

THE
**AFRICA
CENTER**

AFRICA'S EMBASSY
TO THE WORLD

Africa Rising?
**From resource
potential to shared
prosperity**

**AFRICA CENTER DEBATE SERIES
No. 1**

New York, 22 September 2014

Event organized in partnership with:



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BCG

THE BOSTON CONSULTING GROUP

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AFRICA RISING: FROM RESOURCE POTENTIAL TO SHARED PROSPERITY

Sessions

- 2:00pm - 2:10pm** Welcoming/Introductory remarks
- 2:15pm - 3:30pm** Session 1: Ensuring shared prosperity
- 3:45pm - 5:00pm** Session 2: Building peaceful and accountable societies
- 5:15pm - 7:00pm** Session 3:
Moderated 'Africa Rising' discussion between **Ms. Amina J. Mohammed** and **Dr. Mo Ibrahim**
Keynote Session with UN and African leaders – Making Africa's transformation impactful
- 7:15pm - 9:00pm** Cocktail reception

Acronyms

10YFP	10-year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
CAP	Common African Position
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
ECI	Export Concentration Index
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IAG	Ibrahim Index of African Governance
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MIF	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OBI	Open Budget Index
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD/DAC	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
OWG	Open Working Group
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
RGI	Resource Governance Index
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UNCLOS	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

Abuja Declaration

The Abuja Declarations and Frameworks for Action on Roll Back Malaria was a pledge made in 2001 by members of the African Union during a conference in Abuja, Nigeria. In it, the member nations pledged to increase their health funding to at least 15% of GDP to address malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, and requested Western donor countries to increase their support.

African Charter on Democracy, Elections & Governance

Created by the African Union (AU) in 2007 as a roadmap to encourage better governance across the continent. It sets out international standards of good governance and democracy in such areas as rule of law, free and fair elections, and condemning unconstitutional changes of government.

African Solidarity Initiative

The ASI is intended to provide an opportunity for mobilizing additional commitments and contributions to support on-going efforts in post-conflict reconstruction and development in a number of African countries. The initiative is designed to encourage, motivate, and empower African countries to begin systematically to offer assistance to post-conflict countries.

Agenda 2063

A 50 year development plan created by the African Union (AU) in 2013 as a call for action to all segments of African society to work together to build a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny. The Agenda 2063 will be a rolling plan of 25 years, 10 years, five years and short term action plans based on eight main pillars: African identity and renaissance; Continue the struggle against colonialism and the right to self-determination of people still under colonial rule; The integration agenda; Agenda for social and economic development; Peace and security agenda; Democratic governance; Determining Africa's Destiny; Africa's place in the world.

Aid for Trade

The WTO-led Aid for Trade initiative encourages developing country governments and donors to recognize the role that trade can play in development. In particular, the initiative seeks to mobilize resources to address the trade-related constraints identified by developing and least-developed countries.

Beijing Platform for Action

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) is an international declaration of women's rights set up at the UN's landmark Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995. The BPfA covers 12 key critical matters of concern and areas for action including women and poverty, violence against women and access to power and decision-making. It was supported by 189 countries at the 1995 World Conference.

Blue/Ocean Economy

The Blue Economy is a development framework pioneered by SIDS but relevant to all coastal states and countries with an interest in waters beyond national jurisdiction. It addresses equity in access to, development of and the sharing of benefits from marine resources; offering scope for re-investment in human development and the alleviation of crippling national debt burdens.

Doha Declaration

The November 2001 Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health was adopted by the WTO Ministerial Conference of 2001 in Doha on November 14, 2001. It reaffirmed flexibility of TRIPS member states in circumventing patent rights for better access to essential medicines.

Doha Development Round

The Doha Development Round or Doha Development Agenda (DDA) is the current trade-negotiation round of the World Trade Organization (WTO) which commenced in November 2001. Its objective is to lower trade barriers around the world, and thus facilitate increased global trade.

Dutch Disease

Dutch Disease is the negative impact on an economy of anything that gives rise to a sharp inflow of foreign currency, such as the discovery of large oil reserves. The currency inflows lead to currency appreciation, making the country's other products less price competitive on the export market. It also leads to higher levels of cheap imports and can lead to deindustrialization as industries apart from resource exploitation are moved to cheaper locations.

Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was adopted as a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC at the end of 2011. It aims to make an ambitious contribution to attaining the mitigation and adaptation goals of the international community. Over time it is expected to become the main multilateral financing mechanism to support climate action in developing countries.

Hyogo Framework

The 10-year Hyogo Framework for Action was agreed upon at the 2005 World Conference held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. It was developed and agreed on with partners such as governments, international agencies, disaster experts and many others - bringing them into a common system of coordination. Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 by building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

ILO Global Job Pact

The Global Jobs Pact is a set of policy measures that countries, with the support of regional and multilateral institutions, can adopt to ease the impact of the crisis and accelerate recovery in employment. Adopted in June 2009 by the ILO, it calls on its member states to put decent work opportunities at the core of their crisis responses.

IOC Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology

Adopted in 2003 during the XII Session of the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology promote capacity-building in ocean and coastal related matters through international cooperation. Their guiding principle is that the Transfer of Marine Technology must always be conducted on fair and reasonable terms and conditions and should enable all parties concerned to benefit on an equitable basis from developments in marine science related activities, particularly those aiming at stimulating the social and economic contexts in developing countries.

Kyoto Protocol

An international agreement linked to the UNFCCC, which commits its parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.

Maputo Commitment

The commitment of governments to allocate at least 10% of national budgetary resources to agriculture and rural development policy implementation within five years. It is stated within the "Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa" (Assembly/AU/Decl. 7(II)) from the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union in July 2003 in Maputo.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

Process led by the UN that aims to help define the future global development framework that will succeed the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which come to an end in 2015.

Program of Action of the ICPD

The Program of Action agreed to at the ICPD in 1994, along with benchmarks added at the ICPD+5 review, inform the eight Millennium Development Goals (derived from Millennium Summit). These mutually reinforcing development blueprints guide the United Nations Population Fund in its efforts to improve lives, support reproductive health and rights, and advance gender equality. They will also inform the post-2015 development agenda.

Forum Objective

The Africa Rising Forum will assess and identify how governments, institutions, the private sector and civil society can partner in ensuring inclusive, sustainable and resilient transformation for Africa's societies and economies. The deliberations will feature political, civil society and business leaders, policy makers and opinion shapers.

The day's discussions and conclusions will contribute to ongoing efforts to ensure ambition, cohesion and coherence between the continent's strategic development vision and the international processes to advance sustainable development leading up to 2015 and beyond.

Sessions Overview

Welcoming/Introductory remarks

SESSION 1 Ensuring shared prosperity

Investing in transforming Africa and ensuring the inclusion and well-being of its people: key investors, planners and beneficiaries across Africa discuss concrete actions to address population dynamics and to improve the investment and resource mobilization climate, entrepreneurship, social protection, and decent employment, underlining that Africa is open for and ready to benefit from sustainable business.

Key topics: infrastructure / energy / industrialization / water / education / healthcare / agriculture / environment / resource management

SESSION 2 Building peaceful and accountable societies

Promoting governance and addressing the important nexus between peace, security, human rights and development in Africa. Key political and development actors discuss how development must be supported by peace, security, political stability, social cohesion, good governance and rule of law to meet rising challenges on the continent.

Key topics: peace / security / social cohesion / human rights / inclusion / institutions / accountability / governance / rule of law

SESSION 3 Making Africa's transformation impactful

Africa's most prominent leaders and global partners discuss Africa's emergence, its rightful place in the world and how this will be leveraged to benefit its peoples.

Brief moderated event overview discussion between
Ms. Amina J. Mohammed and **Dr. Mo Ibrahim**

Moderated high-level interactive dialogue with UN and African leaders

Key topics: aligning priorities and shaping global deliberations for Africa's benefit (ending poverty irreversibly and transforming Africa through sustainable development — social cohesion, economic prosperity and environmental protection)

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A

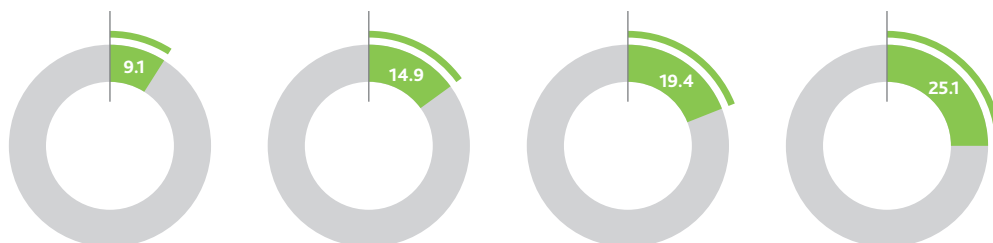
Setting the Scene



Demography

BY 2050 ¼ OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL BE AFRICAN

Share of world's population (%) 1950-2050

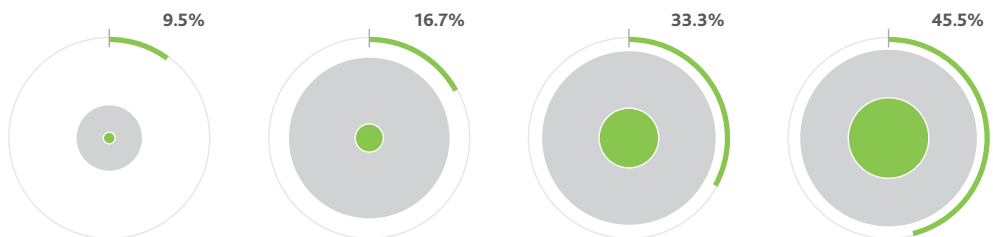


Total population (millions)

Year	Africa (millions)	World (millions)
1950	229	2,526
2010	1,031	6,916
2030	1,634	8,425
2050	2,393	9,551

BY 2100 ALMOST ½ OF THE WORLD'S YOUTH¹ WILL BE AFRICAN

Share of world's youth (%) 1950-2100

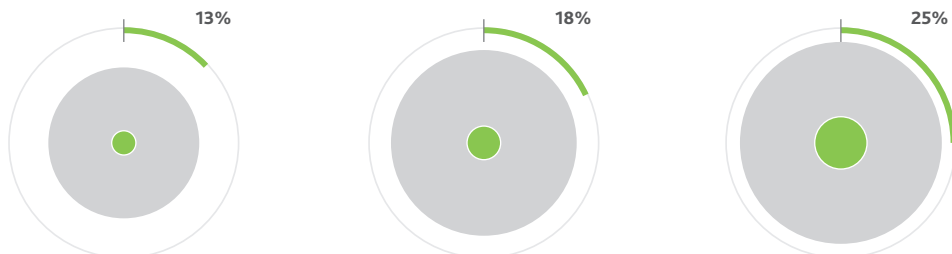


Youth population (millions)

Year	Africa (millions)	World (millions)
1950	44	461
2010	205	1,223
2050	437	1,312
2100	603	1,325

BY 2050 ¼ OF THE WORLD'S WORKING AGE² POPULATION WILL BE AFRICAN

Share of world's working age population (%) 2010-2050



Working age population (millions)

Year	Africa (millions)	World (millions)
2010	572	4,543
2030	960	5,471
2050	1,482	6,027

Africa will continue to **increase** its share of the global working age population from 2010 to 2050, while **Europe, Asia and North America** will see their shares **decline**.

Africa's dependency ratio³ will fall from the world's highest in 2010 at **80%** to the lowest, **56%**, by 2100.

Source: UNDESA, 2012

¹Youth population refers to the population aged between 15-24. Source: UNDESA, 2012

²Working age population refers to population aged between 15-64 years. ³Dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the populations aged 0-14 & aged 65+ to the working age population (15-64).

IS AFRICAN GROWTH SUSTAINABLE?

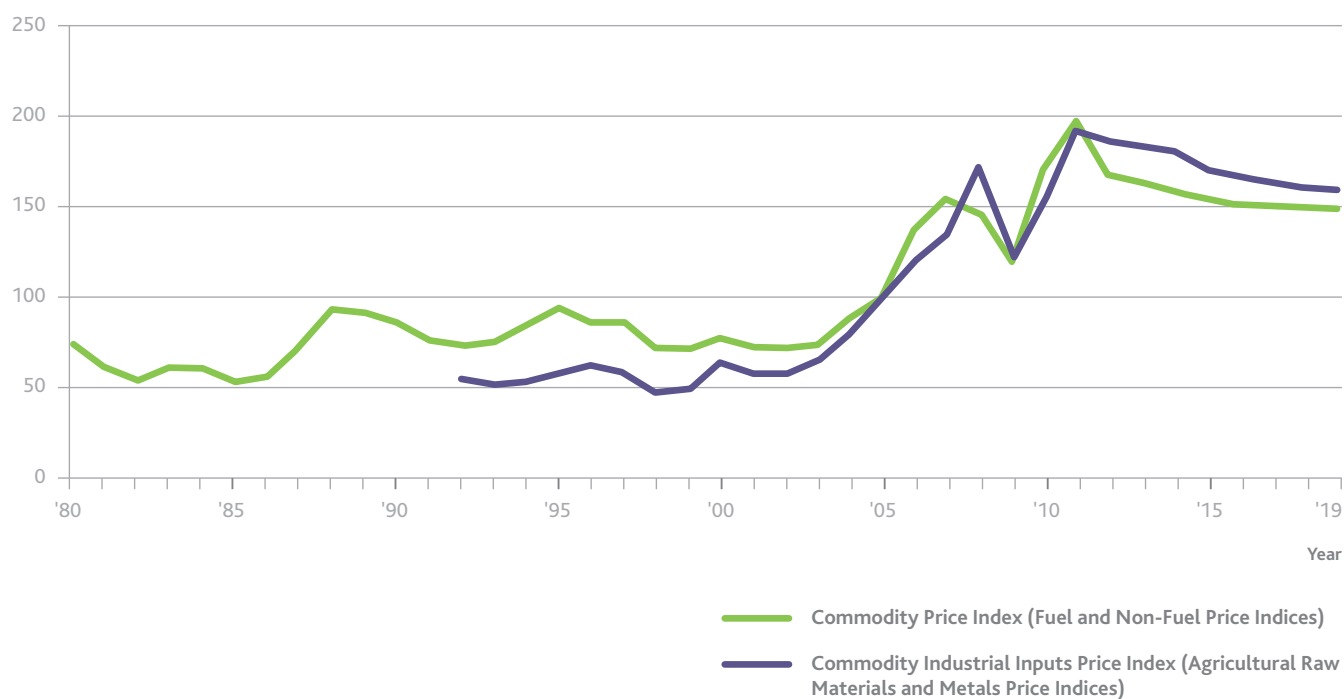
African average GDP % change (5-year periods, 1981-2015)

GDP % change



What happens if commodity prices fall?

Index, 2005=100

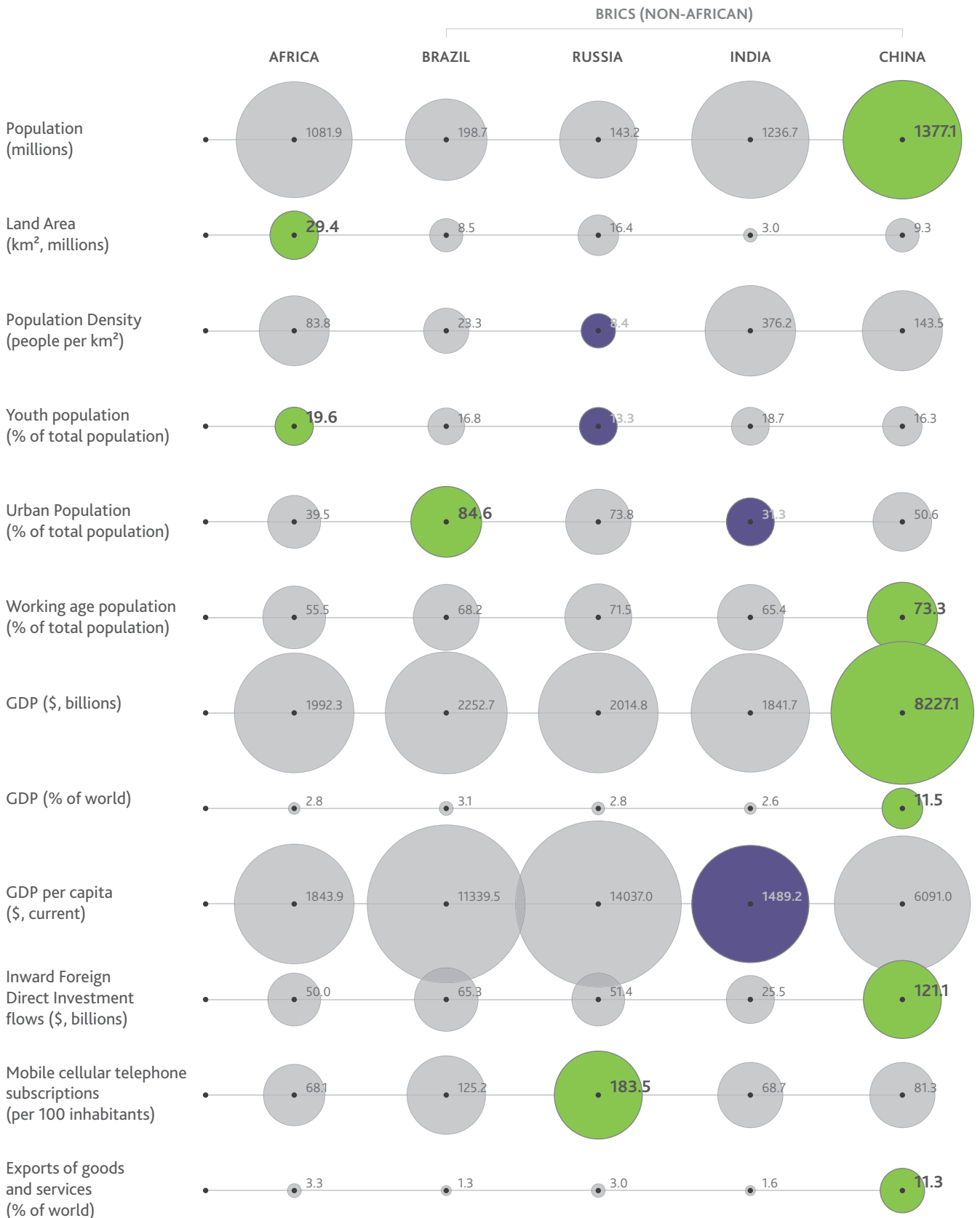


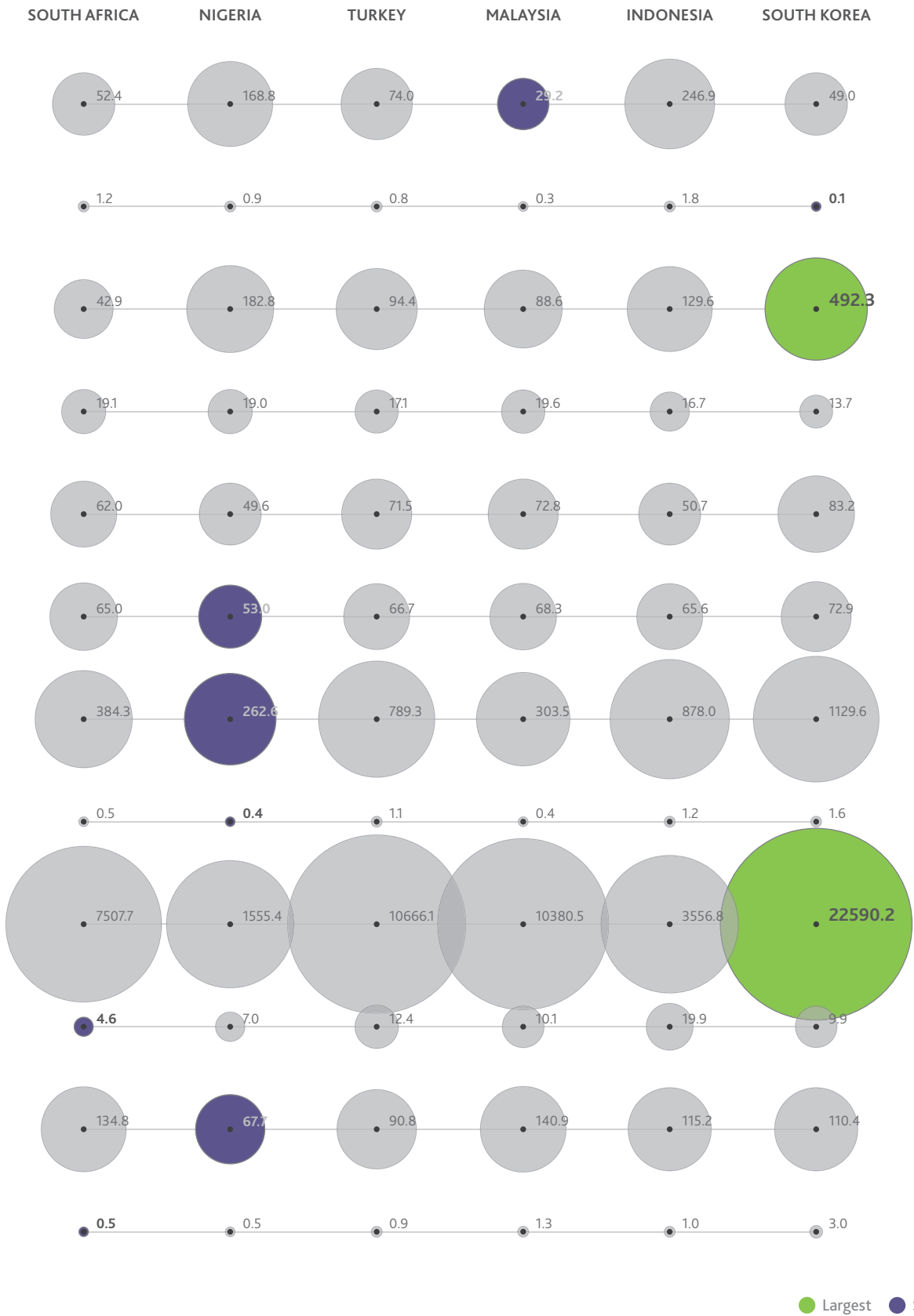
Sources: EIU 2014; IMF 2014

¹ Does not include data for Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

Economy

HOW DOES AFRICA COMPARE?





22 September 2014: under 500 days to accelerate action

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS), SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) & COMMON AFRICAN POSITION (CAP)

With the 2015 deadline on the horizon, the international community's determination to carry forward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can be seen by the latest proposal (July 2014) of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The African Union has made its voice heard by issuing the Common African Position on the Post-2015 agenda (CAP) (March 2014) in which it emphasizes its own priorities, pace of progress and means to achieve them.

	Number of goals and targets	Time frame
MDGs	8 Goals • 21 Targets • 60 Indicators for monitoring progress	2000-2015
SDGs	17 Goals • 169 Targets • Indicators for monitoring progress?	2015-2030
CAP	6 Pillars • 29 areas of focus • 63 Imperatives and Commitments Overarching Prerequisites • 16 Imperatives and Commitments	2015-2030

Number of targets by topic

	MDGs	SDGs ¹	CAP
Health	8	14	1
Education	2	10	3
Human settlement	1	7	1
Employment	1	8	5
Agriculture	1	11	7
Processing natural resources and resource governance	0	20	6
Environment	2	20	5
Water	1	6	3
Energy	0	7	2
Transport and communications	0	4	2
Peace and security	0	3	5
Rule of law	0	4	1
Institutions	0	6	3
Accountability	1	3	4
Global inclusion	6	12	3
Internal social inclusion and human rights	1	20	5

¹This document does not address all of the SDG targets. Targets 9.2, 9.C as well as targets 17.1-17.8 have not been included. These targets focus on industrialization, ICTs, finance and technology.

What are Africa's priority interventions?

MY World is a global survey for citizens led by the United Nations and partners. It aims to capture people's voices, priorities and views, so that global leaders can be informed as they begin the process of defining the new development agenda for the world.

The survey asks individuals which six of sixteen possible issues they think would make the most difference to their lives.

The sixteen issues have been built up from the priorities expressed by poor people in existing research and polling exercises and they cover the existing Millennium Development Goals, plus issues of sustainability, security, governance and transparency.

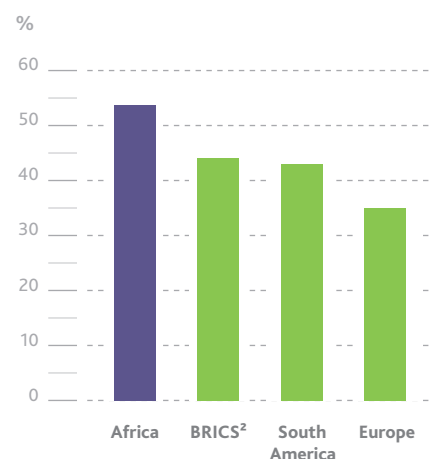
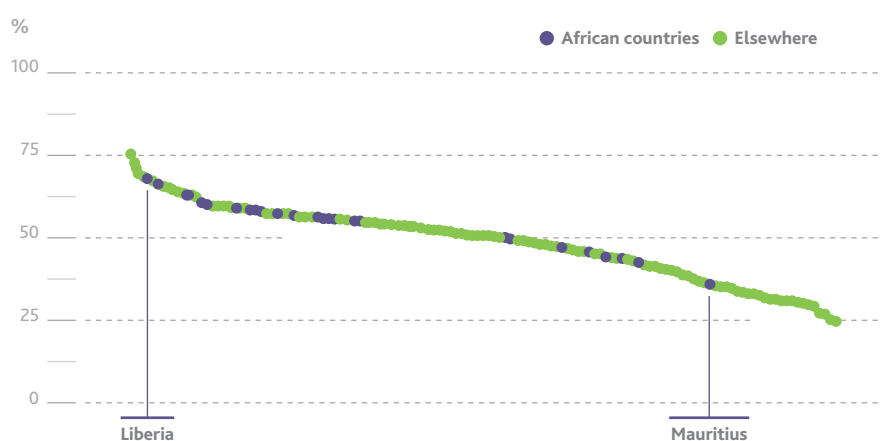
Africa-specific results can be found here:
<http://data.myworld2015.org/>

DO WE HAVE ENOUGH DATA?

HIGH MISSINGNESS WITHIN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL (MDG) DATA

- Africa has the highest proportion of missing data (>50%) in the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) database.

Missingness in MDG data¹



5 African countries with lowest MDG data coverage

Country	% of data missing
Liberia	64.6
DRC	63.0
Sierra Leone	60.1
Congo	60.0
São Tomé & Príncipe	57.4

5 African countries with highest MDG data coverage

Country	% of data missing
Mauritius	33.6
Seychelles	40.9
Morocco	41.3
Tunisia	41.4
Egypt	42.6

Source: MIF calculations based on UN, 2013 data

GOAL 1 - Indicator 1.1 Population below \$1 (PPP) per day

Only 62%

of countries in sub-Saharan Africa have at least 2 data points³.

GOAL 1 - Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed, %

Only 14%

of sub-Saharan African countries have any data.

GOAL 6 - Indicator 6.6 Notified cases of Malaria per 100,000 population

No sub-Saharan African country

has at least 2 data points³.

GOAL 8 - Indicator 8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants

No African country

has at least 2 data points³.

¹The missingness proportion in this graph is computed per MDG variable. This means that if a dataset does not contain a country, then that country will not be assigned a missingness proportion for that variable. ²Excluding South Africa. ³Excluding modelled data by agency. Analysis based on MDG data as of September 2013. For more information: United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014. New York: United Nations. For latest data: <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Source: UN, 2013

Over 40

developing countries lack sufficient data to track performance against MDG1 ('Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger').

Source: High Level Panel on Post-2015 Development Agenda, 2013

Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development⁴

On 29 August 2014, Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon announced the establishment of an Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development. The Group will advise the Secretary-General on measures required to close the data gaps and strengthen national statistical capacities. The Group will also assess new opportunities linked to innovation, technical progress and the surge of new public and private data providers to support and complement conventional statistical systems and strengthen accountability at the global, regional and national level.

⁴For a full list of members: http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Press%20Release_Announcement_Secretary%20General's%20Independent%20Expert%20Advisory%20Group%20on%20Data%20Revolution.pdf



B

Session 1: Ensuring Shared Prosperity



Human Resource Management

HEALTH

MDGs (2000-2015)

1.C	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	Goal 1: OFF TRACK
4.A	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	Goal 4: OFF TRACK
5.A	Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.	Goal 5: OFF TRACK
5.B	Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.	
6.A	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	Goal 6: ON TRACK
6.B	Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.	
6.C	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	
8.E	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.	Goal 8: OFF TRACK

Current situation

- + Africa has slowed down the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

- An under- and mal-nourished continent.

- Despite good progress, Africa still has the world's greatest burden of child and maternal deaths.

- Surge of non-communicable diseases.

92% of the world's pregnant women with HIV live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: UNAIDS, 2013

Africa only has **2** physicians per 10,000 people.

This is the lowest physician-to-population ratio in the world. The world average is 14.

In sub-Saharan Africa, only **38%**

of pharmaceutical drugs are available in public facilities.

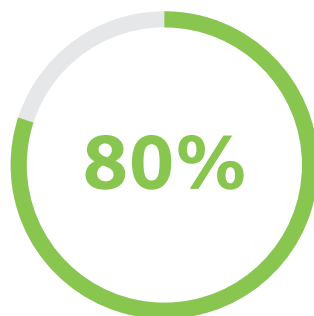
Most countries rely on imported medicines & the total size of Africa's pharmaceutical industry is less than 1% of global share.

Tuberculosis (TB) cases



26% of the world's notified TB cases are found in Africa. In 2011, sub-Saharan Africa carried the greatest proportion of new cases per population, with over 255 cases per 100,000 people.

Malaria cases



80% of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2010 there were 174 million estimated cases of malaria which resulted in around 600,000 deaths.

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

- 3.1 By 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- 3.2 By 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children.
- 3.3 By 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4 By 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing.
- 3.5 Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6 By 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 3.7 By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 3.9 By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.
- 3.A Strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate.
- 3.B Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
- 3.C Increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).

- 3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

CAP

3.C Universal and equitable access to quality healthcare

-Reducing the incidence of communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases (e.g. mental health) and emerging diseases.

-Ending the epidemics of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

-Reducing malnutrition; and improving hygiene and sanitation.

This can be achieved by:

-Ensuring universal and equitable access to quality healthcare, including universal access to comprehensive sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights (e.g. family planning).

-Improving health systems and health financing, and medical infrastructure, the local manufacturing of health equipment, (e.g. commitment to the Abuja Declaration).

-Setting up monitoring and evaluation, and quality assurance systems.

Human Resource Management

EDUCATION

MDGs (2000-2015)

- 2.A Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. Goal 2: ON TRACK

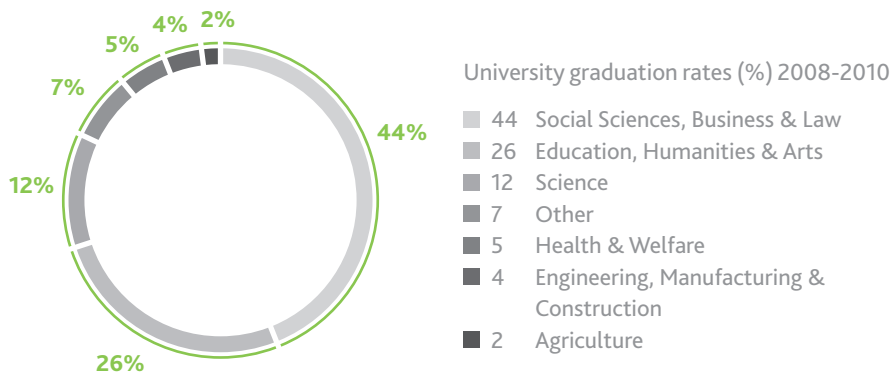
- 3.A Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. Goal 3: ON TRACK

Current situation

- + Attending primary school is becoming the norm, but the quality of education remains a challenge.

- Skills gap.

The need for technical & vocational skills



- Technical and vocational skills development through institutional or on-the-job training could help to fill the gap between education and employment.

Source: AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2012

African Paradoxes

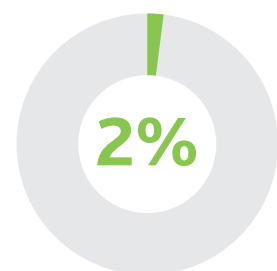
Engineers have better employment opportunities & resource economies need skilled engineers.



Sub-Saharan Africa has the **lowest** share of engineering graduates in the world.

Agriculture contributes on average 25% of Africa's GDP, ranging from 5%-70% across different countries on the continent.

Less than



of youth in Africa are studying agriculture.

Sources: AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2012 & 2013

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2 By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3 By 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4 By 2030, increase by x%* the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6 By 2030 ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
- 4.7 By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 4.A Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
- 4.B By 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enroll in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programs in developed countries and other developing countries.
- 4.C By 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS.

CAP

3.B Education and human capital development

- Investing in learning infrastructures; increasing the use of ICT; ensuring higher completion rates; promoting pre-schooling, integrated adult education and tertiary education; and improving the quality and conditions of service of educators and trainers.
- Improving and sustaining progress on gender parity at all levels of education, with special emphasis on secondary and tertiary education; creating a positive environment for girls and boys at school; increasing the representation of female teachers, especially in science and technology; and eliminating human trafficking and child labor, thus allowing children to benefit from educational facilities for their full development.
- The school curriculum to include: basic rights and responsibilities of citizens; quality education beyond primary schooling; the development of entrepreneurship skills, life skills and vocational and technical training to respond to labor market demands; the provision of information and technology skills; and the introduction of age-appropriate and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education for all.

* The SDGs' targets are to be integrated in national plans as national targets in order to become locally-owned. Each country is thus expected to choose an appropriate level of progression (x%) taking into account its own starting point, capacity and potential.

Human Resource Management

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

MDGs (2000-2015)

7.D By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Goal 7: OFF TRACK

Current situation

- Slums are still growing in some countries.

Slums are still spreading out in some countries

Share of urban population living in slums (%)	2000	2009
Central African Rep.	91.9	95.9
Côte d'Ivoire	55.3	57.0
Malawi	66.4	68.9
Mozambique	78.2	80.5
Zambia	57.2	57.3
Zimbabwe	3.3	24.1

Source: UN, 2013

More than **60%** of the urban population in sub-Saharan Africa live in slums.

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2012

Share of urban population living in slums (%)	2000	2007	2012
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.0	62.4	61.7
South Asia	45.8	38.0	35.0
South-East Asia	39.6	31.9	31.0
Developing Regions	39.4	34.3	32.7
East Asia	37.4	31.1	28.2
West Asia	20.6	25.2	24.6
Latin America & the Caribbean	29.2	24.7	23.5
North Africa	20.3	13.4	13.3

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2012

Target 7.D only addresses

12%

of current slum dwellers in developing countries.

Growing urban poverty

- Urbanization in Africa has failed to bring about inclusive growth which, in turn, has resulted in the proliferation of slums, urban poverty and rising inequality.
- Financial inequality in African cities remains the 2nd highest in the world with an average Gini coefficient of about 0.6, above the world average of 0.4.

Sources: AfDB, 2012; UN-HABITAT, 2012; UN-HABITAT, 2013

The bottom

10

cities for prosperity, as measured by the City Prosperity Index (CPI), are all African.

Estimates concerning total housing needs in Africa have been set at around

4 million

units per year with over 60% of the demand required to accommodate urban residents.

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2014

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal Reduce inequality within and among countries.

10

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Goal Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

11

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.

11.3 By 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

11.B By 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

CAP

3.G Improving access to sustainable human settlements

-Increasing decent and affordable housing, promoting access to social and economic amenities in human settlements.

Human Resource Management

EMPLOYMENT

MDGs (2000-2015)

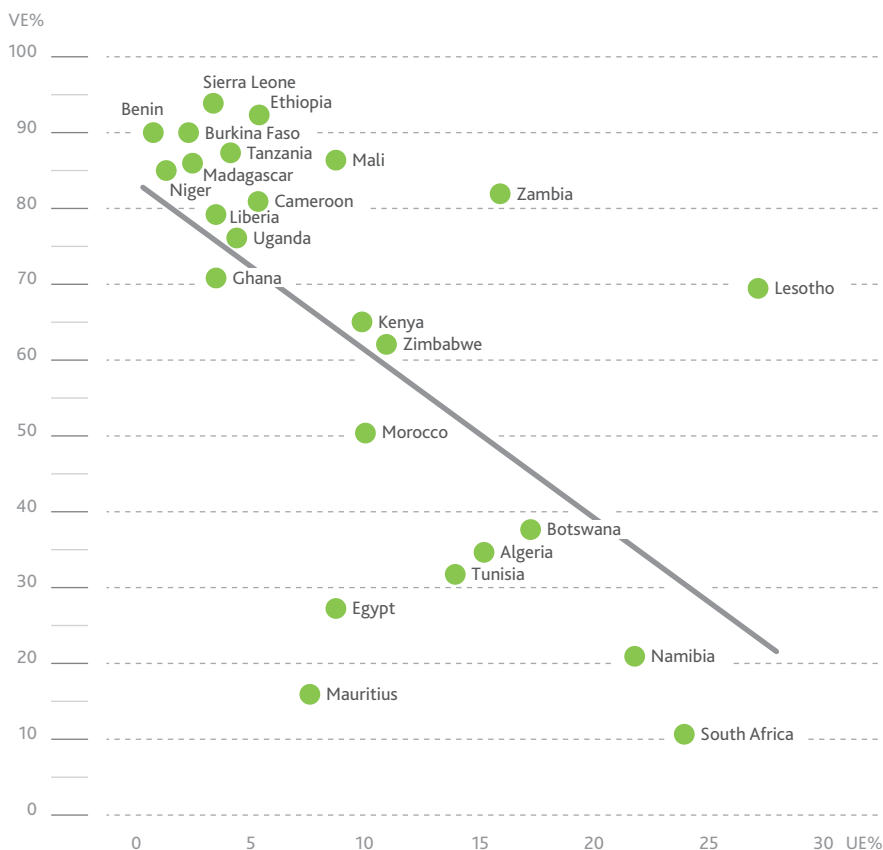
1.B Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

Current situation

- + Large working age population.
- Mismatch between education and the labor market.
- Low wages in the informal sector.
- Forced labor.

Sustainability of informal opportunities?

Vulnerable employment rates (VE) vs. unemployment rates (UE)



- The informal sector contributes about 55% of sub-Saharan Africa’s GDP and employs 80% of the labor force.
- 9 out of 10 rural and urban workers have informal jobs in Africa and most of these people are women and youth.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, non-wage employment represents more than 80% of total employment for women and more than 60% for men.
- The largest employers in Africa (agriculture, retail and hospitality) are also the most insecure – almost 90% of jobs provided by the agricultural sector are vulnerable.

Source: AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2012

Sources: AfDB, 2013; AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2012

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labor-intensive sectors.
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services.
- 8.5 By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6 By 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, eradicate forced labor, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers.
- 8.9 By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products.
- 8.B By 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact.

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending.

CAP

- 1.A Inclusive growth that reduces inequality by creating decent and productive employment.
- 1.D Developing the services sector: vital for generating decent employment
- 1.E Infrastructure development
(iii) Promote the delivery of infrastructure programs to generate local jobs, strengthen domestic skills and enterprise development, as well as enhance technological capability.
- 3.E Leveraging population dynamics for development: inter alia, create jobs, especially for youth.
- 3.F Harnessing Africa's youthful population: inter alia, promote decent and commensurate jobs

Natural Resource Management

AGRICULTURE

MDGs (2000-2015)

1.C Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 1: OFF TRACK

Current situation

- Food security is not guaranteed.
- Africa's agricultural potential is not being met.

LAND: AN EMERGING COMMODITY

- Africa has around 16% of the world's arable land.
- Africa holds 60% of the world's uncultivated arable land.

Sources: FAO, 2013a; Good Governance Africa, 2012

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES: FROM MEETING NEEDS TO CREATING WEALTH

- Africa produces around 72% of the world's cocoa and around 13% of the world's tea and coffee.
- 3 African countries, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria, dominate the world's cocoa market, accounting for 64% of world production.

	Leading African producers	Combined % of world production	Africa % of world production	Africa production (thousand tons) (Leading global producer)
Gum arabic ¹	Sudan Chad Nigeria	95	95	From 2009 to 2011, gum arabic exports from Sudan increased by 120%.
Cocoa	Côte d'Ivoire Ghana Nigeria	64	72	2,918 (Côte d'Ivoire = 1,486)
Tea	Kenya Malawi Uganda	10	13	595 (China = 1,623)
Coffee ²	Ethiopia Uganda Côte d'Ivoire	9	12	17,782 (Brazil = 50,826)
Palm Oil	Nigeria Côte d'Ivoire Cameroon	3	5	2,300 (Indonesia = 21,449)
Cotton (lint & seed)	Egypt Mali Burkina Faso	2	5	3,904 (China = 19,767)
Rice (paddy)	Egypt Nigeria Madagascar	2	4	26,062 (China = 201,001)
Wheat	Egypt Morocco Ethiopia	2	4	25,012 (China = 117,410)

Sources: FAO, 2013a; International Cocoa Organisation, 2013; International Coffee Organisation, 2013; UNCTAD, 2013

¹Production data for gum arabic are limited & unreliable. ²Coffee measured in 000 bags.

The potential impact of a policy focus

"For decades, global agriculture was characterized by policy induced production surpluses in industrialized countries & stagnating growth in developing countries." OECD/FAO¹, 2013

- On average, public expenditure in African countries allocated to agriculture accounted for 4.7% in 2007².
- The Maputo Commitment, made by the African Union (AU) in 2003, requiring countries to allocate at least 10% of public investment to agriculture, has only been met by 10 countries. Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Senegal have exceeded the target.

The European Union (EU) Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) amounts to around

40%
of the total EU budget.

Source: EC, 2013

Sources: FAO, 2013a; International Food Policy Research Institute, 2010

¹OECD-FAO: Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development-Food & Agriculture Organisation. ²Based on an average of 15 countries: Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia & Zimbabwe.

AN UNDER- AND MAL-NOURISHED CONTINENT



- Africa has the highest prevalence of undernourishment in the world at 23%.
- Africa's share of the world's undernourished population has increased.
- Despite progress made in sub-Saharan Africa between 2002-2005, hunger rates have risen by 2% per year since 2007.
- In 2 countries, Burundi and Eritrea, more than ½ the population is undernourished.
- The 'nutrition transition' is starting to impact the developing world. About 30% of men and 41% of women will be overweight by 2015.
- Malnutrition impacts individual productivity and also increases the healthcare costs of a nation.

Sources: AfDB, 2013; FAO/IFAD/WFP, 2012

Between 2010-2012 an estimated

239 million
people were undernourished in Africa, with the majority living in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: FAO/IFAD/WFP, 2012

Natural Resource Management

AGRICULTURE

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

- 2.1 By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

- 2.2 By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

- 2.3 By 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

- 2.4 By 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

- 2.5 By 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed.

- 2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries.

- 2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

- 2.C Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.
-

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

- 12.3 By 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses.
-

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

 - 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.
-

CAP

1.B Sustainable agriculture, food self-sufficiency and nutrition

(i) Enhance the production, storage, transportation, availability, accessibility, utilization, safety and quality of food.

(ii) Improve the productivity of smallholder agriculture and livestock through extension of technological support, small-scale irrigation schemes, rural infrastructure, credit and social services.

(iii) Support modernization and diversification of agricultural sectors through: private sector participation in agriculture; agri-business development; improved agro industry linkages; providing special support to integrate women into agri-business value chains; equitable access to land; and sustainable land management practices, including on our arable lands, for present and future generations.

(iv) Promote agricultural marketing and information flows by establishing national and regional information centers and cooperation mechanisms in agriculture, food and nutrition security.

(v) Adopt sustainable agricultural, ocean and freshwater fishery practices and rebuild depleted fish stocks to sustainable levels.

(vi) Strengthen resilience to external and climate shocks, such as droughts, floods, commodity price volatility, food shortages and export restrictions, particularly on staple foods.

(vii) Urgently call for multilateral partnerships aimed at food loss reduction, resilience to commodity price fluctuations, and addressing food shortages and export restrictions during crises.

Natural Resource Management

PROCESSING NATURAL RESOURCES & RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

MDGs (2000-2015)

Not addressed

Current situation

- + Abundant resources.

- Poor resource governance.

- Weak taxation frameworks for natural resources.

- Dutch Disease — revenue losses, natural resources exported rather than used domestically.

POOR GOVERNANCE IN MANY AFRICAN RESOURCE-RICH¹ COUNTRIES

Resource governance assessments in resource-rich countries

African Resource-Rich Countries	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI): Compliance Status	Resource Governance Index (RGI)					Open Budget Index (OBI) (score/100)
		RGI (score/100)	Institutional & Legal Setting	Reporting Practices	Safeguards & Quality Controls	Enabling Environment	
Algeria		38	57	41	28	26	13
Angola		42	58	43	52	15	28
Botswana		47	55	28	53	69	50
Cameroon	Compliant	34	63	33	25	17	10
Chad	Candidate						3
Congo	Compliant						
DRC	Suspended	39	56	45	42	6	18
Equatorial Guinea	Lost	13	27	14	4	4	0
Gabon	Lost	46	60	51	39	28	
Guinea	Candidate	46	86	45	43	11	
Libya		19	11	29	15	10	
Mali	Compliant						43
Mauritania	Compliant						
Nigeria	Compliant	42	66	38	53	18	16
Sudan							
Zambia	Compliant	61	71	62	72	37	4

Sources: EITI, 2013; International Budget Partnership, 2013; IMF, 2012; Revenue Watch Institute, 2013b

- Failing
- Weak
- Partial
- Satisfactory
- Scant or no information
- Minimal information
- Some information

- In the 2013 RGI, 76% of African countries assessed were categorized with 'Weak' or 'Failing' resource governance, with no African country assessed scoring as 'Satisfactory' at the overall level.
- In the 2012 OBI, resource-rich African countries registered similarly weak performances with Equatorial Guinea being 1 of 3 countries in the world to score 0 out of 100.

¹ Countries that have natural resource revenue or exports which are at least 20% of total fiscal revenue & exports, respectively, over 2006-2010. Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia & Niger have not been included due to incomplete data availability as noted by the IMF, 2012.

In 2008, the Government of Guinea removed

1/2



2 years later, BSGR are reported to have sold

51%



The implicit profit on BSGR's sale was equivalent to

2.4 times

Guinea's entire national budget for 2011.

Sources: Africa Progress Panel, 2013; Global Witness, 2013b

of Rio Tinto's rights to the iron ore rich Simandou mine. BSGR¹ acquired it, investing **\$160 million.**

of its stake for **\$2.5 billion** to the world's largest iron ore producer Brazilian company Vale.

¹ Beny Steinmetz Group Resources.

AVOIDING DUTCH DISEASE

- African economies are still mainly dependent on primary (raw, unprocessed) commodity exports.
- All resource-rich countries (as classified by the International Monetary Fund, IMF) except the DRC (and Sudan for which there are no data) have high export concentration index values (above 0.4).
- Africa's export concentration has increased since 1995 – from 0.25 to 0.44.
- The 5 least dependent economies in 2012 were Morocco (0.16), Tunisia (0.16), South Africa (0.16), Egypt (0.16) and Uganda (0.17).

International evidence suggests that governments should be able to collect

40% to 60%

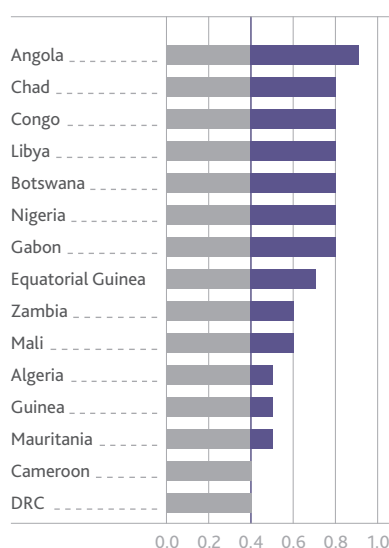
of resource rents for mining &

65% to 85%

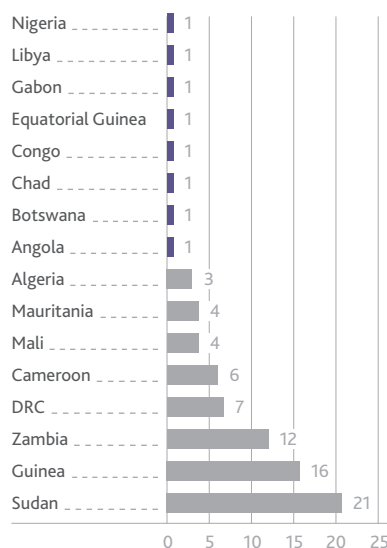
for petroleum.

Source: AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2013

Export Concentration Index², 2012



Number of products accounting for >75% of exports, 2011



Sources: AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2013; IMF, 2012; UNCTAD, 2013

² Index is a measure of the degree of market concentration. An index value close to 1 indicates a very concentrated market.

Natural Resource Management

PROCESSING NATURAL RESOURCES & RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

8.4 Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead.

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets.

9.4 By 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

12.2 By 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

12.4 By 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities.

12.8 By 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products.

12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally.

15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts.

15.A Mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

- 15.B Mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation.
-
- 15.C Enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.
-

CAP

- 1.C **Diversification, industrialization and value addition**
- (i) Develop the private sector and strengthen the productive capacity of the informal sector to ensure a more active contribution to industrialization and value-addition.
- (ii) Reallocate and reinvest wealth generated from extractive and other primary commodity sectors into sectors that prioritize value-addition, promote job-rich growth and ensure fair taxation.
- (iii) Promote processing of primary commodities by developing national value chains across sectors and designing and enforcing national content and beneficiation policies in the extractive and primary commodity producing sectors of the economy.
- (iv) Advocate for the Blue/Ocean Economy as well as sustainable exploitation of marine resources in order to make the oceanic industry a solid and viable pillar of our economies.
- 4.A **Improving natural resource and biodiversity management**
- (ii) Ensuring that the use of the natural resources and biodiversity will financially and economically benefit the countries that possess them and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use, with consideration for both present and future generations.
- (iii) Promoting value addition, pertinent R&D, and technological innovations for sustainably harnessing the natural resource base and biodiversity by developing joint ventures and private- public- partnerships to facilitate the establishment of industries in Africa.

Natural Resource Management

ENVIRONMENT

MDGs (2000-2015)

- 7.A Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
- 7.B Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
-

Goal 7: OFF TRACK

Current situation

- + Abundant resources.

 - Mixed progress on ensuring environmental sustainability.

 - Deforestation, land degradation, droughts, floods, desertification, biodiversity loss, climate change.
-

AFRICA'S CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGE

Africa accounts for less than 7% of total emissions and its emissions per capita are less than half the global average.

AFRICAN CLIMATE RISK

- Likely increase of temperature by 1.5 °C to 4.0 °C on average during this century.
 - 75–250 million more people exposed to increased water stress.
 - Yields from rain-fed agriculture could be halved in some countries by 2020.
 - 20% more people at risk of hunger by 2050.
 - 90 million more Africans exposed to malaria.
-

AFRICAN VULNERABILITY

- **High exposure:** there are indications that Africa is warming faster than the global average.
 - **High sensitivity:** Africa's major economic sectors such as agriculture, fishing, pastoralism and forestry are climate sensitive.
 - **Low adaptive capacity:** low levels of human development (income, education, health) and the greater presence of other stress factors, such as conflict and disease, constrain Africa's adaptive capacity.
-

Climate risk ranking of the 10 African countries most vulnerable¹ to climate change

	Rank according to direct risk ² of climate change (out of 169)
Somalia	50 th
Burundi	5 th
Central African Republic	3 rd
Eritrea	48 th
Guinea-Bissau	20 th
Zimbabwe	21 st
Liberia	55 th
Ethiopia	11 th
Democratic Republic of Congo	75 th
Niger	14 th

Climate risk ranking of the 10 African countries least vulnerable to climate change

	Rank according to direct risk of climate change (out of 169)
Egypt	169 th
South Africa	61 st
Gabon	69 th
Botswana	41 st
Libya	88 th
Tunisia	63 rd
Algeria	62 nd
Kenya	94 th
Ghana	95 th
Equatorial Guinea	4 th

Top 10 African CO₂ emitters

	Countries	CO ₂ emissions, thousand metric tons of CO ₂
1	South Africa	460,124
2	Egypt	204,776
3	Algeria	123,475
4	Nigeria	78,910
5	Libya	59,035
6	Morocco	50,608
7	Angola	30,418
8	Tunisia	25,878
9	Sudan (former)	14,173
10	Kenya	12,427

Top 10 World CO₂ emitters

	Countries	CO ₂ emissions, thousand metric tons of CO ₂
1	China	8,286,892
2	United States	5,433,057
3	India	2,008,823
4	Russian Federation	1,740,776
5	Japan	1,170,715
	Africa	1,170,616
6	Germany	745,384
7	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	571,612
8	Korea, Republic of	567,567
9	Canada	499,137
10	United Kingdom	493,505

Relationship between vulnerability and risk?

- 9 of the world's 10 most vulnerable countries to climate change are in Africa.
- Although Somalia is less at risk from climate change than other countries (50th/169), the weakness of its coping ability puts the country at the top of the overall vulnerability ranking.
- In Equatorial Guinea, effective adaptive ability somewhat mitigates high direct physical risks from climate change.

¹ Overall vulnerability: physical impacts adjusted for coping ability.

² Direct risks: physical climate impacts — includes extreme weather, sea level rise and agricultural productivity loss.

Sources: Centre for Global Development 2011

Natural Resource Management

ENVIRONMENT

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

6.6 By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.

13.3 Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.

13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.

13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities.

Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information.

14.7 By 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

14.A Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs.

14.B Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

14.C Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties.

Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

15.1 By 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world.

15.4 By 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

-
- 15.8 By 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species.
-

CAP

4.A Improving natural resource and biodiversity management

(i) Combating the depletion and degradation of Africa's natural resource base and fostering the conservation and recovery of African biodiversity.

4.C Responding effectively to climate change

-Reduce deforestation, desertification and pollution, promote reforestation and reduce soil erosion; improve land management; promote renewable energies; promote efficiency of energy production, consumption and recycle; and effectively implement the Kyoto Protocol.

-Developed countries to fully implement the Kyoto Protocol and provide sufficient and predictable funding to developing countries through the Green Climate Fund, as well as the transfer of technologies and capacity building.

4.D Addressing desertification, land degradation, soil erosion, flooding and drought.

4.E Natural disaster risk reduction and management

-Building capacities for adequately anticipating and responding to disasters and reducing their impact on people living in vulnerable situations; implementing the African Solidarity Initiative, which targets countries in difficult situations; developing and supporting early warning systems; and increasing support for loss and damage incurred through climate disasters.

Natural Resource Management

WATER

MDGs (2000-2015)

7.C Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Goal 7: OFF TRACK

Current situation

- + Immense water resources.
- Transboundary water basins.
- A critical resource, mostly untapped, unevenly distributed.

40%

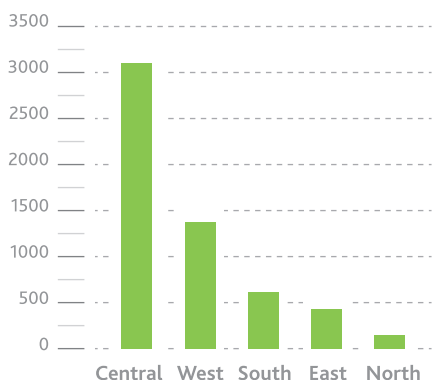
of all people without improved drinking water live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: UNICEF/WHO, 2012

WATER: A CRITICAL RESOURCE, MOSTLY UNTAPPED, UNEVENLY DISTRIBUTED

- Renewable water resources are unevenly distributed among Africa's regions.

Total renewable water resources (actual) (billion m³/year) 2012



Source: FAO, 2013b

Total renewable water resource per capita (actual) (m³ per capita/year) 2012

Top 5 countries

Congo	200,966
Gabon	106,910
Liberia	56,188
Equatorial Guinea	36,111
Central African Rep.	32,182

Bottom 5 countries

Libya	109
Algeria	324
Djibouti	331
Tunisia	434
Cape Verde	599

Egypt, Mauritania, Niger & Botswana all have a high water dependency ratio¹ of over

80%

Source: FAO, 2013b

The untapped water resources in Africa's transboundary water basins can, if managed effectively, help ensure water security through their irrigation and hydropower potential.

Corruption is estimated to increase the cost of achieving the UN Millennium Development Goal on water and sanitation by **\$48 billion.**

Transparency International, 2010

¹ Water dependency ratio expresses the part of the total renewable water resources originating outside the country, showing the dependence of a country to its neighbours' water resources.

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally.
- 6.5 By 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- 6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- 6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management.

CAP

1.E Infrastructure development

(i) Develop and maintain reliable, sustainable, environmentally friendly and affordable infrastructure in both rural and urban areas with a focus on, inter alia, water.

4.B Enhancing access to Safe Water for All

-Access to water resources for all uses.

-Protection and judicious management of water resources, safeguard of water quality, access to water for all uses; effective conservation and management of catchments areas; minimization of wastewater discharges; and improvement of wastewater and water quality management systems.

Infrastructure

ENERGY

MDGs (2000-2015)

Not addressed

Current situation

- + Energy and mineral abundance.
- + Nuclear energy potential.
- Unexploited natural resources.
- Lack of access to electricity.

AFRICA'S ENERGY PRODUCTION: 11% OF THE WORLD'S OIL, 6% OF THE WORLD'S NATURAL GAS, 4% OF THE WORLD'S COAL

Leading African Producers

Fossil Fuel	Country	Combined % of world production	% of world reserves
Oil	Libya	9	7
	Nigeria		
	Algeria		
	Angola		
Natural Gas	Nigeria	6	6
	Algeria		
	Egypt		
Coal	South Africa	4	4
	Zimbabwe		

Source: British Petroleum, 2013

A RANGE OF UNEXPLOITED RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

- Africa has a range of renewable energy resources, from solar and wind, to geothermal and hydroelectric.
- Wind speeds in Africa are best around the coastal regions and the eastern highlands. Cape Verde, Chad, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania and Sudan have great potential. Sudan's wind speeds are equivalent to 90% of its annual energy needs.
- The Great Rift Valley (East Africa) is an area with high geothermal activity. It is estimated that around 9,000 MW could be generated from geothermal energy in this area.
- Yet the installed capacity in Kenya and Ethiopia — the 2 main exploiters of this region — is far less, with 167 MW and 7.3 MW respectively.
- Hydroelectricity offers a largely untapped source of energy in the middle of the continent, with only 5% of Africa's total hydropower potential exploited. Angola, Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria and Sudan all have significant hydroelectric potential.
- Many parts of sub-Saharan Africa feature daily solar radiation of between 4 kWh and 6 kWh per square metre indicating strong solar potential.

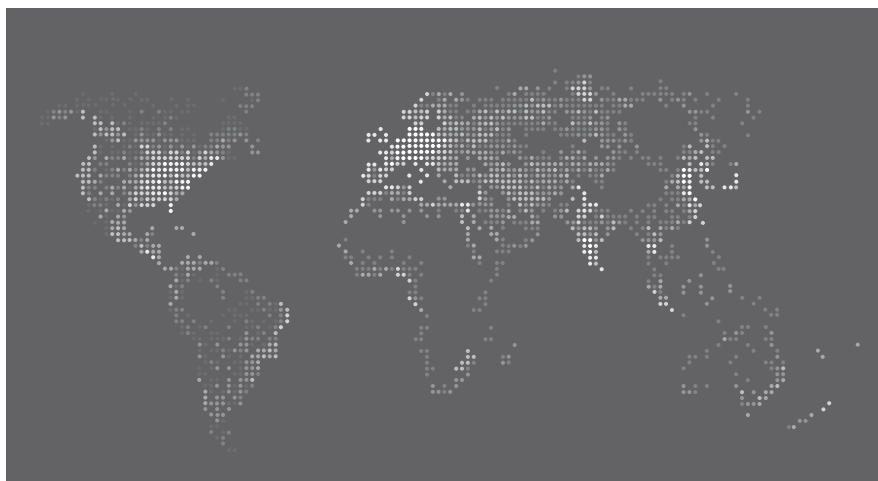
Sources: UNEP Finance Initiative, 2012; World Water Assessment Programme, 2012

THE POTENTIAL FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY?

- South Africa, Namibia and Niger together account for around 18% of the world's recoverable uranium resources.
- South Africa's 1st nuclear power reactor began operating in 1984. Currently it has 2 nuclear reactors generating 5% of its electricity.
- There are 7 operational research nuclear reactors¹ on the continent: Algeria (2), Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria and South Africa.

¹Research reactors are non power reactors.

Sources: IAEA, 2013; World Nuclear Association, 2013

ENERGY¹: AFRICA STILL IN THE SHADOWS

Source: Adapted from ONE Campaign, 2013

- Only about 25% of the sub-Saharan African population has access to electricity, compared to more than 80% in Latin America and North Africa.
- Africa requires more than \$300 billion in investment to achieve universal electricity access by 2030.
- According to the AfDB, if Africa reinvested just 5% of its oil and coal export revenue, it could achieve universal access to energy sources for all by 2030.

Knock-on effects of insufficient energy

- In sub-Saharan Africa 30% of health facilities do not have electricity (impacting on the storage of vaccines, operation of machines etc.).
- Energy access is a bigger concern than corruption to African businesses.
- Lack of streetlights, phones, etc. increase vulnerability after dark.

Sources: AfDB, 2013b; ONE Campaign, 2013

New York City has a generation capacity of

13,000 MW

for a population of just over 8 million, compared to Nigeria that has a generation capacity of

4,000 MW

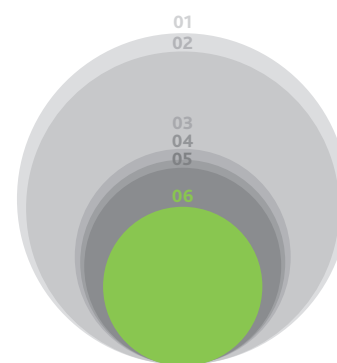
for a population of 169 million.

1 National Football League stadium in the US uses more electricity on match day than the

whole of Liberia

on average for the same duration.

Sources: EcoPower Africa, 2013; Wall Street Journal, 2013



5 countries — US, China, Japan, Russia & India — generated more electricity than the whole of the African continent in 2010.

01	US	4125 TWh
02	China	3904 TWh
03	Japan	1052 TWh
04	Russia	984 TWh
05	India	904 TWh
06	Africa	629 TWh

Source: EIA, 2013

Sources: AfDB, 2013a, 2013b & 2013c; EIA, 2013; EIU, 2013; WB, 2006; WB, 2013b; The White House, 2013

¹ A kilowatthour (kWh) is equal to 1000 watthours, a megawatthour (MWh) is equal to 1000 kWh, a gigawatthour is equal to 1000 MWh, and a terawatthour (TWh) is equal to 1000 GWh.

Infrastructure

ENERGY

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

7.1 By 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.

7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.

7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

7.A By 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies.

7.B By 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS.

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and SIDS.

CAP

1.E Infrastructure development

(i) Develop and maintain reliable, sustainable, environmentally friendly and affordable infrastructure in both rural and urban areas with a focus on, inter alia, energy.

3.G Improving access to sustainable human settlements

-Increasing the efficiency of delivery and use of physical facilities and amenities, including energy.

Infrastructure

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

MDGs (2000-2015)

Not addressed

Current situation

- Weak transport system (roads, rail, ports, air).
- Fragmented infrastructure.

FRAGMENTED INFRASTRUCTURE: THE MAJOR HURDLE

- From 1992-2011, the 'Middle East & Africa' region was the 2nd largest investor in infrastructure — but Africa's needs are still huge.
- In most African countries, infrastructure is a major constraint to doing business, depressing firm productivity by around 40%.

Sources: Ernst & Young, 2013a; IEA, 2011; McKinsey Global Institute, 2013; UNECA-OECD, 2012

Only 1/3
of rural Africans have access to an all-season road & only 1/4 Africans have access to electricity.

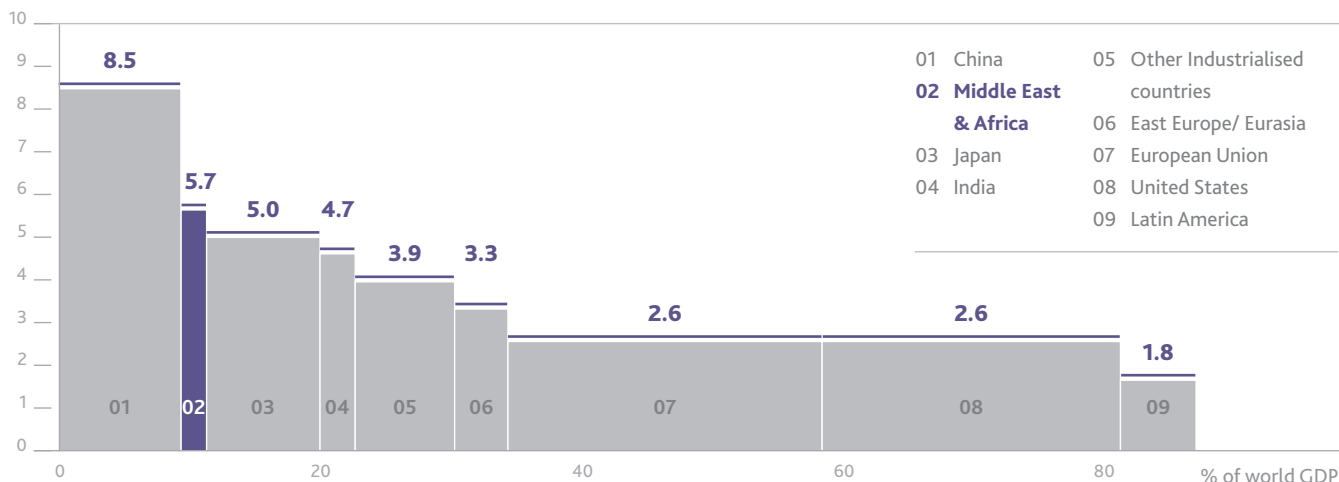
Source: AfDB, 2013a

At least 200
African airlines are currently operating on the continent, of which only **38** meet global safety standards.

Source: IOSA, 2013

Amount spent on infrastructure, 1992-2011¹

Weighted average % of GDP



Source: Table adapted from McKinsey Global Institute, 2013.

¹Original graph excludes unusually high port and rail data for Nigeria; including these data as above, brings total weighted average for Middle East & Africa to 5.7%.

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

CAP

1.E Infrastructure development

(i) Develop and maintain reliable, sustainable, environmentally friendly and affordable infrastructure in both rural and urban areas with a focus on, inter alia, energy.

3.G Improving access to sustainable human settlements

-Increasing the efficiency of delivery and use of physical facilities and amenities, including energy.



C

Session 2: Building Peaceful & Accountable Societies



PEACE & SECURITY

MDGs (2000-2015)

Not addressed

Current situation

- + Most long-lasting conflicts have come to an end.

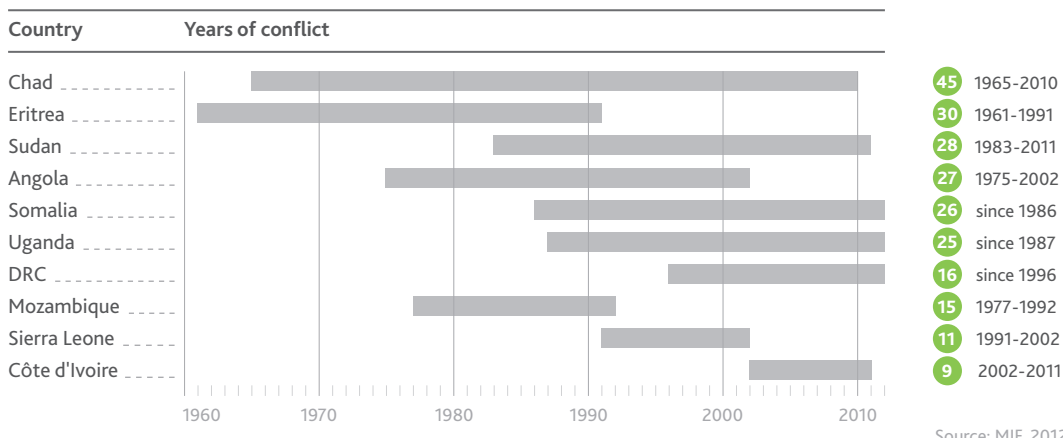
- Rise of terrorist threats and mounting violence.

- Upsurge in intra-state conflict.

- Trafficking and criminality.

- Increasing unrest and violence directly associated with elections.

MOST LONG-LASTING CONFLICTS HAVE COME TO AN END



"Transnational organised crime, drug-trafficking, piracy and terror are on the rise and becoming a 'toxic brew' in the countries of West Africa and the Sahel."

Secretary General of the UN, Ban Ki-Moon, 21 February 2013

MOUNTING VIOLENCE

- Africa is following the global trend, which sees violence growing within nations, and the threats to peace more likely to now be found at home than across borders, as well as within growing transnational criminal networks (terrorism, piracy, trafficking).

ENLARGED CRIMINAL NETWORKS

- Organized criminality is widening its goals and tools, including cyber criminality, across the continent.
- Arms proliferation, illegal or clandestine immigration, dummy or toxic medical drugs production and traffic, illicit fishing, poaching and the illicit dumping of toxic waste are spreading.

THE DRUG ISSUE

- West Africa has become a hub for international drug trafficking over the last decade.
- West Africa is now the main logistical transit centre between Latin America, Asia and Europe.
- The West Africa Commission on Drugs estimates that the combined funds controlled by global drug cartels far exceed the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of some West African countries.
- The main challenge is lack of data and reporting, lack of political commitment, and lack of regional policies.

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

-
- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
-
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.
-
- 16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime.
-

CAP

5.A Addressing the root causes of conflict.

5.B Preventing the outbreak of armed conflicts

-Strengthening cross border cooperation for the resolution of disputes and the promotion of cross-border security.

-Implementing comprehensive, post-conflict reconstruction programs, including the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), in countries emerging from conflict through effective partnership at regional and continental levels.

-Supporting domestic financing for conflict resolution and stabilization.

-Promoting the use of mediators for conflict resolution, including traditional conflict resolution mechanisms.

RULE OF LAW

MDGs (2000-2015)

Not addressed

Current situation

- + Freer and fairer elections.

- Increase in the occurrence of coups d'état.

- Fewer transfers of power.

'FREER & FAIRER' ELECTIONS

- The 2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) indicator 'Free & Fair Executive Elections'¹ shows improvement across the continent, increasing by +8.1 points since 2000. All regions have improved during that period.

FEWER TRANSFERS OF POWER

- The 2013 IIAG indicator 'Transfers of Power'² has declined at a continental level by -9.0 points since 2000.
- In 2009 and 2011, there was the highest number of elections that resulted in no transfer of power since 2000.
- A number of leaders have extended their term length through adaptation of the constitution (e.g. President Biya, Cameroon; President Bouteflika, Algeria).
- However, in a number of countries attempts at unconstitutional term extensions have been curtailed by either popular opposition and elections (e.g. President Wade, Senegal), protests until withdrawal (e.g. President Obasanjo, Nigeria), or coups (e.g. President Tandja, Niger).

African Charter on Democracy, Elections & Governance



Source: AU, 2013

- After a decrease in coups d'état in the 1990s, recent years have seen a renewed use of them as a political tool.
- Since the early 1960s, Africa has experienced about 200 coups d'état, with a 45% 'success rate' (i.e. resulting in a transfer of power). The total number of coups appears to be decreasing with a total of 48 coups in the 1960s decreasing to a total of 30 coups in the 2000s.

¹ This Institute de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP) indicator assesses the freedom & fairness of executive elections, including the extent to which the opposition were able to participate in an election. The pre-election campaign, the voting day, & the monitoring & counting of results are all evaluated. Demonstrations, opposition participation or boycotts, adherence to electoral procedures, freedom of access to information, levels of violence & intimidation, the losing party's acceptance of results & turnover of power are all also taken into consideration.

² This Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) indicator assesses how clear, established & accepted constitutional mechanisms are for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another.

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal Provide access to justice for all.

16

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all.

16.4 By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime.

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms.

16.9 By 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration.

CAP

Enabling implementation

-Reinforce rule of law frameworks and strengthen capacities of our institutions in order to protect human rights.

INSTITUTIONS

MDGs (2000-2015)

Not addressed

Current situation

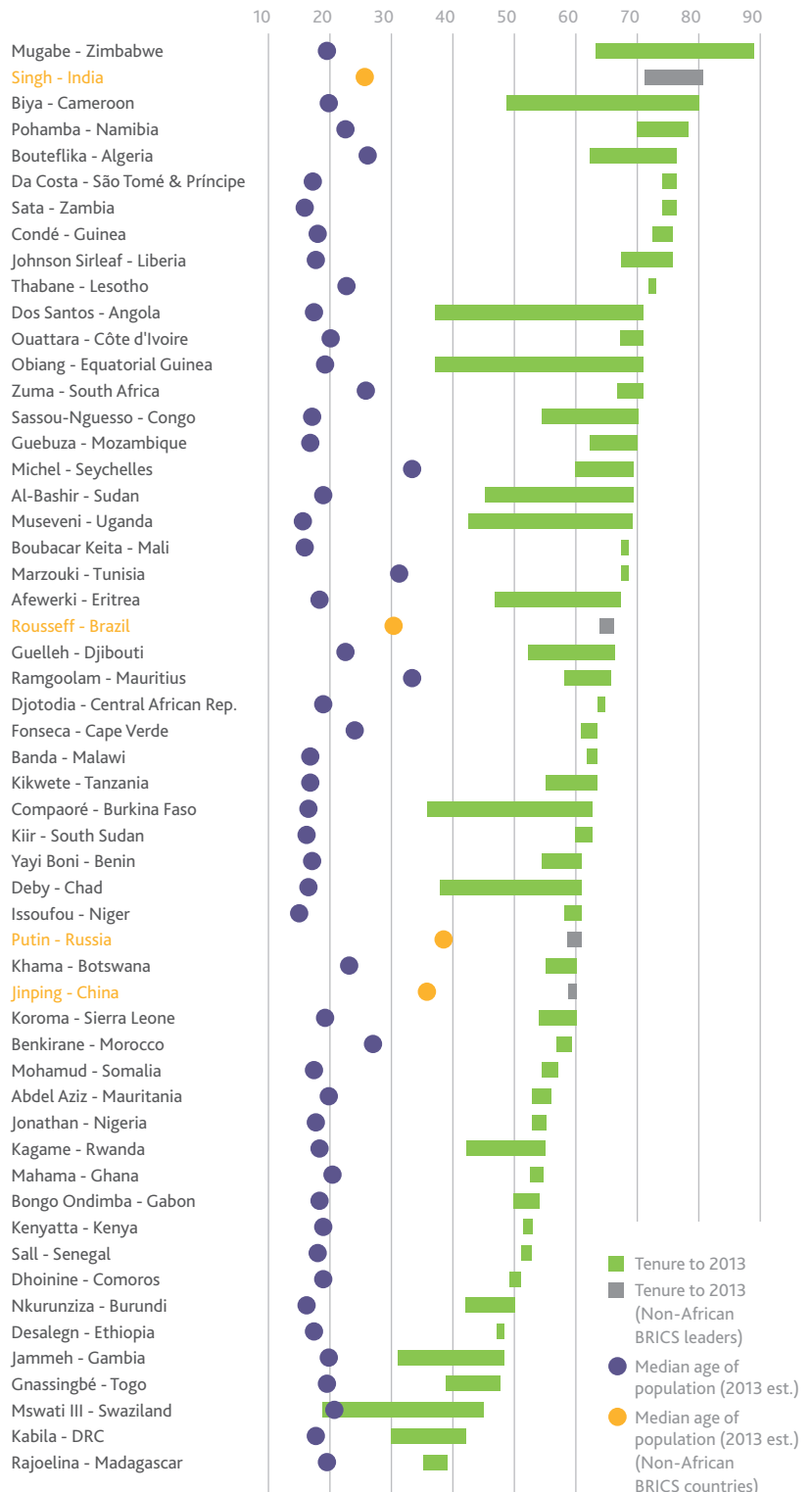
- Growing political mistrust and dissatisfaction.
- Lack of funds.
- Corruption.

GROWING DISILLUSION AMONG YOUTH

- In 24 countries, less than 1/2 of youth believe in the value of elections.
- Less than 1/4 of African youth think 'their country is a full democracy', and less than 1/2 are 'satisfied with the way democracy works in their country'.
- Since 2000, youth voter turn-out has declined in all countries surveyed by Afrobarometer, except in Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi.
- The mean age of African leaders is 3 times the median age of the African population.
- In 16 out of 51 African countries, leaders are still in place after more than 10 years of tenure.

Sources: AfDB, 2012; AfDB, 2013; Afrobarometer, Gallup, 2007; MIF calculations

Age & tenure of African leaders & BRIC leaders, compared to age of population¹



Source: MIF calculations based on MIF 2012

¹Interim leaders in Egypt, Libya & Guinea-Bissau not included.

- In Morocco, civil servants in charge of a scheme to move families from slums reportedly asked for unofficial payments amounting to around \$250 to receive plots of land and \$630 for a certificate of residency – 1/3 of average yearly income.
- The prevalence of bribery in a country is positively correlated to death rates for women giving birth: corruption among medical personnel in Burkina Faso is one of the main causes of death for thousands of women during pregnancy.
- In Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DRC, Guinea and Kenya, 4 out of 5 firms expected to make informal payments to obtain government services.

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal Reduce inequality within and among countries. 10

10.5 Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations.

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

Goal Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions 16 at all levels.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Goal Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize 17 the global partnership for sustainable development (Systemic issues: Policy and institutional coherence).

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

CAP

2.B Building enabling environment for innovation

-Strengthening the financial and regulatory environment to support an innovation culture by: strengthening and creating, where needed, African property rights institutions.

Enabling Implementation

-Accelerate decentralization of the governance system, and strengthen capacities of our institutions in order to protect human rights and meet the aspirations of our people; promote integrity and leadership that is committed to the interests of the people.

-Ensure an effective global governance architecture, including full and equitable representation of African countries in international, financial and economic institutions.

ACCOUNTABILITY

MDGs (2000-2015)

8.A Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Goal 8: OFF TRACK

Current situation

- +** A drive for transparency and accountability in resource governance.
 - Overall lack of statistical capacity.
-

- 90% of sub-Saharan African countries score below 50 on the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI).
- Research shows that a one-point improvement in a country's CPI score correlates with a productivity increase of approximately 4% of GDP.
- In 2012 Angola was unable to account for \$4.2 billion revenue loss. Nigeria is estimated to have lost \$6.8 billion between 2010-2012.
- Corruption and mismanagement in public procurement could be costing Kenya up to \$357 million per annum.

Only 16

countries in Africa have undertaken a poverty survey since 2007.

Source: WB, 2010

9%

In 2011, only 9% of African countries had Gini estimates in the WB dataset.

Data availability for Gini is the highest for Côte d'Ivoire, which has

9 years of data.

Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Libya & Somalia

have no data at all.

Source: AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2013; WB, 2013

How transparent is africa?

	Corruption Perceptions Index	Open Budget Index
Score/100		
Country	2013	2012
Algeria	36	13
Angola	23	28
Benin	36	1
Botswana	64	50
Burkina Faso	38	23
Burundi	21	
Cameroon	25	10
Cape Verde	58	
CAR	25	
Chad	19	3
Comoros	28	
Côte d'Ivoire	27	
DRC	22	18
Djibouti	36	
Egypt	32	13
Equatorial Guinea	19	0
Eritrea	20	
Ethiopia	33	
Gabon	34	
Gambia	28	
Ghana	46	50
Guinea	24	
Guinea Bissau	19	
Kenya	27	49
Lesotho	49	
Liberia	38	43
Libya	15	
Madagascar	28	
Malawi	37	52
Mali	28	43
Mauritania	30	
Mauritius	52	
Morocco	37	38
Mozambique	30	47
Namibia	48	55
Niger	34	4
Nigeria	25	16
Republic of Congo	22	
Rwanda	53	8
São Tomé and Príncipe	42	29
Senegal	41	10
Seychelles	54	
Sierra Leone	30	39
Somalia	8	
South Africa	42	90
South Sudan	14	
Sudan	11	
Swaziland	39	
Tanzania	33	47
Togo	29	
Tunisia	41	11
Uganda	26	65
Zambia	38	4
Zimbabwe	21	20
African average	32	29
Global average	43	43

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal 16 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (Data, monitoring and accountability).

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries.

CAP

6.A.C Implementing existing commitments and promoting quality and predictability of external financing

-Holding external partners accountable for their commitments including allocation of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) to international development.

Enabling Implementation

-Adopt additional measures to fight corruption, promote good political and socio-economic governance, transparency and accountability, especially in the field of natural resources management.

-Encourage mutual accountability between the State and its citizens, and between the State and development partners.

-Institute and strengthen effective monitoring and evaluation systems, and improve accountability.

INTERNAL SOCIAL INCLUSION & HUMAN RIGHTS

MDGs (2000-2015)

1.A Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Current situation

- + Progress towards gender parity is encouraging.

- Poverty reduction lags behind growth and inequality is undermining efforts to reduce poverty.

- Informal sector.

- Vulnerable employment.

- Difficulty of sharing natural resource wealth with all citizens, i.e. resource-rich countries with low HDI; the gap between domestic production and citizen well-being.

From 1970 to 2000 the Nigerian government received over **\$300 billion** from oil sales, while the citizens living in extreme poverty doubled to 70%.

2013 IIAG OBSERVATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Observations

- *Rights* is the only sub-category within *Participation & Human Rights* to show a decline at the continental level over the period from 2000 to 2012. Both *Participation* and *Gender* show improvements.
- The 3 most improved indicators, since 2000, in the *Participation & Human Rights* category are *Core International Human Rights Conventions*, *Legislation on Violence Against Women* and *Women in Parliament*.
- In the same time period, *Workers' Rights*, *Freedom of Expression* and *Human Rights* displayed the 3 largest deteriorations.

Group Trends

- All regions show improvement since 2000 in the *Participation & Human Rights* category. North Africa shows the largest improvement (+9.1) and Southern Africa shows the least improvement (+1.4).

Equatorial Guinea has a GNI that is, on average,

49% of its GDP.

Lesotho's GNI exceeds its GDP by an average of

30% since 2000.

Source: MIF calculations based on WB, 2013 data

Most African energy production is not used domestically

- While Africa is home to 6 of the top 30 energy producers, energy availability on the continent is the world's lowest.

Sources: EIA, 2013; EIU, 2013; Foster/Steinbuks, 2009; ICSU Regional Office for Africa, 2007

- Whilst Algeria, Angola and Libya all ranked in the top 30 energy producers in 2009, their energy consumption for the same year placed them outside of the top 30 consumers.

Regional power trade would save Africa

\$2 billion

per year in costs.

Almost **90%** of Nigerian oil is exported to non-African countries.

Major importers of Nigerian crude oil include the US (33%), Europe (28%), India (12%), Brazil (8%) & Canada (5%).

Sources: AfDB, 2013c; EIA, 2012; WB, 2013a

SHARING NATIONAL WEALTH WITH ALL CITIZENS

- For 9 of the African resource-rich countries, Human Development Index (HDI) rankings fell between 2007-2012 despite strong GDP growth.
- 10 of the African resource-rich countries are classified as either 'Low' or 'Lower-middle' income countries.
- All of the bottom 10 countries in the 2012 HDI are African. 4 of these countries are resource-rich, notably DRC which ranks joint last with Niger.

African Resource-Rich Countries ¹	Average GDP Growth (2004-2012)	Change in HDI Rank (2007-2012)	HDI (rank/187) (2012)	Gini (/100)	Year	Share of Consumption (population: % GDP)	GNI per capita (\$, PPP, 2012)
Angola	11.6	↑ 1	148	59	2000	Lowest 10% : 0.6 Highest 10% : 44.7	5,490
Equatorial Guinea	10.6	↓ 2	136	-		Lowest 10% : - Highest 10% : -	18,880
Chad	9.3	↓ 2	184	40	2003	Lowest 10% : 2.6 Highest 10% : 30.8	1,320
Libya	7.8	↓ 5	64	-		Lowest 10% : - Highest 10% : -	17,560
Nigeria	7.2	↑ 1	153	49	2010	Lowest 10% : 1.8 Highest 10% : 38.2	2,420
DRC	6.3	- 0	186	44	2006	Lowest 10% : 2.3 Highest 10% : 34.7	370
Zambia	6.3	↑ 3	163	55	2006	Lowest 10% : 1.5 Highest 10% : 43.1	1,620
Congo	5.1	↓ 1	142	47	2005	Lowest 10% : 2.1 Highest 10% : 37.1	3,510
Sudan	5.1	↓ 3	171	35	2009	Lowest 10% : 2.7 Highest 10% : 26.7	2,030
Botswana	4.7	↓ 1	119	61	1994	Lowest 10% : 1.3 Highest 10% : 51.2	16,520
Mauritania	4.5	↓ 3	155	40	2008	Lowest 10% : 2.4 Highest 10% : 31.6	2,520
Mali	3.8	↓ 2	182	33	2010	Lowest 10% : 3.5 Highest 10% : 25.8	1,160
Gabon	3.6	- 0	106	41	2005	Lowest 10% : 2.6 Highest 10% : 33	14,290
Cameroon	3.3	↑ 1	150	39	2007	Lowest 10% : 2.9 Highest 10% : 30.4	2,320
Algeria	3.1	↑ 5	93	35	1995	Lowest 10% : 2.9 Highest 10% : 26.9	7,550
Guinea	2.7	↓ 2	178	39	2007	Lowest 10% : 2.7 Highest 10% : 30.3	980

Sources: Table adapted from Africa Progress Panel, 2013. Data from AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2013; UNDP, 2012; WB, 2013b.

¹ Countries that have natural resource revenue or exports which are at least 20% of total fiscal revenue & exports, respectively, over 2006-2010. Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia & Niger have not been included due to incomplete data availability as noted by the IMF, 2012.

INTERNAL SOCIAL INCLUSION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

- 1
-
- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
-
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
-
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
-
- 1.4 By 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance.
-
- 1.5 By 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
-

Goal Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

- 5
-
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
-
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
-
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations.
-
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
-
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.
-
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
-

5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws.

5.B Enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment.

5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Goal Reduce inequality within and among countries.

- 10
-
- 10.1 By 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
-
- 10.2 By 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
-
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.
-
- 10.4 Adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality.
-

Goal Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

- 16
-
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
-
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
-

CAP

1.A Inclusive growth that reduces inequality

-Dedication to accelerated, stable and sustained inclusive economic growth that:

- creates decent and productive employment that rapidly reduces inequality;
- nurtures sustainable social protection programs;
- fosters rapid inclusive, resilient and sustainable socio-economic development leading to eradication of poverty.

3.A The eradication of poverty

-Empowerment of all people, including those living in vulnerable situations (including women, children, the elderly, youth, people with disabilities, rural populations, displaced persons and migrants), through:

- inclusive growth that creates decent jobs,
- improved access to social protection,
- the promotion of measures that ensure that no individual remains below the poverty line.

-In this regard, we commit to ensure that no person –regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities.

3.D Gender equality and women's empowerment

- Enhancing women's occupational mobility and eliminating gender-based wage inequality; ensuring their access to, and ownership of, land and other productive assets, credit and extension services and training; eradicating all forms of violence against women and children, and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and early marriage; and eliminating gender-based discrimination in political, economic and public decision-making processes.

- Provide adequate resources to strengthen women's voices, and ensure full and equal participation of women in all decision-making bodies at the highest levels of government and in the governance structures of international organizations, including by eliminating gender stereotyping in appointments and promotions, and building women's productive capacities as agents of change.

- Strengthening women's capacities, including leadership skills, and creating legal frameworks that protect their engagement in political and economic decision making.

AFRICA'S INCLUSION IN THE WORLD?

MDGs (2000-2015)

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.
8

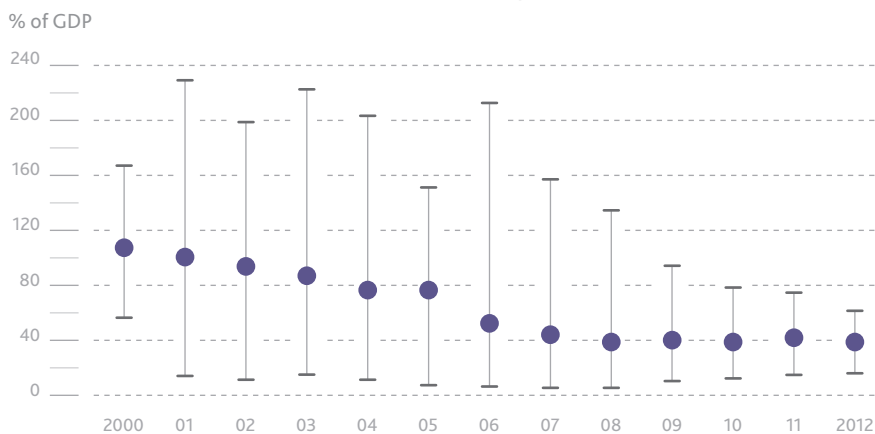
Goal 8: OFF TRACK

- 8.A Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
- 8.B Address the special needs of the least developed countries.
- 8.C Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- 8.D Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.
- 8.E In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- 8.F In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Current situation

- Medium-term prospects for official development assistance flows are not promising.
- Africa's share of global trade remains marginal.

Sub-Saharan Africa: distribution of & median in levels of public sector debt, 2000-2012¹



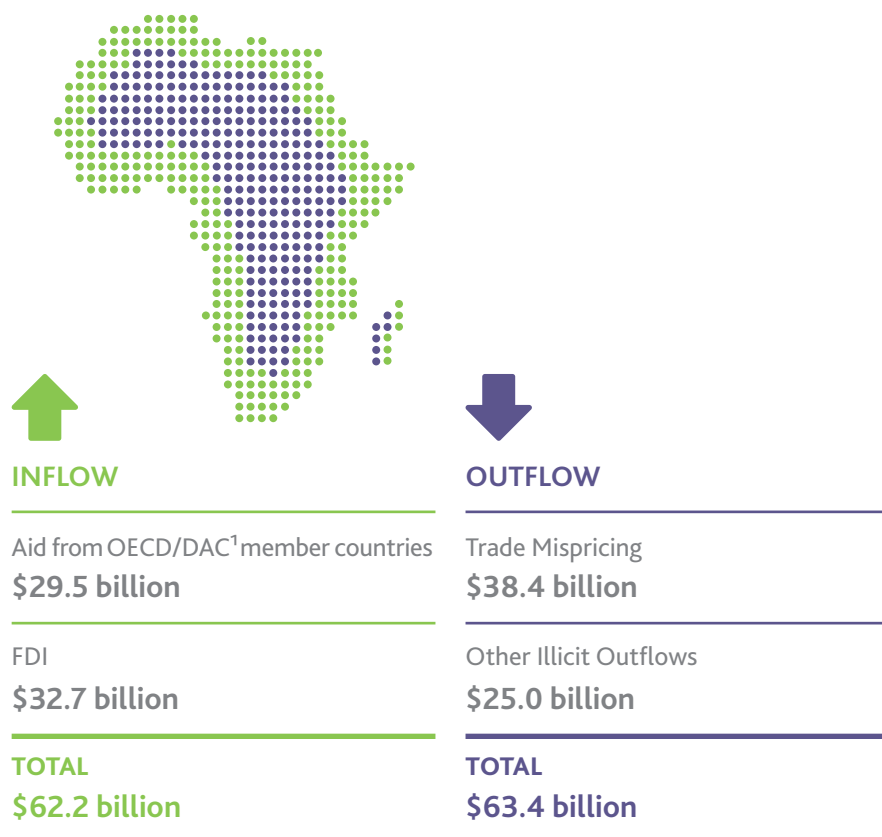
Africa's gross debt-to-GDP ratios stand at **39%** compared to 84% in the EU-28.

Source: IMF, 2013a

Source: Adapted from the IMF, 2013a

¹The range shows the distribution (during a specific year) of debt-to-GDP for 44 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (outliers not shown). Debt-to-GDP ratios pertain to public sector debt as defined in the IMF-WB Debt Sustainability Framework.

Trade mispricing & illicit outflows outweigh aid & FDI in sub-Saharan Africa (2008-2010)



Source: Africa Progress Panel, 2013

¹OECD/DAC: Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development/Development Assistance Committee.

AFRICA'S INCLUSION IN THE WORLD

- Trade mispricing, or losses associated with the misrepresentation of export and import values, alongside other illicit outflows, cost Africa \$38.4 billion and \$25 billion respectively between 2008-2010.
- The illicit outflow of resources is approximately 4 times Africa's current external debt and almost equivalent to Africa's GDP. Illicit financial flows were the main driving force behind the net drain of resources from Africa of US\$1.2-1.3 trillion over a 30 year period.
- Based on a 2011 survey of 214 executives, 28% opted not to do business in a country due to bribery and corruption issues.
- Five privatization deals involving the sale of DRC state-owned assets to foreign investors operating through offshore companies led to the loss of \$1.3 billion through under valuation of assets – more than double the DRC's health and education budget. The underpricing activities however generated returns of around 500% for the offshore companies.

Global Financial Integrity (GFI) estimates the average annual loss to sub-Saharan Africa associated with mispricing between 2008 & 2010 at

\$38.4 billion.

This figure is higher than the flow of development assistance to the region over the same period (\$29.5 billion).

In the DRC around

\$1.4 billion

was lost in revenues between 2010 & 2012, from the underpricing of mining assets that were sold to offshore companies.

Each citizen lost the equivalent of 7% of average income from the underpricing of concession assets.

Source: Africa Progress Panel, 2013

In 2011, Malaysia had an FDI stock of

\$19 billion

in Africa, larger than both South Africa & China.

Source: UNCTAD, 2013

In 2012 remittances became the largest external source of finance to Africa ahead of FDI & ODA, at

\$60.4 billion

Source: AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA, 2013

AFRICA'S INCLUSION IN THE WORLD?

SDGs (2015-2030)

Goal End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

1

- 1.A Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- 1.B Create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions.

Goal Reduce inequality within and among countries.

10

- 10.A Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements.
- 10.B Encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programs.
- 10.C By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.

Goal Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Goal Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (Trade and Multi-stakeholder partnerships).

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda.
- 17.11 Increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports by 2020.

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries.

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

CAP

- 5.A Addressing the root causes of conflict: tackle economic and social inequalities and exclusion; strengthen good and inclusive governance; fight against all forms of discrimination; and forge unity in diversity through democratic practices and mechanisms at the local, national and continental levels.
- 6.B.A Promoting mutually beneficial partnerships: Fair and equitable partnerships require supporting countries in special situations, namely low-income, landlocked, small island and post-conflict countries; ensuring that the global governance architecture promotes equality of states; promoting autonomy and independence of countries to advance alternative policies for development.
- 6.B.B Strengthening partnerships for trade: We urge the members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to redouble their efforts to achieve an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented conclusion to the Doha Round while respecting the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and consensual decision-making. These efforts aim to strengthen the multilateral trading system and promote trade initiatives (including Aid for Trade) in order to address key developmental concerns of the poorest and most vulnerable states, including countries in special situations.



ANNEXES



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)

Indicators for monitoring progress

GOAL 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

- 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
- 1.2 Poverty gap ratio
- 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

- 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed
- 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
- 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
- 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

- 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
- 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

GOAL 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

- 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
- 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

- 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

GOAL 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

- 4.1 Under-five mortality rate
- 4.2 Infant mortality rate
- 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles

GOAL 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

- 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

- 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate
- 5.4 Adolescent birth rate
- 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
- 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
- 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex
- 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.

- 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

- 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
- 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets
- 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
- 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
- 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

GOAL 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest
7.2 CO₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction

7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums

GOAL 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally.

Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries.

Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Official development assistance (ODA)

8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes
8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes

Market access

8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty
8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Debt sustainability

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

8.14 Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
8.15 Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) & THE COMMON AFRICAN POSITION (CAP)

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries.
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.* *Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

The 6 pillars of the Common African Position

- 1** Structural economic transformation and inclusive growth
 - A. Inclusive growth that reduces inequality
 - B. Sustainable agriculture, food self-sufficiency and nutrition
 - C. Diversification, industrialization and value addition
 - D. Developing the services sector
 - E. Infrastructure development
- 2** Science, technology and innovation
 - A. Enhancing technological capacities for Africa's transformative agenda
 - B. Building enabling environment for innovation
 - C. Increasing support for research and development
 - D. Optimal utilization of space and geospatial technologies
- 3** People-centred development
 - A. The eradication of poverty
 - B. Education and human capital development
 - C. Universal and equitable access to quality healthcare
 - D. Gender equality and women's empowerment
 - E. Leveraging population dynamics for development
 - F. Harnessing Africa's youthful population
 - G. Improving access to sustainable human settlements
- 4** Environmental sustainability, natural resources management, and disaster risk management
 - A. Improving natural resource and biodiversity management
 - B. Enhancing access to safe water for all
 - C. Responding effectively to climate change
 - D. Addressing desertification, land degradation, soil erosion, flooding and drought
 - E. Natural disaster risk reduction and management
- 5** Peace and security
 - A. Addressing the root causes of conflict
 - B. Preventing the outbreak of armed conflicts
- 6** Finance and partnerships
 - A. Finance
 - Improving domestic resource mobilization
 - Maximizing innovative financing
 - Implementing existing commitments and promoting quality and predictability of external financing
 - B. Partnerships
 - Promoting mutually beneficial partnerships
 - Strengthening partnerships for trade
 - Establish partnerships for managing global commons

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The “Current situation” sections of this report present a selection of data and graphics that have been extracted from the Mo Ibrahim Foundation’s 2013 Facts & Figures report, *Africa Ahead: The Next 50 Years*, published in November 2013. To download the full report, visit www.moibrahimfoundation.org.

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Partners



The Africa Center

Located at number one Museum Mile, in New York City, the Africa Center will be the world's leading hub for contemporary African

culture and dialogue on policy and business. Through world-class programming and a global network of partner institutions it will shape US-Africa engagement, transform how Africa is understood in the United States and provide a new cultural landmark in New York City that can capitalize on its position

at the crossroads of Harlem, the Upper East Side and Museum Mile, adjacent to Columbia University and fifteen minutes from the United Nations. As African economies consistently outperform the growth rates of other emerging markets and the continent is experiencing greater political stability and the demographic, labor market dividend of a population whose average age is 19 years old, this institution is perfectly positioned to leverage Africa's trajectory and New York's role as the global crossroads of culture, diplomacy and finance. www.theafricacenter.org



Mo Ibrahim
FOUNDATION

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Established in 2006, The Mo Ibrahim Foundation focuses on the critical importance of leadership and governance in

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about meaningful change on the continent. The Foundation, which is a non-grant making organization, helps to define, assess, and enhance governance and leadership in Africa using the following tools: The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), The Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African leadership, the Ibrahim Forum, and various fellowships and scholarships. www.moibrahimfoundation.org



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations

The UN is working with governments, civil society and other partners to build on the momentum generated by the MDGs and carry on with an ambitious post-2015 sustainable

development agenda that is expected to be adopted by UN Member States at a Summit in September 2015. As part of the UN's effort to galvanise international support for Africa's development aspirations, including through the relevant global processes, the Office of the Secretary-General's Special

Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning and the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in close coordination with the Africa Section of the Department of Public Information and other partners across the United Nations are involved in this initiative. This collaborating will build on and highlight their ongoing engagement with and support of African programs and priorities including NEPAD, Agenda 2063 and especially the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/beyond2015-overview.shtml>; <http://www.un.org/africa/osaa/>; and <http://www.un.org/africarenewal/>

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