

**Note to the Deputy Secretary-General**

Report of the Secretary-General: New Partnership for Africa's Development:  
fourteenth consolidated progress report on implementation  
and international support

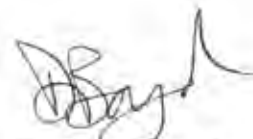
1. Please find attached, for your clearance and approval, a draft SG Report on the implementation progress of "New Partnership for Africa's Development".
2. The Report is submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution contained in A/70/L.48/Rev.1, to be adopted on Monday, 25 July 2016. The period of the report submission coincides with the first year of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Climate Agreement.
3. The report noted that the unfavourable global economic conditions during the reviewed period, especially in trade and financing posed significant challenges to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the NEPAD agenda. And unless this challenge is adequately addressed, it has the potential to threaten the progress made from the implementation of the MDGs.
4. The Report has been reviewed by the Development Unit and the Chef de Cabinet Office and has been found to have no political sensitivities and budgetary implications.

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**Seen by:**

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To : Mr. Edmond Mulet  
Chef de Cabinet  
Executive Office of the United Nations  
Secretary-General

*Maged Abdelaziz*

From : Maged Abdelaziz  
Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa  
OSAA

Date : 12 July 2016

Subject: **Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: fourteenth consolidated progress report on implementation and international support**

It is my pleasure to transmit to you the Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development:

1. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa is charged with the annual preparation of the Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: The report is part of the deliberations of the General Assembly debate on Africa (agenda item 62b).
2. As in the previous editions, the present report benefited from inputs from the African Union's NEPAD Agency. It highlights actions undertaken by African countries and organisations in implementing their NEPAD priorities as well as the support provided by the international community.
3. I am sending the report for your kind attention and clearance at your earliest convenience, so that it can be submitted on time.
4. The report has a strict submission deadline to the DGACM of 25 July 2016.
5. Thank you.



**Approved on behalf of the Secretary-General.  
Chef de Cabinet**

United Nations



**General Assembly**

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**Seventieth session**

Item ..... of the provisional agenda\*

**New Partnership for Africa's Development:**

**progress in implementation and international support**

**New Partnership for Africa's Development: fourteenth  
consolidated progress report on implementation and  
international support  
Report of the Secretary-General**

*Summary*

Since its adoption fifteen years ago, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has served as a framework for Africa's development, and has contributed to improved growth and social outcomes across the continent.

The present report, submitted in response to General Assembly resolution A/70/XXX coincides with the first year of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Climate Agreement. At the continental level, following the adoption of the AU Agenda 2063, the long term strategic vision for the continent's transformative development over the next 50 years, and its first 10-Year Implementation Plan, African countries have in earnest begun with the implementation of the first 10-year implementation plan adopted in June 2015.

The report notes that the unfavourable global economic conditions during the reviewed period, especially in trade and financing pose a challenge to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the NEPAD agenda. This threatens to derail progress made from the implementation of the MDGs. Despite gains made through the implementation of NEPAD, African countries face a number of challenges, including weak agricultural productivity, limited diversification, lack of financing—all of which pose challenges to the implementation of both 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. In this regard, African countries and their development partners need to intensify efforts to address challenges and seize opportunities presented. This is important to preserving development gains and further accelerating progress toward inclusive growth and sustainable development.



## **I. Introduction**

1. In its resolution A/70/XXX, entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support”, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its seventieth session. The present report is submitted pursuant to that resolution.

2. The report highlights actions and policy measures undertaken by African countries and organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), as well as the complementary measures implemented by the international community, including support provided by the United Nations (UN) system organisations, funds and programmes during the past year. Where data allow, activities undertaken by the private sector and civil society organisations in support of NEPAD are also highlighted. The report benefited from information provided by Member States, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency), the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Secretariat, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), members of the UN Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs and other sub-regional and regional African stakeholders.

## **II. Action taken by African countries and organizations**

3. Adopted in 2001 by African Heads of State and Government, NEPAD is an African-owned and -led framework for the continent’s socio-economic revival. Spearheaded by African leaders, the framework represents an important paradigm shift in the way that African governments and people conceived their development. Despite progress in economic and social development, including in some MDGs, persistent and emerging challenges remains which, if not addressed, will hinder progress towards the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

4. Following the adoption of Agenda 2063 at the 24th African Union Summit in January 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the AU further adopted the first Ten Year Implementation Plan (2013-2023) which subsumes all the NEPAD’s priorities. This Plan comprises key flagship programmes and projects: the Grand Inga Dam Project; Integrated High Speed Train Network; An African Virtual and E-University; formulation of a commodities strategy; establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area by 2017; the African Passport and free movement of people; establishment of a single African air transport market; establishment of the African financial institution; Silencing the guns by 2020; Pan-African E-network; and Africa Outer Space Strategy.

5. NEPAD Agency as the technical arm of the African Union, in coordination with other structures of the AU and RECs, is focusing efforts on the implementation of these

programmes through supporting African countries plan, implement, monitor and evaluate their implementation. The Agency also organised stakeholder consultations to develop framework for the domestication of the Agenda 2063, the SDGs and the COP21 in national development frameworks; building enhanced capacities at national, regional and continental levels to coordinate the implementation of these agendas.

6. Agenda 2063 builds on the NEPAD experience, incorporating all of NEPAD's sectoral priorities as well as on-going national and regional efforts towards NEPAD's implementation. In June 2015, African Heads of State and Government reaffirmed NEPAD as the strategic vehicle to accelerate the implementation of the Africa Union's regional integration agenda and recommitted to exercising strong political will and determination to fast-track NEPAD delivery at all levels within the context of Agenda 2063.

7. Against this background, the continent took important steps towards realizing the NEPAD agenda, and ultimately Agenda 2063's aspirations with the launch of the tripartite Free Trade Area involving the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), and the Southern African Development Community in June 2015 in Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt. The TFTA, which brings together 26 African countries spanning roughly half the continent and 55% of its GDP, is an important step towards strengthened regional trade and the realization of the Continental Free Trade Area envisioned in Agenda 2063. This, coupled with the launch of the Common External Tariff (CET) by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) effective January 2015 represents an important step towards the CFTA and the enhancement of intra-African trade.

8. Full realization of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063 will require concerted efforts by both African countries and the international community.

#### **A. Infrastructure**

9. In light of the fact that infrastructure inefficiencies cost Africa billions of dollars every year, bridging the gap on infrastructure is vital to ensure sustainable development. African countries continued implementing the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

10. Following the Dakar Financing Summit, the implementation of "NEPAD 16 mega projects" started in earnest, including the following four milestones: (i) the PIDA Service Delivery Mechanism, which aims to enhance capacity for early-stage project preparation; (ii) the launch of the Roundtable for Project Preparation Funds to further cooperation on funding continent-wide initiatives, such as PIDA, in partnership with the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa; (iii) Roll out of a \$830 million in seat capital to twenty countries through the African Development Bank (AfDB) for project development and finance; and (iv) the endorsement of the Continental Business Network (CBN) – a high-level platform for private sector involvement in the PIDA projects launched in June 2015 in Cape Town on the side lines of the World Economic Forum on Africa. The CBN will act as an infrastructure investment advisory platform exclusively for African leaders and provide thought-leadership in strategic policy issues.



11. Progress also continued in the implementation of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) during the reporting period. Various components of the North-South Corridor road/rail project are well-underway. For instance, NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) is funding a feasibility study and engineering design for the 270 km missing link between Kapoeta and Raad road in South Sudan. The feasibility study of the Tunduma-Nakonde One-Stop-Border-Post has been completed. Regional rail operators are preparing a blueprint on increasing rail freight volumes in the Zambia-South Africa corridor and taking steps to establish a regional locomotive and wagon leasing pool to overcome shortages. With respect to the "Missing link of the Trans-Sahara Highway" project, construction of the missing sections is progressing well and is on schedule for completion in 2016/17.

12. Under the "Optic fibre from Algeria via Niger to Nigeria" project, the Algeria section of the network from Algiers to the border with Niger has been completed and is now operational; will need to be reinforced and secured in order to ensure high network availability. Progress was also recorded on other projects, including the "Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline" a.k.a. "Nigeria-Algeria Gas Pipeline". The Nigerian government mobilised \$450 million through a EURO bond towards the financing of the project. The "Kinshasa-Brazzaville bridge road/rail" project is approaching tender stage pending the completion of two workshops to finalize the detailed design. With regard to the "Navigational line from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean Sea via the River Nile" project, the Government of Egypt completed a pre-feasibility study in June 2015 in line with the original schedule in spite of project complexity and lack of outside funding. Kenya also joined the PICI, championing the implementation of the Lamu Port Southern Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor project.

13. Financing as well as weak coordination and capacity are key constraint for the development of infrastructure projects. On the financing for infrastructure front, NEPAD Agency in collaboration with the AUC, has worked to broaden Domestic Resource Mobilization priorities beyond administrative improvements in tax collection to include novel and innovative financing instruments, such as regional infrastructure bonds, in order to leverage existing funds and resources.

## **B. Agriculture and Food Security**

14. During the review period, African countries continued to make progress towards implementing commitments relating to agricultural development and food security, including the Maputo Declaration commitment to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) commitment to achieve a 6% annual growth rate in agricultural productivity and the Malabo Declaration commitments on Africa's Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation through a more targeted approach to achieve the vision of shared prosperity and improved livelihoods by 2025 .

15. Under CAADP, as of November 2015, 50 countries were actively engaging in the Programme, with 44 having signed Programme compacts and 29 implementing national agriculture and food security investment plans. Mauritius signed its CAADP compact during the reporting period. To enhance the allocation of public financing to agriculture, NEPAD Agency developed a methodology for integrating Agriculture Public Expenditure processes into the Agriculture Joint Sector Review processes. Regarding the 10 % budgetary target,

according to the latest data, 12 countries have reached or surpassed the target, while 13 others were in the 5-10% range.<sup>1</sup>

16. At the Regional level, NEPAD Agency supported the development of the East African Community (EAC) and the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Regional Agriculture Investment Plans. Further, NEPAD Agency reviewed ECCAS Regional Agriculture Investment Plan and provided technical training to statistics bureaus of COMESA and eight Member States to test real time data collection through application of interactive templates to monitor high impacts indicators for Agenda 2063 and other continental and global commitments.

17. With respect to the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund, since 2013, contributions have reached \$40 million, with Equatorial Guinea, Angola and civil society organizations from the Republic of Congo being the major financial contributors. To-date, the fund has allocated \$ 34.5 million to 15 regional programmes and national projects which are being implemented in 36 countries to boost efforts to eradicate hunger and reduce malnutrition and poverty.

18. Regarding capacity building activities, NEPAD Agency deployed technical experts to 6 countries, including Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Seychelles and Swaziland to undertake independent technical reviews of their National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs). Furthermore, capacities were enhanced in agricultural skills and entrepreneurial and commercial knowledge for trainers, youth and women in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Togo. Additionally, cooling facilities were donated to 6 fishing villages in Cameroon to facilitate post-harvest preservation of fish.

19. On food security, NEPAD Agency continued to implement the policy recommendations of the Cost of Hunger in Africa Study which estimates the social and economic cost of under-nutrition. Five additional studies were concluded in Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana, Madagascar and Malawi in 2015. The agency also advocated for increased public investment in nutrition.

20. While Africa has made progress in implementing the CAADP, the Maputo and Malabo commitments, countries continue to face a number of challenges, including inadequate financial support to the agriculture sector, coupled with the lack of capacity and policy coordination, and difficulty in translating political commitments into concrete actions. Low agricultural productivity remains a perennial challenge contributing to food insecurity.

### **C. Health**

21. Ensuring healthy lives is an important aspiration of the AU. NEPAD Agency continued to support the implementation of the Africa Health Strategy aimed at promoting healthy lives through ensuring availability of safe, good quality and reasonably priced medicines for African countries.

22. During the period under review, NEPAD Agency continued to support the implementation of the African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation Programme (AMRH) whose objective is to establish and improve standards and requirements related to the regulation of and access to safe, high-quality medicines for the African population. This

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<sup>1</sup> See A/69/163



objective relates to the third aspiration of Agenda 2063 on “healthy and well-nourished citizens”, and the targets in the First Ten-Year Implementation plan aimed at improving people’s access to quality affordable health care. Furthermore, at the continental level, the AU strives to establish the African Centre for Disease Control by 2023, and harmonize the regulatory standards of medical products in the various African regions.

23. Progress also continued with the implementation of the AMHF at the sub-regional levels. For example, the implementation of harmonized medical products regulatory standards in the East African Community (EAC) came into effect in January 2015. Similarly, the regional medicines regulatory harmonization programme was launched by the West African Health Organization and UEMOA for the ECOWAS region. Furthermore, through the tripartite agreement between NEPAD Agency, the World Bank and SADC Secretariat, financial and technical support was provided to the SADC member states for implementing their regional medicines regulatory harmonization programme. Further work on the Central African regional harmonization programme is also ongoing between ECCAS, OCEAC, WHO-AFRO and NEPAD Agency. The African Medicines Harmonization Framework should be completed and operational by 2017.

24. NEPAD Agency also embarked on coordinating the preparation of a research and innovation policy and strategy for health which will be integrated into the updated African Health Strategy 2016-2030. The Alliance for Acceleration of Sciences in Africa (AESA) was established as a platform for supporting research in health in Africa, and US\$5.53 million of funding has been mobilised for institutional support for AESA.

25. In the fight against Ebola, NEPAD Agency led efforts to mobilise African countries and established a favourable environment for conducting clinical trials to test potential Ebola vaccines and other forms of therapy. Furthermore, regional technical working groups provided oversight on clinical trials for candidate Ebola vaccines in the East and West Africa regions. Africa still has the majority of countries with the worst indicators for maternal mortality, infant mortality, communicable disease morbidity and mortality.

#### **D. Education & Training**

26. Human capital development remains a key priority for Africa, one which African governments have sought to address through the implementation of NEPAD. Building on the gains made through the NEPAD implementation, Agenda 2063 recognises ‘well educated citizens’ and a ‘skills revolution’ as key prerequisites for realizing the vision of the ‘Africa We Want’ by 2063. The First Ten-Year Implementation plan of the agenda sets ambitious targets for 2023. For example, national targets include having 100% enrolment rates of secondary schools and basic education.

27. Working in coordination with other programmes of the AU, NEPAD Agency has been advocating the importance of African countries sustaining their investments in education and vocational training, especially to ensure that education and training equips students with skills required by the labour markets. The Africa Second Education and the Youth Decade Plan of Action is an important framework for promoting education and youth development in Africa.

28. The main milestone in the area of education and training during the reviewed period was the design of a continental youth employment programme, geared at the engagement of



youth in gainful employment through skill development. Furthermore, the Agricultural Education & Training (AET) programme became operational, and is aimed at developing requisite skills for the agriculture sector.

29. Furthermore, the nursing and midwifery programme, another specialised skills programme designed to deliver high quality primary health care services in Africa, delivered 100 graduates in 2015 from Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda and Sudan. Despite progress made in the area of education, education outcomes as measured in terms of skills and knowledge have been less satisfactory.

#### **E. Environment and Tourism**

30. Africa continues to bear the brunt of the adverse impacts of climate change and will require significant resources for climate adaptation and mitigation. In recognition of this challenge, African countries have committed to address climate change as a priority. Agenda 2063 calls for an “environment and ecosystems that are healthy and preserved, and climate resilient economies and communities”. Furthermore, Agenda 2063’s First Ten Year Implementation Plan places strong emphasis on climate change, including implementation of an African Climate Change Strategy, operationalization of the African Climate Fund, utilization of climate resilient agricultural practices, and strengthening climate adaptation, resilience and education.

31. At the national level, NEPAD Agency continued to support African countries in their efforts to address the challenges of climate change. For instance, Ethiopia received technical support from NEPAD Agency to undertake stock-taking and appraisal of its Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) programs. The NEPAD-Ethiopia CSA Alliance is expected to reach over 200,000 households spanning a 3-year period. To-date, women CSA platforms have been established to support local CSA adaptation and scaling-up in 30 communes across 5 administrative regions.

32. In view of the importance of addressing climate change for Africa’s development, the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), the Committee of African Heads of State and Government (CAHOSCC), and several Pan African institutions, including the AUC, NEPAD Agency, ECA, and the AfDB jointly organized the Africa Day Pavilion on the margins of the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 21) in Paris to plan the way forward under the new Paris Agreement on climate change, with a focus on Africa’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), the African Clean Energy Corridor, the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiatives and the Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) initiatives. As part of the efforts geared at pursuing a target set by the African leaders of having at least 25 million households practicing CSA by 2025, the Africa CSA Coordination Platform was established. Other important milestones worth highlighting are: the African Adaptation Initiative; the Africa Climate Business Plan; and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative all launched during the COP21.

33. On tourism, NEPAD Agency and the UN World Tourism Organization, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The ceremony took place on the margins of the 58th

UNWTO Commission for Africa (CAF) and the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (YFP) Sustainable Tourism Conference and Symposium. The objective of the MOU is to enhance cooperation between NEPAD Agency and UNWTO in the implementation of the NEPAD Tourism Action Plan. In addition, the partnership will help to promote tourism as a tool for development in Africa in line with UNWTO's priorities and Africa's Agenda 2063 aspirations and goals on sustainable economic growth and inclusive development.

#### **F. Information and communications technology**

34. During the period under review, NEPAD Agency continued to support African countries in the development of information and communications technology (ICT). Actions focused on the four pillars of the NEPAD e -Africa Programme, namely: (a) information and communications technology infrastructure; (b) capacity development; (c) e-applications and services; and (d) an enabling environment and governance.

35. Regarding Information and communications technology infrastructure, NEPAD Agency continued to support innovations in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), use of space technology and Geographic Information System (GIS), particularly as a tool for early warning for humanitarian preparedness. Towards this end, one of the projects under the Earth Observation theme is the Global Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (GMES & Africa) which is expected to start operations in 2017. The project will focus on building and improving the current Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) with a view of enabling Africa to develop human, technical and institutional capacities for access to, and use of, Earth Observation services in order to respond to environmental and security needs for sustainable growth.

36. On capacity building, in the context of the AU's theme for 2015-“Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063”, the NEPAD-Spanish Fund supported 76 projects in 37 countries, benefiting directly over half a million African women in areas such as Information and Communication Technology (ICT), business skills and vocational training, among others. In addition, NEPAD Agency supported training efforts for AU Member States to develop capacity, particularly in collecting, managing and analysing African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators. Countries that have so far benefitted from the training include Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Togo, Sudan and Zimbabwe,.

37. Despite progress, barriers to ICT development persist, including weak infrastructure, high costs associated with relevant technologies and regulatory frameworks and limited institutional capacity.

#### **G. Science, technology and innovation**

38. Science, Technology and Innovation is an important programmatic priority area for NEPAD. Since the Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action constitutes the framework for science and technology development in Africa, NEPAD Agency continued to



support African countries with the implementation of the Plan of Action in the three interrelated areas of capacity building; knowledge production; and technological innovation.

39. Regarding capacity building, NEPAD Agency continued to support AU member states in collecting, managing and analysing African Science, Technology and Innovation indicators for tracking progress in the implementation for health policy instruments and for post 2015 sustainable development goals. The following countries benefitted from the support: Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Togo, Sudan and Zimbabwe.

40. The AU recognises the potential role of knowledge generation and its application in driving dynamic transformation of African economies. In this regard, during the reviewed period, NEPAD Agency continued to support measures aimed at promoting knowledge generation and innovation for sustainable development in African countries. NEPAD Agency mobilised €6.0 million in funding from the European Union to support capacity development, research and innovation in water and sanitation in the Southern and West Africa regions. Similarly, the biosciences in the southern Africa region were strengthened through funding support of €7.0 million and €2.5 million from the Governments of Finland and South Africa, respectively.

41. Since 2009, through the African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE), NEPAD Agency has continued to provide support to a number of African countries to help them strengthen their national biosafety system. For example, more than 2,500 regulators, policy makers, and other relevant stakeholders have received biosafety training. Also, NEPAD helped establish the African Institute for Mathematical Science (AIMS) in 2003 as a first network of centres of excellence in mathematical sciences, enabling Africa's brightest students to become innovators who propel scientific, education and economic self-sufficiency.

## **II. Gender mainstreaming, empowerment of women and civil society participation**

42. Achieving women empowerment and gender equality is indispensable to sustainable development. In this regard, women's empowerment and gender equality remains a key priority of the AU. To scale up progress towards women empowerment and gender equality through awareness raising with a view to mobilising increased political commitment, the AU designated 2015 "Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063" and 2016 as "The African Year of Human Rights, with particular focus on the rights of women". NEPAD Agency continued to support the implementation and mainstreaming of gender in African countries in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063.

43. At the regional level, NEPAD Agency has been most involved in capacity assessments (especially in the extractives and industrialization sectors) and frameworks to implement policies to promote gender equality with strong accountability mechanisms through the African Mutual Accountability Standard. In particular, NEPAD Agency ensured

the participation of Africa's Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in the second global partnership monitoring exercise and the African Action Plan on Development Effectiveness (AAP).

44. NEPAD Agency provided capacity building to seven countries (Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda) which contributed to strengthening their capacities in the application of Country Results Frameworks (CRFs) for effective development cooperation. Furthermore, the Agency provided support to government institutions and civil society organisations, including grassroots women's organizations to strengthen their capacities in gender mainstreaming.

45. In order to ensure that there are additional resources to support development projects that address gender concerns in Africa, NEPAD Agency in collaboration with the Spanish government established the NEPAD-Spanish Fund for African Women's Empowerment. Since its inception in 2007, the Fund has contributed to women's economic empowerment through skills transfer, access to finance and the set-up of businesses, and access to land. More than half-a-million women have benefited directly from the Fund. Despite this, lack of financing remains a serious challenge undermining progress towards women empowerment and gender equality.<sup>2</sup>

#### **I. African Peer Review Mechanism**

46. The African Peer Review Mechanism is a mutually agreed self-monitoring instrument established by the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee in 2003 to strengthen governance in the areas of democracy and political governance, economic governance and management, corporate governance, and socioeconomic development.

47. During the reviewed period, African leaders committed to revitalizing the mechanism, to ensuring its independence through the mobilisation of adequate and predictable resources and, to encouraging other AU member states to join the mechanism. A new Chief Executive Officer was appointed in February 2016 to stir the revitalization process.

48. To date, 35 Member States of the AU have voluntarily joined the mechanism. These include: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, São Tome & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, and Togo. Out of these 17 countries (Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, South Africa, Algeria, Benin, Uganda, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique, Lesotho, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania) have completed their reviews, while three are currently at advanced stages of the review process and will be peer-reviewed at the 27th APR Forum scheduled for July 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda. Going forward, the urgent task for the APRM is the effective implementation of the National Programmes of Action (NPOA) arising from the peer review exercises.

<sup>2</sup> See the Secretary-General report on "The causes of conflict and promotion of durable development.



49. At the institutional level, the APR Secretariat is being strengthened with its integration into the African Union along with developing stronger collaboration and synergy with NEPAD Agency and other relevant organizations. In this regard, the APRM is being re-positioned to effectively serve as the monitoring tool for AU Agenda 2063.

### **III. Response of the international community: building on the momentum of the international community support for Africa's development**

#### **A. Introduction**

50. As in many small economies, global economic activities have considerable bearing on Africa economic outcome. For the period under review—global economic activities remained subdued with GDP growth declining to 3.1% in 2015 down from 3.4% in 2014. Emerging markets which account for 70% of global output recorded GDP growth rate of 4% in 2015, the lowest since the 2008-2009 global financial crisis. Furthermore, considerable decline in imports in many emerging economies and developing countries, especially China also affected global growth through the trade channel. All of these unfavourable factors weighed heavily on Africa's growth performance with GDP growth decelerating slightly from 3.7% in 2014 to 3.6% in 2015. The end of "the commodity super cycle" occasioned by the shift in China's structure of the economy—away from investment in manufacturing towards consumption is likely to affect Africa's growth prospects in the medium term. The continued fragility of Africa's growth underscores the imperative of policies to promote diversification and structural transformation of African economies.

51. The unfavourable global economic conditions, including reduced capital and trade flows are likely to affect the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. The historic adoption of the three global development frameworks in 2015, starting with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement—signalled a renewed commitment to international cooperation which bodes well for the implementation of the SDGs in Africa. However, success hinges crucially on the seriousness with which they are implemented, particularly the means of implementation to support the implementation of the agendas in Africa. So far, commitments made towards Africa's development have not been fully implemented and, if the current trend continues, Africa will find it difficult to meet the SDGs by 2030.<sup>3</sup>

52. Japan played host to the annual G-7 Summit which was convened on 26-27 May, 2016 in Ise-Shima, Japan. The leaders of the seven advanced economies welcomed the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and undertook to support the implementation of the SDGs and Paris Agreement on climate change in developing countries, especially in developing countries. They also committed to tackle the challenge posed by migration and refugees through increased financial assistance to address the immediate and long term needs of refugees and other displaced persons. On trade, the G-7 leaders committed themselves to forge forward toward concluding negotiations on an ambitious, balanced and mutually beneficial Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) by the end of 2016.

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<sup>3</sup> See A/71/2016

53. At the G-20 Summit held in Antalya in November 2015 in Turkey, leaders committed to undertake a number of concrete actions to strengthen the global economy, make global growth more inclusive, enhance the resilience of the international financial system, mobilize investment to raise long-term growth, and implement previous commitments on economic reforms, including in labour markets. Building on President Obama's Feed the Future which has mobilised US\$22 billion in funding for agriculture, the Summit endorsed the G-20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems—aimed at improving food security and nutrition through ensuring the economic, social and environmental sustainability of food production and consumption. Data shows that through the Feed the Future, several African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda) that have benefitted from the initiative have seen decline in childhood stunting between 9 and 33%, respectively. Furthermore, the Summit also endorsed the G-20 Energy Access Action Plan to help enhance electricity access in sub-Saharan Africa.

54. As part of the global partnership for development, the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) Ministerial Preparation Meeting was held in Banjul, The Gambia in June 2016 in order to review the implementation of the commitments made at the TICAD V in Yokohama in 2013, as well as to prepare for the TICAD VI summit in Nairobi, Kenya scheduled for August 2016. During the meeting Japan informed that a total \$21.7 billion out of \$32 billion pledged at TICAD V in 2013 has been disbursed.

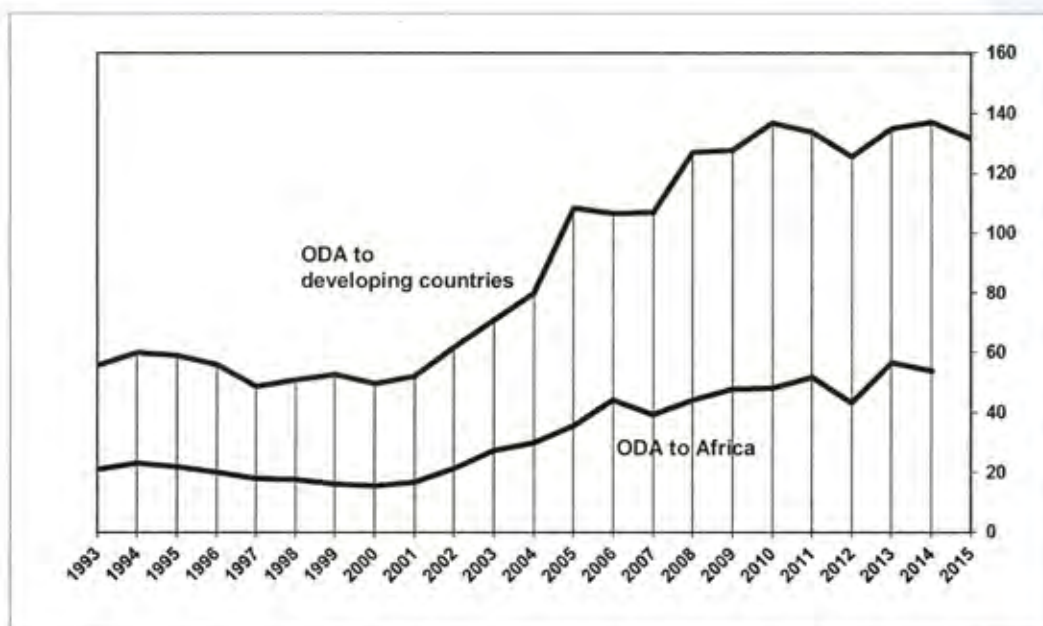
#### **A. Official Development Assistance**

55. According to the latest revised available data from the OECD, total net official development assistance from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) declined from \$137.2 billion in 2014 to \$131.6 billion in 2015 (See *Chart below*). This represents a decline of 4.3% over 2014. Net ODA disbursements from DAC countries to African countries in 2014 totalled about \$53.8 billion, representing a decrease of 5.2% from 2013 net disbursement of \$56.7 billion.

56. In 2015, Net ODA as percent of DAC's GNI was 0.30 %, virtually unchanged from 2014. Only six countries met or exceeded the 0.70 ODA/GNI target. In the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, donors reaffirmed their commitments to achieving the target of 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) as ODA and the target of 0.15 to 0.20% of GNI as ODA for the least developed countries. They also pledged to reverse the decline in ODA to the LDCs. ODA providers who have not met their commitments were urged to step up efforts to increase their ODA and to make additional concrete efforts towards the ODA targets.



**Chart 1: Total Official Development Assistance from all donors**



Source, OECD/DAC online database, 2016.

57. On aid effectiveness, data released by OECD indicates some progress in reducing aid fragmentation. In 2013, DAC member countries channelled approximately 41% of their total gross ODA through multilateral organisations, reaching \$59 billion after a two-year decline. However, volatility of funding is increasing as overall funding varies considerably from one year to the next, particularly for non-core resources.

58. In the AAAA, member states committed to continue their efforts to improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of development cooperation, including by making more progress on areas such as alignment of activities with national priorities, reducing fragmentation, accelerating the untying of aid, promoting country ownership and results orientation and strengthen country systems, strengthen partnerships for development, reduce transaction costs, and increase transparency and mutual accountability.

59. In light of the ongoing discussions on the modernization of the ODA measurement and on the OECD proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development”, member states committed in the AAAA to hold open, inclusive and transparent discussions on that matter and affirmed that any such measure will not dilute commitments already made. Furthermore, in light of the centrality of structural transformation and sustainable industrialisation in both 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, there’s a need to reorient ODA towards productive sector as well as using it to catalyse private financing towards productive capacity development.

## B. Debt Relief

60. Addressing the debt burden of African countries is important for achieving sustainable development. The AAAA recognizes the need to assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability, including through fostering debt financing and sound debt management.

### **Current and potential beneficiaries of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (as of June 2016)**

<i>Status</i>	<i>Countries</i>
30 post-completion point countries	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
3 pre-decision point countries	Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan

*Source: IMF.*

61. As of June 2016, 30 African countries have reached the post-completion point and continue to receive full debt relief. Three other countries, namely, Eritrea, Somalia and the Sudan, have remained in the pre-decision phase. There is some progress on a Fund-supported program for Eritrea. IMF visited Asmara in mid-February 2016 to initiate discussions on an IMF supported programme.

62. In the case of Somalia, the World Bank is currently working on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSPs) process and documentation. Somalia had a successful Article IV Consultation in July 2015. IMF and the Somali authorities have also made significant progress in the development of initial GDP estimates, the preparation of the national budgets, and financial accounting and reporting at the central bank.

63. The Sudan still remains in arrears to IMF, the World Bank and AfDB. The country will need to take all the steps needed to reach the Decision Point under the HIPC Initiative: (i) receive financing assurances from creditors for HIPC debt relief, (ii) establish a track record of performance and (iii) clear its arrears to the IMF; World Bank and the AfDB and have an arrears clearance plan with the remaining external creditors. At this stage, it is not possible to assign a firm timeline for the fulfilment of these steps, and to date, there is no indication from Sudan or from its creditors regarding such timeline.

64. As commodity prices have continued to drop over the last two years, this has resulted in increased borrowing costs in African countries. Moreover, as the global financial



conditions are projected to remain constant in the short term, this will result in the cost of external debt remaining high, thereby resulting in African countries' reduced access to the sovereign bond market, particularly for countries like Nigeria, Angola, Sudan, and other major oil exporting countries in Africa. Since debt relief has contributed to where the African continent is today, it will be important to maintain more accountability and transparency on countries' reasons for borrowing; who is providing the assistance as well as more transparency on the terms of borrowing<sup>4</sup>.

65. With respect to debt sustainability, Africa's public debt-to-GDP is lower today than it has been in decades and overall fiscal policies are sustainable in most countries. Debt levels on the continent are comparable to those of other developing countries and below that of advanced economies.

### **C. Foreign Direct Investment and other private flows**

66. According to the UNCTAD's 2016 report, global foreign direct investment flows increased by 38% in 2015 to an estimated \$1.76 trillion, their highest level since the global economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009, with cross-border mergers and acquisitions largely responsible for this increase.

67. FDI flows to Africa however, declined from \$58 billion in 2014 to \$54 billion in 2015, representing a decline of 7%. As a result, Africa's share in global FDI fell sharply from 4.6% in 2014 to 3.1% in 2015. While North Africa reversed the decline recorded in 2014, the decrease in FDI flows to the continent is due largely to a decline of FDI flows to Sub-Saharan Africa, mainly as a result of the drop in oil and other primary commodity prices. Central and West Africa sub-regions were the hardest hit by the decline in FDI flows in 2015.

68. FDI flows to North Africa increased in 2015 by 9% to reach \$12.6 billion, driven mainly by a 49% increase in FDI flows to Egypt which received \$6.9 billion accounting for more than half of the FDI flows to the sub-region. Financial industry, pharmaceuticals, telecommunication, oil and automotive industries were among the key economic sectors that attracted FDI.

69. A decrease in FDI flows to Nigeria to \$ 3.1 billion down from \$ 4.7 billion in 2014 has affected FDI flows to the West Africa sub-region which declined by 18% to \$ 9.9 billion. Similarly, FDI flows to Central Africa dropped markedly by 36% to \$5.8 billion, mainly due to a sharp decline in FDI flows to commodity-rich countries. East Africa received \$ 7.8 billion in FDI in 2015, marking a moderate decrease by 2% from 2014.

70. The role of multilateral and regional development banks in support regional integration and structural economic transformation in Africa was emphasized in the AAAA. The Addis Agenda urged multilateral and regional development banks to increase their support to projects and cooperation frameworks that foster regional and sub-regional integration, with special attention to Africa

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/africa-in-focus/posts/2016/05/27-external-risks-to-african-growth-copley>

71. In addition, The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda recognized the importance of mobilizing adequate financing for infrastructure development to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development.

#### **D. Trade**

72. Facilitating Africa's integration into the global economy through enhanced market access and support towards addressing their supply side constraint has always been an important objective of the international community. Total value of global exports at current prices amounted to \$16.5 trillion in 2015, representing a substantial decline of 13.2% over 2014. Factors contributing to the decline in global exports include subdued import demand from emerging economies, drastic exchange rate fluctuations and a sharp decline in commodity prices.

73. Africa was heavily affected by the drop in commodity prices. According to UNCTAD, Africa's total exports declined by 29.6% to \$388.3 billion in 2015, with a sharp drop in commodity prices weighing heavily particularly on Africa's resource-rich economies.

74. The WTO's Ministerial Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya, in December 2015 culminated in the adoption of the 'Nairobi Package', comprising six Ministerial Decisions: abolishing farm export subsidies; public stockholding for food security purposes; a special safeguard mechanism for developing countries; measures related to cotton; preferential treatment for LDCs' services exports; and LDCs' eligibility for trade preferences.

75. Total aid for trade (AFT) commitment reached \$54.4 billion in 2014. AFT commitments to Africa totalled \$18.2 billion, which constituted roughly one-third of global Aid-for-trade commitments. Regarding the sectoral distribution of aid-for-trade commitments, energy generation and supply accounted for the largest share of aid-for-trade commitments and disbursements, making up 29.7% of all aid-for-trade commitments to Africa, followed by the transport and storage and agriculture sectors at 24.0% and 22.5%, respectively.

#### **E. South-South Cooperation**

76. South-South and triangular cooperation continued to be an important mechanism for driving Africa's development in all sectors, serving as a complement to North-South cooperation.

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77. At the seventh summit of BRICS countries (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa), held in Ufa, Russia, in July 2015, the Ufa Declaration, the Ufa Action Plan and the Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership were adopted. The Summit marked the entry into force of the BRICS financial institutions: the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement with total volume of \$200 billion. Cooperation was strengthened in trade, investment, manufacturing, mineral processing, energy, agriculture, science, technology, innovation, finance, connectivity and ICT.

78. In November 2015, the third Forum on Brazil –Africa Cooperation was held in Recife, Brazil on the theme: "Challenges and Opportunities for energy supply in Brazil and



Africa". The Forum explored alternative energy sources in Africa and business opportunities for companies from different parts of the world, and how South-South Cooperation can support African countries in transition towards clean energies for their sustainable development.

79. In December 2015, the China-Africa relations were strengthened during the 6<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference and the Johannesburg Summit which adopted the Declaration of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and the FOCAC Johannesburg Action Plan for the next three years. In this regard, China announced 10 initiatives covering industrialization, agricultural modernization, infrastructure, financial services, green development, trade and investment facilitation, poverty reduction and public welfare, public health, people-to-people exchanges, peace and security. China undertook several important commitments: \$5 billion of free aid and interest-free loans; \$35 billion of preferential loans and export credit on more favourable terms; \$5 billion of additional capital for the China-Africa Development Fund; the Special Loan for the Development of African SMEs each, and a China-Africa production capacity cooperation fund with the initial capital of \$10 billion.

#### **IV. Support provided by the United Nations system**

##### **A. General**

80. The UN system continued to strengthen its support to the implementation of NEPAD and the African Union strategic plans for the period 2014-2017, notably in the context of the "Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Agenda 2063", and the year of "Human Rights with particular focus on the Rights of Women". The UN system supported the African Union and its sub-regional institutions in the context of the preparation for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the formulation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the COP21 on Climate Change.

81. During the reviewed period, the UN adopted key development frameworks, including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The AU adopted Agenda 2063 and its first Ten-Year Implementation Plan. Against this background, the UN system supported enhancing the synergies and complementarities between the regional global and the global regional frameworks as well as facilitating the mainstreaming, domestication and implementation of all the development frameworks in Africa.

##### **B. Strengthening of the RCM of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its NEPAD**

82. During the reporting period, the UN system took steps toward enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the cluster-system through the re-configuration and alignment of the RCM-Africa clusters with Agenda 2063 and its first Ten-Year Implementation Plan.

In April 2016, the 17<sup>th</sup> session of the RCM under the theme: "Toward an integrated and coherent approach to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and the sustainable development goals", deliberated on the UN-AU partnership for the

implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs; the African Year of Human Rights with a particular focus on the Rights of Women; Movement, Migration, Youth and Gender Empowerment; Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade; and Strengthening the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa for an effective Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

83. The meeting discussed the roles and responsibilities of each agency in the implementation of the SDGs and the Agenda 2063, particularly its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan, and called for strengthening of partnership, accountability, progressive monitoring and evaluation system, and transformative path to the economic development of Africa through the joint implementation of the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

84. Following the adoption of Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan by the AU Summit of June 2015, the meeting considered the mechanism for implementing the framework on the UN-AU partnership on Africa's integration and development agenda (PAIDA) while ensuring that it is aligned to the first ten-year implementation plan. The current Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union expires at the end of 2016.

85. The 17<sup>th</sup> session also adopted the reconfiguration of the clusters' system to better respond to the priorities of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs and requested for more adequate and predictable funding to enhance its operational modalities for effectively implementing the goals, targets and priority areas. The new cluster configuration is as follows: (i) Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industry, trade and regional integration; (ii) Infrastructure development; (iii) Human capital development, health, science, technology and innovation; (v) Labour, employment creation, social protection, migration and mobility; (vi) Women and gender equality and youth empowerment; (vii) Humanitarian matters; (viii) Environment, urbanization and population; and (ix) Advocacy, information, communications and Culture.

#### **Conclusion and Policy Recommendations**

86. African countries continued to implement their NEPAD priorities within the context of the AU's Agenda 2063, the long-term strategic framework for Africa's transformative development over the next fifty years. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the first Ten Year Implementation Plan of the Agenda 2063 has begun in earnest, building on the progress made through the implementation of NEPAD. This, coupled with previous gains made towards implementation of the MDGs has led to noticeable progress on the economic and social fronts.

87. Despite the difficult global economic environment in 2015, the international community continued to support the implementation of NEPAD through financing, trade, debt relief and South-South cooperation.

88. In light of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other global frameworks including the AAAA, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change as well as Agenda 2063, African countries and their development partners need to



mainstream and domesticate these agendas into their national development frameworks. The effective implementation of these agendas will contribute to realisation of the NEPAD priorities;

89. Despite improved economic growth in the last decade, growth momentum has slowed considerably in recent years. High rates of unemployment and pervasive poverty remain persistent challenges that undermine progress towards the implementation of the NEPAD agenda. In this regard, African countries together with their development partners should continue to take measures to strengthen the basis of growth while promoting social policies to address poverty and inequality in line with the 2030 Agenda's vision of ensuring that no one is left behind. A supportive international environment will be critical to the implementation of the SDGs in Africa, including through ODA, FDI, trade and debt relief;

90. African countries need to build on the progress made in the health sector through the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and NEPAD to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all through increased financing, recruitment, development and training and retention of health workers. Building sustainable health systems capable of meeting current and future threats such as the one posed by Ebola will be key to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all Africans;

91. Knowledge acquisition through education and learning is not only important for unleashing individual's human potential, but also, critical to the dynamic transformation of economies. Despite progress made in primary education, including towards the goal of gender parity in primary education, the education outcomes have been less satisfactory. African countries need to promote knowledge and learning for sustainable development by ensuring that education imparts skills and knowledge that will drive the dynamic structural transformation of African economies in line with the NEPAD agenda. Special focus should be placed on vocational and technical training in order to develop skills transferable to the work place;

92. Achieving gender equality and women empowerment is vital to making progress on all other SDGs. Building on the gains made through the MDGs and the NEPAD agenda, African countries need to further scale up progress towards gender equality through ensuring women's full and effective participation in all spheres and enhancing their access to opportunities, including productive assets. Furthermore, given the cross-cutting nature of gender and women empowerment, women's rights need to be integrated across all ministries in African countries and not be the sole responsibility of a country's Gender Ministry;

93. Although African countries have made progress in recent years in promoting agricultural development through the implementation of CAADP, the sector remains heavily under-capitalised, thus contributing to low agricultural productivity and food insecurity. Many countries are yet to meet the CAADP target of allocating at least 10 %

of their national budget to the sector, and donor support is minuscule as only 7 % of ODA is allocated to agriculture. In this regard, African countries should increase public funding to agriculture. This should be complemented by international support through increased financing as well as support to strengthen agricultural research and development;

94. While African countries continue to take measures to invest in infrastructure development in the context of PIDA, there remains a substantial infrastructure deficit that hobbles Africa's growth and sustainable development. As recognised in both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, the development of sustainable energy and resilient physical infrastructure are vital for sustained growth and sustainable development. In this regard, African countries need to further scale up investment in infrastructure through increased domestic resource mobilisation, including unlocking private sector investment into the infrastructure sector. This must be combined with measures to ensure the quality of infrastructure investment outcomes through increased attention and diligence to project implementation and contract management;

95. Despite efforts to integrate African countries into the global economy, Africa's share of global trade has remained relatively stagnant at 2%. Furthermore, the sharp decline in commodity prices during the reviewed period affected negatively Africa's export performance, highlighting the continent's vulnerability to commodity price volatility. Therefore, African countries must accelerate measures to diversify their economies away from primary commodity to value added products. International support through foreign direct investment, trade, technology transfer and innovation will be needed to help African countries transform their economies and achieve sustainable development;

96. While African countries continue to intensify efforts towards regional integration and ultimately the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) as evidenced by the launch of the tripartite Free Trade Area and the Common External Tariff (CET) by ECOWAS, further steps aimed at reducing tariffs and Non-Tariff Barriers (NBT) will be critical to deepening regional integration on the continent. Given the large size of the service sector in African economies, substantial gains can result from the comprehensive liberalisation of the services sector. In this regard, liberalisation of trade in services and regional services should be an integral part of CFTA process;

97. The global partnership has played an important role in the implementation of the NEPAD agenda over the last fifteen years. Given the enormity of the challenge, as underscored by both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, a revitalised global partnership will be required to mobilise the means to support the implementation of sustainable development goals in Africa, including through financial resources, capacity building, trade and transfer of environmentally sound technologies;



98. Climate change represents a threat to sustainable development in Africa given the continent's vulnerability to environmental and climatic events. Against this backdrop, African countries need to take measures to mitigate the negative effects of and adapt to climate change. As reaffirmed in the Paris Climate Agreement, developed countries should provide increased climate finance, coupled with technology transfer to African countries to enable them to respond effectively to the menace posed by climate change to sustainable development in Africa;

99. The 2015 African Union Summit held in Johannesburg, South Africa endorsed the UN/AU Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda (PAIDA) and called on the UN to further enhance its cooperation with the AU, especially in the context of the implementation of Agenda 2063. In the absence of the General Assembly resolution mandating the UN system's support to Agenda 2063 and its first Ten Year Implementation Plan, African countries may need to consider bringing the matter to the attention of the UNGA for appropriate action and support.