

YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2013-2017						
APPENDIX (IMPREMENTATION MATRIX)						
I Boosting Economic Growth						
Outcome Targets		Current Status (as of 2013)			Outcome Result (as of 2017)	
(1) Increase the ratio of intra-regional trade (2) Improve the business environment in African countries (3) Increase the volume of African exports		Despite the global economic slowdown, growth in Sub-Saharan Africa has remained robust. It was close to around 5 percent in 2013, and is expected to increase to 5.5 percent by 2015. Nonetheless, poverty and inequality remain high in many countries, and efforts to reduce poverty and increase economic opportunities, including for the most vulnerable, are needed. It is for this reason that boosting economic growth is a key pillar of the TICAD process and the Yokohama Action Plan. Outcome targets under this pillar are a) increase the ratio of intra-African regional trade; b) improve the business environment in African countries; and c) increase the volume of African exports. To date, intra-African trade remains low, at around 12 percent, and there is room for considerable expansion, particularly in food staples and services. African countries continue to improve the business climate. In 2012-13, the pace of business-friendly reform in Africa was three times that in industrialized countries. The top three reformers were in Africa—Rwanda, Burundi, and Cote d'Ivoire. However, while exports of primary commodities from the continent remain strong, there has been little improvement in diversifying the export base.			Annual Progress will be reviewed by an Annual Progress Report at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting. Outcome Result as of 2017 will be reported at the next TICAD.	
Africa's Efforts to be supported by TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative <i>(Brief summary of activity or initiative)</i>	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring <i>(Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)</i>	
1	Strengthening the implementation of the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) and the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA)	AUC-EAD Economic Affairs Department RECs NEPAD	1.1 Strengthening cooperation between RECs in relation with the Abuja Treaty 1.2 Technical/Analytical support to countries and RECs to help them identify opportunities and comparative advantages on industrialization related regional trade and markets 1.3 Elaboration of the Report on the Follow up on the implementation of the COMAI recommendations Development of Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the integration process 1.4 Organize seminar and workshops to exchange views and best practices on integration 1.5 Harmonisation of Trade and Balance of Payment (BoP) statistics 1.6 Elaboration of African Yearbook on Investment , 1.7 Elaboration of Social Account Matrix for Africa (SAM) 1.8 Implementation of the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa - SHaSA (African Group on Statistical Harmonisation ; African Statistics Coordination Committee ; Labor Market Information System (LMIS) ; Statistics Education; African Group on National Account) 1.9 Elaboration and Production of the "African Statistical Yearbook" 1.10 Implementation of the Continental Financial Institutions as requested in the Article 19 of the constitutive act of the African Union (African Monetary Fund, African Investment Bank, African Central Bank and the Pan African Stock exchange)	2013-2017	Produce Annual Implementation Report	

2	Integrating African SMEs in the global value chains in the processing of natural resources	AUC-EAD Economic Affairs Department	<p>2.1 Improving Africa's Investment and business climate</p> <p>2.2 Expanding access to basic socio and economic infrastructures for the private sector</p> <p>2.3 Promoting African enterprise's development through workshops, seminar and Forums</p> <p>2.4 Write and implement the Pan African Investment Code (PAIC)</p> <p>2.5 Organize Regional Workshops to validate the PAIC (SADC, COMESA, EAC and IGAD) and (ECOWAS, ECCAS, UMA and CEN-SAD)</p> <p>2.6 Training and skills development for entrepreneurship in industrial development</p> <p>2.7 Facilitate and support increased investment financing to build/strengthen industrial development and technological capacity in Africa</p> <p>2.8 Technical support to Government and RECs in creating enabling policy environment for functioning and viable Public-Private Partnerships</p> <p>2.9 Create an enabling business climate environment supporting investment and the development of socially responsive enterprise's</p> <p>2.10 Organize private sector Forums and workshops to link African investment Agencies to Japanese agencies</p> <p>2.11 Building Technical and institutional capacities of local communities in harvesting natural resources</p> <p>2.12 Promote responsible economic and societal commitment of African SMEs</p>	2013-2017	Produce Annual Implementation Report
3	Mitigating financial constraint to private sector development and deepening the financial system in Africa	AUC-EAD Economic Affairs Department, RECs, NEPAD	<p>3.1 Setting up the African Women Entrepreneurship Investment Initiative</p> <p>3.2 Supporting micro-finance investments and programs, particularly those aimed at women and youth entrepreneurship development</p> <p>3.3 Support initiatives to deepen and expand financial and capital markets, including those that encourage creation of a diversity of financial institutions and services (e.g. insurance, leasing), development of financial instruments (e.g. bonds, equities, guarantees) that can mobilize term finance, and efforts aimed at increasing local currency borrowing to fund private sector projects; increase financing opportunity for private sector in Africa in particular SMEs (Private equity and capital risk)</p> <p>3.4 Implementation of the Continental Financial Institutions as requested in the Article 19 of the constitutive act of the African Union (African Monetary Fund, African Investment Bank, African Central Bank and the Pan African Stock exchange)</p> <p>3.5 organize an international forum on the review of the assessment of African financial risks to discuss capacity building, transparency and rating models of the African private risk</p>	2013-2017	Produce Annual Implementation and progress Report
4	Broadening economic opportunities for women's	AUC-EAD Economic Affairs Department, RECs, NEPAD	<p>4.1 Deepening opportunities for African business women</p> <p>4.2 Organizing training and national, regional and continental level to build capacities of business women in Africa</p> <p>4.3 Contribute to the adoption of laws and rules at national, regional level to expand economic opportunities for women's</p>	2013-2017	Produce Annual Implementation and progress Report
5	African SMEs access to markets of developed countries	AUC-EAD Economic Affairs Department, RECs, NEPAD	<p>5.1 Organize training and workshops at country and regional levels to promote international norms and standards for African SMEs</p> <p>5.2 Promote the dissemination of good practice in the production of goods and value added services consistent with the requirements of developed markets</p>	2013-2017	Produce Annual Implementation and progress Report

6	Promotion of Regional Integration and Intra Regional Trade for Trade Facilitation	AUC Trade and Industry Department, RECs, NEPAD	6.1 Integrated Border Management and Customs Transit 6.2 Promotion of Integrity and fight against Corruption in African Customs Administrations 6.3 Capacity Building for African Customs Administration in Regional Integration and Trade Facilitation 6.4 Technical Support for Regional Economic Communities for Promotion of intra /Inter-REC trade. 6.5 Liberalisation of Services Sectors to Boost Intra African Trade. (a) Studies. (b) Trade in services Statistics (c) Assist in the Development of Regional Services Markets. (d) Mainstreaming Services in National strategies. (e) Technical Assistance targeted at regional Regulatory Authorities. (f) Policy framework for Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)/ IT Enabled Services (ITES) 6.6 Industrial Development (a) Capacity-building and technical assistance for industrial policy management, industrial data collection and monitoring (b) Establishment of industrial skills Development, Technological Transfer and diffusion centers and Institutions (c) Establishment of Technology incubators (d) Establishment of university chairs on innovation in African Universities and implementation of the Africa Technology	2013-2017	TICAD follow up Mechanism Progress Reports Trade Observatory
7	Policy and Regulatory Reforms to improve Investment Climate	AUC Trade and Industry Department, RECs, NEPAD	7.1 Mainstreaming intra-African trade in national development strategies including the enhancement of the role of the organized private sector, informal private sector and women in trade policy formulation. 7.2 Creation of inter-connected centres of trade information exchange	2013-2017	TICAD follow up Mechanism Progress Reports Trade Observatory
Focus Area of TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Promote regional integration for region-wide development, especially inter- and intra-regional trade, through development of trade related infrastructure, trade facilitation, elimination of trade barriers, and capacity development for governments and Regional Economic Communities (RECs).	GoJ	1.1 Human resource development of 1,000 government officials in Africa for trade promotion (customs, industrial and investment promotion) (I 1.1, II 5.1)* 1.2 1.2 Sharing the knowledge for function of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) system and its operation (20 countries and 300 people) 1.3 Amendment of the terms of trade insurance cover for trade and investment of Japanese companies in Africa and underwriting of insurance up to USD 2 billion by NEXI (I 1.3, I 2.3)* 1.4 Support for customs capacity building through WCO 1.5 Financial support to projects in African countries under FAITH by JBIC (approximately USD 5 billion) (I 1.5, I 2.9, I 3.4, II 1.8, IV 8.3)* 1.6 Provide technical assistance for capacity building of customs through the Trust Funds in African Development Bank (part of USD 25million over 5 years) (I 1.6, I 4.4)	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	1.1 Analytical work and technical assistance to assist African countries identify and remove barriers to regional and global trade and competitiveness in goods and services. Focus on political economy of trade; initiatives for small traders, especially women; trade in health, education, tourism and food staples; and impact of regional integration on trade. 1.2 Support for removal of trade barriers along transport corridors, improved transport connections, streamlined customs instruments, and one-stop border posts	2014-2015	TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	1.1 Support to the African union and RECs to accelerate inter and intra-Africa trade, regional integration, and inclusive green growth in particular through South - South and triangular cooperation 1.2 Support the development of / establish global and/or regional collaborative network(s) with strong participation of Southern partners to identify, develop, test, assess and promote innovative approaches, sustainable policies, schemes, practices of tackling employment, sustainable management of resources and energy issues to sustain and create jobs and livelihoods (I 1.2, I 7.3, II 2.1, III 2.3)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.

		WCO	1.1 Promote Trade Facilitaiton and support Costoms modernization, by enhancing the ability of Costoms administrations to facilitate cross border trade while ensuring the security of the trade	2013-2017	The progress will be reviewed periodically
		WTO	1.1 Provide trade related technical assistance and training activities at national and regional level for effective implementation of the African Union Action Plan for Boosting Intra African Trade 1.2 Enhance human and institutional capacity development on multilateral trade issues in Africa 1.3 Support Aid for Trade related activities in Africa through monitoring and evaluation	2013 -	Monitored and evaluated through WTO follow-up mechanism, including results based management
		ITC	1.1 Promote regional value chain Integration through SME to MNCs, national TPOs to intra-regional TPOs, and RECs to RECs linkages 1.2 Facilate the development of consistent border crossing procedures at both regional and interregional levels 1.3 Facilitate Green economy development through new market and/or existing market strengthening for environmentally sustainable products and services 1.4 Consolidation of soft intelligence vital for advisory services in trade-related infrastructure PPP initiatives, at both national and regional levels	2014-2017	ITC Result Based Management (RBM) system, in consonance with the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		ITTO	1.1 Promotion of trade and investment in the forestry sector in Africa through the development of intra-African trade and further processing in tropical timber and timber products (also contribute to TREES initiative)	2013-2015 (Phase I)	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism and regular ITTO monitoring/evaluation
2	Promote investment by stimulating competition and reduce costs of doing business such as through improvement of trade, investment and business climate such as policy reforms in legal and financial system and protection of property rights. These reforms will increase the competitiveness of, and an environment conducive to, industrial development, including the tourism sector.	GoJ	2.1 Enhancement of trade and investment promotion activities including those on "inclusive business" 2.2 Promotion of negotiation/conclusion of investment agreements 2.3 Amendment of the terms of trade and investment insurance cover for trade and investment of Japanese companies in Africa and underwriting of insurance up to USD 2 billion by NEXI (I 1.3, I 2.3)* 2.4 Continuous support for the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative 2.5 Promotion of protection of intellectual property rights by WIPO Fund-in-Trust of Japan 2.6 Dispatch of Industrial Development Policy Advisors for 10 countries (I 2.6, I 6.1, I 7.3)* 2.7 Human resource development in tourism industry (700 people) (I 2.7, I 7.4*) 2.8 Hosting 10 tourism fairs (I 2.8, I 6.2)* 2.9 Financial support to projects in African countries under FAITH by JBIC (approximately USD 5 billion) (I 1.5, I 2.9, I 3.4, II 1.8, IV 8.3)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	2.1 Support development and harmonization of customs instruments.	2014-2017	Project monitoring mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	2.1 Support the harmonization of polices and strategies related to industrialization and infrastructure development and inclusive 'green growth' (I 2.1, II 1.2)* 2.2 Seek to enhance the abilities of regional and sub regional systems and institutions to analyze, formulate, coordinate and advocate for policies, plans and strategies directed towards sustainable, jobs- and livelihoods-intensive productive capacities	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNOSAA	2.1 Co-organization of the annual African Investor's Forum as an advocacy forum to encourage public-private partnerships and investments in Africa. 2.2 Holding Annual high-level events on industrialization.	2013-2017	2.1 Forum reports 2.2 Ad hoc based briefings and reporting
		UNIDO	2.1 Create enabling business environments and enhance financial and social return of private businesses	2013-	Monitored and evaluated through UNIDO, Agri-Business Development branch
		OECD, NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative	2.1 Back efforts to improve the business climate, through undertaking Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs) based on the OECD Policy Framework for Investment (PFI). 2.2 Support enhancement of the investment environment at regional level through strengthened regional cooperation on investment policy including through the joint OECD-SADC programme on the developmnet of a Regional Investment Policy Framework	2009-2014	Continuous communication with partners at regional and national levels, including with implementation taskforce in Government undertaking Investment Policy Reviews, to ensure relevance and accuracy of policy discussions and guidance.

		ITC	2.1 Establish a deeper intra-/inter- regional integration that ensures an attractive environment for foreign direct investment 2.2 Trade Support Institution and Trade Promotion Organization strengthening towards better business service provision for value chain optimization 2.3 Ensure cost effective implementation of programmes both on a national and a regional level 2.4 Achieving deeper coherence between national and regional trade-related objectives based on specific sector development strategy 2.5 Increase generation of finance necessary to promote the integration of poor communities into their regional/global value chains, through promoting the development of sustainable Tourism and enhanced ecosystem services	2014-2017	ITC Result Based Management (RBM) system, in consonance with the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		UNCTAD	2.1 FDI in landlocked countries Investment Guides for individual landlocked LDCs in Asia and Africa 2.2 Investment Policy Review Programme: provide an objective evaluation of the country's legal, regulatory and institutional framework to attract increased FDI	2.1 2013- 2.2 Ongoing	FDI inflows to these countries for which the Investment guides have been prepared.
		IMO	2.1 Attracting investment in the African maritime sector	2013-2018, tentative	Amount of additional money invested
		OIF	2.1 strengthening the trade negotiations' capabilities and the foreign direct investments in Central and West African countries	2015	Reports to the European Union
		AKDN	2.1 Support range of economic investments in a variety of sectors, ranging from leisure and tourism, to agribusiness and energy production and telecommunications	2013-2017	AKDN monitoring systems
3	Support promotion of sustainable natural resource development and encourage responsible activities of the private sector both in terms of transparency and accountability in financial flows and in relation to local communities.	GoJ	3.1 Expansion/Promotion of human resource development for sustainable natural resources development (1,000 trainees) 3.2 Provision of resources exploration/development projects with financial incentives (USD 2 billion) 3.3 Establishment of policy dialogues for realizing transparent and stable investment climate 3.4 Financial support to projects in African countries under FAITH by JBIC (approximately USD 5 billion) (I 1.5, I 2.9, I 3.4, II 1.8, IV 8.3)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	3.1 Operationalization of the African Minerals Development Centre 3.2 Support the establishment of a formalized mechanism for emerging and establishing oil and gas producing countries of the global South (including Africa) to learn, share existing knowledge, produce new knowledge, build capacity, undertake research, and generate an inventory of data and intelligence through South-South and triangular cooperation. 3.3 Support development of solutions at regional and national levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste through the development of legal, policy and institutional framework(s) and dissemination of policy and guidance on transparent and effective management of resources in the extractive industries sector	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		OECD, Development Center	3.1 Establish a structured international policy dialogue for resource-rich countries from Africa and other regions	2013-2015	Follow-up by OECD DEV through the reporting system to be set up in the context of the policy dialogue
		GoJ	4.1 Support for private sector by EPSA non-sovereign loan etc.(USD 500 million) 4.2 Support capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry through KAIZEN and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) (including establishment of 10 Human Resource Development Centers and TVET in 25 countries); launching of "African Business Education Initiative for Youth" (ABE Initiative), inviting 1,000 people to Japan (I 4.2, I 7.1, II 8.1)* 4.3 Dispatch Trade and Investment missions and hold seminars 4.4 Provide technical assistance for financing to SMEs through the Trust Funds in African Development Bank (part of USD 25million over 5 years) (I 1.6, I 4.4)*	4.1 2012-2016 4.2-4 2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	4.1 At least 25% of IFC financial markets investments and 50% microfinance investments targeted to women-owned SMEs and micro enterprises.	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.

4	Support private sector development especially through improved access to finance, especially for SMEs and female entrepreneurs, and use of public finance to attract private investment, and improvement of productivity and management of local enterprises.	UNDP	<p>4.1 Support Capacity Development of AU & RECS to support gender responsive agriculture investment (I 4.1, III 2.1)*</p> <p>4.2 Codify and share knowledge and experiences and support new modalities to support gender responsive economic empowerment policies and support women to have improved skills, access to financing and business development services (I 4.2, I 5.1, II 8.1, III 2.2)*</p> <p>4.3 Enhance the abilities of regional and sub-regional systems and institutions to analyze, formulate, coordinate and advocate for policies, plans and strategies to link small and medium enterprises to the larger private sector in Africa (I 4.3, III 3.1)*</p> <p>4.4 Develop guidance to increase women's participation in decision making (I 4.4, I 5.2)*</p> <p>4.5 Develop/strengthen global partnerships to integrate gender considerations into policy debate and national environment and energy policies, strategies and programme. (I 4.5, I 5.3)*</p> <p>4.6 Support developing countries with a transaction and services platform that facilitates exchanges of technology, assets, services and financial resources for inclusive growth, through the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) - (I 4.6, I 6.1)*</p>	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNIDO	<p>4.1 INVESTMENT AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION: Foreign direct investment and technology transfer promoted from Japanese private sector companies, mainly SMEs to Africa.</p> <p>4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN UNION ACTION PLAN FOR THE ACCELERATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (AIDA) Various programmes are implemented in different sectors including trade, investment, private sector development, energy and environment, industrial skills development, SME development etc.</p>	<p>4.1 cont'd, 2013-2017</p> <p>4.2 cont'd, 2030</p>	<p>4.1 Monitored and evaluated through UNIDO HQs</p> <p>4.2 Monitored by UNIDO and AUC, Department of Trade and Industry</p>
		AKDN	4.1 Enable SME growth by linking small businesses to patient capital in East Africa region	2013-2017	AKDN monitoring systems
5	Reinforce African women's capacity in leadership, management and entrepreneurship.	GoJ	5.1 Launching of Japan-Africa Business Women Exchange Program	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	<p>5.1 Codify and share knowledge and experiences and support new modalities to support gender responsive economic empowerment policies and support women to have improved skills, access to financing and business development services (I 4.2, I 5.1, II 8.1, III 2.2)*</p> <p>5.2 Develop guidance to increase women's participation in decision making (I 4.4, I 5.2)*</p> <p>5.3 Develop/strengthen global partnerships to integrate gender considerations into policy debate and national environment and energy policies, strategies and programme. (I 4.5, I 5.3)*</p>	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.
6	Promote global market access for African products	GoJ	<p>6.1 Dispatch of Industrial Development Policy Advisors for 10 countries (I 2.6, I 6.1, I 7.3)*</p> <p>6.2 Hosting 10 tourism fairs (I 2.8, I 6.2)*</p> <p>6.3 Support for local export industries through trade fairs, seminars and dispatching experts</p>	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	6.1 Support developing countries with a transaction and services platform that facilitates exchanges of technology, assets, services and financial resources for inclusive growth, through the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) - (I 4.6, I 6.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		WTO	<p>6.1 Provide technical assistance to the WTO accession process of African countries and facilitated accession process</p> <p>6.2 Support to the installation and upgrade of WTO Reference Centres in African countries.</p> <p>6.3 Enhanced human and institutional capacity development on multilateral trade issues in Africa</p> <p>6.4 Support capacity building for African officials through internship programmes at the WTO and in Geneva permanent missions</p> <p>6.5 Support the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade in Africa and enhanced effectiveness of Aid for Trade in Africa</p> <p>6.6 Support African countries in Aid for Trade activities, including in the Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade in July 2013</p>	2013-	Monitored and evaluated through WTO follow-up mechanism, including results based management

7	Support capacity development to strengthen institutions and enhance training in areas that accelerate growth, sustain development, and reduce poverty.	GoJ	7.1 Support for capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry through KAIZEN and TVET (including establishment of 10 Human Resource Development Centers and TVET in 25 countries); launching of "African Business Education Initiative for Youth" (ABE Initiative), inviting 1,000 people to Japan (I 4.2, I 7.1, II 8.1)* 7.2 Networking of the institutions for promotion of productivity in African countries 7.3 Dispatch of Industrial Development Policy Advisors for 10 countries (I 2.6, I 6.1, I 7.3)* 7.4 Human resource development for tourism industry (700 people) (I 2.7, I 7.4)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	7.1 Regional and sub-regional systems and institutions enabled to support countries to achieve sustainable and inclusive structural transformation of productive capacities 7.2 Knowledge sharing on successful practices for mobilizing domestic resources, by identifying best practices that ensure tax revenues are budgeted wisely and spent for development purposes, and integrating "Southern" country perspectives into international tax norms and practices 7.3 Support the development of / establish global and/or regional collaborative network(s) with strong participation of Southern partners to identify, develop, test, assess and promote innovative approaches, sustainable policies, schemes, practices of tackling employment, sustainable management of resources and energy issues to sustain and create jobs and livelihoods (I 2.1, I 7.3, II 2.1, III 2.3)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNOSSA	7.1 Annual consultations and preparation of the SG's report outlining the support provided by the United Nations system to AU/NEPAD. 7.2 Annual consultations and preparation of the SG's report on NEPAD: Progress in Implementation and International Support. 7.3 Annual policy series on Africa's development needs as defined by the NEPAD priority programmes.	2013-2017	Annual reports
		IMF	7.1 Policy advice through policy dialogues on country and global macroeconomic conditions with African countries 7.2 Capacity Development in formulation and implementation of macroeconomic and structural policies and on institutional arrangements for policymaking in African countries	Ongoing	Combination of internal monitoring and evaluation framework and external evaluations
		UNCTAD	7.1 Strengthening of capacities of trade and planning ministries of selected least developed countries, to develop and implement trade strategies that are conducive to poverty reduction 7.2 Technical cooperation on FDI Statistics to helps developing countries improve their data collection and reporting of FDI statistics and activities of TNCs 7.3 Capacity building workshops in African countries on a topic of interest to them (based on their request and resource availability)	7.1 2013-2015 7.2 Ongoing 7.3 Ad-hoc based on request by member states	For 7.1: 1) Meeting reports of workshops and training held; 2) Evaluation survey; 3) Readership survey For 7.3: 1) Meeting reports of workshops held; 2) Evaluation questionnaires filled by participants at workshops
		OIF	7.1 Supporting the professionalization of the cultural industry (books, image, entertainment); supporting the artists' creation (with related countries in ECOWAS and North Africa)	2015	To be monitored and evaluated by number of produced works and granted financing programmes
		Note: Concrete projects will be selected through consultation between Development Partners and African Partners (AUC, RECs, African countries)			
Note: Under the Follow-up Mechanism, Japan will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Development Partners. AUC will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Africa.					

YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2013-2017					
APPENDIX (IMPREMENTATION MATRIX)					
II Accelerating Infrastructure and Capacity Development					
Outcome Targets		Current Status (as of 2013)			Outcome Result (as of 2017)
(1) Increase amount of investment to infrastructure development (2) Promote scientific research and technology transfer (3) Increase the number of university graduates and trainees in TVET		The TICAD process aims to support acceleration of infrastructure and capacity development on the continent. Outcome targets under this pillar are a) increase amount of investment to infrastructure development; b) promote scientific research and technology transfer; and c) increase the number of university graduates and trainees in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). At present, Africa's infrastructure is by far the most deficient and costly in the developing world, and closing the continent's infrastructure gap is essential for its continued growth and development. Nearly 600 million people on the continent lack access to modern sources of electricity. Although the importance of science and technology is increasing recognized by governments and education institutions, the proportion of higher education students in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) disciplines on the continent averages only about 25 percent. Women are especially under-represented. In addition, research-based linkages with the business sector are sparse in almost every country.			Annual Progress will be reviewed by an Annual Progress Report at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting. Outcome Result as of 2017 will be reported at the next TICAD.
Africa's Efforts to be supported by TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative <i>(Brief summary of activity or initiative)</i>	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring <i>(Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)</i>
1	Develop backbone infrastructure in both urban and rural areas, especially affordable, reliable and sustainable energy infrastructure, water infrastructure, region-wide transportation corridor development and ICT necessary for economic development and promote involvement of the private sector including through Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) in large infrastructure projects.	AUC - Infrastructure and Energy Department, NPCA, AfDB, RECs	1.1 Implementation of the Priority Action Plan (PAP) of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA): (a) Implementing Pre required actions: i)-Operationalization of the IAIDA Governance structures, ii)- Implementation of Capacity building Programme to support stakeholders in PIDA PAP Implementation, iii)-Implementation of PIDA Communication strategy and PIDA Virtual Information Center (VPic); iv)- Development of Information and Database Monitoring and Evaluation System v) - Elaboration of projects fiches /profiles aiming among other to have a comprehensive description and compiled data on each project as input for PIDA PAP promotion, vi-) of Promoting and engaging private sector in PIDA implementation (b) Promote implementation of Missing Links for Transport and ICT Infrastructure projects: development of transport corridors, develop cross border ICT link through direct and/or use of alternative infrastructure; (c) Promote adoption of Common transport Policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks (norms and Standards for Trans-African Highways, legal and regulatory framework for a single African Aviation market);program for corridor transport facilitation (d) Promote Energy Infrastructure and Access Development : Africa energy information system and data base 1.2 Enhance Access to modern energy services for the majority of the African population: (a)Accelerate development of renewable energy and others Source (b)Facilitate regional and continental clean power generation and transmission projects: Hydropower2020 initiative ongoing; Ongoing AUC /UNECA bioenergy programme (c) Development of renewable energy (Geothermal, Hydro, solar, bioenergy and wind): 50Millions Euros Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility on going for 4 years; support implementation of solar energy programme 1.3 Policies and Standards to promote Continental integration facilitated (a) Promote policy and guidelines to support energy, transport and ICT regional and continental programmes: Implement cyber security convention; Development of Integrated ICT strategic plan; Analogue to Digital Terrestrial Broadcasting Migration; Ratification of Transport Maritime Charter	2014-2017	1.1 AUC/NPCA progress report and monitoring & evaluation report; 1.2. AUC progress report; 1.3. Harmonization of Norms and Standards in Trans African Highways Implementation report & 2014 Mnisters Conference Declaration and AU Summit Decision
2	Strengthen TVET centers for promoting human resouce development for business in Africa	AUC - HRST, Member States, RECs	2.1 Provide Technical support at regional and national levels to implement the 2013 Africa's TVET Strategy; 2.2 Implement the TVET dimension of the Malabo decision on Youth employment with relevant AUC departments and partners; 2.3 Monitor and report on progress of member states' activities; 2.4 Identify 10 TVET Reference Centers annually and strengthen their capacity as mechanism for peer review and promoting good practice; 2.5 Strengthen the capacity of TVET centers in post conflict Member States.	2014-2017	TVET Strategy monitoring and reporting mechanism

3	Mainstream Youth for policy implementation	AUC - HRST, RECs, Member States	<p>3.1 Build the capacity of Ministries in charge of Youth in Member States to enhance their capacity in youth programming and policy development;</p> <p>3.2 Harmonization of policies at regional and continental levels in line with the African Youth Charter and the revised Youth Decade Plan of Action;</p> <p>3.3 Provide Technical assistance to Member States in implementing the African Youth Charter and the revised Youth Decade Plan of Action;</p> <p>3.4 Design & implement a youth development pact with all AUC departments to respond to priority 5 of the commission, which focuses on mainstreaming youth in all AUC activities and programmes;</p> <p>3.5 Monitor and report on progress of member states in implementing the African Youth Charter and the Decade Plan of Action;</p> <p>3.6 Support the implementation of summit decisions and declarations with a bearing on Youth and report on progress;</p> <p>3.7 Strengthen the African youth position within the global fora and platforms.</p>	2013-2017	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the African Youth Charter and Decade Plan of Action using the African Youth Charter indicators, Follow-up on the implementation of the agreed-upon youth development pact by all AUC departments, Follow-up on the African youth position recommendations
4	Strengthen innovative programs on youth employment and entrepreneurship	AUC - HRST, RECs, Member States	<p>4.1 Implementation of the African Union Youth entrepreneurship Strategy;</p> <p>4.2 Strengthen the African Union Youth Volunteer Corps which promotes Professional Youth Volunteering as a mechanism to enhance employability of young professionals.</p>	2013-2017	Monitoring and reporting mechanism of African Union entrepreneurship strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation of the African Union Youth Volunteer Corps including reporting on number of volunteers successfully deployed
Focus Area of TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Develop backbone infrastructure in both urban and rural areas, especially affordable, reliable and sustainable energy infrastructure, water infrastructure, region-wide transportation corridor development and ICT necessary for economic development and promote involvement of the private sector including through Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) in large infrastructure projects.	GoJ	<p>1.1 Implementation of infrastructure development by at least JPY 650 billion of public financing (ODA and OOF)</p> <p>1.2 Support for provision of low-carbon energy and optimization of energy usage (approximately JPY 200 billion) (II 1.2, IV 8.1)*</p> <p>1.3 Support for backbone infrastructure development (including roads and ports) in at least 5 regions including comprehensive regional development along the corridors</p> <p>1.4 Support for formulating 10 strategic masterplans for urban transportation/infrastructure planning (II 1.4, IV 4.2)*</p> <p>1.5 Support for development of region-wide power transmission network</p> <p>1.6 Support for introduction of ICT infrastructure such as digital terrestrial television broadcasting system</p> <p>1.7 Contributing Africa's infrastructure development through business matching and providing information</p> <p>1.8 Financial support to projects in African countries under FAITH by JBIC (approximately USD 5 billion) (I 1.5, I 2.9, I 3.4, II 1.8, IV 8.3)*</p>	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	<p>1.1 Support the development, rehabilitation and management of regional and national multi-modal transport infrastructure networks.</p> <p>1.2 Expand IFC's InfraVentures and Special Initiative for Infrastructure programs.</p>	Ongoing	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	<p>1.1 Promote technology and skills transfer from within and beyond Africa, and robust public-private partnerships</p> <p>1.2 Support the harmonization of policies and strategies related to industrialization and infrastructure development and inclusive 'green growth' (I 2.1, II 1.2)*</p> <p>1.3 Support increased and improved energy efficiency and universal, sustainable modern energy access through inclusive (targeting underserved communities/groups and women) and sustainable solutions, including the development of institutional/ technological /financial/ partnership models and multi-functional platforms (II 1.3, II 2.3, IV 8.1)*</p>	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		OECD, NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative	<p>1.1 Encourage efforts by African countries to assess and reform their framework conditions for infrastructure investment</p> <p>1.2 Knowledge sharing activities such to identify best-practices for attracting and facilitating more private participation in Africa's infrastructure markets</p> <p>1.3 Strengthen the capacity of African governments to implement public private partnerships (PPPs) - including through country-level training programmes on the design and implementation of PPPs undertaken by the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative</p>	2012-2014	For 1.1 & 1.2: Successful application of policy tools to specific developing and emerging country contexts; acknowledgement of relevance of these tools in forthcoming update of the OECD Policy Framework for Investment For 1.3: Effectiveness of PPPs training workshops is evaluated based on questionnaires distributed to workshop participants before and after the workshop

		IMO	1.1 Developing African ports. More secure and efficient import and export procedures. Greater port capacity.	2013-2023, tentative	Improved throughput of maritime traffic, shorter port times, reduction in delays, larger ships handled (economies of scale)
2	Provide support for sustainable urban development.	GoJ	2.1 Support for sustainable urban development in African megacities	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	2.1 Support the preparation and implementation of long term asset management programs on Design-Build-Operate-Maintain-Transfer in several countries.	Ongoing	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	2.1 Support the development of / establish global and/or regional collaborative network(s) with strong participation of Southern partners to identify, develop, test, assess and promote innovative approaches, sustainable policies, schemes, practices of tackling employment, sustainable management of resources and energy issues to sustain and create jobs and livelihoods (I 2.1, I 7.3, II 2.1, III 2.3)* 2.2 Create a corporate approach and support new models for urban governance/ development 2.3 Support increased and improved energy efficiency and universal, sustainable modern energy access through inclusive (targeting underserved communities/groups and women) and sustainable solutions, including the development of institutional/ technological /financial/ partnership models and multi-functional platforms (II 1.3, II 2.3, IV 8.1)* 2.4 Provide access to global health solutions, practices, and approaches through the South-South Global Health Exchange (SS-GHX), part of SS-GATE.	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
3	Enhance higher education especially in science and engineering.	GoJ	3.1 Enhancement of higher education through support to key universities/institutions such as E-JUST and PAU (through JKUAT) (II 3.1, II 6.1, II 7.3)* 3.2 Acceptance of 800 students from Africa through Japanese Government Scholarship (II 3.2, II 7.2, V 1.2)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	3.1 Support tertiary engineering faculties with equipment and other resources in selected countries. Invest average of \$150 million per year in secondary and tertiary education. 3.2 Support higher education and Science and Technology in West and Central Africa through 18 Centers of Excellence in 7 countries. 3.3 Develop similar project for Eastern and Southern Africa.	2014-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		IMO	3.1 Promoting the study of maritime subjects and, in particular, maritime technology, in universities in Africa 3.2 Enhanced awareness of the opportunities offered by maritime development among future leaders of business	2013-2018, tentative	To be monitored and evaluated by numbers of graduates
4	Promote TVET that provides high quality skills leading to employment.	GoJ	4.1 Enhancement TVET through support to key institutions such as CFPT (II 4.1, II 6.2, II 7.4, V 1.3)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	4.1 Invest average of \$100 million per year in technical and vocational training in at least 18 countries. 4.2 Expand IFC-private sector vocational training for SMEs.	2014-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
5	Promote human resource development in public sectors through necessary capacity development efforts.	GoJ	5.1 Human resource development of 1,000 government officials in Africa for trade promotion (customs, industrial and investment promotion) (I 1.1, II 5.1)* 5.2 Organizing training programs for 200 Africans in low carbon and highly efficient energy sector, and 450 Africans in transport sector	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	5.1 Support capacity development of African countries' practitioners of South-South and triangular cooperation in management of development cooperation.	2014-2016	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		WTO	5.1 Support capacity building for African officials through internship programmes at the WTO and in Geneva permanent missions. 5.2 Enhance human and institutional capacity development on multilateral trade issues in Africa 5.3 Provide trade related technical assistance and training to African officials at national and regional level	2013-	Monitored and evaluated through WTO follow-up mechanism, including results based management
		United Nations University(UNU)	5.1 Education for Sustainable Development in Africa (ESDA). Fostering leaders for sustainable development in Africa	2008-ongoing	Monitored and evaluated through the ESDA Consortium which consists of representatives from 8 African partner universities and the United Nations University

		UNCRD	5.1 Capacity enhancement of African planners to prepare and implement effective regional development policy and strategies enhanced.	2013-2017	UNCRD and Africa Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)
		WCO	5.1 Enhancing the ability of Customs administrations to prevent corruption and increase the level of integrity of the staff (with AUC)	2013-2017	The progress will be reviewed periodically.
		IMO	5.1 Sponsoring African personnel to study at the World Maritime University and the International Maritime Law Institute. 5.2 Increased efficiency of national maritime authorities and enhanced understanding of global standards.	2013-2018	To be monitored and evaluated by numbers of students successfully completing courses
		Government of Thailand , TICA	5.1 Postgraduate and Training Scholarships for human resource development for African officials	2008-2018	Monitored and evaluated by TICA
6	Establish and strengthen institutions, systems and partnerships with all stakeholders in the field of science and technology.	GoJ	6.1 Enhancement of higher education through support to key universities/institutions such as E-JUST and PAU (through JKUAT) (II 3.1, II 6.1, II 7.3)* 6.2 Enhancement of TVET through support to key institutions such as CFPT (II 4.1, II 6.2, II 7.4, V 1.3)* 6.3 Promotion of collaborative research between Africa and Japan and academic exchanges between African and Japanese researchers and research councils 6.4 Holding policy dialogues between Japan and Africa including Japan-Africa Science and Technology Ministers meeting	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		United Nations University(UNU)	6.1 Inter-institutional research and capacity development: (I) enhance science-based decision-making process in policy development in East Africa (II) establish an information management system for transboundary biodiversity monitoring and assessment (III) build capacity of local scientists and government officials in East Africa 6.2 Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through the Regional Centres of Expertise (RCE) on Education for Sustainable Development Initiative 6.3 Enhancing capacities of African RCEs and Development and implementation of modules on four key areas: transformative learning, network governance, collaborative partnerships and research	6:1 2013- 2018 (Phase I) 6.2 2005 and onwards 6.3 2005 and onwards	For 6.1: To be monitored and evaluated through a steering committee comprised of the partner agencies and potential founding agencies For 6.2 and 6.3: To be monitored and evaluated (1) by the expansion of the RCE network in number and (2) through the RCE annual report and qualitative research on RCE assessment
		AKDN	6.1 Support for various graduate professional schools	2013-2017	AKDN monitoring systems
7	Strengthen Teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).	GoJ	7.1 Provision of a better educational environment for 20 million children through: (a) Expanding projects under "Strengthening Mathematics and Science in education (SMASE)"; (b) promotion of "School for All" Project, school-based management of schools with community participation; (c) support for improvement of study achievement test system; (d) construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools, and teacher training colleges (II 7.1, V 1.1)* 7.2 Acceptance of 800 students from Africa through Japanese Government Scholarship (II 3.2, II 7.2, V 1.2)* 7.3 Enhancement of higher education through support to key universities/institutions such as E-JUST and PAU (through JKUAT) (II 3.1, II 6.1, II 7.3)* 7.4 Enhancement of TVET through support to key institutions such as CFPT (II 4.1, II 6.2, II 7.4, V 1.3)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNESCO	7.1 Promoting an environment conducive for knowledge production, dissemination and utilisation for sustainable development. 7.2 Institutional and human capacities to produce and disseminate science, technology and engineering knowledge strengthened	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		Government of the Republic of Portugal	7.1 Cooperation between Universities on Economy and Management	2007-2015	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		AKDN	7.1 Strengthening science education for girls; teacher training in East Africa regionally; school and curriculum improvement	2013-2017	AKDN monitoring systems
		GoJ	8.1 Support for capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry through KAIZEN and TVET (including establishment of 10 Human Resource Development Centers and TVET in 25 countries); launching of "African Business Education Initiative for Youth" (ABE Initiative), inviting 1,000 people to Japan (I 4.2, I 7.1, II 8.1)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	8.1 Codify and share knowledge and experiences and support new modalities to support gender responsive economic empowerment policies and support women to have improved skills, access to financing and business development services (I 4.2, I 5.1, II 8.1, III 2.2)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNIDO	8.1 Promoting inclusive and vibrant growth of Africa by investing in youth through vocational, technical and entrepreneurship education and training	2013-	Monitored and evaluated through UNIDO, Agri-Business Development branch

8	Strengthen innovative programs on youth employment and entrepreneurship.	UNV	8.1 Promotion of African Youth initiatives (with AU) 8.2 Support to Regional Youth Volunteers Initiatives through Regional Economic Communities (with RECs and Member States)	2013-2017	Monitoring and Evaluation through UNV and Partners and the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNCTAD	8.1 Dissemination of the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework Provide to policymakers in developing countries including Africa, a toolkit to formulate, monitor and evaluate national policies for entrepreneurship. 8.2 African Empretec centres:Provide enterprise training to address skill problems and capacity in the private sector.	Ongoing	TICAD follw-up mechanism
		ILO	8.1 Promoting youth employment	2013-2017	Monitoring and evaluation in compliance with ILO's Evaluation Policy
		RC/ RC National Societies in Africa	8.1 Support mechanisms encouraging volunteering and engagement of youth in RC/RC activities	2013-2014	To be monitored and evaluated by country report and IFRC follow-up reporting
Note: Concrete projects will be selected through consultation between Development Partners and African Partners (AUC, RECs, African countries)					
Note: Under the Follow-up Mechanism, Japan will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Development Partners. AUC will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Africa.					

YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2013-2017					
APPENDIX (IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX)					
III Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors					
Outcome Targets		Current Status (as of 2013)			Outcome Result (as of 2017)
(1) Attain 6% growth rate in agriculture sector as set out by the CAADP (2) Double rice production by 2018 compared to the one in 2008 under the efforts on Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)		Agriculture supports the largest amount of private economic activity in Africa, and it is by far the largest generator of employment and source of livelihoods. Recognizing this, empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors is a key objective of the TICAD process. Outcome targets under this pillar of the Yokohama Action Plan are a) attain 6% growth rate in agriculture as set out by the CAADP; and b) double 2008 rice production levels by 2018 under CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development). At present, the continent's annual agricultural growth rate remains at just under 4 percent. 40 African countries are partners in CAADP, 37 have developed Compacts, and 30 have developed national agricultural investment plans. In addition, regional economic communities are developing regional investment plans. CARD is providing support to 23 countries for increased rice production and adoption of new technologies. There is considerable demand for increased agricultural output. Growth in demand for food in Africa is among the highest in the world, and is expected to double by 2020, primarily in cities. The continental market for rice alone is estimated to reach US\$8 billion by 2025. Yet, yields in Africa of the key staples are typically between one half and one third of those that could be achieved, and lag behind global competitors.			Annual Progress will be reviewed by an Annual Progress Report at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting. Outcome Result as of 2017 will be reported at the next TICAD.
Africa's Efforts to be supported by TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	CADDP	AUC - DREA, RECs, Member States, NEPAD	1.1 The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) was adopted at the AU Assembly of Head of State and Government in Maputo in July 2003 as a framework to spearhead and accelerate agricultural and rural development in Africa. CAADP's main objective is to assist African countries accelerate economic growth through agriculture-led development, which eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and enhances food and nutrition security as well as growth in exports. The following main principles and targets define the CAADP framework: (a) Agriculture-led growth as a main strategy to achieve targets on food security and poverty alleviation consistent with the Millennium Development Goal of reducing hunger and halving poverty by 2015 (MDG-1) (b) Pursuit of a 6 percent average annual sector growth rate at the national level (c) Allocation of at least 10 percent of national budgets to the agricultural sector (d) Exploitation of regional complementarities and cooperation to boost growth (e) Application of principles of policy efficiency, dialogue, review, and accountability, shared by all NEPAD programs (f) Use of partnerships and alliances including farmers, agribusiness, and civil society (g) Assisting roles and responsibility of program implementation to individual countries, coordination to designated RECs and facilitation to the NEPAD Agency In addition, this framework seeks to address Agriculture, Food Security and Income Generation issues that are key in providing livelihoods to the citizen of Africa. Through its technical offices around the African continent, the development maintains outfits that deal in development and transfer of Agricultural technology for food security and enhanced livelihoods of the African peoples.	2003-2015 (is going to be renewed up to 2025)	Monitored and evaluated through the project M&E system based on the CAADP Results framework, the Mutual Accountability framework and Annual CAADP Report

Focus Area of TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Increase agricultural production and productivity in line with the CAADP process and through CARD	GoJ	1.1 Promotion of strategic and steady implementation of CARD in late five years (Continue the effort to double rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa to 28 million tons by 2018, support for National Rice Development Strategy and promotion of the sharing of good practice, rice productivity improvement, construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities including small-scale irrigation scheme, strengthening of water management, strengthening of organization and human resource development in order to promote them, etc.) 1.2 Breeding by contributions to Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research(CGIAR), and improving agricultural statistics through contribution to FAO, etc.	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group collaborating partners	1.1 Rice sector development (irrigation, introduction of modern technologies, value-chain development) component in investment loans and grants in more than 20 countries. 1.2 Support regional projects in Western, Eastern and Southern Africa for rice-related research and accelerated dissemination. 1.3 Collaboration in the CARD Initiative.	2013-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		Government of Thailand	1.1 Promotion of CARD 1.2 Support for Agro-Processing (Third Country Training Programme)	2013 - 2017 2013 - 2015	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		WFP	1.1 Provide training and equipment for farmers in Africa 1.2 Promote rice cultivation in Africa through small scale irrigation 1.3 Support for increasing access to microcredit and financial services and productivity for participating farmers	2013-2018	WFP monitoring and evaluation
		IAEA	1.1 Support for eradicating tsetse using sterile insect technique (SIT), strengthening transboundary animal diseases control, enhancing crop nutrition & soil and water management	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the IAEA follow-up Mechanism
		World Agroforestry Center (a CGIAR Center)	1.1 Scale out of Evergreen Agriculture in 16 African countries (Use of fertilizer trees)	2013-2023	Monitored and evaluated through the project M&E system and through TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		Government of the Republic of Portugal	1.1 Support for intensification of food production 1.2 Rice crop development	1.1 2009-2015 1.2 2011-2013	TICAD follow-up mechanism
2	Promote market-based agriculture for smallholders especially women by moving from subsistence to commercial agriculture and "farming as business" approach including purchasing from within Africa.	GoJ	2.1 Promotion of SHEP (Small-holder Horticulture Empowerment Project) approach (10 countries) 2.2 Training of technical staff in implementation agencies to promote SHEP approach (1,000 people) 2.3 Training of small-scale farmers' groups to practice SHEP (50,000 people) 2.4 Dispatching of experts, supplying of agricultural mechanization, technology training of agricultural production, processing and sales	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	2.1 Investment loans and grants focused on transformation of smallholder farmer groups in more than 30 SSA countries.	2013-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	2.1 Support Capacity Development of AU & RECS to support gender responsive agriculture investment (I 4.1, III 2.1)* 2.2 Codify and share knowledge and experiences and support new modalities to support gender responsive economic empowerment policies and support women to have improved skills, access to financing and business development services (I 4.2, I 5.1, II 8.1, III 2.2)* 2.3 Support the development of / establish global and/or regional collaborative network(s) with strong participation of Southern partners to identify, develop, test, assess and promote innovative approaches, sustainable policies, schemes, practices of tackling employment, sustainable management of resources and energy issues to sustain and create jobs and livelihoods (I 2.1, I 7.3, II 2.1, III 2.3)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		WFP, Brazil, NEPAD	2.1 Expand 'Purchase from Africans in Africa' program	2013-2018	WFP procurement records

		ITC	2.1 Facilitate the development of a National Export Strategy and a Regional Export Strategy of Specific Agribusiness Sectors 2.2 Facilitate the development and the implementation of value retention at source strategy through branding and marketing components of key poor community agribusiness ventures within the "One Village One Product" community economic development programme.	2014-2017	ITC Result Based Management (RBM) system, in consonance with the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNIDO	2.1 Improving the income generating potential of the oil palm in west and central Africa region (Cameroon and Nigeria)	cont'd, 2012-2015	Monitored and evaluated through UNIDO, Agri-Business Development branch
		OECD, NEPAD	2.1 Support African countries efforts to improve the framework conditions for private investment in agriculture, using the OECD Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture (PFIA)	2010-2014	Communication with partners and implementation taskforce set up to conduct the agricultural investment policy reviews in Government
		Government of Thailand/ TICA	2.1 Third Country Training Programme on Sustainable Rural Economic Development with Focus on One Tumbon One Product	2013 - 2015	Monitored and evaluated by TICA
3	Promote private sector involvement in a manner that benefits the recipient country and develop value chains including necessary infrastructure and advanced and practical agricultural technology such as through improving agricultural processing, post-harvest storage and access to markets, with particular attention to smallholders, especially women.	GoJ	3.1 Promotion of agricultural development program in line with the PRAI (Principles for Responsible Agriculture Investment) 3.2 Build institutional capacity and knowledge base of small and marginal farmers to reduce vulnerability, and Increase the delivery of off-grid electricity and other energy services through the Trust Funds in World Bank Group (part of USD 100million over 5 years) (III 3.2, V 1.4, V 3.6)* 3.3 Support for building food value chains from production to consumption	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	3.1 Mainstream agriculture value-chain approach in WBG lending at national and regional levels. 3.2 Increase IFC lending for agribusiness on annual basis, with particular focus on smallholder and women farmers.	2013-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	3.1 Enhance the abilities of regional and sub-regional systems and institutions to analyze, formulate, coordinate and advocate for policies, plans and strategies to link small and medium enterprises to the larger private sector in Africa (I 4.3, III 3.1)* 3.2 Support African countries in acquiring agricultural-based technologies through the SS-GATE. 3.3 Support public – private partnership mechanisms and models to provide innovative solutions for development to be tested and rolled out.	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNCTAD	3.1 Support countries to implement <i>Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments</i> for Sustainable Development	Ongoing	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		WFP	3.1 R4 constitutes a first step towards developing a sustainable rural insurance market for poor small holders through: - creating the conditions and developing the mechanisms for providing insurance services on a large scale; - strengthening insurance delivery institutions - building the infrastructure for climate services delivery	At least until 2016	WFP monitoring and evaluation Independent evaluation
		FAO	3.1 Enhance farmers market linkages for value chain development in selected commodity groups 3.2 Stimulate regional trade in staple crops through RECs 3.3 Accelerate private sector investment under the CAADP framework	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
4	Ensure national food and nutrition security by strengthening the resilience of agriculture and communities including developing disaster-resilient infrastructure through appropriate land conservation and water management and capacity development at the institutional and community level against increasing natural disasters caused by climate change	GoJ	4.1 Support for strengthening resilience of agriculture in order to address climate change, etc. 4.2 Support for strengthening resilience in the areas (Horn of Africa, Sahel, etc.) affected by natural disasters such as drought 4.3 Joint development of agriculture-related technology and techniques with African that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	4.1 Support the Sahel Coalition for Pastoralism and for Irrigation (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal). 4.2 Investment loans and grants for enhanced resilience in semi-arid areas in Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). 4.3 Investment loans with dedicated nutrition component in 10 countries. Invest on average \$50 million per year to improve food and nutrition security in at least 12 countries.	2013-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	4.1 Accelerate ongoing support to the MDG Acceleration Framework, including support to regional, sub regional and national development and sectorial plans and policies (III 4.1, V 3.1)* 4.2 Enhance capacities for analysis, design and implementation of effective, coordinated responses to disaster and climate risk management (III 4.2, IV 4.1)* 4.3 Support Liberia in increasing the productivity and competitiveness of locally produced rice and vegetable through development of technologies that can mitigate climate change effects. 4.4 Test and scale-up new and innovative mechanisms and measures for disaster and climate risk reduction, including through: (i) development of policy guidance on integration of gender responsive disaster and climate risk management in development; (ii) development of corporate methodology & guidance for multi-hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments; and, (iii) develop corporate guidance on standardized damage and loss accounting systems (III 4.4, IV 3.1, IV 13.2)* 4.5 Support agricultural development with enhanced food and water security and rural poverty alleviation through South-South and triangular cooperation with special focus on Near East and North Africa region.	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism

	Ensure national food and nutrition security by strengthening the resilience of agriculture and communities including developing disaster-resilient infrastructure through appropriate land conservation and water management and capacity development at the institutional and community level against increasing natural disasters caused by climate change.	UNV and Member States	4.1 Support to food security and environmental, natural resource management through UN Volunteers	2013-2017	Monitoring and Evaluation through UNV and Partners
		RC/ RC National Societies in Africa	4.1 Activities under the IFRC Africa Food Security Framework	2013-2017	Quarterly reports, annual reports and a mid-term review.
		IFRC	4.1 Resilience initiatives for West Africa and new proposals for East Africa (Senegal, Mali Mauritania and East Africa NS's) 4.2 Reinforce partnerships in Food Security as with UNECA and African Union	2013	Annual report
		UNCCD Global Mechanism/ UNCCD Secretariat	4.1 Strengthen land resources management and land allocation systems in African countries especially those concerned by land grabbing, through effective cooperation of the AUC land policy initiative	2013-2019	Monitored and evaluated through the UNCCD M&E framework
		CIMMYT, IITA (both CGIAR centers)	4.1 Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa (DTMA) in 13 African countries	2013-2023	Monitored and evaluated through the project M&E sytem and through TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		WFP	4.1 Resilience building programmes in Africa aim to enhance communities' resilience to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, and increase capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes. 4.2 R4 (currently in Ethiopia and Senegal) aims to enable poor farmers and rural communities in developing countries to strengthen their food and income security in the face of a changing climate, through a combination of improved resource management (risk reduction), microcredit (prudent risk taking), insurance (risk transfer), and savings (risk reserves).	4.1 Depends on country but most are nested within 5 year. 4.2 At least until 2016	4.1 WFP monitoring and evaluation 4.2 WFP monitoring and evaluation. Independent evaluation
		FAO	4.1 Strengthen regional food security governance	2014-2017	TICAD follw-up mechanism
5	Support risk mitigating actions that address price volatility and market failures (insurance, storage, information systems, trade policies etc.).	World Bank Group	5.1 Lending operations for policy reforms to mitigate risk.	2013-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	5.1 Support climate adaptation and risk management including weather index insurance	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
6	Strengthen the financial and technical capacity of the Fund for African Women to enable it support projects and initiatives of African women under the theme Agriculture, Food Security and Environment, in addition to supporting other efforts to empower women in agriculture.	World Bank Group	6.1 Mainstream gender aspects into the majority of World Bank Group operations to promote participation of women	2013-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		ITC	6.1 Strengthen the position of women in agribusiness export value chains through providing capacity to run successful export competitive business 6.2 Strengthen the ability of women entrepreneur in accessing finance through training on the preparation of bankable business plans 6.3 B to B dimension connecting women producers to MNC buyers	2014-2017	ITC Result Based Management (RBM) system, in consonance with the TICAD follow-up mechanism
7	Support fish farming and fisheries to create jobs for women and youth and also to ensure food security, poverty reduction.	UNDP	7.1 Identify, test and scale up solutions to improve sustainable management of resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (III 7.1, IV 2.2, V 6.1, V 7.1, V 8.1, V 9.1, V 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		FAO	7.1 Promotion of sustainable aqua businesses to increase aquaculture production	2008-2018	TICAD follow-up mechanism
8	Other Initiatives	WFP	8.1 Develop insitutional capacities to implement safety net programs and select context-appropriate transfer modalities 8.2 Short-term response to emergency food insecurity through humanitarian aid, safety nets and support to livelihoods	2013-2018	WFP monitoring and evaluation
		FAO	8.1 Renewed Partnership to End Hunger in Africa 8.2 Promote social protection policy frameworks for rural employment generation	2014-2017	Consensus country results framework
		Government of the Republic of Portugal	8.1 Support to National Plan of Rural Development	2006-2013	TICAD follow-up mechanism

Note: Concrete projects will be selected through consultation between Development Partners and African Partners (AUC, RECs, African countries)

Note: Under the Follow-up Mechanism, Japan will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Development Partners. AUC will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Africa.

YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2013-2017					
APPENDIX (IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX)					
IV Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth					
Outcome Targets		Current Status (as of 2013)		Outcome Result (as of 2017)	
<p>(1) Reduce deforestation through improved forest and land management</p> <p>(2) Increase investment in climate change adaptation programs</p> <p>(3) Improve access to renewable energy</p> <p>(4) Increase the number of trainees on disaster risk reduction</p> <p>(5) Increase the number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategy mainstreamed in the national development plan</p>		<p>Acknowledging the grave impact of climate change across the continent, TICAD process will pursue sustainable and resilient growth by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. TICAD process will also promote sustainable management of Africa's natural resources and conservation of biodiversity. Against this backdrop, in the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017, 5 outcome targets are set. They are a) Reduce deforestation through improved forest and land management, b) Increase investment in climate change adaptation programs, c) Improve access to renewable energy, d) Increase the number of trainees on disaster risk reduction, and (5) Increase the number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategy mainstreamed in the national development plan.</p> <p>Evidence in several African countries suggests that the forest cover is declining and the deforestation is occurring at an alarming rate. The continent has been struggling with many difficult challenges, such as African communities encroaching on forest areas in search of wood, livelihoods and agricultural extension. Recently, encroachment has expanded, and in some countries, forest land has been given away for investment purposes. To mitigate these challenges, African countries need sustainable forestry policies, programmes and management, adequately staffed and financed institutions and diversified economies to reduce reliance and encroachment on forests.</p> <p>With regard to the climate change mitigation, African countries' CO2 emissions still represent a very small share of global emissions. Still, current and future international obligations on climate change mitigation provide opportunities to take a "green" path to development, with low-carbon, low energy intensity and clean technologies. Increased investment in climate change adaptation is also critical, including those measures such as disaster risk reduction and risk management, which are also essential to promote the food security in Africa.</p> <p>Lastly, with rapidly increasing population, by 2030 the number of people without access to electricity is predicted to increase to 655 million. It is estimated that an additional \$390 billion will be required for universal access to electricity in sub-Saharan Africa, while another \$20 billion will be needed to provide clean cooking (IEA 2011). An appropriate balance needs to be struck between centralized and decentralized energy solutions to effectively extend energy access, which requires both financial and human capitals.</p>		<p>Annual Progress will be reviewed by an Annual Progress Report at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting. Outcome Result as of 2017 will be reported at the next TICAD.</p>	
Africa's Efforts to be supported by TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Disaster Risk Management	AUC - DREA, RECs, Members States	<p>1.1 Public awareness and political commitment will be increased through capacity development to accelerate and scale up implementation of DRR as an integral part of sustainable development and in line with HFA and the African Regional Strategy for DRR and as Programme of Action to among other things achieve resilience.</p> <p>1.2 Policies, strategies, plans and programmes as well as tools and mechanisms will be put in place for mainstreaming of DRR in sectoral development plans and mechanisms will also be developed for conducting risk assessment and building disaster loss database.</p> <p>1.3 Coordination mechanism will be strengthened at regional, sub-regional and national levels for DRR, including in urban areas.</p> <p>1.4 Support will be provided to the development of the African Position for Post-2015 framework for DRR (with particular focus among other things on facilitating integration of DRR, CAA, environment, and Post-2015 development agenda) as well as towards the implementation of the Post-2015 framework for DRR (HFA 2).</p>	2014-2017	Currently monitored through UNISDR-AUC (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)
2	Meteorology	AUC - DREA, AMCOMET, RECs, Member States	<p>2.1 Increase political support and recognition of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and related Regional Climate Centers</p> <p>2.2 Enhance weather and climate services delivery for sustainable development</p> <p>2.3 Improve access to meteorological services for in particular for Marine and Aviation Sectors</p> <p>2.4 Support the provision of weather and climate services for climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>2.5 Strengthen partnerships with relevant institutions and funding mechanisms</p>	2014-2017	Currently monitored through the African Union and WMO monitoring mechanism, and Monitored through the AMCOMET mechanism

3	Climate Change	AUC - DREA, RECS, Members States, AMCEN, AGN, and AfDB	3.1 Implementing the Climate Information for Development in Africa (Clim-Dev Africa) Programme 3.2 Guide and give political leadership to AMCEN and AGN on all issues that are climate related in the African continent as mandated by the African Union in 2009 3.3 Established a Climate Change and Desertation Unit (CCDU) that is facilitating the issues of climate change related in the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Members States 3.4 Draft, advocate for the endorsement of the African Climate Change Strategy in accordance with the 2009 AU Summit Decision by AMCEN and the AU Summit and fast track implementation	2014-2017	Currently monitored through the African Union AfDB and UNECA monitoring mechanism, and Monitored through the AMCEN mechanism
4	Forest, Biodiversity, and Land Management	AUC - DREA, RECS, Member States	4.1 Promotion of sustainable forest management in Member States 4.2 Work with regional institutions like COMIFAC, African Forest Forum, FAO Regional Office for Africa, CIFOR on promoting on capacity 4.3 Implementation of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative for integrated land management 4.4 Support Member States in the implementation of the UNCCD Ten Year Strategy by mainstreaming their National Plan of Action 4.5 Conduct trainings for the African Group of Negotiators for the UNCCD 4.6 Coordination and organization of Africa Environment Day in support of sustainable land management and overall environment management	2014-2017	Currently monitored through AUC - AfDB - UNEP and monitored also through AMCEN (African Ministerial Conference on Environment)
Focus Area of TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Develop human resources and promote measures in the field of environmental policy making and environmental technology	GoJ	1.1 Human resource development for environment and climate change (2,000 people) (IV 1.1, IV 4.1, IV 6.1)* 1.2 Support for mitigation and adaptation in Africa including the initiative to develop the "TICAD Strategy for Low-Carbon Growth and Climate Resilient Development" 1.3 TREES Initiative in 34 countries (IV 1.3, IV 2.1, IV 3.1, IV 10.1)* 1.4 Promotion of the Joint Crediting Mechanism to achieve low-carbon growth	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	1.1 Support enhanced Climate information systems for informed and integrated decision-making (IV 1.1, IV 6.1)*	2013-2014	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		IAEA	1.1 Support for risk assessment of seafood safety and security using Nuclear and Isotopic Techniques in the context of global warming	2014-2015	Monitored and evaluated through the IAEA follow-up Mechanism
		FAO	1.1 Promote Green Growth in the Agriculture Sector	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
2	Promote sustainable use of biodiversity and management of land and forest resources	GoJ	2.1 TREES Initiative in 34 countries (IV 1.3, IV 2.1, IV 3.1, IV 10.1)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	2.1 Support Processes governing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity 2.2 Identify, test and scale up solutions to improve sustainable management of resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (III 7.1, IV 2.2, V 6.1, V 7.1, V 8.1, V 9.1, V 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		ITTO	2.1 Promotion of biodiversity conservation in Congo Basin through the enhancement of trans-boundary conservation areas with the utilization of satellites and radar images. (also contribute to TREES Initiative) 2.2 Promotion of sustainable management of African forests through the implementation of the harmonized ITTO/ATO Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCI), (also contribute to TREES initiative)	2013-2016	2.1 Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism and ITTO/CBD Initiative and regular ITTO monitoring/evaluation 2.2 Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism and regular ITTO monitoring/evaluation, including through country reporting to ITTO's SFM Tropics 2016 report
		GoJ	3.1 TREES Initiative in 34 countries (IV 1.3, IV 2.1, IV 3.1, IV 10.1)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism

3	Provide effective support to the African programs aimed at sustainable land management as well as combating drought and desertification.	UNDP	3.1 Test and scale-up new and innovative mechanisms and measures for disaster and climate risk reduction, including through: (i) development of policy guidance on integration of gender responsive disaster and climate risk management in development; (ii) development of corporate methodology & guidance for multi-hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments; and, (iii) develop corporate guidance on standardized damage and loss accounting systems (III 4.4, IV 3.1, IV 13.2)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNCCD Secretariat/ UNCCD institutions/ UNCCD Global Mechanism	3.1 Support to the implementation of the national action programme to combat desertification in Africa 3.2 Support to the preparation of drought policies for 15 countries of the Sahel and the Horn of Africa regions 3.3 Support to the development and implementation of the flagship programme on sustainable land management and desertification in Africa (in cooperation with UNEP/ROA, AUC and NEPAD) 3.4 Support to the transfer of technology to support the implementation of action programmes to combat desertification (Global Mechanism of the UNCCD) 3.5 Support to African countries to increase resources for NAP implementation (Global Mechanism of the UNCCD)	2013 - 2018	Monitored and evaluated through the UNCCD M&E framework
		WFP	3.1 Support to the implementation of national programmes to combat desertification and drought in Africa through land management asset creation programs in countries like Chad and Niger in the Sahel or Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan in the Horn of Africa.	At least for the next 5 years, depending on the country.	WFP Monitoring and Evaluation.
		WMO, FAO, UNCCD	3.1 Development and implementation of National Drought Policy.	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated in accordance with the annual planning and review cycles of partner organizations, through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism and periodic independent review.
4	Mainstream disaster risk reduction into development and promote the comprehensive disaster reduction measures under "Disaster Reduction in the 21st Century" adopted at the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku.	GoJ	4.1 Human resource development for environment and climate change (2,000 people) (IV 1.1, IV 4.1, IV 6.1)* 4.2 Support formulating 10 strategic masterplans for urban transportation/infrastructure planning (II 1.3, IV 4.2)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	4.1 Enhance capacities for analysis, design and implementation of effective, coordinated responses to disaster and climate risk management (III 4.2, IV 4.1)* 4.2 Enhance national capacities for mainstreaming DRR into development planning processes at national and local level. 4.3 Enhance capacities of Regional Economic Commissions and the Africa Union in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in regional sector policies and strengthen the linkage between climate change adaptation and DRR. 4.4 Coordinate and facilitate dialogues on the 2015 agenda with key stakeholders 4.5 Develop global policies and guidance to support the integration of sustainability and gender responsive risk resilient measures at the national and sub-national levels (IV 4.5, IV 6.3, IV 7.5)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNV/ Members States	4.1 Support to disaster risk reduction through UN volunteers. Resilience and preparedness mechanisms at the community level.	2013-2017	Monitoring and Evaluation through UNV and Partners and the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		IFRC-North Africa	4.1 Support for community-based disaster risk reduction (strengthen specific RC/RC contribution to development. 4.2 Actions to increase National Societies' disaster response and preparedness	2012-2017	IFRC follow-up and reporting
		IFRC Africa Zone Office	4.1 Provide comprehensive technical assistance to National Societies on community level disaster management programming, incorporating disaster risk reduction (DRR)	2013-2014	Country reports IFRC follow-up and reporting
		UNISDR	4.1 Coordinate the disaster risk reduction (DRR) component in Africa (with TICAD partners and the Africa Working Group on DRR) 4.2 Mainstream Disaster risk reduction and climate change into the education curricula and safe schools infrastructure (with national governments, Regional Economic Communities and the AUC)	2013-2017	4.1 (1) Africa Working Group meeting reports or minutes; (2) Reports to TICAD on Disaster Risk Reduction projects and initiatives in Africa. 4.2 Country education material on disaster risk reduction and climate change for school curricula.
		UNICEF	4.1 "Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction"; Promote a child-centered approach for DDR (with Save the Children/ Plan/ World Vision)	2011-	TICAD follow-up mechanism

		IOM Kenya, Rwanda, and South Sudan	4.1 Contribute to emergency preparedness and response Local, national and International communities respond effectively to man-made or natural humanitarian crises or disasters.	2008-2017	National monitoring and evaluation of IOM strategic plans (quarterly and annual) and programme-specific performance management framework.
5	Implement measures against natural disasters especially building resilience to drought in arid and semi-arid areas and protecting against storm, flood, and coastal erosion damage	GoJ	5.1 Support for improvement of capacity against coastal erosion 5.2 Support for Africa-type flood control 5.3 Assistance for disaster risk reduction especially for islands countries	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	5.1 Promote strategic partnerships and collaboration in the provision of policy and operational support for the formulation and implementation of regional Rio+20 action plans (IV 5.1, IV 14.1)* 5.2 Promote risk reduction measures in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa building resilience to drought and floods and coastal erosion 5.3 Develop corporate methodology & guidance for multi-hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments and on standardized damage and loss accounting systems 5.4 Develop solutions for integrating low emission climate resilient objectives into plans/ strategies/ policies/ programmes / budgets through cross-country partnerships (especially South-South & Triangular Cooperation) (IV 5.4, IV 7.4)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		WFP	5.1 Implementing asset creation programmes for community DRR measures to build resilience to drought, floods and coastal erosion in some 20 countries in Africa. 5.2 Continuing WFP's DRR policy (2011-2012) "Building food security and resilience" addresses i) mitigation of the effects of recurrent shocks ii) helping poor families to gain and preserve assets; and iii) helping households that depend on degraded natural resources to shift to more sustainable livelihoods.	At least 5 year engagement depending on country	WFP Monitoring and Evaluation
6	Develop human resources, institutional systems and information systems for disaster risk reduction in all levels.	GoJ	6.1 Human resource development for environment and climate change (2,000 people) (IV 1.1, IV 4.1, IV 6.1)* 6.2 Support for information systems for disaster risk reduction such as meteorological services by utilizing ICT infrastructure	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	6.1 Support enhanced Climate information systems for informed and integrated decision-making (IV 1.1, IV 6.1)* 6.2 Strengthen institutional and organizational capacities for DRR in Africa through: (i) comprehensive capacity assessment on DRR through the CADRI initiative; (ii) Placement of advisors to support stronger investment in DRR; (iii) Establishment of national databases on losses and damages and strengthening of national capacities for risk assessments; (iv) set up of early warning systems at local and national level 6.3 Develop global policies and guidance to support the integration of sustainability and gender responsive risk resilient measures at the national and sub-national levels (IV 4.5, IV 6.3, IV 7.5)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		FAO	6.1 Develop and implement a Resilience focused emergency programme	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
7	Promote a policy environment favorable to investment in the area of adaptation to climate change based on the outcome and experiences of adaptation efforts such as AAP.	UNDP	7.1 Enhance adaptive capacity of African governments, communities and regional institutions to address climate change impacts on food security and other development priorities 7.2 Support the integration of coordinated response in the development planning and budgetary frameworks of key sectors of the African Union and the regional economic communities 7.3 Develop systems / mechanisms to maximize readiness to access, deliver, monitor, and report on use of climate finance (including UNREDD) (IV 7.3, IV 10.1)* 7.4 Develop solutions for integrating low emission climate resilient objectives into plans/ strategies/ policies/ programmes / budgets through cross-country partnerships (especially South-South & Triangular Cooperation) (IV 5.4, IV 7.4)* 7.5 Develop global policies and guidance to support the integration of sustainability and gender responsive risk resilient measures at the national and sub-national levels (IV 4.5, IV 6.3, IV 7.5)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNEP	7.1 Apply Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches to Climate Change in Agriculturally dominated landscapes for Food Security in Sub Saharan Africa (working in collaboration with FAO, IFAD and regional economic centers)	2013-17	The project will be coordinated through UN country offices as they will constitute the entry point for planning and implementation of activities and also will provide the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and outputs

		UNIDO	7.1 Low Carbon and climate resilient industrial development in Africa (Egypt, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa)	2013-2015	Monitored and evaluated through UNIDO, Environmental Management branch
		UNV, Member States	7.1 Support volunteering for community based climate change adaptation and mitigation measures	2013-2017	Monitoring and Evaluation through systems already developed by member states
		United Nations University(UNU)	7.1 Developing integrated adaptation strategy against climate and ecosystem changes (in collaboration with JST and JICA)	2011-2016	Monitored and evaluated through the JST and JICA mechanism
		IOM South Africa, FAO	7.1 Climate change initiative (Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland)	2014 onwards	External Evaluation and monitoring of platform use.
		UNEP, IOM	7.1 Apply Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches to Climate Change in Agriculturally dominated landscapes for Food Security in Sub Saharan Africa	2013-17	The project will be coordinated through UN country offices as they will constitute the entry point for planning and implementation of activities and also will provide the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and outputs
8	Promote investment in renewable energy including hydro, solar, geothermal, biomass and wind power.	GoJ	8.1 Support for provision of low-carbon energy and optimization of energy usage (approximately JPY 200 billion) (II 1.2, IV 8.1)* 8.2 Support for IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency) to promote renewable energy development of African countries 8.3 Financial support to projects in African countries under FAITH by JBIC (approximately USD 5 billion) (I 1.5, I 2.9, I 3.4, II 1.8, IV 8.3)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	8.1 Support increased and improved energy efficiency and universal, sustainable modern energy access through inclusive (targeting underserved communities/groups and women) and sustainable solutions, including the development of institutional/ technological /financial/ partnership models and multi-functional platforms (II 1.3, II 2.3, IV 8.1)* 8.2 Support African countries in the acquisition of environment and clean energy related technologies and innovations through the SS-GATE.	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNIDO	8.1 Establishment of the SADC Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ERC)UNIDO TF for Renewable Energy	cont'd, 2012-2015	Monitored and evaluated through UNIDO, Energy and Climate Change branch
9	Support the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology-Weather and Climate Services.	UNDP	9.1 Promote increased use of climate risk information to guide investment in Disaster Risk Preparedness through the organization of Africa sub regional platforms.	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		WMO	9.1 Implement the African Integrated Strategy for Meteorology (weather and climate services) - The Global Framework for Climate Services for Africa (with AUC, Africa Regional Climate Centres, Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA))	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated in accordance with the bi-annual planning and review cycle of African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) and through the TICAD follow up process and periodic independent review.
10	Promote projects in REDD Plus (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.	GoJ	10.1 TREES Initiative in 34 countries (IV 1.3, IV 2.1, IV 3.1, IV 10.1)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	10.1 Develop systems / mechanisms to maximize readiness to access, deliver, monitor, and report on use of climate finance (including UNREDD) (IV 7.3, IV 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
11	Train media professionals, planners and officials on natural risks and disaster risk reduction including climate change adaptation programme.	UNDP	11.1 Train high level officials of Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior to become advocates for mainstreaming in 5 countries in Africa; Train local planners on risk information, early warning and DRR	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
12	Establishment of Urban Risk Management Platforms.	UNISDR	12.1 Assist 60 African cities and local governments to implement the "10 essentials" to make cities resilient to disasters and climate change consequences (with national and local governments)	2013-2017	1. Cities annual reports on the implementation of the "10 essentials". 2. City peer review reports on city to city learning.

13	Contribute to the discussion on the post Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) in the UN process.	UNDP	13.1 Support the preparation of the Africa position for HFA through the organization of the Africa working groups and next Africa ministerial conference on DRR. 13.2 Test and scale-up new and innovative mechanisms and measures for disaster and climate risk reduction, including through: (i) development of policy guidance on integration of gender responsive disaster and climate risk management in development; (ii) development of corporate methodology & guidance for multi-hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments; and, (iii) develop corporate guidance on standardized damage and loss accounting systems (III 4.4, IV 3.1, IV 13.2)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNISDR	13.1 Assist 30 African countries to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action and its successor, and the African Strategy and Programme of Action for disaster risk reduction (with national governments, Regional Economic Communities and the AUC)	2013-2017	1. Biennial HFA monitoring reports; 2. Reports of the Africa Regional Platform on DRR
14	Implement Africa regional flagship programs on RIO+20 adopted by the 20th AU Summit.	UNDP	14.1 Promote strategic partnerships and collaboration in the provision of policy and operational support for the formulation and implementation of regional Rio+20 action plans (IV 5.1, IV 14.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNOSAA	14.1 Continued advocacy in support of the implementation of the Rio+20 Oucome and Sustainable Development Goals, and for the means of implementation (financing for dev., capacity building and technology transfer)	2013-2017	Ad hoc based briefings and reporting
15	Support for early warning systems to cope with harsh and unpredictable climatic conditions in Africa.	UNDP	15.1 Develop and scale up innovative systems for prevention, early warning and preparedness to effectively address the consequences of and respond to crisis, including through supporting the set-up of early warning systems in selected African countries and enhanced support for climate information systems for informed and integrated decision-making	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
16	Other Initiatives	ILO	16.1 Green jobs promotion in response to climate change and in support of green economic development in Africa	2013-17	Monitoring and evaluation in compliance with ILO's Evaluation Policy
		UNESCO	16.1 Foster science,technology,innovation to improve management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction (with African Union, Regional Economic communities,member states and partners)	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		UNCRD	16.1 Contribute towards the establishment of the EST Forum in Africa and the organization of the first Forum in 2014 (in collaboration with the World Bank, UNEP, UN Habitat and other partners)	2013-2014	Report of the first Forum will be submitted to the relevant bodies
		UNHCR	16.1 Promote environment-friendly activities in refugee programmes through provision of firewood, energy saving stoves, solar lighting when feasible, and environmental clean-up after closure of refugee camps/sites	2013-2017 (NB. UNHCR Operation Cycle is one year)	UNHCR Global Report
Note: Concrete projects will be selected through consultation between Development Partners and African Partners (AUC, RECs, African countries)					
Note: Under the Follow-up Mechanism, Japan will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Development Partners. AUC will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Africa.					

YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2013-2017					
APPENDIX (IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX)					
V Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth					
Outcome Targets		Current Status (as of 2013)		Outcome Result (as of 2017)	
(1) Increase universal primary and secondary education, especially for girls, and in rural and remote areas as well as vocational training (2) Increase health coverage through expanding public health services for vulnerable groups (3) Increase the average percentage of deliveries with skilled birth attendants (4) Increase the number of AU member states that align their policies to the Maputo Plan of Action on Reproductive Health (5) Increase the use of media outlets in AU member states educating the public on maternal newborn and child health by 2015 (6) Reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (7) Save more lives of children under the age of 5 including newborns and expectant and nursing mothers (8) Ensure progress towards provision of family planning, taking into account national plans (9) Reduce the number of deaths related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (10) Increase access to safe drinking water by improving coverage and sustainability of water supply services (11) Further promote anti-natal and post natal care		<p>Health and education constitute the foundations of human development for growth, and progress is essential to meet the MDGs. In this light, TICAD process will support strengthening of health systems and promote universal health coverage on the continent. TICAD process will also promote maternal and child health including nutrition and support AU's Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMA), as well as the prevention and treatment of infectious and non-communicable diseases. TICAD process will also work towards improving the access to reproductive health services, safe water and sanitation and also focus on increasing access to education and improving the quality of education at all levels. Against this backdrop, in the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017, 11 outcomes are set. They include primary and secondary education, health coverage, maternal, reproductive and child health, HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, Polio eradication as well as the access to drinking water.</p> <p>Africa MDG Report 2013, published by UNDP, AUC, AfDB and UN-ECA, provides a mixed pattern of successes and challenges, innovations and obstacles. Africa's substantial progress toward many goals, targets and indicators is beyond doubt. Africa is generally on track for MDG Goal 2 (universal and primary education), 3 (gender equality and women's empowerment), and 6 (HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria), but off track on MDGs goal 1 (extreme poverty and hunger), 4 (child mortality), 5 (maternal health), 7 (environmental sustainability) and 8 (global partnership for development). Further, serious challenges remain especially in translating growth into decent job opportunities, improving service delivery and minimizing income, gender and spatial inequalities. Stepped-up collaboration to achieve remaining MDG goals and to reflect African experience and perspectives on post 2015 development agenda discussion remains the priority.</p>		<p>Annual Progress will be reviewed by an Annual Progress Report at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting. Outcome Result as of 2017 will be reported at the next TICAD.</p>	
Africa's Efforts to be supported by TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Education	AUC - HRST, RECs, NEPAD	1.1 enhance programs that improve both access to and quality of education with consideration to rural and remote areas, girls, minorities and the poor 1.2 Increase completion rate in primary education while improving the quality of education 1.3 Improving access to and quality of lower secondary education as a vital element of basic education 1.4 Provide adequate educational facilities to improve equal access to primary and lower secondary education 1.5 Equip teachers with adequate knowledge and skills through teacher training and make school management work to improve quality of education in primary and lower secondary education 1.6 Improve administrative capacity of stakeholders in order for education policy to bring maximum benefit at school level	2014 - 2017	Monitored through African Ministerial Conference on Education

2	Health	AUC - Social Affairs, RECs, NEPAD	<p>2.1 Strengthen health systems/Achieve universal health coverage through institutional and individual capacity building at national and regional levels toward improving health system management</p> <p>2.2 Expand fiscal space for health through strengthened public health expenditure monitoring</p> <p>2.3 Enhance public and private partnerships in health - Create informative knowledge and share experiences and practices through regional academic networks consisted of African health institutions</p> <p>2.4 Increase the average percentage of deliveries with skilled birth attendants by 50%</p> <p>2.5 develop, support and encourage regional and continental programs that put more efforts to fight infectious diseases through strengthened health systems as well as enhanced technical capability and Strengthen efforts to fight NCDs, including through promotion of radiation therapy for cancer, in cooperation with relevant international organizations</p>	2014 - 2017	Monitored through African Ministerial Conference on Education
3	Strengthening of the AUC medical services delivery systems	AUC Medical Service	<p>3.1. Policy development aims of improving health system performance</p> <p>3.2. To improve health care access, equity, universality and quality.</p> <p>3.3. Improvement in the management system and performances for delivering clinical care.</p> <p>3.4. Build the capacity of service providers leading to a highly functional center of excellence able to meet the primary health care needs of the AUC community.</p>	2014-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism using.
4	Implementation of Sharm El-Shikh Commitments for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa	AUC - DREA, RECs, NEPAD	<p>4.1 Implement the Paul Kagame Action Plan for water and sanitation in 10 African Member States, according to the January 2014 AU Assembly Decision AU/DEC. 516 (XXII) on the Implementation of Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa;</p> <p>a) to mobilise 50 million euros – in lieu of Water and Sanitation Events in 2015</p> <p>b) to support direct action at community level aimed at redressing rural household water supply and sanitation deficiencies in Africa, is a testament to the conscience of the African Union to improve the current situation.</p>	2014-2017	Currently monitored through AMCOW (African Ministerial Conference on Water)
5	Promotion of Africa Water Vision 2025	AUC - DREA, RECs, NEPAD	<p>5.1 Reinvigorate efforts to actualise the Africa Water Vision 2025 by promoting productive sanitation solutions in Africa and, indeed, looking at waste differently.</p> <p>5.2 Project proposals for leading the key identified actions of the pan-African Waste management Programme will be developed, while the requested Burkina Faso will be considered to champion resources mobilisation and implementation of the programme for Africa.</p>	2014-2017	Currently monitored through AMCOW (African Ministerial Conference on Water)
Focus Area of TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Improve access to and quality of primary and secondary education, as well as vocational training, with consideration to equity through provision of adequate educational facilities, capacity development of teachers and improvement of management and administrative capacity of stakeholders	GoJ	<p>1.1 Provision of a better educational environment for 20 million children through:</p> <p>(a) expansion of projects under "Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Education (SMASE)";</p> <p>(b) promotion of "School for All" Project, school-based management of schools with community participation;</p> <p>(c) support for improvement of study achievement test system;</p> <p>(d) construction and rehabilitation of primary and secondary schools, and teacher training colleges (II 7.1, V 1.1)*</p> <p>1.2 Acceptance of 800 students from Africa through Japanese Government Scholarship (II 3.2, II 7.2, V 1.2)*</p> <p>1.3 Enhancement of TVET through support to key institutions such as CFPT (II 4.1, II 6.2, II 7.4, V 1.3)*</p> <p>1.4 Supporting the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-combatants through the Trust Funds in World Bank Group (part of USD 100million over 5 years) (III 3.2, V 1.4, V 3.6)*</p>	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	1.1 Invest average of \$900 million per year to education sector to improve access and quality.	2014-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow up mechanism.
		UNESCO	1.1 Strengthening education systems for sustainable development in Africa: improving quality, equity and relevance (with African Union, Regional Economic communities, member states and partners)	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		WFP	<p>1.1 Develop institutional capacities to design and manage national school feeding programs (with Brazil (South-South Cooperation) , NEPAD (Home Grown School Feeding))</p> <p>1.2 School feeding provided as an incentive for education in areas with pronounced gender disparities.</p>	2013-2018	WFP monitoring and evaluation

		UNICEF	1.1 "School for Africa" - An Education initiative to achieve Education for All and MDG 2&3; Increase access and quality of education millions of children in 11 countries in Africa with focus on the most marginalized (with Nelson Mandela Foundation/ Peter Krämer Stiftung) 1.2 School Fee Abolition initiative: Improve access to basic education to accelerate MDGs and EFA (with World Bank)	1.1 2010-2014 1.2 2005-	The implementation is regularly monitored and evaluated by UNICEF country office including M&E experts and the annual progress report will be provided.
		OIF	1.1 Developing the reading and cultural activity centres (CLAC) would increase the access to culture ; introducing a lighter structure than the existing French-speaking reading spaces (ELF)(CAR, DRC, Djibouti, Mali, Seychelles)	2014	Setting up an information collecting structure on the Centres' attendance
		AKDN	1.1 Continuing Education Centre (East Africa)	2013-2017	AKDN monitoring systems
		Government of the Republic of Portugal	1.1 FASE - Support Fund for Education Sector - Sectoral Budget Support 1.2 Support to technical vocational education 1.3 Vocational training in the areas of Portuguese Language, Integrated Science, Mathematics, Citizenship Education and Health Education 1.4 TESE - Provide electricity (with resource to renewable energies) to schools and thus allowing better education conditions for children and adults. 1.5 Installation of photovoltaic systems	1.1 2008-2015 1.2 2001-2014 1.3 2012-2016 1.4 2010-2013 1.5 2011-2013	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		The Colombo Plan, Drug Advisory Programme	1.1 Preventive Drug Education (PDE): Reaching out and providing life skills training to a wider population of adolescents	2013: One year	Monitoring and Evaluation through Project Management professional (PMP) and monitoring visits by CP-HQ
2	Strengthen education management information systems to ensure knowledge based education development and robust mechanism for following up and measuring performance.	AKDN	2.1 Secondary and Teacher Education in East Africa 2.2 Specialist Schools, Science and Technology in East Africa	2013-2017	AKDN monitoring systems
3	Strengthen health systems and make progress towards universal health coverage with special attention to maternal, newborn and child health reproductive health, as well as infectious diseases and NCDs.	GoJ	3.1 Financial support of JPY 50 billion to health sector 3.2 Provision of trainings to 120,000 health and medical workers. 3.3 Promotion of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) through: (a) support for capacity building for health related human resources; (b) strengthening systems of health service delivery; and (c) strengthening health financing 3.4 Implementation of programs in the areas of "continuum care for maternal and child health" and better nutrition 3.5 Maintaining the momentum to implement infectious diseases control programs (making regular contribution to the GFTAM and implementing collaborative programs), and support for actions against polio and NTDs (Neglected Tropical Diseases) 3.6 Promoting innovative solutions to address maternal and child malnutrition through the Trust Funds in World Bank Group (part of USD 100million over 5 years) (III 3.2, V 1.4, V 3.6)*	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		World Bank Group	3.1 Invest average of \$500 million per year to strengthen health systems in 23 countries and support regional health initiatives. Assist African countries to develop private health care and PPPs.	2014-2017	Project monitoring and reporting mechanisms. TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNDP	3.1 Accelerate ongoing support to the MDG Acceleration Framework, including support to regional, sub regional and national development and sectorial plans and policies (III 4.1, V 3.1)* 3.2 Reduce maternal and child mortality rates through the South-South Global Health Exchange (SS-GHX), part of SS-GATE. 3.3 Develop strategy and global partnership(s) to reduce the vulnerability of and discrimination against people affected by HIV	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		IAEA	3.1 Support for Comprehensive Cancer Control in the Africa Region. 3.2 Promote the role of medical physics in dose optimisation in Nuclear Medicine and Diagnostic Radiology 3.3 Promote the sharing of expertise and physical infrastructure for mass rearing mosquitoes and integration of the sterile insect technique (SIT)	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the IAEA follow-up Mechanism
		IFRC, RC/RC National Societies	3.1 Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA)	1991-2025	CBHFA has a comprehensive PMER system and guidance based on IFRC planning and evaluation guidelines

3	Strengthen health systems and make progress towards universal health coverage with special attention to maternal, newborn and child health reproductive health, as well as infectious diseases and NCDs.	IOM, MENA	3.1 Improve the provision of health services to migrants, and specifically detained migrants	3 years	External evaluation
		IOM Somalia	3.1 Combate HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB among vulnerable migrants and mobile populations and their affected communities 3.2 Improve primary healthcare services among vulnerable migrants and mobile populations and their affected communities 3.3 Enhance migration health assessments. Reduced morbidity; increased access to migrant-friendly services; enhanced local and institutional technical capacity 3.4 Strengthen Public-private partnership (PPP) to improve environmental health conditions and reducing water-borne disease among vulnerable migrants and mobile populations and their affected communities	3.1 2010-2017 3.2 2010-2017 3.3 2013-2017 3.4 2012-2018	National monitoring and evaluation of IOM national and regional strategic plans (quarterly and annual) and programme-specific performance management framework.
		The Colombo Plan, Drug Advisory Programme	3.1 Outreach Drop-In Centers (ODIC). Increase awareness and motivation of drug use population to refer to drug treatment centers and facilitate the referral mechanism.	2013: One year	Monitoring and Evaluation through Project Management professional (PMP) and monitoring visits by CP-HQ
		ILO	3.1 Implement Workplace programmes to facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support service	2013-17	Monitoring and evaluation in compliance with ILO's Evaluation Policy
		UNAIDS	3.1 Strategic Investment Approaches; Optimal alignment of national programmes expenditures to the nature of the country epidemics (with the World Bank)	2012 - 2015	To be monitored and evaluated by funding patterns in 2014 reflect more rational resource allocation, as evidenced by higher public expenditure
		GFATM	3.1 Support for the prevention of infection and the treatment, care and support of persons infected and directly affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.	2012-2016	GF Monitoring and Evaluation System http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/me/
		IFRC, 187 RC/RC National Societies	3.1 Further provision of global and local response to disaster that requires emergency health interventions including prevention of epidemics	2011 - 2025	Real-time operational reviews, post emergency reviews and evaluations, monitoring mission from partners and donors, adherence to SPHERE standards.
		IFRC, UNAIDS	3.1 Develop innovative community based service delivery models and influence policy and mobilise resources in selected African countries.	2000-2015	UNAIDS and World Bank (country) monitoring scaling up in treatment access on a yearly basis and reporting in 2015.
		IFRC, RC / RC National Societies	3.1 IFRC Global Malaria Programme in countries with a malaria burden with a special focus on high burden countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Direct contribution to MDG 4, MDG 5, and MDG 6. Support the definition of post MDG targets	2010 - 2020	Base line and end line Rapid Mobile Phone-based (RAMP) Surveys. Real time data collection by RC / RC supervisors and volunteers using the mobile phone-based Management Information System.
		IPPF	3.1. Contribute towards expanded and sustained access to integrated HIV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, in particular for people most vulnerable to HIV, such as women and young people.(with the partnership between the Government of Japan and IPPF to respond to current global health challenges, through integrating HIV and SRH and realising human security) 3.2 Improve access to sexual and reproductive health services (with Family Health Options Kenya (FHOK)/ KENYA) 3.3 Increase access/utilization of integrated sexual reproductive health & HIV services for sex workers (with Lesotho Planned Parenthood Association (LPPA) / LESOTHO) 3.4 Increase access to integrated sexual and reproductive health and HIV information and services(with Planned Parenthood Association of Zambia (PPAZ)/ ZAMBIA) 3.5 Strengthen referral links between family planning, sexual reproductive health and HIV (with The Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS)/ SWAZILAND) 3.6 Improve maternal and child health services including preventing mother to child HIV transmission (with Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion de la Famille (AMPF) / MAURITANIA)	3.1 2013-2015 3.2 2010-2013 3.3 2011-2013 3.4 2012-2014 3.5 2012-2014 3.6 2013-2015	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism.

3	Strengthen health systems and make progress towards universal health coverage with special attention to maternal, newborn and child health reproductive health, as well as infectious diseases and NCDs.	UNICEF	3.1 Malaria Prevention (with national governments/ Ministry of Health) 3.2 Eradication of Polio; Immunize children to eradicate polio (with national governments/ Ministry of Health) 3.3 "SUN - Scaling Up Nutrition"; Reduce hunger and under-nutrition to realize MDG 1 (with WFP, WHO, World Bank, IMF, national governments) 3.4 Save 16 million lives by 2015 through increasing access to and appropriate use of essential medicines, medical devices and health supplies (with UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children, UNFPA)	3.1 2013 3.2 2013-2014 3.3 2010- 3.4 2012-2015	3.1 & 3.2 The implementation is regularly monitored and evaluated by UNICEF country office including M&E experts and the donor report will be provided. 3.3 Indicators to monitor the implementation and achievement of SUN are developed and monitored by the partners 3.4 Independent Expert Review Group formed under the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's health will regularly report to UNGS
		IAEA	3.1 Monitor and improve vitamin A status of the mother-infant pair in AFRA countries using isotope techniques	2014-2018	Monitored and evaluated through the IAEA follow-up Mechanism
		RCRC National Societies in Africa	3.1 Develop programmes and support mechanisms addressing health and care priorities	2013-2014	Country reports IFRC follow-up and reporting
		WFP	3.1 Develop and implement a rice fortification program for Africa. Reduction of micronutrient deficiencies in children. 3.2 Lower prevalence of stunting among children. Reduction of micronutrient deficiencies in children. 3.3 Prevent stunting, with a focus on children's 'first 1000 days' between a woman's pregnancy and her child's 2nd birthday. Lower prevalence of stunting among children	2013-2018	DHS surveys
		GAVI (incl UNICEF and WHO as Alliance members)	3.1 Reduce under five mortality rate for the 73 GAVI eligible countries through immunisation and health system strengthening 3.2 Avert number of additional future deaths in 73 GAVI supported countries by introducing new and underused vaccines including Pneumo, Rota, Penta, Yellow Fever, Men A, HPV, Rubella and JE. 3.3 Increase the number of children fully immunised. 243 million additional children are fully immunised by 2015 (baseline=2010)	2010-2017	Through GAVI's M&E section and the Evaluation Advisory Committee reporting to the GAVI Board.
		UNFPA	3.1 UNFPA supports safe motherhood initiatives in 91 countries. UNFPA-supported programmes emphasize capacity development in maternal care, especially the strengthening of needed human resources. 3.2 Work to prevent fistula is also making pregnancy safer by providing much needed treatment and calling attention to health systems that are failing to meet the needs of women during the critical time of childbirth. 3.3 Increasing the number of community-based midwives, and strengthening district-level health systems provides backup support for health systems.	2013-2018	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		AKDN	3.1 Expansion of hospital and health centre network	2013-2017	AKDN monitoring systems
4	Support the African countries to align their policies with the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA), and the Plan of Action on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (Maputo Plan of Action).	IPPF	4.1 Accelerate progress on neonatal, child and maternal health ; improve access to sexual and reproductive health services (with Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) / GHANA) 4.2 Accelerate progress on neonatal, child and maternal health ; improve access to sexual and reproductive health services (with Senegalese Association for Family Welfare (ASBEF) / SENEGAL)	2013-2015	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism.
		UNFPA	4.1 Support the improvement of health service access of African women and children for safe childbirth and child health care 4.2 Support integration of Maternal and Newborn information and services in Primary Health Care (PHC) 4.3 Improve effectiveness of the family planning policies and services in Africa 4.4 Enhance assistance for introducing maternal and child health handbooks 4.5 Support for maternal and child health, reproductive health	2013-2018	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		UNICEF	4.1 EMBRACE pilot projects; Improving Maternal and Child Health (with JICA, Ministry of Health)	2013-2015	The implementation is regularly monitored and evaluated by UNICEF country office including M&E experts and the donor report will be provided.

5	Strengthening of the AUC medical services health delivery systems				
6	Promote sustainable water resources management, including implementation of water conservation measures to ensure a sustainable water supply.	UNDP	6.1 Identify, test and scale up solutions to improve sustainable management of resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (III 7.1, IV 2.2, V 6.1, V 7.1, V 8.1, V 9.1, V 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		IAEA	6.1 Integrated and Sustainable Management of Shared Aquifer Systems and Basins of the Sahel Region.	2012-2016	Annual reports and final project evaluation report for each Sahel system.
7	Improve sustainable supply of and access to safe water and sanitary conditions in both urban and rural areas.	GoJ	7.1 Improvement of access to safe water and sanitary condition for 10 million people (SHIAWASE AFRICA Initiative) 7.2 Human resource development for water supply (1,750 people)	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	7.1 Identify, test and scale up solutions to improve sustainable management of resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (III 7.1, IV 2.2, V 6.1, V 7.1, V 8.1, V 9.1, V 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		IFRC RC/RC National Societies	7.1 IFRC Global Water & Sanitation Initiative (GWSI) (27 countries in Africa)	2005 - 2025	Mid-term reviews (internal) Final evaluations (with external Team Leader) and 'look back' studies 3 to 5 years after project completion.
		IFRC 187 RC/RC National Societies.	7.1 IFRC Emergency Water & Sanitation (All countries in Africa when impacted by disasters.)	2010 - 2025	Real-time operational reviews, post emergency reviews and evaluations, monitoring mission from partners and donors, adherence to SPHERE standards.
8	Strengthen the follow up and monitoring systems for water and sanitation at national and sub-regional levels by 2016.	UNDP	8.1 Identify, test and scale up solutions to improve sustainable management of resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (III 7.1, IV 2.2, V 6.1, V 7.1, V 8.1, V 9.1, V 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
9	Implement the Africa Vision 2025 on Water and Sanitation in compliance with the Compact approach as used in CAADP.	UNDP	9.1 Identify, test and scale up solutions to improve sustainable management of resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (III 7.1, IV 2.2, V 6.1, V 7.1, V 8.1, V 9.1, V 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
10	Promote integrated waste management.	GoJ	10.1 Strengthening of waste management in mega cities	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	10.1 Identify, test and scale up solutions to improve sustainable management of resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (III 7.1, IV 2.2, V 6.1, V 7.1, V 8.1, V 9.1, V 10.1)*	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNEP, UN-Habitat and UNCRD	10.1 Integrated Solid Waste Management in Africa	2013-17	Conducted through an Interagency Coordination Committee and reported to the TICAD Follow-up Committee through the designated lead Agency.
11	Other Initiatives	UNDP	11.1 Deepen strategic thinking and facilitate regular reflections on critical global and regional development issues in relation to the post-2015 development agenda, the sustainable development agenda, and the 2063 agenda and shared values agenda of the African Union, for example. 11.2 Support Regional bodies to craft early-implementation strategies for post-2015. 11.3 Promote the establishment of mechanisms to generate and share knowledge about development solutions, particularly from the South. Support research, analytical work and policy innovations through e.g. Africa Human Development Report and national human development reports, African Economic Outlook, the Africa Governance Report and MDG reports	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNOSSA	11.1 Organization of a high-level discussion to mobilise support for the operationalisation of the African continental free trade area in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. 11.2 Continued policy advocacy at the global level to facilitate the mobilization of resources in support of accelerating implementation of the MDGs by African states.	11.1 2014 11.2 2013-2015	Ad hoc based briefings and reporting

		UNHCR	11.1 Provide access to basic services including Education and Health for the refugee and surrounding communities whereby promote achievements of MDGs, through the provision of primary health care services, and access to primary education to 100% of refugee children	2013-2017 (NB. UNHCR Operation Cycle is one year)	UNHCR Global Report
		FAO	11.1 Increased number of national training programmes implemented on Post - MDG	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNFPA	11.1 Support Africa's effort to achieve Gender equality and women empowerment	2013-2018	Through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism - Country reports on CEDAW and Women in decision making levels
Note: Concrete projects will be selected through consultation between Development Partners and African Partners (AUC, RECs, African countries)					
Note: Under the Follow-up Mechanism, Japan will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Development Partners. AUC will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Africa.					

YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2013-2017					
APPENDIX (IMPREMENTATION MATRIX)					
VI Consolidating Peace, Stability, Democracy and Good Governance					
Outcome Targets		Current Status (as of 2013)			Outcome Result (as of 2017)
(1) Operationalize the African Peace and Security Architecture (2) Implement the AU/NEPAD Capacity Development Support Programme for RECs, to enhance human capacity as well as the institutional capacity of African organizations (3) Increase the number of trainees on counter-terrorism and combating organized crime (4) Increase support for the National Programmes of Action following the review of countries within the APRM framework (5) Increase support to programs to expand economic access for women in order to address gender inequality (6) Increase support to SMEs to create employment opportunities for youth		<p>Peace and security remains a prerequisite for socio-economic development in Africa. The TICAD V process aims at enhancing the implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), as well as building the capacity of the AU and the RECs/RMs to address persisting and emerging peace and security challenges on the continent. These include issues such as maritime safety and security, counter-terrorism and anti-corruption among others. Apart from the operationalization of the key components of APSA such as the Panel of the Wise, the Continental Early Warning System and the African Standby Force, as well as support to Africa's Peace Support Operations (PSOs), the TICAD V process also aims to increase the number of trainees on counter-terrorism and combating trans-national organized crime, support National Programmes of Action following the APRM reviews, promote gender equality and women and youth empowerment.</p> <p>In the recent past, the African continent has witnessed a resurgence of conflicts and crises, including growing terrorism activities. It is in this respect that the TICAD V process aims to strengthen African leadership in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention, early warning and response, mediation, post-conflict reconstruction and development as well as administrative and institutional capacity, with the overall aim of promoting African solutions to African challenges.</p>			Annual Progress will be reviewed by an Annual Progress Report at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting. Outcome Result as of 2017 will be reported at the next TICAD.
Africa's Efforts to be supported by TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	Implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)	AU-RECs and Regional Mechanisms (RMs)	1.1 Support for implementation of initiatives relating to the main APSA elements, including the African Standby Force, the Panel of the Wise, the Continental Early warning System (CEWS), Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, strengthening relations between the AU and the RECs/RMs, and cross-cutting peace and security issues such as counter-terrorism, maritime security and safety, proliferation of small arms and light weapons and other forms of transnational organized crime.	2014-2017	Progress reports through TICAD process
2	Support the operationalization of the African Standby Force (ASF)	AUC, RECs, and Regional Mechanisms (RMs)	2.1 Training provided to AU Member States on logistics provision to deployed forces, covering the supply chain management - procuring, acquiring, cost-replacement, storing, inventoring, distributing, inspection and disposal of assets. The training will involve officers from the AUC and Regional Standby Forces who may in future be assigned to the Continental Logistics Base or the Regional Logistics Depots.	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
3	Support to the maritime cell within the AU Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD)	AUC	3.1 Capacity building for the maritime cell within the PSOD to support maritime security efforts on the continent	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
4	Support Africa's efforts to prevent conflicts including through achieving Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)	AUC	4.1 Support to quick impact projects in the area of infrastructure, agriculture, health, etc, in the short and medium-term in pilot countries where the AU multidisciplinary assessment missions have taken place, namely: Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Cote d'Ivoire, Comoros, Democratic Republic Of Congo (DRC), Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra-Leone, Sudan and South Sudan	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
5	Strengthen AU-RECs/RMs relations	AUC, RECs, and Regional Mechanisms (RMs)	5.1 Support to institutional presence of the AUC at the RECs/RMs and by the RECs/RMs at the AUC and active interaction between the Political Organs of the AU with similar mechanisms within the RECs/RMs, to enhance implementation of peace and security initiatives	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
6	Support to the implementation of the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PANWISE)	AUC, RECs, and Regional Mechanisms (RMs)	6.1 Implementation of the Action Plan of the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PANWISE) in a bid to enhance the AU and the RECs/RMs conflict prevention and mediation activities	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism

7	Security cooperation in addressing transnational threats – terrorism, drug and human trafficking	AUC African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism	7.1 Establishment of regular forums to enhance regional security cooperation among states. Such forums will bring together various national stakeholders, including security and intelligence services, border security, customs and other law enforcement agencies to exchange information and intelligence, discuss and agree on modalities of cooperation and collaborative efforts necessary to address the various security challenges. 7.2 Support the development and conclusion of security arrangements on bilateral, trilateral and multilateral basis, to have in place the necessary legal and operational frameworks required for the effective and coordinated conduct of joint trans-border operations. 7.3 Undertake capacity building initiatives to equip the relevant law enforcement agents of states with the required training and skills in the different areas including intelligence gathering and analysis, detection of illicit trans-border shipments, border patrols, screening and processing of persons and crossing points	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
8	Promotion of Human Security in Africa	AUC, Member States, African Peace Support Training Association (APSTA), African Peace Support Training Institutions	8.1 Support to AU's human security programme to supplement the AU Border Programme designed to benefit border communities through the sharing of schools, health centres, markets, means of transport and improvement to the environment 8.2 Implement a human security programme for post conflict reconstruction and peace building in conflict and post-conflict areas to be provided by African Peace Support Training Institutions through APSTA. 8.3 Support to AU's Non-Proliferation activities including implementation of AU's policies on Small Arms and Light weapons, DDR, Security Sector Reform and Demining	2014-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
9	Promoting African peacekeeping missions (AMISOM, MISCA, MASAHEL, Regional Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA))	AUC, Member States, African Peace Support Training Association (APSTA), African Peace Support Training Institutions	9.1 Continue Support of African peacekeeping missions in Africa (AMISOM, MISCA, MASAHEL, Regional Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)...) 9.2 Support Africa Peace regional training centers 9.3 Engage KAIZEN in technical cooperation 9.4 Engage and Encourage participation of Women and youth in institutional mechanism and process	2014 - 2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
Focus Area of TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative (Brief summary of activity or initiative)	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring (Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)
1	1.1 Support African ownership and capacity to effectively implement peace and stability activities 1.2 Develop institutional capacities of the RECs through support to Africa's own capacity development initiatives. 1.3 Develop database of available personnel to form part of future peacekeeping and peace building operations and support capacity development of such personnel with the support and guidance of the United Nations and African Union.	GoJ	Support for African own efforts for peace and stability to realize its more effective implementation 1.1 Human resource development through support for PKO training centre (more than 3,000 people) 1.2 Support for consolidating peace activity by AU/RECs including implementation capacity development of APSA 1.3 Capacity development of AU/RECs through technical cooperation including KAIZEN 1.4 Support for actions by AU to ensure Human Security	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	1.1 Support strengthening African leadership and facilitate policy and institutional frameworks at the regional and national levels, in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention, early warning and responses, mediation and resolution 1.2 Support for the strengthening of the peace and security architecture of the African Union and the regional economic communities 1.3 Encourage the participation of women and youth in institutional mechanisms and processes (VI 1.3, VI 2.1) 1.4 Develop and disseminate policy and guidance on mitigating sector specific corruption risks 1.5 Develop global guidance and recommendations on conflict sensitive programming 1.6 Develop and test corporate methodology for measuring perceptions of social cohesion to be (Pt 6.4.13)	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNOSSA	1.1 High Level Forum on African Peacekeeping training and research. Collaboration with related UN entities (DPKO and DPI, etc), the AUC and African Peace Support Trainers' Association (APSTA)	2014	Ad hoc based briefings and reporting
		UNCRD	1.1 HUMAN Security in Africa: Human Security Assessment Report for each of the target countries and capacity building of key stakeholders	2013-2015	Monitoring is performed by UNDESA and UNCRD. Evaluation will be performed by a team led by an independent consultant.
		UNV	1.1 Support to regional and national peace-building initiatives through volunteerism	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through UNV

		UNV with UN DPKO, UN DFS	1.1 Support to UN and AU peace-keeping/special political missions and peace-building offices through multi sectoral UN Volunteers' assignments to strengthen peace and stability activities in Africa	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through UN DPKO/DPA/UNV
2	2.1 Increase support to Africa's efforts to prevent conflict, find solutions to displacements, and achieve post conflict reconstruction 2.2 Increase the role of the African Union and RECs in the maintenance of peace and security in the continent, and enhance cooperation with the United Nations on these issues	GoJ	Continue efforts to consolidate peace in Africa in the cooperation with international community 2.1 Support for consolidation of peace mainly in "Sahara Belt" and the Great Lakes region (First input: USD 550 million) 2.2 Contribution to UN PKO in Africa 2.3 Contribution to Africa Peacebuilding Process by UN such as PBC, PBF, etc. 2.4 Support for poverty reduction, measures to counter unemployment of youth, empowerment of women, etc. 2.5 Support for activity and development of expert by Japanese civil society	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	2.1 Encourage the participation of women and youth in institutional mechanisms and processes (VI 1.3, VI 2.1) 2.2 Develop policy, guidance, global partnerships (including South-South), and innovative approaches on restoring core functions and basic capabilities of government in post-conflict situations 2.3 Roll out Interagency rule of law global initiatives through the UN Global Focal Point in conflict and other crisis settings 2.4 Develop global policy on reducing violence and citizen security 2.5 Develop innovative model(s) for emergency jobs creation and other diversified livelihoods opportunities for crisis-affected men and women 2.6 Support joint actions and coordinated responses in the aftermath of crisis via partnerships between humanitarian and development actors 2.7 Support the establishment of early warning and early response systems and mechanisms to enable preventive effective measure 2.8 Support establishment of community media, reconciliation initiatives and promotion of social narratives that advance inclusion and peaceful-co-existence 2.9 Support establishment of community, inter community and cross/border peace committees and exchanges	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNOSSA	2.1 Facilitate and foster UN system wide coordination and coherence through the work of the various task forces on children and armed conflict, security sector reform, disarmament demobilization and reintegration, counter-terrorism and executive committee on peace and security, as well as input into the various reports of the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly and Security Council as appropriate	2013-2017	Reports of taskforce meetings as well as relevant reports of the Secretary-General, General Assembly and Security Council
		ILO	2.1 Employment for Peace and Development in the Horn of Africa 2.2 Making Decent Work a Reality for Domestic Workers in the African Region	2013-17	Monitoring and evaluation in compliance with ILO's Evaluation PolicyMonitoring and evaluation in compliance with ILO's
		IOM	2.1 Ensure safety in mobility for pastoralist communities. 2.2 Contribute to better socio-economic reintegration of refugee returnees in the Grate Lakes Region 2.3 Support the recovery / build the resilience of communities and displaced and crisis affected vulnerable population in Somalia 2.4 Promote human security through community-based peace building initiatives in South Sudan 2.5 Emergency assistance to internally dispalced persons and host community in Mali	2013-2017	National monitoring and evaluation of IOM national and regional strategic plans (quarterly and annual) and programme-specific performance management framework.
		UNHCR	2.1 Promote peaceful co-existence among various ethnic groups and refugee-hosting/returning communities through community-based projects involving host communities 2.2 Strengthen protection against refoulement through protection sensitive systems in countries, including those affected by mixed migration movements 2.3 Enhance information sharing on the field with the Government of Japan wherever appropriate and feasible 2.4 Prevent and/or reduce statelessness through support to countries in the implementation of legislation to mitigate the risk of statelessness 2.5 Improve mechanisms to prevent gender-based violence in refugee settings and provide assistance to victims through lighting of public places, community policing systems, mobile courts, and adequate treatment to vitcims of SGBV 2.6 Engage in emergency preparedness and response to reduce burdens on refugee-hosting States through UNHCR leading and coordinating contingency planning with concerned governments 2.7 Seek solutions to the plight of refugees through durable solutions (voluntary return, local integration and resettlement) 2.8 Promote Transitional Solutions Initiative for the protracted refugee situations through close collaboration and coordination among stakeholders including JICA 2.9 Promote ratification and implementation of AU IDP convention	2013-2017 (NB. UNHCR Operation Cycle is one year)	UNHCR Global Report

		UNESCO	2.1 Harnessing of peace and sustainable development in a context of regional integration through cultural policies 2.2 Promotion of a culture of peace	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up Mechanism
		IFRC in North Africa	2.1 Strengthen specific RC/RC contribution to development in North Africa	2012-2017	IFRC follow-up and reporting
		UNICEF	2.1 Humanitarian Assistance for Africa; Humanitarian response to meet the needs of the most vulnerable	2013	To be monitored and evaluated by UNICEF country office including M&E experts, and the donor report will be provided.
		UN entities/UNV	2.1 Increase the number of trained Japanese nationals working as civilian experts through UN Volunteers' assignments in African peace building with UN entities	2013-2017	Monitoring and Evaluation through UNV and Partners
3	Increase support to Africa's efforts to combat terrorism, international organized crime, and piracy	GoJ	3.1 Contribution to peace and stability in Sahel area through JPY 100 billion assistance for development and humanitarian support 3.2 Support for capacity development to cope with terrorism and cross-border issues (2,000 people) 3.3 Promotion of dialogues with counter-terrorism and security officers of North Africa and Sahel region 3.4 Support for strengthening the local capacity to ensure maritime security off the coast of Somalia including provision of patrol vessels	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	3.1 Support strengthening legal frameworks and policies at the national and regional level to enhance State response and security to counter terrorism, organized crime and piracy 3.2 Support the implementation of the regional mechanisms including the AU plan of Action on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, the Dakar Declaration against Terrorism and the adoption of the African Model Law on Counter Terrorism at the national level. 3.3 Support the implementation of regional and national mechanisms pertaining to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons across porous borders 3.4 Promote and support AU, ECOWAS and other regional structures with security assessments and developing context specific responses 3.5 Promote south – south cooperation and interagency coordination in support of combating terrorism, organized crime and piracy. 3.6 Support conflict assessments and analysis to understand the drivers and perpetuating factors of radicalization and extremism	2014-2017	TICAD follow-up mechanism
		IMO	3.1 Support coastal states to develop national maritime business plans, maritime security strategies and organizational structures 3.2 Enhancing maritime situational awareness through long range identification and tracking of ships, monitoring control and surveillance of fishing vessels, etc	2013-2018	Development stages and targets
		IMO, UNODC, WCO, Interpol and donors (to be confirmed)	3.1 Support reviewing national maritime and criminal legislation and improving the skills and competencies to implement them. 3.2 Support enhancement of civil/military co-operation, reduction of maritime crime, and increasing revenue from sustainable fisheries	2013-2018, tentative	Laws passed. Successful prosecutions.
		WCO	3.1 Combatting illegal trade at the border, by enhancing the ability of Customs administrations to tackle the issues at the border such as smuggling of drugs and arms, and to combat commercial fraud and counterfeiting	2012-2017	progress reports such as on drugs seizure in Africa
		IOM	3.1 Strengthen governmental capacities in the COMESA region for effective border management 3.2 Support for capacity-building for counter-trafficking and border management as well as assistance for victims of trafficking in Southern African Region and in the Indian Ocean Islands 3.3 Enhance border and immigration control for safe and orderly travelling through the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea by building the capacities of the government and local authorities 3.4 Support for anti-human-trafficking measures and protection of victim through comprehensive assistance. 3.5 Contribute to safety and security along national borders, through support for National governments to implement effectively immigration and border management principles.	2013-2018	National monitoring and evaluation of IOM national and regional strategic plans (quarterly and annual) and programme-specific performance management framework.

		UNODC	3.1 Support the ECOWAS Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organised Crime in West Africa through the Regional Programme for West Africa 3.2 Respond to the Sahel Crisis" by supporting the strengthening of accessible, efficient and accountable criminal justice systems and capacities in the region 3.3 Regional Programme on Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Reform in the Arab States 3.4 Regional Programme for Eastern Africa (Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa) 3.5 Regional Programme for Southern Africa (Making the SADC Region Safer from Crime and Drugs)	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through annual project progress reports, tripartite project review meetings, field missions to project sites, annual reviews as well as a final evaluation of the Regional Programme
4	4.1 Support capacity development of government officials in policy making and implementation, as well as African efforts to promote electoral processes, improved service delivery, and security sector reform 4.2 Strengthen good governance in Africa, especially by supporting the implementation of the National Programs of Action of the reviewed countries within the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	GoJ	4.1 Support for good governance including APRM (at least 30 countries) 4.2 Support for capacity development in areas of media, judiciary, local administration, etc. (training for more than 5,000 officials) 4.3 Improvement of capacity of security control	2013-2017	Monitored and evaluated through the TICAD follow-up mechanism
		UNDP	4.1 Provide context-specific responses to support regional parliaments, constitutional and electoral institutions and civil society organizations to improve accountability, participation and representation 4.2 Continue to support frameworks such as the African Peer Review Mechanism and other African instruments and dialogue processes that address effective, transparent engagement with civil society in national development 4.3 Promote governance assessments as well as 'thought leadership' through initiatives like the Africa Governance Report and the Africa Governance Forum, and support the implementation of the Shared Values Agenda of the African Union 4.4 Support the strengthening of regional legislative and judicial institutions and promotion of policies that secure women's enhanced participation in decision-making 4.5 Support the ratification of international and regional human rights obligations, and support capacity development to regional institutions to fulfil their coordination and norm-setting functions 4.6 Develop and/or refine standards and associated guidance for electoral cycle management 4.7 Develop guidance based on lessons learned and ready for application to strengthen prevention and response frameworks to combat SGBV 4.8 Support regional and national frameworks responsible for security service delivery to effectively engage with civil society, research centers/think tanks and women groups 4.9 Support the harmonization of nation legal frameworks and institutional structures to follow the international standards and ensure human rights based approach. 4.10 Provide rule of law support to strengthen national justice and security institutions under the Global Focal Point for police, justice and corrections arrangement in crisis and post conflict contexts	2014-2017	TICAD follw-up mechanism
		IFRC	4.1 Increase good governance and management of National Societies in a transparent and accountable way	2012-2017	IFRC follow-up and reporting
		IFRC Humanitarian Diplomacy Office	4.1 Africa Governance Group (adopted during 8th PAC-Pan African Conference) to reinforce Secretariat work assisting the ANS in achieving the well functioning NS status through peer review and support	2013-2016	Reports/minutes of meetings
		Government of the Republic of Portugal	4.1 Cooperation Programme in the Justice Sector / Justice program 4.2 NGO IMVF - Capacity building and civic empowerment of local governments as well as Awareness of Policy Coherence	2003-2015	TICAD follw-up mechanism
5	Other Initiatives	UNOSSA	5.1 Annual consultations and preparation of the Secretary-General's report on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa. 5.2 Organize an Expert Group Meeting on the role of natural resources in development, peace and security to feed into the report of the Secretary-General as well as other intergovernmental processes.	5.1 2013-2017 5.2 2014	5.1 Annual Report 5.2 Report
		Government of the Republic of Portugal	5.1 Support to the Coast Guard Organization: network of navigation visual equipment	1998-2013	TICAD follw-up mechanism
Note: Concrete projects will be selected through consultation between Development Partners and African Partners (AUC, RECs, African countries)					
Note: Under the Follow-up Mechanism, Japan will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Development Partners. AUC will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Africa.					

YOKOHAMA ACTION PLAN 2013-2017					
APPENDIX (IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX)					
VII Follow-up Mechanism					
Africa's Efforts to be supported by TICAD V		Implementing Bodies	Activity/ Initiative <i>(Brief summary of activity or initiative)</i>	Expected duration of activity/ initiative	Means of Monitoring <i>(Indication of how the activity/ initiative will be monitored and reported)</i>
1		Joint Secretariat MOFA Japan, African Union Commission, UNOSAA, UNDP and World Bank	<p>The Joint Secretariat is a virtual secretariat which intends to facilitate coordination and interaction among TICAD Co-organizers in the TICAD follow up process. The main tasks of the Joint Secretariat are outlined below.</p> <p>1. Functions of the Joint Secretariat</p> <p>(a) Decide date, venue and participants of the Joint Monitoring Committee and the Follow-up Meetings.</p> <p>(b) Set an agenda for the Joint Monitoring Committee and the Follow-up Meetings, and draft outcome documents for these meetings if needed.</p> <p>(c) Follow up on TICAD V including preparing an annual progress report</p> <p>(i) AUC will follow up on the progress on the implementation of Africa's efforts</p> <p>(ii) Taking advantage of their expertise, other co-organizers will follow up on the progress made in each sector in the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017</p> <p>(iii) Japan will compile the overall progress of the implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 and share it with all Joint Secretariat members for their review and comments, at least two weeks before the Joint Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>(d) Share translation work of the TICAD related documents (English and French)</p> <p>(e) Disseminate TICAD related information including through each co-organizers' web site</p> <p>2. Management and Arrangement</p> <p>(a) The Joint Secretariat is envisaged to work primarily virtually/remotely using various modes of communications such as video conferences and emails.</p> <p>(b) The Joint Secretariat will normally meet at least twice a year with one meeting held back-to-back with the Joint Monitoring Committee. The TICAD Co-organizers' Steering Committee is renamed the TICAD Joint Secretariat Meeting.</p> <p>(c) Each co-organizer appoints focal points as of November 2013 to ensure a timely and efficient coordination of TICAD related activities. Focal points need to be kept updated.</p> <p>(d) Japan will initially play a coordination or facilitation role in engaging all members of the Joint Secretariat. Decision will be made on consensus basis.</p>		
Note: Concrete projects will be selected through consultation between Development Partners and African Partners (AUC, RECs, African countries)					
Note: Under the Follow-up Mechanism, Japan will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Development Partners. AUC will report on the status of implementation regarding actions/ measures to be taken by Africa. EU initiatives will be reported at a later stage when the 7-year programming process has been finalized.					