



DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD DAC-2021

Theme ▶

“30 years after the adoption of the Charter:
accelerate implementation of Agenda 2040
for an Africa fit for children”

A. Introduction and Background

1. The theme for the Day of the African Child (DAC) 2021 is "**30 years after the adoption of the Charter: accelerate implementation of Agenda 2040 for an Africa fit for children**". The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Committee), established under Articles 32 and 33 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (the Charter) selected this theme for the commemoration of the DAC in 2021.
2. In 1991, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the then OAU instituted the DAC in memory of the 16th June 1976 student uprising in Soweto, South Africa. At that time, students marched in protest against the poor quality of education they received and demanded to be taught in their languages.
3. The DAC serves to commemorate these children and the brave action they took in defence of their right. The DAC thus celebrates the children of Africa and calls for serious introspection and commitment towards addressing the numerous challenges facing children across the continent. The celebration should be contextualised by Member States as a build-up to the realisation of the rights of children from the family/community level and up to national and international levels.
4. The ACERWC has been leading the commemoration of the DAC since 2002, nevertheless, the event has been conducted as one-off event each year without the feedback process for assessing the impact of the previous DAC
5. During the commemoration of the DAC children participation was the highlight of the day. Children articulated their views and presented specific recommendations addressed to all stakeholders. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child provides for child participation where the views of children matter and must be heard (article 4 (2) & (7) whereby efforts are required to ensure that their views are meaningfully channelled and taken into account

Context of Agenda 2040

6. In 2016, the African Committee adopted "**Agenda 2040: Fostering an Africa fit for children**" - a 25-year agenda for the long-term and strategic progress in implementing children's rights in Africa. Agenda 2040 provides a child-centered focus based on the African Union's Agenda 2063, which highlights children's rights and welfare concerns in Paragraph 53. In brief, Agenda 2063 envisions an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena. It is guided by seven aspirations, and aspiration six calls for an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children. This aspiration informed the adoption of Agenda 2040.

7. Africa's Agenda for Children 2040 was the result of conclusions from a High-Level Conference held in Addis Ababa from 20-21 November 2015 to assess the status of the rights of children in Africa 25 years following the adoption of the Children's Charter as part of the Commemoration activities of the 25th Anniversary of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.
8. Agenda 2040 is guided by the following 10 Aspirations:
 - i. The African Children's Charter, as supervised by the African Children's Committee to provide an effective continental framework for advancing children's rights.
 - ii. The existence of an effective child-friendly national legislative, policy and institutional framework in all Member States.
 - iii. The registration of every child's birth and other vital statistics.
 - iv. Every child survives and has a healthy childhood.
 - v. Every child grows up well-nourished and with access to the necessities of life.
 - vi. Every child benefits fully from quality education.
 - vii. Every child is protected against violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse.
 - viii. Children benefit from a child-sensitive criminal justice system.
 - ix. Every child is free from the impact of armed conflicts and other disasters or emergencies.
 - x. African children's views matter.
9. Agenda 2040 was adopted by the Committee in 2016 and approved by the African Union (AU) Executive Council of Ministers in July 2017. The African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) is ratified by 50 States. It provides for both civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights.
10. ACERWC provides for the establishment of a Committee of experts that is mandated to promote and protect the rights of children in Africa. The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) is also mandated to develop principles and policies to aid the implementation of its mandate. Agenda 2040 was adopted with a view to strengthen the Committee's implementation of its mandate in a deliberate and structured manner, within a fixed time, and focusing on achieving specific goals by 2040. Each engagement with the aspirations provided for in Agenda 2040 is a step towards the implementation of the African Children's Charter.

B. Outcomes of the various activities

11. The year 2021 presents an opportunity for the Committee to take stock of the last five years under the five-year (2016-2020) phased monitoring and evaluation plan. The introspection should make the necessary links between the Africa Children's Charter and the Agenda, for the better protection of children's rights in Africa. This will help in evaluating what has been done, and what ought to be done to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 2040.
12. The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) calls on State Parties to the Charter to leverage on the current implementation of Agenda 2040 to drive the continued engagement into the subsequent 20 years to come. To this end, various lessons have been learned from the implementation of the Charter in the last 30 years. Besides, an evaluation of the progress on the traction of Agenda 2040 reveals gains on each of the 10 aspirations in the last five years.

Gains made

Aspiration 1

13. The effectiveness of ACERWC in the advancement of children's rights lies in the evaluation of the progress by States Parties, the ACERWC, other AU Organs, CSOs and NGOs towards this cause. By January 2021, five States have not ratified the African Children's Charter. These include the Morocco, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Somalia, South Sudan and Tunisia. The three States that have ratified since 2016 include the Central African Republic, SãoTome and Principe and Democratic Republic of Congo. Furthermore, the ACERWC conducted 5 follow – up missions to monitor the level of implementation of the concluding observations and recommendations issued to governments after consideration of their State Party reports. These missions were conducted in Liberia (2019), Guinea (2019), Mozambique (2018), Ethiopia (2018) and Zimbabwe (2019).
14. There has been increased cooperation from States towards the realisation of the Committee's mandate. This has been through the country's adoption of laws and policies to align with the ACRWC. The ACERWC continues to engage in institutional advancement for Stakeholders by having inception workshops for new Committee members, training programs for CSOs and State Officials and facilitating the sharing of State's good practices on the Harmonisation of Laws. Various CSO and NGOs continue to support the Committee, something that has informed the inclusion of the children rights' issues on the agenda of the sessions of the AU and the EC.
15. The number of States Parties that have ratified the African Children's Charter has increased from 47 in 2016 to 50 in January 2021.¹ The African Children's Charter has also been able to consider 39 State reports from 24 countries as at the 35th session of the ACERWC.² Other successes are in the areas of the development in jurisprudence

1 Ratifications Table available at <https://www.acerwc.africa/ratifications-table/> (accessed 5 May 2020).

2 Initial and Periodic Reports Table available at <https://www.acerwc.africa/initial-and-periodic-reports/> (accessed 5 May 2020). Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda and Zimbabwe (25th session); Algeria, Congo, Gabon, Lesotho (26th session). Cameroon, Ghana, Sierra Leone (27th

through the handing down of decisions on communications,³ the adoption of General Comments and the completion of two continental studies on children affected by armed conflict, as well as children on the move.⁴

16. The ACERWC has carried out a few of popularizations campaigns in areas including the Central African region and the North and Horn of Africa region - many engaging the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The commemoration of the DAC presents an opportunity for increased popularisation of Agenda 2040 at the national and sub-national levels.

Aspiration 2

17. There has been an increase in the adoption and reinforcement of Child-friendly national legislative, policy, and institutional frameworks.⁵ This has been evident in the abolishment of practices such as corporal punishment in the home in some countries like Benin and South Africa. In some States legislation on Anti-trafficking, free Healthcare for children and the protection of Child victims and witnesses has been adopted.⁶ Other States have used regional blocs to harmonise child-laws.⁷

Aspiration 3

18. Various initiatives have been carried out to improve child birth registration and other vital statistics. This is critical to ensuring civil rights of the child and that every child has a legal identity, is visible to policy planners and service delivery implementers. In its recommendations to Concluding Observations, the ACERWC continues to remind States to sensitize communities about birth registration and to provide free birth registration services during the campaigns.⁸ The Voluntary National Review Reports of 2019 show progress of 92% birth registration rate.

session). Cameroon, Eritrea, Ghana (28th Session); Chad, Comoros, CoteD'ivoire and Tanzania (29th session); Angola, Sierra Leone (30th session); Burkina Faso, Burundi, Malawi (31st session); Zambia (32nd session); Benin, Eswatini, Rwanda, Nigeria (33rd session) and Mauritania (34th Session). Should be noted that the successes include 2015 although Agenda 2040 was adopted in 2016.

3 Table of Communications available at <https://www.acerwc.africa/table-of-communications/> (accessed 4 May 2020).

4 Studies available at <https://www.acerwc.africa/studies-research/> (accessed 5 May 2020).

5 See Concluding observations and recommendations of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) on the initial report of the Republic of Angola on the status of the implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, paras 3-4. Concluding Observations and Recommendations by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) on the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Report on the Status of Implimentation of the African Cahrter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, para 4. See the Concluding observations at <https://www.acerwc.africa/reporting-table/> (accessed 5 May 2020).

6 For instance, South Africa has tabled legislative provisions to enable vulnerable witnesses to provide evidence through an intermediary.

7 In the East African Community, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda enacted the East African Community Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act to harmonise laws, policies and strategies to end Female Genital Mutilation across the region

8 Recommendations on the Report of Angola 2017.

Aspiration 4

19. There has been a decrease of death of children below the age of five by over 100,000 between 2016 to 2018 decreased by 100,540. There has also been a slight decrease in deaths as a result of Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) by 1,303 deaths from 2015 to 2017. Access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services has achieved limited progress in specific States Parties. There has also been increased immunisation coverage across Africa with a reduction in disease mortality and morbidity.

Aspiration 5

20. Following the adoption of the 2040 Agenda, States Parties depicted a steady improvement in access to necessities of life and the growth of well-nourished children. This was due to the recognition of children as rights holders, embedding a child rights-based approach to programming. The inclusion of children's rights in constitutions and subsidiary legislation; and the development of institutions including national human rights institutions/children's ombudspersons have aided these achievements.

Aspiration 6

21. The adoption of policies on Early childhood education, Free and compulsory education and education for girls by States Parties.
22. The adoption of initiatives to improve education in Africa. In 2016, the AU Assembly adopted the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 16-2025) during its 26th Ordinary Session to transforming education and training systems in Africa.

Aspiration 7

23. Some States have adopted legislation to deal with harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriages. This includes the ratification of the Maputo Protocol that protects girls and women from the violation of their rights through harmful practices.
24. A total of 25 countries have adopted definitions of trafficking in line with the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
25. Regional approaches have been adopted to deal with cross border human trafficking. For instance, the East African Community passed a resolution in 2015 to address cross border human trafficking.⁹

Aspiration 8

26. Most States have legislated their Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility to be 12 years or above. This is evident in the criminal laws like; Angola, Egypt, Togo and Central African Republic (14), Mali, Chad and Madagascar (13). For some countries like Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, Cape Verde are at (16) years.

⁹ Resolution EAC-EALA/RES/3/5/2015.

27. Other aspects that have to be engaged include the development of a holistic justice system for children in conflict with the law is in place, including a comprehensive law on juvenile justice; abolition of the Death Penalty; use of diversion and restorative justice and the care for children of imprisoned parents or caregivers. The ACERWC's adoption of the Kampala Guidelines on Action for Children in Justice Systems in Africa, and the subsequent declaration of the theme for the DAC 2020 as "*Access to a Child Friendly Justice in Africa*".
28. The need to remove retrogressive laws like the death penalty, and resort to use of diversion and restorative justice. Some States have national laws that provide for incarcerated mothers with infant children be accommodated in separate facilities, receive nutritional supplements to aid the growth and development of the child are evident in some countries.¹⁰ In some States like Cameroon, CSOs continue to provide care for children born to imprisoned mothers.

Aspiration 9

29. The adoption of a General Comment of the African Charter on Children in Conflict Situations to aid the interpretation of Article 22 of the African Children's Charter. Africa"
30. The continued ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC) like South Sudan (2018), the Central African Republic (2017), and Guinea (2016).¹¹
31. Most States have aligned their domestic laws to the African Children's Charter regarding the age of 18 years or above as the minimum age of recruitment into armed forces.¹²

Aspiration 10

32. Some States like South Africa and Tanzania have involved child participation in local, municipal, provincial and parliamentary processes.¹³
33. The ACERWC continues to solicit and, recognise the views of children and young people in the monitoring and accountability of the Charter mainly through the commemoration of the Day of the African Child. The celebrations involve children in respective States. The UNICEF AU office annually produces a report detailing the various ways in which the DAC has been commemorated.

10 Kenya Second and third State Party periodic report 2012-2017 on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (November 2018), para 9.1.

11 UN Treaty Collection, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, as of 31 July 2020

12 Mauritius does not have armed forces, and the age of entry into the Police force and the Emergency Response Unit, (ERU), is 18 years of age (ACPF, Minimum Age to Recruitment into the Army: International and Regional Law, available http://www.africanchildforum.org/cir/Harmonisation%20of%20Laws%20in%20Africa/other-documents-harmonisation_6_en.pdf)

13 For instance, South Africa established a Children's Rights Committee in 2016 within the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) to monitor and assess the observance of human rights (including children's rights).

Persistent Challenges

Aspiration 1

34. Concerning Aspiration 1, four States Parties still have reservations in force on various Articles of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. It should also be noted that this challenge is being addressed by the various States to withdraw their reservations.
35. Another challenge is in the States' Parties' limited implementation of decisions of the Committee. However, the Committee was not able to follow up on the implementation of its recommendations in some countries.
36. There is low State Party Reporting, limited use of the complaints mechanism and the continual non-implementation of the recommendations of the ACERWC.

Aspiration 2

37. The reinforcement of Child-friendly national legislative, policy and institutional frameworks is affected by the piece-meal fashion used across States Parties due to the varying levels of traction. This approach is evident in the continued perpetration of other inhumane practices like Female Genital Mutilation and child marriages in some States Parties.

Aspiration 3

38. According to the Voluntary National Review Reports of 2019, there is slow progress on birth registration in Sub-Saharan Africa at 44.5% of the birth registration rate. According to some States, this is largely due to resource constraints, and legal regimes on children born to parents of different nationalities.

Aspiration 4

39. Some States still face a high infant mortality rate, especially in rural areas. Accessing sexual and reproductive health services and information remains a challenge in some States, leading to the inability of girls to protect themselves from unwanted pregnancy, childbirth-related complications, and sexually transmitted diseases and infections. There are still varying regimes on the legal termination of pregnancy.

Aspiration 5

Hunger remains a challenge to the African Child as it contributes to 45% of childhood mortality in Africa. This leads to the death of a child as a result of micronutrient deficiencies. The resulting complications include less optimal emotional, intellectual and stunted development. The outbreak of the Covid-19 Pandemic has affected the enjoyment of various rights like food, education, healthcare, water and sanitation.

Aspiration 6

40. Low national allocation of GDP to education. According to the World Bank, among the few countries have allocated at least 9% of their GDP is Botswana.
41. The continued existence of gender inequality that impacts on girls' education especially in sub-Saharan Africa with the highest rates of exclusion for girls. The outbreak of the Covid-19 has affected the overall enjoyment of the right to education.

Aspiration 7

42. The existence of high levels of child labour in the world with the involvement of one-fifth of children in Africa remains a critical challenge. The continued use of domestic laws that set the minimum ages of employment below 18 years. Some States continue to use legislation which is not aligned to the Palermo Protocol.

Aspiration 8

43. The continued use of legislation that does not place the minimum age of criminal responsibility at 12 years or above. Statistics from various countries indicate different ages from 7 to 12 years. According to the report on Agenda 2040, these lower ages are evident in Cote d'Ivoire (10 years), Zambia (8 years), Cameroon (10 years), Ethiopia (9 years), Kenya (8 years), Lesotho (10 years), Mauritania (7 years), Zimbabwe (7 years) and Seychelles (7 yrs).

Aspiration 9

44. Some States have not yet ratified the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC).
45. Some States still have ages below 18 years as the minimum age of recruitment into armed forces.¹⁴

Aspiration 10

46. A lack of a developed culture of including children in family decision making processes on matters that affect them.
47. Reports indicate variations in persistent low levels of child participation in States where the number of children participating in the commemoration?

14 Mauritius does not have armed forces, and the age of entry into the Police force and the Emergency Response Unit, (ERU), is 18 years of age (ACPF, Minimum Age to Recruitment into the Army: International and Regional Law, available <https://bit.ly/3nE3xmJ>)

Lessons learnt,

48. The emphasis on the improvement of the popularisation of the African Children's Charter ought to have started as soon as it was adopted. Consequently, the popularisation of Agenda 2040 should have started as soon as it was adopted in 2016. A lot of initiatives have indeed been taken by the ACERWC to popularise Agenda 2040 in specific regions in Africa. This should extend to national and subnational levels.
49. The Member States of the African Union are crucial to the implementation of the Agenda 2040 by aligning their national and sub-national plans with the Agenda, to ensure that results can be obtained nationally from administrative structures at the grassroots levels.
50. The realisation of Agenda 2040 continues to depend on the effective implementation by the Member States. This includes partnership, coordination and, active involvement of the relevant government ministries or departments, public service, civil society organisations, religious and community leaders, communities, families and the media.
51. The implementation of Agenda 2040 is crucial to the implementation of the AU's Agenda 2063 and SDG 2030. This is critical as the AU recognises that the Committee has a role to play in the realisation of the 6th key priority area of Agenda 2063; i.e. an ***'Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by the African people, especially its women, youth, and caring for children'***.

Recommendations,

52. The ACERWC is invited to explore the possibility of re-aligning the periodicity of submission of State Party Reports with that of the CRC (to 5 years). This will ease the burden of reporting on Member states.
53. Member States to the African Children's Charter should ensure timely submission of their reports. States are also invited to indicate steps taken to implement the African Children's Charter and Agenda 2040 in their national and sub-national institutions.
54. The Member States of the African Union should align their national implementation plans and the various Action Plans like Agenda 2063 and the SDG Agenda to ensure a holistic implementation of Agenda 2040.
55. States Parties should report on their efforts to strengthen child protection. Template for reporting should be developed to guide States Parties.
56. Enhance data collection efforts. Indicate the challenges and obstacle facing birth registration if any, and steps taken to overcome such obstacles. Discriminatory legal regimes that lead to the denial of nationality or statelessness should be amended.

57. Adopt measures to improve universal health coverage, access to quality essential health-care services for all children and close gender and other gaps.
58. Establish Partnerships both at international and national levels. Ensure coordination between departments and help in the alignment of support initiatives to the various needs of the stakeholders from the continental to the regional, national and sub-national levels. This will inform the adoption of measures that improve the children's access to the necessities of life.
59. Ensure equal access to all levels of education, including free and unimpeded access to 12 years of education for all boys and girls without discrimination. This should be punctuated by the adoption or amendment of legislation to curtail the exclusion of pregnant pupils from schools.
60. States are called upon to address the root causes of conflict to eliminate the impact of armed conflicts on children. This should extend to the adoption of national prevention plans to address the specific needs of girls.
61. Strengthen engagements with Regional Economic Communities to ensure that they can monitor the implementation at regional levels and call for Member States to implement and report as to the Regional Economic Communities.
62. The participation of children in matters that concern them at all levels like parliamentary processes and the commemoration of the DAC should be enhanced.
63. Member States are invited to take stock of and, report on steps and programs taken to establish a **child friendly justice system** harmonised with ACRWC.
Children and young people should be invited and encouraged to give their opinion on the previous year's theme
Continental celebration should also reflect on how the previous year's theme was tracked through regional meetings.
64. Child participation during the Heads of States Summit should provide an opportunity for children and young people to present their DAC recommendations to the Summit of African Heads of States held in January each year.

C. Implementation of the Agenda 2040

65. In addition to the recommendations stated above, these suggestions will guide the implementation of the Agenda from 2020 to 2040. The Committee will engage States that have not ratified the African Children's Charter to do so. The Committee will also urge States that have reservations to the African Children's Charter to withdraw them to ensure that there is a uniform and consistent protection of the rights of children across Africa.

66. Holistic approaches to Agenda 2040 should start from the engagement of all aspects that have not been accomplished by the close of 2020. This should involve all the stakeholders like the AU, the ACERWC, RECs, states, CSOs and children.

D. Expected results from different stakeholders

67. Through DAC 2021, the Committee affirms that an accelerated implementation of Agenda 2040 for an Africa fit for children should be embraced by all Member States in their domestic jurisdictions. This will be done in consultation with the African Union.

68. The Committee undertakes to play a critical role by actively taking part in the commemoration in States within the regions of the individual members of the Committee. This will be through taking part in the activities leading to the commemoration, and the actual engagement on 16 June 2021.

69. The Committee envisages the following results from the commemoration of the DAC in 2021:

i. Continental commemoration of the DAC hosted by an AU Member State.

ii. Engaged participation of the Committee in popularising Agenda 2040.

iii. African governments publicly reaffirm commitments to:

- a) Use pro-active measures to disseminate the aspirations of Agenda 2040 across all departments and institutions that deal with matters concerning children.
- b) Prioritise the protection and promotion of children's rights in the course of implementing strategies concerning Agenda 2040 and the broader Agenda 2063.
- c) Develop strategies that indicate the steps to be taken to ensure that the four principles of; best interests of the child, participation, non-discrimination, and the right to life, survival and development are considered.
- d) Report the steps taken to ensure the recognition, respect and, implementation of the rights of the child in areas of education, and gender equality, as crucial aspects under Agenda 2040 and Agenda 2063.
- e) Report on national laws, policies, and programmes, and how they protect all categories of children.
- f) Develop national strategies to incorporate the accelerated implementation of Agenda 2040, and where they exist; how they can be prioritised.
- g) Regularly undertake consultative voluntary national reviews (VNRs) at national and sub-national levels to monitor the accelerated implementation of Agenda 2040.

iv. Better engagement and integration of the ACRWC and the ACERWC with other organs of the AU.

DAC celebration events are held in two-thirds of AU Member States.

v. RECs to urge Member States to commit to the commemoration before, during and after the celebration - as an entire process - and to monitor the steps taken by their Member States towards the realisation of Agenda 2040.

- vi. CSOs should in conjunction with governments, help in the mass sensitisation and dissemination of DAC messages in national and regional media (such as TV, newspapers and the internet, especially social media).
- vii. Children at all levels and from various backgrounds play a major role in the planning and implementation of DAC 2021 activities.

E. Methodology

70. The Committee will, in collaboration with one State Party to the African Union, convene a Continental Commemoration of the DAC on June 16 2021.

The Committee encourages all AU Member States, civil society, UN agencies and other partner organizations to commemorate the DAC using a variety of national and sub-national events and activities. Member States and partners are urged to promote the DAC in both local and national media coverage.

71. The Committee strongly recommends the active participation of children in the planning, implementation and monitoring of DAC activities.

F. Key messages

72. Member States and partners are encouraged to incorporate key messages into their activities, to highlight intricate issues specific to national/local context. For instance, groups of children who may be vulnerable in the community should be highlighted.
- i. *The promotion, protection and, provision of the rights of the child cannot be achieved without deliberately popularising and accelerating the implementation of the African Children's Charter and Agenda 2040.*
 - ii. *The States' approach to the implementation of Agenda 2040 should be child-based and founded upon the four principles of children's rights as a tool for realising Agenda 2040.*

G. Use of synergies to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2040 for an “Africa Fit for Children”

73. The Committee reiterates its commitment to the implementation of Agenda 2040 through a streamlined process that is subject to evaluation every five years. It recommends that all stakeholders use the successes of the last five years of Agenda 2040 and the last thirty years of the Children’s Charter as traction for accelerated implementation of Agenda 2040. It advocates for the popularisation of recommendations from the lessons learnt in the past 30 years in child protection in Africa. Member States should be motivated from the successes to adopt national recommendations to engage Agenda 2040. There should be increased awareness of stakeholders about Agenda 2040, especially at the national and sub-national level. This presents an opportunity for increased publicity of the aspirations among various stakeholders, especially in the national sphere.
74. As such the Committee shall continue to use its monitoring and implementation role in ensuring that the child-friendly laws, policies and strategies in the context of Agenda 2040 are realised.
75. The commemoration of the DAC and Reporting will continue to unfold as a process other than an event. This will build traction that will develop from previous DAC commemorations.

Annex

Monitoring Framework for Reporting on Commemoration of the Day of the African Child 2021: Template: ***‘30 years after the adoption of the Charter: accelerate implementation of Agenda 2040 for an Africa fit for children’.***

This template is a reporting framework that the AU Members States and other stakeholders may use to report to the Committee on the celebration of the DAC on 16 June 2021, on the theme, ***‘30 years after the adoption of the Charter: accelerate implementation of Agenda 2040 for an Africa fit for children’.***

Country/Organization:

Partners:

Measures and Activities undertaken:

- Summary/Analysis of the theme as it applies to national, local or organisational context

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- Legal, Policy, Administrative and other measures in place to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2040 for an Africa fit for children.

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- Measures to be undertaken to identify, reach and promote awareness about the need to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2040.

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Report on Events Organised on or leading up to 16 June 2021

EVENT	DETAILS OF EVENT	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS/ THOSE REACHED (CHILDREN)	DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR DISTRICT LEVEL IMPACT

*Provide disaggregated data on age, sex, place of origin, etc.