

Human and Social Development: Determining Areas of Adjustment with the 2030 and 2063 Development Goals in Developing Countries

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Abstract: Human and social development is an important factor for the stability and prosperity of any country. This article examines the directions related to human and social development and their areas of convergence for the 2063 and 2030 goals. Objectives and harmonization of both instruments in the areas of education and training, population and primary health, youth development, housing and water supply and sanitation, gender equality and women empowerment, and social protection areas are analyzed. The measures implemented in these areas will contribute to the sustainable development of the countries. The coherence between these objectives and directions ensures that both Documents work together and contribute to common development.

Key words: Human and social development, Education and training, Population and primary health care, Youth development, Housing and water supply and sanitation, Gender equality and women's support, Social protection.

1. Introduction

Human and social development is an important factor for the stability and prosperity of any country. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to achieve sustainable development at the global level by 2030, while the 2063 goals set the long-term development strategy for the African continent. One of the important areas of these goals is human and social development. The development of human capital, ensuring social justice and increasing the well-being of the population play a major role in the sustainable development of countries.

This article examines the directions related to human and social development and their areas of convergence for the 2063 and 2030 goals. It analyzes how the alignment between goals and complementary measures contribute to the sustainable development of countries. These areas include: education and training, population and primary health, youth development, housing and water supply and sanitation, gender equality and women's support, and social security. The measures implemented in these areas will contribute to the sustainable development of the countries.

examines in detail the importance of each direction in the context of the 2063 and 2030 goals and their areas of convergence. These analyzes examine what measures and strategies countries can use to ensure sustainable development.

2. Literature review

Local communities play a crucial role in contributing to the implementation of the 2063 Document by actively participating in sustainable development initiatives. The involvement of local government institutions, such as the Panchayati Raj institutions in India, is critical because they are best placed to link global priorities to local communities and transform the vision of sustainable development goals into local realities [1,2,3]. In addition, collaboration between local governments and community organizations is essential for mobilizing local resources and expertise, as seen in the context of local Document 21 processes [4,5,6]. Furthermore, as

discussed in the Ghanaian context, the focus on effective communities of practice at the local government level emphasizes the importance of coordination among stakeholders to accelerate action towards the SDGs, which are relevant to local jurisdictions and can be measured at a smaller scale [7, 8,9].

The BRM sets clear development directions for countries and the international community. They address important issues such as poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, energy, economic growth, inequality, cities, climate change, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, peace and justice. includes These goals are aimed at ensuring sustainable development on a global scale and creating sustainable living conditions for future generations.

3. Research methods

In this study, a qualitative analysis method was used to analyze the alignment of the 2063 and 2030 goals. The methodology includes the following steps:

3.1. Data collection

In the first phase, official documents and reports related to the 2063 and 2030 goals were collected. This includes Agenda 2063 adopted by the African Union and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations (UN). These documents contain the **main objectives, tasks and indicators of both the Documents.**

3.2. Data analysis

areas of alignment and complementarity between the 2063 and 2030 goals were identified. This analysis was carried out in the following directions:

- Education and training
- Population and primary health care
- Youth development
- Housing and water supply and sanitation
- Gender equality and support for women
- Social protection

Correlations and areas of convergence between the 2063 and 2030 goals for each direction were identified and presented in tabular form.

4. Analysis and results

Agenda 2063 is a document adopted by the African Union, which includes a development strategy for the continent to be implemented over the next 50 years. In 2013, on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the African Union, this plan was adopted. Its main goal is to turn Africa into an economically, socially and culturally more developed, stable and independent continent by 2063 [10,11]. **Agenda 2063** requires extensive cooperation between African countries and the international community. This plan defines the long-term development strategy of the African continent and includes measures, projects and programs necessary to achieve it [12,13].

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of global goals adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 and planned to be implemented by 2030. They include broad development goals aimed at ensuring a sustainable future for people and our planet [14,15]. The BRM consists of 17 main objectives, each of which has several specific indicators and tasks [16,17].

This table lists the objectives of the 2063 and 2030 Acts and their areas of alignment.

Priority Area	Goals for 2063 (Agenda 2063)	2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Areas of compatibility
A: Production capacity	Goals 1, 4, 6, 7, 10	2, 7, 8, 9, 17	Employment and productive work, ICT development, sustainable energy, industrialization
B: Agriculture, food security and rural development	Objectives 1, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 6, 9, 12	poverty and hunger , infrastructure development
C: Trade	Objectives 4, 5, 8, 19	2, 17	Increasing export competitiveness
D: Goods	Objectives 4, 8	2, 8, 9	Economic diversification
(E: Human and Social Development) E1: Education and training	Objectives 1, 2, 17	4, 5, 8	Fair education
E2: Population and primary health care	Goal 3	2, 3, 5	Health care services
E3: Youth Development	Goals 5, 8	4, 8, 10	Youth employment, training
E4: Housing and water supply and sanitation	Purpose 1	6, 11	Comfortable places to live
E5: Gender equality and support for women	Goal 17	5	Gender equality
E6: Social protection	Purpose 1	1, 5, 8, 10	Social protection
F: Multifaceted crises and other new challenges	Goals 5, 7	1, 2, 13, 15	Adapting to climate change, reducing the risk of natural disasters, preserving biodiversity
G: Attracting financial resources and capacity building for development	Goals 12, 16, 20	10, 16, 17	Mobilization of financial resources and financing for development, reduction of corruption
H: Good management at any level	Goals 11, 12	16	Management

This table lists the overlapping and complementary areas of the 2063 and 2030 goals. This table shows the alignment between the 2063 and 2030 milestones, ensuring that both Documents work together and contribute to common development.

It was determined that the areas of convergence for production capacity are employment and productive work, ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) development , sustainable energy and industrialization.

sets specific goals for achieving sustainable development in Africa, focusing on various aspects such as economic integration, peace, security and socio-political theology. The goals include accelerating structural changes to facilitate intra-African trade, removing non-tariff barriers, promoting peace and security to combat conflict and constitutional changes of governments, recognizing African agency in managing sustainable development priorities, and aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals. . Solving global challenges for sustainable development. The document emphasizes the need for holistic development that includes socio-economic development, moral/spiritual development and transition to a more competitive Africa in the global market, aiming to end the cycles of bad governance and economic crises that have hindered the continent's progress. .

5. Conclusion

focusing on various key areas such as economic development, social welfare, political stability, poverty eradication and regional integration. The document highlights wealth creation, shared prosperity, sustainable environment and transformative capabilities as critical areas of impact for sustainable development on the continent. In addition, the affinity between the SDGs and the 2063 Document is highlighted, with efforts to identify and map commonalities between the objectives of both Documents to inform project design, monitoring and development initiatives in Africa . The importance of monitoring and evaluation systems, including the use of geographic information systems (GIS) and web-based geoportals, is emphasized to track performance data and support the implementation of Document 2063 objectives at various levels.

Based on the table, the results for each priority area were analyzed and conclusions were drawn. As a result of the analysis, it was determined how the harmonization of the goals of 2063 and 2030 contributes to the sustainable development of the countries and was covered in detail in the article.

Through this methodology, the alignment of the goals of 2063 and 2030 was analyzed, and what measures and strategies could be effective in ensuring the sustainable development of countries were studied.

6. Used literature:

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