Final

Consolidated Summary

Updating the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 and reframing it to TICAD 8 Tunis Plan of Actions

1. Overview

The Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019, which accompanies the Yokohama Declaration 2019 adopted at TICAD 7, enumerates a series of actions for implementation by TICAD actors to promote the focus areas of the three main pillars of the Yokohama Declaration 2019:

PILLAR I: Accelerating economic transformation and improving the business environment through innovation and private sector engagement;
PILLAR II: Deepening sustainable and resilient society; and
PILLAR III: Strengthening peace and stability.

For each of these pillars, the Declaration commends achievements, highlights outstanding issues and promotes continued collaboration and actions to advance progress.

The Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 is an evolving document, which was designed to reflect the updates on the progress made since TICAD 7 by TICAD actors. Following the launch of 'TICAD Monitor' - a new online platform managed by UNDP, actors were invited to electronically submit the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 implementation progress status. TICAD actors were invited to provide updates vis à vis –D) Initiatives/Measures undertaken toward the implementation of the Plan of actions; E) Expected Outcomes; F) Results/State of Progress. Submissions were received on a platform managed by UNDP.

Many initiatives have been carried out and contributed to the implementation of Africa's development priorities. As an open and multilateral forum, TICAD will continuously support African ownership and contribute to building partnerships with multiple actors involved in African development through reframing the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 to TICAD 8 Tunis Plan of Actions, and the monitoring framework will be further updated.

2. Highlights from the Update Exercise

Since the launch of 'TICAD Monitor', TICAD co-organizers have actively reached out to TICAD partners. Concerning the submissions, 316 submissions were made from various partners including Japan, United Nations, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank and African Union Commission (AUC), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) on the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 as part of the update exercise in 2022, ahead of TICAD 8.

Highlight 1: Pillar I (Economy)

Innovative efforts to accelerate economic transformation included diverse trainings and technical advisory/assistance provision in agriculture, blue economy, macro-economic stability, intellectual property, promotion of gender sensitive value chain, entrepreneurship, especially for MSMEs and start-ups, women and youth entrepreneurs, support for informal sectors, improving access to finance including micro- finance and development financing, and job creation/diversification. Some efforts further raised awareness on innovation, digital inclusion and digital transformation. TICAD actors welcomed the start of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and its potential for deepening regional integration and expanding markets. Many contributed to policymaking and advocacy for the implementation, industrialization, the creation of regional harmonized standards, capacity building for enhancing trade and investment, enhanced production capacity for farmers for food security and strengthened food value chains, promoting marine resource management, quality infrastructure, including economic and transport corridors, trade facilitation, revenue collection and promotion of sustainable/renewable energy. Joint projects, partnerships as well as South-South and triangular cooperation were actively utilized to ensure greater impact.

Highlight 2: Pillar II (Society)

Focused efforts were reported through the provision of quality education and STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), education skills for science, technology and innovation (STI), and vocational training for youth and women. Responding to COVID-19, TICAD actors reaffirmed the significance of expanding universal health coverage (UHC) in Africa to enhance preparedness for response to public health threats and emergency response (strengthening the production and supply chain

capacity of vaccines), enhancing food security and nutrition, strengthening health systems, and improving access to primary and maternal health care. Furthermore, accelerated actions, including through raising global awareness, were undertaken to increase climate resilience including climate mitigation and adaptation measures, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures such as early warning systems and waste management. This includes different data analytics and assessments (climate finance, budgeting, COVID-19 impact assessments) that were undertaken in partnership with academia, governments, and regional organizations to support recovery efforts.

Highlight 3: Pillar III (Peace and Stability)

TICAD actors acknowledged the importance of empowering individuals to address the root causes of conflict, which would contribute to strengthening peace and stability, as well as development, and advance human security across the continent. Efforts were made to raise awareness and mobilize support on the implementation of the AU 'Silencing the Guns' initiative, to promote initiatives under the New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA), as well as to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace-security nexus. Many reported on support for food assistance, refugee resettlement, community-based recovery and resilience building activities for refugees, returnees and IDPs via investments in education and training. Furthermore, investments in economies have been made with a particular focus on displaced and host communities to expand employment, vocational training and entrepreneurship services and on providing critical investments in infrastructure development and basic social services including access to health, water and sanitation to help eliminate poverty and dependence. Capacity building for governmental officials as well as in regional and international organizations continue on issues including peacekeeping, mediation, anti-corruption and international law. These efforts have resulted in an increase in dialogue, knowledge sharing and cooperation to address a range of security issues including organized crime and terrorism in cross-border regions.

3. Conclusion

The action plan brought together the contributions of the TICAD co-organizers to the development priorities of Africa. Progress has been made on updating the 'TICAD Monitor' platform (www.ticad-monitor.org) for a better functioning monitoring and reporting mechanism and enables TICAD partners to effectively report progress.

The online platform welcomed the voluntary participation of various partners and reaffirmed the commitment and active contribution to the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019.

In terms of focus, around 44.6% of the reported results and progress were in Pillar I (Economy), 40.8% in Pillar II (Society), and 14.6% in Pillar III (Peace and Stability). The areas with the greatest number of reported results and progress were in the following areas: promotion of economic diversification, industrialization and competitiveness (20%), enhancing resilience against natural disasters and climate change (16%), private sector development (14%), and enhancing universal health coverage. (14%).

It is critical to note that under the principles of African ownership and international partnership, the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 acknowledged the rich participation of diverse TICAD partners, including the private sector and CSOs in Africa and Japan.

Lastly, building upon the successful updating exercises of the Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019 for the past years, it is opportune to reframe it to TICAD 8 Tunis Plan of Actions on the occasion of TICAD 8.