





6. African countries and the regional economic communities are expected to align their development plans with Agenda 2063 and its first 10-Year Implementation Plan (2014-2023), which was adopted by the twenty-fifth African Union summit in South Africa in June 2015. The international community is also expected to further enhance its support to Africa in the implementation of Agenda 2063 and its first 10-Year Implementation Plan. I welcome the historic adoption of this agenda, which coincides with the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations.

7. Africa progressed overall in boosting economic growth, improving governance and elections management, preventing and resolving conflicts, combating terrorism and violent extremism, and responding to disease outbreak. African regional and subregional organizations and the international community, including the United Nations, supported the efforts of African countries in those areas. Major economic updates are highlighted in my report on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) ([A/70/175](#)).

8.

Burundi and my Special Envoy and Representative for the Great Lakes Region and Central Africa all worked closely with the African Union, EAC, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and other partners to defuse tensions and support a national dialogue process to find a political solution to the crisis and help to create an environment conducive to peaceful, credible and inclusive elections.

11. Likewise in Somalia, the review of the Provisional Federal Constitution and preparations for elections continue to lag. While legislation authorizing a National Independent Electoral Commission was passed in February 2015 and its commissioners were appointed on 6 July 2015, the secretariat of the Commission is yet to be fully established. At the same time, Somalia made progress regarding peacebuilding and State-building. The formation of federal States continued, as did the deployment of civilian authorities to newly recovered areas. Leaders at the federal and regional levels began a structured dialogue on their relations and agreed on plans for integrating regional militias into the national army. Within the context of the New Deal Compact for Somalia, the Steering Committee of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility approved, in Marc \_

referendum and the conduct of credible presidential and legislative elections. Furthermore, following the allegations of sexual abuses involving foreign military forces in the Central African Republic, I have launched an independent expert review panel to review and assess the handling by the United Nations of those allegations.

15. Ongoing large-scale violence in South Sudan is undermining peace, stability and economic development in the country. Over 2 million people have been displaced since the crisis broke out in December 2013. Serious human rights violations, including the recruitment of child soldiers and sexual violence against women, persist. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) provided protection to about 166,000 displaced persons as of July 2015 and continues to provide shelter and assistance to internally displaced persons.

16. My Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan has continued to support

April 2015 that killed over 140 students. In Tunisia, the terrorist attack on the tourist hotel near Sousse in June 2015 killed over 30 persons. In Egypt, there were several attacks, including the bombing that killed the Egyptian Prosecutor General.

20. In Libya, the continuing armed violence, political deadlock, impunity and

24. As highlighted in my report on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (A/70/175), Africa recorded strong growth performance in the review period, with an average economic growth rate of 4.6 per cent. However, Africa's growth has, for the most part, not been inclusive and neither created sufficient jobs nor increased income opportunities for the vast majority of the poor, particularly minorities, women and youth. Rather, inequality, poverty and unemployment persist, with potentials to undermine social cohesion, weaken State-society relations and trigger violent conflicts. That underscores the growing need for integrated approaches that address the peace, security, human rights and economic development nexus.

25. I emphasized the importance of such a holistic approach during my visit to the Horn of Africa with the Presidents of the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank Group (IDBG) in October 2014, accompanied by senior representatives of the African Union

and the African Union Peace and Security Council held their ninth joint consultative meeting in March 2015, which discussed, inter alia, means of enhancing joint cooperation in conflict prevention and crisis management in Africa. At the working level, the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) and the African Union Peace and Security Department established joint teams to conduct horizon scanning and develop common positions on existing and emerging conflicts. UNOAU and the African Union Department of Political Affairs also developed a joint workplan to enhance cooperation on elections, constitutionalism and political analysis.

30.

Commission are in Africa and many other African countries benefit from the funds



with the Department of Public Information, UN-Women and the African Union, organized two high-level events under the themes “Continental results framework on women, peace and security in Africa” and “Emerging leadership of Africa’s young women and girls towards 2063”. A number of African Ministers of Gender and Women’s Affairs, parliamentarians, private sector representatives and civil society organizations participated in both events. They highlighted some of the priorities of African women and girls on key forthcoming continental and global frameworks.





presidential statement ([S/PRST/2014/27](#)), provides a basis for additional United Nations assistance to these African Union organs.

59. At subregional levels, the regional economic communities are the implementing pillars of the African Governance Architecture. In addition, the communities have equally adopted and are implementing their region-specific policies aimed at promoting democratic governance in their member States. For instance, the East African Community is implementing its Protocol on Good Governance, ECOWAS its Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance, IGAD its Protocol on Democracy, Governance and Elections, and SADC its Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

6059 As a result, many African countries have constitutions with presidential term limits and constraints on unlimited power. Also, Africa has seen an increase in the conduct of periodic multiparty free and fair elections. Most African countries have acceded to various international and regional instruments on democratic governance and are undertaking various reforms to establish strong democratic institutions. There is a growing enabling environment for private sector development to enhance productivity and growth. A growing number of governments are increasingly recognizing the importance of civil society and have also institutionalized measures instiumiuo e











