African renaissance it envisage to achieve progress and collective prosperity self-determination.

Aspiration:1- Making Africa prosperous and Inclusive

Agenda 2063 envisage to alleviate poverty and promote well-being of its citizen. Providing employment to all who desired. Providing nutrition to all. In order to strengthen its economic growth it envisages to develop blue economy. Adopted environmentally sound practices. Improvement in agricultural practices so that Africa's domestic needs fulfilled by its own.

Aspiration2: An integrated Africa based on the norm of Pan-Africanism and the idea of Africa's Renaissance

It envisage to unite or integrate continent. Connect whole continent by various mediums like through rail network, sea root, by road and air etc. so that peoples, goods and services easily or seamlessly commute throughout the continent. It strive to end all remnants of colonialism. It is expected to unite Africa for its for sustained growth, accelerated trade, free flow of capital and people.

Aspiration3: An Africa based on Adherence of Rule of law, respect for human rights, good governance, ensuring access to justice.

End corruption, appoint competent officials at all levels of governance. Building robust institutions for a development of state.

Aspiration 4: A peaceful and secure Africa

A stable and peaceful Africa. All sorts of conflicts will be resolved through dialogue based mechanism. The culture of peace and tranquillity will be imparted in youth through education. Silencing the gun by 2020 is one of its prominent principles.

Aspiration 5: An Africa with common heritage, cultural identity

Striving to conserve Africa's ancient culture, revive its glorious history, inculcate the ideal of Pan-Africa, perverse its language and heritage.

Aspiration 6: An, Africa whose growth and prosperity is people driven, based on the contribution of its people with especial focus on its younger generation, its women.

It envisages to eliminate all forms of gender inequality in all spheres of life whether it be political, economic, social etc. End all sorts of violence against women be it be on domestic level or be it workplace. Capacity building of its youth so that they can benefit there country.

Aspiration 7: Making Africa as a strong, United actor in the International Arena

Education is the bedrock for the Transformational outcomes

Education could be serve as a bedrock for the human resource development and making people valuable assetsFor countries development. In order to make a peaceful and prosperous Africa educating its citizens became inescapable because quality education could be serve as

a foundation to resolve all kinds of malpractices which are impeding the growth of continent. Education could be serve as a benchmark to overcome all those challenges that hampering its realization. Since Agenda envisage for inclusive growth and sustainable development this couldn't be realized without imparting education. For imparting education among Africans it is also indispensable to make educational settings inclusive for all without any sort of discrimination. The essence of education is to produce a useful citizen for their country. In order to making Africans literate and qualified it is not sufficient to ameliorate merely "institutional arrangement". It is also required to build inclusive and effective institutions that are competent to balancing all opposite or conflicted interest of individuals or state as well whether it be Political, Social, Economic. UNICEF stated that education is a pivot around which all sort of development revolve whether it be political, Social, Economic development of the individual. Education is the key through which one can inculcate various skills, competencies it can make possible prosperous, healthier, wealthier, morally awaken world.

India-Africa Development Partnership

India's development partnership with Africa accelerated when India join Africa capacity building Foundation (ACBF) in 2005 and became an observer state in Southern Africa development co-operation (SADC), ECOWAS, COMESA. In order to strengthen India-Africa development ties, they took a decision to form a 'India-Africa forum summit' so that both can have a regular or structured communication. Can convene official meeting annually. First such meeting took place in April 2008 at New Delhi. This summit work as foundation stone for India -Africa development cooperation.

India-Africa have development partnership through number of ways like Line of credits (LOC) its not a grant but a loan on concessional interest. India cooperating Africa in capacity building initiatives. Instead of adopting donor-recipient nomenclature India's officials voluntarily adopt the word Southern provider of development cooperation. India doesn't like to be termed as new donor, emerging donor, Non-traditional donor etc. The Ministry of external affairs stated that trade between India-Africa accelerated. India became the 5th investor in Africa with over US\$ 54 billion. Although India's investment to across continent is not linear some the countries receive huge amount of FDI from India whereas others are not getting a penny. Mauritius accounts for highest investment from India. It receive about 86% of the total investment made by India in the continent. Second prominent receiver of this

investment is Mozambique, India invest in especially Oil, gas sector of the country. The major recipient in this row is South Africa which attract investments in its steel, IT sector and industry. Egypt also receive substantial amount of Indian FDI.

Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)

- **Capacity Building:** India provide assistance to Africa for capacity building. The term capacity building include various things like help in health infrastructure development, in education, capacity building, Culture and sports and poverty alleviation. India train developing countries official in own country as well as depute. The other broad area of cooperation is environment, Tourism, Media and communication. India train developing countries personal in his land and depute their personal to the developing countries so that they can help them.
- **Project Assistance:** India extend its assistance to various small and medium industry. Included various agricultural processing, manufacture of small or medium agricultural tools etc.
- **Institution Building:** Building of appropriate institution in partner countries. These institution likely to be Vocational training centres, entrepreneurship development institutes. Institutions to develop particular skills.
- **Scholarship:** India have a long tradition of providing scholarships to the students of developing countries. India offer some of the particular seats to the aforementioned students. Indian Council of cultural Research (ICCR).

India-Africa Trade partnership

India-Africa trade partnership has accelerated substantially. It goes, from about \$5.5 billion in 2001-02 to more or less \$70 billion in 2018-19. This hike in Trade could be possible because of some of the GOI initiative like **Focus Africa Programme. India-Africa submit initiative in 2008.** Duty free tariff preferences (DFTFP) initiative for least developing countries. India's trade with all African countries is not same it varies across the region below mentioned tables describe the level of trade with various region. India has signed a significant agreement with

African country. Comprehensive Economic and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) signed between India-Mauritius in the year 2021 and it came into existence on 1st April 2021. Mauritius is the First African country with whom India signed CECPA it will foster trade between two countries. This agreement

India's Line of Credits (LOC) to Africa

India's Ministry of External Affairs and the Department of Economic Affairs of the ministry of finance they brought up **Indian Development and economic assistance Scheme (IDEAS)**. IDEAS is a body meant for issuing guidelines regarding LOCs in India. LOCs are not a grants it is a soft loan which offered for a long period of time on a concessional interest rate. Generally time range from 20 to 25 years. It is an soft power diplomacy. Under LOCs the country who accepted it, have to take 75% of its value from the host country (India). Interest rate vary from 1.5% to 1.75% per annum. Country have to bear the repayment of the it. India offering LOCs in the field of power, agriculture, water supply, Rural infrastructure etc. It evidently demonstrate India's intention for developing seminal or prominent infrastructure for the Africa.

People to People Cooperation

India's export Non-basmati rice to to Africa and especially to the western African countries. African Trade and investment analysis suggest that it rice trade conspicuously driven by private sector. Indian export to Non-basmati rice to Africa accounts for about USD 1.7 billion in 2017 which accounts almost 26% of Indian's rice export. Benin, Senegal, Guinea and Ivory coast accounts for 50% of its total rice shipments to Africa. As per Exim analysis, Western Africa have a tremendous potential for India's Non-basmati rice. Eastern African countries also have potential for import in rice trade. If we look towards the spurge of export of Rice with Africa some trends are evident like- 38.5% (2017-18), 44% (2018-19) and 51%(2019-20) of total India's Non-basmati rice exports. Africa influenced by India's Green Revolution through which India achieved self-reliance in terms of food. Alliance for Green Revolution (AGRA) established in 2006 by call of UN secretary general Koffi Annan. It is believed that AGRA will help in the alleviate poverty, hunger. AGRA providing assistance to

many farmers in terms of access to Finance, market, training and access. Africa has 60% of its Fertile land, but yield only 10% of the global output. Prime minister Modi evoked that India will work with Africa to yield maximum agricultural production with minimum bare of cost.

Continental Framework

Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP intended to reduce acute poverty and hunger from African countries through raising Agricultural production. Under the CAADP program Africa governments became ready to devote 10% of nation's budget to rural development, agricultural development and also pledged to achieve 6% per annum agricultural growth. CAADP also intended to promote climate resilience vis-a-vis introducing disaster preparedness policies, strategies and developing the competent forecasting system which make early responses regarding natural disaster.

The program for infrastructural development (PIDA)

This program intended to provide a platform to African government to build the indispensable infrastructure which is paramount for ensuring connectivity among African states and country.

This accelerated connectivity will also boost trade, growth and employment which led into Africans betterment.

India-Africa Sector of further cooperation Towards 2030

India can help Africa in Cultivation of pearl millet production. India scaled up its pearl millet production from 0.2 tonnes per hectare in 1960s to the current 1.2 tonnes of yield via the help of hybrid seed technologies. This surge in terms of Pearl millet production could be realized only because of hybrid seed technologies and public-private sector partnership. Whereas in Africa Pearl millet farming hold by small farmers and they mostly rely on open pollinated varieties. So India can support cultivation of pearl millet production in Africa.

Watershed Management: India had achieved various method to facilitate irrigation, water management. Africa can learn a number of things from India's water management.

Opportunities in the seed Sector

Africa can learn various things from India self-sufficiency in terms of Food security. Africa currently using low yield productivity seeds which is the root cause of Africa's insufficiency in food security. Africa have to resort to hybrid seeds, quality seeds so that it could harness its potential in terms of agriculture and become able to provide its citizens nutritious food. A report by Kenya based Seed system group (SSG) stated that Africa is still using low quality or low yielding seeds this is the reason still many African countries have to remain rely on foreign exporter. SSG stated that Africa's problem of malnutrition could be tackled by with the establishment of high yielding production of seeds. Africa have to establish new seeds industry. If we're looking towards Benin it is evident that about 1.3 million farmers engaging themselves in crops like maize, cassava, sorghum they merely yield 1.4 metric hectare to 1.5 metric hectare but if they will use new high quality hybrid seed they will be able to boost it about tone or more than tonne by using new high quality seeds.

Recent Happenings

Recently on 25th May 2023 Organization of the African Union and it's successor African Union's 60th anniversary has been celebrated. Celebrating African day is a way to pay tribute to its founding fathers and mothers. To commemorating its ideal – promoting unity and solidarity among African countries, collective self-reliance, its socio-economic and political development, get rid off apartheid etc.

Conclusion

However, Agenda 2063 explicitly delineate continents aspiration for the coming 50 years. Thought we have to say that realizing this Agenda required robust political will. There is need for revamping institutional arrangement. Making institutions inclusive is pre-requisite to realize it.

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