

crisis in 2008. According to the latest estimated data of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, FDI inflows declined marginally from \$43.1 billion in 2010 to \$42.7 billion in 2011, a further decline from \$52.6 billion in 2009. As a result, the continent's share of global FDI flows declined from 3.3 per cent in 2010 to 2.8 per cent in 2011.

7. On the governance and democracy front, 23 African countries will have held democratic elections between August 2011 and March 2013. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Electoral Assistance Division of the

12. In West Africa, some of the weapons used in the Côte d'Ivoire conflict still remain unaccounted for and pose a threat to the stabilization of the western parts of the country which border Liberia. The attack on United Nations peacekeepers at the border town of Tai underlined the security issues in the area. Also uncertain is the impact of the return into neighbouring countries of mercenaries hired and deployed during the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.

13. In the Horn of Africa, a key concern is the situation in South Kordofan and

explosives. On 20 January 2012, Boko Haram killed more than 170 people in shootings and bombings in the northern Nigerian commercial capital of Kano. Boko Haram attacks in other cities in Nigeria have left hundreds of civilians dead, including United Nations staff, and injured thousands of others. There are growing concerns about possible linkages and collaboration between Boko Haram and Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb. In April 2012, the Heads of State of the member countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission expanded the mandate of the multinational joint task force to include a focus on cross-border threats to security, including Boko Haram.

Enhanced focus on the nexus between peace, security and development

19. The International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacities, the priorities of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee are being used as a basis to develop and implement capacity development guidance tools to improve the linkage between humanitarian intervention, development and conflict prevention by providing a platform for bringing conflict analysis and peacebuilding approaches into regular development programmes.

20. Similarly, the United Nations framework team, comprising UNDP and the Department of Political Affairs, has provided crucial support in conflict analysis and peacebuilding, especially in non-mission settings in Africa, by deploying peace and development advisers to assist United Nations country teams with conflict analysis and prevention and peacebuilding strategies.

III. Implementation of the recommendations in the review report

21. My review report of 2010 outlined a series of recommendations to address key issues that are likely to dominate the African agenda and that will therefore require continued focused attention. This section provides an outline of the implementation by the United Nations system of key priority areas identified in my review report.

Institutional cooperation

22. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have developed a joint programme framework, outlining common priorities for their work, alongside regional constituents and development partners. These include developing an IGAD employment policy, combating human trafficking and piracy, addressing the root causes of vulnerability to natural disasters and promoting the actors of the social economy.

23. The Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Africa has the mandate to enhance international support for peace and development in Africa through its advocacy and analytical work and by facilitating intergovernmental deliberations on Africa at the global level. Working with the African Diaspora Program of the World Bank, the Office supported the initiative of the Pan-African Parliament to create a framework for engagement with parliamentarians of African descent worldwide. The framework for engagement led to the first parliamentary summit of the diaspora on 22 and 23 May 2012 and the recommendations made were presented to the African Union summit held from 16 to 18 July 2012.

Conflict prevention, conflict management and peacekeeping

24. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has helped to develop a technical note on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding. The note outlines principal strategies, including identifying the root causes of conflict and violence factors affecting children and integrating conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding into strategies to reduce risks to children.

25. The United Nations system also assisted in the development of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, including advocating for the importance of social services as a component of peacebuilding and statebuilding.

Post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery

26. The Peacebuilding Commission continued to engage with six African countries that are placed on its agenda (Burundi, Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone). In 2011, the Peacebuilding Fund allocated \$77.5 million to a total of 10 countries in Africa. As of June 2012, the Fund has allocated \$292 million to a total of 16 countries in Africa since its inception.

27. In Libya, the United Nations strategy is to support stab0p\$ueal

report to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the Human Rights Council. UNDP has facilitated national consultations, supported the preparation of national reports and thereafter the integration of recommendations by the Council into national frameworks and action plans in several countries, including Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

32. The Government of South Africa requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to train government and civil society representatives on treaty body compliance to enable the completion of pending reports for the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In Somalia, OHCHR supported two dialogues in Mogadishu in which human rights defenders based in Somalia, civil society groups and Government officials reviewed the text of the draft constitution from a human rights perspective and provided their comments to the Federal Constitutional Commission.

33. In Guinea, OHCHR provided technical assistance, organized a workshop for actors and stakeholders on draft legislation on the establishment of a national human rights institution and made comments on the draft legislation.

Rule of law and the administration of justice

34. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has supported West African Member States in their efforts to strengthen the administration of justice at the national and regional level. Working closely with the Commission of the

IV. Persistent and emerging challenges facing Africa: the management of diversity

38. Countries in Africa are diverse. Most of them are made up of five or more communities with varying social, political, communal or faith-based identities. In addition, women make up about 50 per cent of the population and a majority of the population of nearly 1 billion is under 30 years of age. To compound this, there are community differences based on sources of livelihood (such as pastoralism or fishing) and settlement (such as desert- and forest-based communities or urban slum dwellers).

39. While diversity can be a source of creativity and positive growth, when poorly managed, diversity often becomes a source of unhealthy competition, conflict and instability. In order to effectively address conflict, reduce poverty and ensure sustainable development, it is essential for policymakers, government institutions and supporting United Nations entities to understand and help address the unique needs of diverse groups. Moreover, women and youth, or communities affected by problems such as climate change, e.g. pastoralists, forest- and desert-based groups, face distinct and specific challenges which can adversely affect development efforts or lead to conflict.

40. As I noted in my report in 2011, one of the underlying reasons behind the North African revolts was the disenfranchisement of youth and their lack of economic prospects. Similarly, in the Darfur region, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, communal tensions often arise from competition for diminishing water resources and pasture.

41. Empirical findings from the African Peer Review Mechanism process in 12 countries² which have completed the review process indicate that most economic and political problems in Africa are either precipitated or aggravated by poor management of diversity. In particular, the legacy of colonialism has left uneven development: areas that were rich in mineral resources or fertile land, or near ports and other forms of transportation, received substantial investment, while others were ignored. African States inherited these economic and sociopolitical inequalities and in some cases further entrenched them. Moreover, in certain instances, any ensuing wealth from fertile or mineral-rich regions

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creating political, economic and social governance structures that encourage nation-building in a peaceful and democratic manner.

A. The management of diversity and its impact on human and economic development

Attainment of the Millennium Development Goals with equity: reaching excluded and/or marginalized groups

43. In the past decade, African countries have made significant progress in reducing the mortality rate of children under 5 and increased immunization coverage and the percentage of the population using improved water sources. In other areas, such as education, sanitation, nutrition and the adult literacy rate, Africa has experienced a marginal increase or has been able only to stop the trend from

53. Research conducted by the United Nations University for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees³ and by the United Nations Environment Programme,⁴ shows that environmental considerations are increasingly affecting the movement of populations in the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions, the areas projected by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to be most negatively affected by climate change in Africa. This is exacerbating long-term risks, such as pests, disease, land pressure, soil erosion, deforestation and depleted water resources, which exist regardless of climate change. The results are prolonged

58. Because of such legacies, African States often struggle to create effective

racial or tribal lines, a practice that only serves to deepen inherited schisms. The vulnerability of some African societies to this manipulation by opportunistic entrepreneurs highlights how fragile nation-building is on the continent and the need for more legal protections for nascent democratic processes.

64. In some instances democratic elections are sold to the public as a competition between groups and the rules allow the winner to take all the spoils. Such electoral processes are often prone to violence and further entrench a negative discourse between communities. This is especially so where there is severe resource competition or discrimination, or in post-conflict or transitional societies.

65. Managing such challenges requires the building of capable and legitimate States and governance systems in which peace and security are guaranteed and sustained. Such governance systems have to be capable of creating and sustaining the type of political and legal environment suitable for equitable economic growth and access to opportunities and services, particularly the most basic ones, such as physical security, water, education and health. Such a governance system has to be created in concert with and continuously work with civil society, local organizations and the private sector to ensure the full participation of all groups, including youths, women and people with special needs, in the economic and social decision-making

to organize the registration and issuance of identity cards to rural women. Nearly 1 million women have now been registered.

69. Addressing the root causes behind the uprisings and continuing crises in North Africa requires improved governance and rule of law. These are prerequisites for political stability, socioeconomic progress and building the credibility of the new Governments in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia and any other country in the continent. States gain legitimacy only when individuals, organizations and institutions, both in the public and private sectors, are accountable under the law and where the State ensures the physical safety of individuals, communities, institutions and infrastructure in a manner that protects rights. To achieve this, laws must be applied equally and independently adjudicated in a framework governed by the principles of transparency, integrity and justice.

70. As Governments in North Africa define and address the current and future national priorities and actions required to establish democracy, security, law and order, so the support provided by the United Nations and the international community to the countries in the region should be based on comprehensive consultations with Governments, emerging political actors and civil society.

of finding new jobs, as well as depreciation in the value of their micro-, small and medium enterprises and the inability to recapitalize, with implications for their dependants.

75. To address such setbacks, United Nations country teams must work with Governments to strengthen women's access to and participation and representation in the institutions of social and political dialogue, and address gender-based violence, including rape and sexual assault, as a weapon of war. Many African countries are increasingly using affirmative action measures, including quotas and equal opportunity policies, as a tool for diversity management to strengthen the participation and representation of women in national institutions and processes. With regard to sexual violence, UN-Women and the Department for Peacekeeping

siphons off huge resources that would otherwise be devoted to promoting sustainable development.

such solutions run the inherent risk of encouraging a sense of difference and, instead of helping a country work towards unity, only serve to make it permanently divided.

85. Beyond forms of autonomy for regions and groups, in countries such as Burundi and Somalia, peace negotiations have entailed drafting constitutions that support a unitary Government but stipulate a clear formula for balanced representation of groups at the Cabinet level and in Government positions.

91. I urge the United Nations system and the international community to work towards a more integrated approach to addressing peace, security, development and humanitarian and human rights issues in the Sahel region, and to continue to support African countries in their efforts to strengthen the rule of law, reform their security sectors and implement international human rights standards at the national level.

92. I call on the United Nations system, the international community and, in particular, the development partners to support efforts in disaster risk reduction, sustainable livelihoods and community resilience in areas affected by climate change, both as part of a sustainable development agenda, but also as a critical element of conflict prevention and mitigation.

93. I urge African Governments, with the support of the United Nations system, to identify and implement inclusive and equitable policies that narrow the gap of access to basic social services and economic opportunities, particularly for young people, women and other marginalized groups, as this is an important step towards the achievement of sustainable peace and stability in the continent.

94. I further urge the United Nations system to support national efforts to clarify access and rights to natural resources, such as fertile land and water, land tenure and access to justice, as a prerequisite for effective national, local and regional governance.

95.

community dialogue and conflict resolution, and in promoting the values of collaborative and peaceful coexistence.
