The report provides an in-depth review of the implementation of commitments in four thematic areas: (a) agriculture, food security and nutrition; (b) financing for development; (c) environmental sustainability and climate change; and (d) good governance. The report highlights the most significant commitments made by African Governments and their development partners; examines progress towards the implementation of these commitments; identifies gaps and remaining challenges; and proposes measures to ensure the accelerated implementation of these commitments and deliver on their expected outcomes.

I. Introduction

1. In 2008, Heads of State and Government, Ministers and representatives of Member States adopted a political declaration to address "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward" (General Assembly resolution 63/1). The declaration reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to addressing the development needs of Africa and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-fourth session, a comprehensive report with recommendations on the

10. Most existing mechanisms have a sector-specific focus that addresses only a limited number of commitments under a particular theme. Those that have a broader sectoral focus often address only commitments made by few development partners such as the OECD countries, the European Union or the Group of Eight. In general, these mechanisms lack comprehensive monitoring of all development partners, particularly monitoring of commitments by Africa's new development partners. Another significant gap in the existing monitoring mechanisms is the limited involvement of key stakeholders. Existing mechanisms rarely engage key non-State actors such as civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, the media and other groups whose roles are relevant for monitoring at the country level.

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their development partners. As a result, the monitoring mechanism will provide a

intergovernmental negotiations on the sustainable development goals, sustainable development financing and the establishment of a mechanism to facilitate the transfer of technology. In 2015, members of the Framework Convention on Climate Change are expected to adopt a new global agreement on climate change. Prior to the high-level segment of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General will convene a climate summit to engage leaders in order to catalyse ambitious action on the ground to reduce emissions and strengthen climate resilience and mobilize political will for an ambitious global legal agreement by 2015. The review gave due consideration to major conference outcomes, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (e)4(226c 0.033 T(nc)q4( )1((b)-12

funded by international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Stop Hunger initiative, led by Oxfam, and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, founded by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

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committed themselves to L'Aquila, 7 — Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — have fully disbursed their pledges.

33. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme is a multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made by the Group of 20 in Pittsburgh in September 2009. The objective is to improve incomes and food and nutrition security in loU1(n S)- SeL

the continent

segments of the population. Efforts include the creation of strategic grain reserves, social protection programmes and the abolishment of taxes on food imports.

41. To address the problem of food price volatility, in 2011 the Group of 20 agriculture ministers agreed on an action plan to address volatility, including by committing to a broad scope of actions to boost agricultural growth and resilience, with particular attention to small farmers. Actions include enhancing food supply capacities, strengthening agricultural research systems and innovations, strengthening rice research and production and creating an enabling environment to increase public and private investment in agriculture. Significant actions have been undertaken since 2011, including the establishment of: (a) the International Research Initiative for Wheat Improvement; (b) the Global Agricultural Geo-monitoring Initiative; and (c) the Agricultural Market Information System, which aims to develop early warning systems on looming food crises throughout the world by providing a framework for monitoring country-level data production, demand, price, trade and stocks.

42. In spite of these initiatives, Africa remains off-track for achieving the Millennium Development Goal 1 hunger targets. Data from the latest Millennium Development Goals Report show that the proportion of people in Africa living in extreme poverty declined from 56 per cent in 1990 to 48 per cent in 2013. Similarly, the proportion of undernourished in Africa declined modestly from 33 per cent to 25 per cent during the corresponding period. The prevalence of underweight among children under the age of 5 fell marginally from 29 per cent in 1990 to 21 per cent in 2013. Although, most African countries are unlikely to meet the targets by 2015, FAO recognized 12 African countries which have met the Millennium Development Goal 1 hunger target: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ghana, Malawi, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and Togo.

43. National efforts alone, in the absence of a coordinated subregional strategy, are inadequate to respond effectively to widespread food shortages. For example, the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa was estimated to have affected 13 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. Whti,lbhioppph45(o ha)-8(ve)4(a)91(hW)-14(,)8(

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following elements as key to financing for development: (a) mobilizing domestic financial resources for development; (b) mobilizing foreign direct investment and other international private flows; (c) international trade as an engine for development;[14] (d) increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development; (e) external debt; and (f) enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development for national and international development efforts. In the Consensus, world leaders urged OECD countries to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20

Commitment: make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income as ODA to developing countries and ensure that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets

55. Preliminary figures by OECD show ODA rose by 6.1 per cent in 2013 to $134.8 billion after falling in 2011 and 2012 as Development Assistance Committee donors grappled with austerity measures. This represented roughly 0.3 per cent of the Development Assistance combined gross national income, still far off from the 0.7 per cent target. However, a number of countries, including Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, continue to provide 0.7 per cent of their gross national income as ODA. Of particular relevance to Africa, preliminary data show that aid volume to Africa averaged about $50 billion in the past three years, approximately $11 billion below the 2010 level implied by the 2005 Group of Eight commitments. The Group of Eight accountability report released at the Group's summit in 2013 assessed donor performance on this score as just satisfactory.

56. Although Africa's share of OECD/Development Assistance Committee aid allocation is the highest, Africa's share of total OECD/Development Assistance Committee aid allocation has remained relatively constant, averaging around 37 per cent during the past three years. This indicates that donors are not prioritizing Africa in aid allocation, despite pledges to do so. This is a concern in view of the important role that aid has played in progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in Africa.

57. The past decade has also witnessed the prominence of a diverse group of new partners in the aid landscape, including the BRICS group of countries (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa), the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. South-South cooperation has become an increasingly important complementary source of development financing. Overall, by 2011, annual concessional flows from emerging economies to low-income countries was estimated to range between $12 billion and $15 billion, which represented approximately 10 per cent of the amount of aid provided by the OECD/Development Assistance countries. China, which contributes about half of total aid flows from the BRICS countries, has increased its technical assistance grants at an annual rate of 25-30 per cent, reaching the annual amount of $67 billion, with about 40 per cent of these combined flows going to sub-Saharan Africa.

58. African countries and their development partners continue to implement their commitments on aid effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration, the Accra Agenda for Action and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Although some progress has been made in areas such as s-12(p)-24(5e)-8(nt)7(,)3((a)-8(nhha
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60. The proportion of untied aid to African countries increased marginally from an

68. In spite of the good progress in domestic revenue mobiliz ation, a significant gap remains between Africa and developed countries. Compared with moreific91(r) /c(b)8(e4

accessing this market, 16 other African countries have issued sovereign bonds in the past three years. Most of these issues have been oversubscribed, which has allowed some countries to come back to the market with follow-on bonds. Net Eurobond inflows for Africa were estimated at $10 billion in 2013. However, large private capital inflows may lead to more complex and challenging national debt management and could heighten the risk of unsustainable debt.

73. While developing countries are increasingly participating in global value chains to capture the benefits 2(e)-8(b252.12 0.24 9ne)-8(f)(2(e)-8(4)-5(ue)-4)-7(m)13(o)d.03 Tc ekt pm

provisions of the Convention; designate, create or strengthen national bodies to prevent and combat corruption; and undertake efforts to recover illegally acquired

development vision, will provide a comprehensive strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa.

106. While Africa’s new development partners continue to make important contributions towards the continent’s development, the lack of reliable data on their engagement makes it difficult to assess the impact of their growing partnership with the continent. Africa’s new development partners should strengthen their efforts to monitor and report on their development cooperation activities in the spirit of the

(b) In the area of financing for development:

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- Renewed efforts are needed by African Governments and regional and continental organizations to prioritize sustainable development in the allocation of resources in accordance with national priorities and needs. African countries should strengthen implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national adaptation programmes of action on climate change, particularly though enhancing the budgetary resources, institutional capacity, data and priority-setting of their environment ministries.
- Governments and the private sector should strengthen their collaboration towards Sustainable Energy for All, in an effort to generate a triple win for poverty reduction, economic growth and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Beyond reducing emissions, development partners should also take compr

Political Constraint Index (University of Pennsylvania)

Political Freedom (Freedom House)

Political Terror Scale (Purdue University)

Public Integrity Index (Center for Public Integrity)

Public Sector Efficiency and Performance (European Central Bank)

Public Sector Value Model (Accenture)

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Global Financial Stability Report (IMF)

Growth Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum)

Index of Economic Freedom (Heritage Foundation and *The Wall Street Journal*)

International Trade Statistics (World Trade Organization)

Opacity Index (PricewaterhouseCoopers)

Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank)

World Competitiveness Yearbook (Institute for Management Development)

World Development Report (World Bank)

World Economic Outlook, *Regional Economic Outlook* (nk)