

Nairobi Implementation Plan

28 August, 2016

Pillar 1: Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization

We recognize that structural economic transformation through diversification and industrialization depends on progress in a range of areas. We therefore encourage public and private sector actors as well as relevant organizations to take clearly-defined measures to support:

1. Economic diversification and industrialization

Region-wide development

- 1.1 Promote trade facilitation measures such as efficient custom procedures and capacity development of relevant authorities through establishing One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) and trade centers and through other related assistance.
- 1.2 Facilitate acceleration of Africa's own initiatives such as the African Union NEPAD's Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).
- 1.3 Promote high quality research, technology transfer and innovation through international collaborations.

Food value chain (FVC)

- 1.4 Provide support to FVC development through analyzing local situations and formulating vision, conducting research and utilizing technology for new varieties, storage and processing, logistics, markets, extension service and structured trading.
- 1.5 Promote market-oriented sustainable agriculture and fisheries for small scale farmers and fishers.
- 1.6 Develop capacity of human resources including youth and women and strengthen public-private partnerships.
- 1.7 Promote industrial development in Africa through financial, technological and other support for regional and national value-addition and value-chain development strategies and action plans in the mineral and agro-processing sectors.
- 1.8 Enhance support to rural communities, especially women and youth, to enable them to benefit from the agriculture value chains, including through the use of new technologies to scale up agriculture value chains to fully benefit farmers, especially rural women.

Agriculture and blue/ocean economy

- 1.9 Increase agricultural production, commercialization and productivity in line with the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) process.
- 1.10 Encourage dialogue to increase the coherence of agricultural policies, strategies and investment plans with trade and industrial development policies and strategies, and related action plans, with a view to facilitate market access for value-added products and provide incentives for investments.
- 1.11 Promote Africa's blue/ocean economy by enhancing sustainable use of marine resources, developing port facilities and facilitating marine transport.
- 1.12 Expand and strengthen agribusiness investment through agribusiness support institutions.

2. Quality infrastructure

- 2.1 Construct and manage quality transport infrastructure, such as ports, maritime corridors, airports, railroads, bridges and trunk roads that are efficient in view of life-cycle cost, reliable, safe, resilient against natural disasters and environmentally friendly, to strengthen connectivity in Africa, utilizing state of the art infrastructure technology.
- 2.2 Enhance and promote quality infrastructure investment by providing financing in partnership with multilateral development banks, such as the African Development Bank.
- 2.3 Promote upstream investment to exploit energy resources abundant in African countries including renewable energy such as geothermal and hydro energy, and further develop energy infrastructure that uses low-carbon technologies to realize highly-efficient power generation, transmission and distribution.
- 2.4 Develop high quality infrastructure, which contributes both to improvement of people's daily life and promotion of tourism, such as public transport, food logistics system, water and sewerage, waste management and high speed electronic communications, by utilizing high quality, affordable and resource efficient technology.
- 2.5 Develop large infrastructure for electronic communication band to reduce the digital divide.

3. Private sector and human resources

Productivity and quality standards

- 3.1 Introduce effective working methods, such as KAIZEN, which engage workers in raising productivity, improving standards and ensuring total quality management in production.

Business environment, trade and investment

- 3.2 Improve the business environment by developing Special Economic Zones (SEZ), enhancing cooperation on investment policy and building capacity of investment promotion organizations in Africa and promoting cooperation with their counterparts in the investing countries.
- 3.3 Encourage innovation and ICT development to enhance productivity and effectiveness of existing industries and to create new business opportunities and jobs.
- 3.4 Expand support to and enhance the role of African private sector including SME/SMIs by providing financing, including in partnership with multilateral development banks, such as the African Development Bank.
- 3.5 Enhance national efforts for improving domestic regulation, strengthening regulatory institutions, ensuring more simplified, stable and transparent rules and operations, promoting fair competition, and for concluding the Trade Facilitation Agreement.
- 3.6 Promote capacity building for negotiation for complex contracts to secure fair revenues from the natural resources in Africa, including by making use of international support such as G7 CONNEX Initiative.
- 3.7 Develop partnership between CSOs and private sectors with a view to nurture corporate social responsibility.

Human resources development

- 3.8 Develop human resources particularly in the field of science, technology and industry, including fostering women entrepreneurs and researchers, through such initiatives as providing vocational and technical training and improve access to quality primary, secondary and higher education.
- 3.9 Promote utilization and access to, as well as elaborate national policies and strategies of new technologies of information and communication in the education sector.

Public-private partnership

3.10 Establish a high level business forum between Africa and developed countries with participation from both public and private sectors.

Pillar 2: Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life

We reaffirm the fundamental importance of resilient, inclusive and sustainable health systems for quality of life and for better preparedness to cope with public health emergencies. To this end, we encourage governments, international organizations, private sector and CSOs to take specific measures in their respective capacities, in full respect of Africa Health Strategy 2016-2030 and in line with the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, to support:

1. Health System Strengthening

IHR core capacity building

- 1.1 Promote implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) by enhancing surveillance and the capacity of laboratories at the national, regional and continental levels, as well as by developing surveillance capacity at the community level, based on countries' needs and ownership.
- 1.2 Encourage conducting of the WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) in partnership with the Global Health Security Agenda (GHTSA) and other partners, for the evaluation of national capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats.
- 1.3 Enhance capacity to respond to, better prepare for and prevent pandemics by accelerating the establishment of African Centres for Disease Control (CDCs) which would serve as continental and regional centers of excellence for research and control of infectious diseases, and by strengthening the network of regional institutions including laboratories.

Governance and financing

- 1.4 Strengthen institutional capacity for policy making, governance, management and alignment of health programmes with national health sector strategies at central and local levels, including institutional plans to build the capacity of health professionals and ensure gender-balanced leadership in health policy and governance.
- 1.5 Promote equitable and sustainable health financing reform and public financial management with efficient mobilization of domestic resources by increasing domestic fiscal space for health sector in Africa.
- 1.6 Support integration and enhancement of health information management.

Quality health service and human resource development

- 1.7 Promote capacity for health system management and provide disease prevention trainings to regional and local authorities and communities to strengthen public awareness on "health and lifestyle".
- 1.8 Strengthen the education, training, development and retention of human resources, including health service providers at national, local and community levels, in alignment with the Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health; Workforce 2030 and the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth.
- 1.9 Promote KAIZEN approach for ensuring quality of health services, including patient safety by developing quality standard and improving efficiency and work environment of health facilities.
- 1.10 Improve access to safe water and sanitation and promote sanitation behavioral change to prevent and control infectious diseases.
- 1.11 Develop the health and medical facilities and improve access to health services especially in the rural areas, including the promotion of the use of ICT in health services.
- 1.12 Support the development and implementation of national quality improvement programmes assuring the quality of the health services offered.

- 1.13 Support the engagement and capacity building of civil society and community-based organizations to strengthen community health systems.

Immunization

- 1.14 Increase coverage and equity of immunization to protect every child with a full package of life saving vaccines, including through Gavi the Vaccine Alliance and other relevant initiatives.
- 1.15 Support improvements in supply/cold chains to increase effectiveness and efficiency of health services and immunization delivery.

Addressing various diseases

- 1.16 Strengthen countermeasures for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including cancer, that have become the leading cause of disabilities and premature death in Africa.
- 1.17 Support the efforts to prevent and manage HIV infection among girls and young women, as well as key and vulnerable populations through rights-based and gender-transformative approaches, as part of Fast Tracking the Ending of AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.
- 1.18 Continue efforts for the eradication of polio in the continent.
- 1.19 Strengthen countermeasures for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and raise awareness on AMR, especially for TB and HIV/AIDS and for bacterial and other endemic diseases in Africa.
- 1.20 Strengthen measures for the control of animal transmitted diseases.

Research and development (R&D)

- 1.21 Improve prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases by promoting international joint research, and by leveraging advanced technology developed by the private sector, including in pharmaceuticals.
- 1.22 Promote R&D of drugs against neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), HIV, TB, malaria and others infectious diseases that are prevalent in Africa through public-private partnerships such as the Global Health Innovative Technology Fund (GHIT).
- 1.23 Promote joint research with international institutions to improve prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases such as malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS, including antimicrobial resistance.
- 1.24 Support efforts by non-health specialized organizations to apply their expertise for enhancing global health, such as International Atomic Energy Agency's projects on peaceful application of nuclear technologies to tackle communicable and non-communicable diseases.

2. Response to public health crisis

- 2.1 Enhance the capacity of each country to manage health emergency risks and promote WHO Emergency Reform to support such efforts and to lead and coordinate the international emergency response to contain outbreaks and provide effective relief in case national capacities are overwhelmed.
- 2.2 Enhance the global health architecture and support funding mechanisms for adequate and timely disbursement of financial resources in response to pandemics and other public health emergencies by supporting WHO reform, including its One WHO approach, WHO Contingency Fund for Emergency (CFE), and the Pandemic Emergencies Financing Facility (PEF) launched by the World Bank Group.
- 2.3 Encourage further efforts by WHO and OCHA under the UN Secretary General to review, strengthen and formalize coordination arrangement among WHO, UN and other relevant partners in public health emergencies.

- 2.4 Provide relief to affected people by dispatching well-qualified rapid response missions for infectious diseases, while ensuring enhanced coordination among countries, the international organizations and NGOs and taking into account different contexts and needs of affected countries.
- 2.5 Enhance collaboration among the relevant stakeholders for strengthening preparedness for and prevention of pandemics, including the collaboration between WHO and the World Bank.
- 2.6 Encourage further mobilization of financial resources through the relevant international organizations including the International Development Association (IDA) with a view to enhancing prevention and preparedness capacity against pandemics.

3. Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

- 3.1 Support UHC-related policy reform and develop relevant human resources by increasing the number of competent policymakers and managers in the health sector in African countries through measures such as health sector loans and technical assistance to assist in designing national policy and in implementing national roadmaps for UHC, and capacity building of health officers and workforce.
- 3.2 Promote regional cooperation towards the achievement of UHC in Africa with the support of relevant international organizations and donors through “UHC in Africa” initiative that provides useful reference for African countries in developing national roadmaps and concrete actions under the national ownership.
- 3.3 Support International Health Partnership for UHC 2030 to ensure alignment of international and domestic incentives in support of health systems, share collective knowledge, facilitate accountability for the delivery of priority services, build political momentum and advocate for equitable and sustainable progress towards UHC.
- 3.4 Commit to ending the epidemics of HIV, TB and malaria through promoting a comprehensive package for prevention, diagnosis and treatment in partnership with the Global Fund to fight against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and supporting rigorous implementation of its 2017-2022 strategy as well as its 5th replenishment, and supporting countries with monitoring and reporting on progress in the AIDS, TB and malaria responses; .
- 3.5 Enhance country coordination mechanisms including the Global Fund’s Country Coordinating Mechanism for health system strengthening towards achieving UHC.
- 3.6 Promote continuum of comprehensive care in reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescence health through capacity development of health workers, enhancing health literacy of women and girls, improving access to family planning, and promoting the use of maternal and child health handbooks, in collaboration with partner countries and international platforms such as Global Financing Facility for Every Women Every Child (GFF).
- 3.7 Foster approaches that systematically tackle social, environmental and economic determinants of health within national contexts in order to reduce the burden of disease, financial risks, inequality and injustice.

4. Nutrition

- 4.1 Enhance nutritional status in African countries through multi-stakeholder and multi-sector approaches, focusing on better data, by promoting the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA).
- 4.2 Support efforts to combat malnutrition, through promotion of the various measures such as food fortification and initiatives including Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement supported by

bilateral development partners and international organizations such as the World Bank.

- 4.3 Enhance public-private collaboration on nutrition issues through SUN Business Network and other platforms, to explore business models to increase the supply of nutritious food.
- 4.4 Promote the development of national targets on nutrition and ensure multi-sectoral action through mainstreaming nutrition into related sectors and plans, including health, water and sanitation, and agriculture.

Pillar 3: Promoting social stability for shared prosperity

We confirm that shared prosperity and progress cannot be achieved and maintained without social stability. We therefore encourage individual and collective measures to support:

1. Social stability and peacebuilding

- 1.1 Provide humanitarian and development assistance including for education, technical and vocational training, livelihoods and volunteering opportunities to those who are in vulnerable situations, especially women in conflict-affected situations, youth, migrants, refugees and displaced persons.
- 1.2 Support measures to prevent and respond to high incidences of sexual and gender-based violence occurring during and in the aftermath of conflicts.
- 1.3 Implement and scale up measures to strengthen social safety nets, employment generation and social protection, with particular focus on the poorest segment of the population.
- 1.4 Foster dialogue, inclusion and social cohesion through community events such as seminars, workshops, sports and other cultural activities.
- 1.5 Develop essential infrastructure such as local roads, schools and those related to ICT, which lay foundation for individuals to have access to education and livelihoods.
- 1.6 Promote youth employment and women entrepreneurship, through such measures as creation of national observatories, job training and promoting youth and women's participation in the decision making processes.
- 1.7 Introduce effective border management through holistic approaches that reconciles the need to ensure national integrity and security on one hand and the need to protect the rights of migrants on the other.
- 1.8 Contribute to peacebuilding efforts by implementing the African Union Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) and African Solidarity Initiative (ASI) as well as through the United Nations peacebuilding activities.
- 1.9 Enhance the capacity of peace-related regional and international institutions, including peacekeeping training centers and provide trainings to those engaged in the activities.

2. Terrorism and violent extremism

- 2.1 Strengthen the administrative capacity of national and local government to combat terrorism, illegal trafficking, and corruption through such measures as training of officials, enhancing judicial and policing systems, strengthening border control and management capacities by utilizing cutting edge technology and ICT.
- 2.2 Strengthen capacities for cross-border surveillance and security, including countering illicit trade in conventional arms, and for import and export control and management to end illegal cross-border transactions.
- 2.3 Promote dialogues, exchange of information and cooperation at the regional, continental and international levels on issues such as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and organized crime.
- 2.4 Promote culture of peace and address vulnerability drivers to prevent community clashes over resources in Africa.
- 2.5 Harness and strengthen existing women's national platforms and regional networks on peace and security to support efforts aimed at preventing and countering the spread of violent extremism.
- 2.6 Involve CSOs in promoting peace education and de-radicalization of youth and building capacity of civil society in conflict management skills.

3. Global issues and challenges

Climate change and natural disasters

- 3.1 Enhance resilience to climate change, related extreme weather and climate events and natural disasters through comprehensive efforts, including developing human resources and infrastructure with advanced technologies, building networks and institutional capacity as well as introducing early warning systems.
- 3.2 Support efforts for sustainable forest management, integrated water resource management, combating desertification, and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems to halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- 3.3 Promote joint international research and educational activities on natural hazards related risks, such as tsunamis, earthquakes, floods, heat waves and drought to enhance capacity for disaster risk reduction.
- 3.4 Foster progress on addressing adaptation through support to African countries to formulate and implement adaptation plans at national and regional level.
- 3.5 Support the success of COP 22 to be held in the Kingdom of Morocco by engaging constructively in the work on detailed rules for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- 3.6 Support the implementation of the AU Road Map as harnessing demographic dividend through increased investment in youth.

Food security

- 3.7 Promote food security by improving production, productivity and resilience in agriculture and fisheries, through such measures as rehabilitating degraded lands, introducing irrigation systems and water-harvesting and storage, developing and disseminating local and new varieties, and sustainable production methods with enhanced resilience against natural disaster and climate change.

Maritime security

- 3.8 Support regional, continental and international efforts to increase maritime security and safety by fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea and to reinforce the rule of law at sea through capacity building of maritime law enforcement authorities.

International law

- 3.9 Promote the awareness of the importance of rule of law, the development of international law and the use of peaceful means in dispute settlements through capacity building and information sharing including by supporting the activities of Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO).

United Nations

- 3.10 Enhance dialogue to find the best approach for the UN Security Council reform, recognizing the UN's important role and the urgent need to reform UN bodies, in particular the Security Council.
- 3.11 Strengthen capacity of national and local governments for strict observance and implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions related to non-proliferation, including through effective import and export control and surveillance of illicit financial activities.

Strategies for cross cutting areas

Strengthening institutions and good governance

- 1 Support the strengthening institutions for the promotion of good governance in Africa, including through support for the strengthening of the APRM processes and development of the APRM Index.
- 2 Support the strengthening of institutions for the promotion of good governance in Africa, including through support for the strengthening of the Pan African Parliament (PAP) in line with its oversight, advisory and scrutiny mandate.
- 3 Support the establishment and operationalization of an African Human Security Index, as stipulated in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063.
- 4 Support reforms to strengthen and ensure accountability on rule of law in Africa.

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