

Japan-African Parliamentarians' Dialogue for TICAD VI

4-5 February 2016

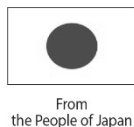
Tokyo, Japan

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Table of Contents

Programme	5
Meeting Day 1.....	9
OPENING CEREMONY	9
<i>Welcome Address Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, Executive Director of JPFP; Chair of AFPPD, Japan ...</i>	9
<i>Address of Organizer Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan; Honorary Chair of JPFP; Chair of APDA, Japan.....</i>	9
<i>Opening Address Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, MP, Chair of JPFP, Japan</i>	10
<i>Address Hon. Masakazu Hamachi, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan.....</i>	10
<i>Address Ms. Junko Sazaki, Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office</i>	11
<i>Address Mr. Lucian Kouakou, Africa Regional Director of IPPF</i>	11
<i>Address Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Vice-President of FPA, Cameroon.....</i>	12
<i>Address H.E. Estifanos Afeworki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the State of Eritrea in Tokyo; Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps (ADC) in Tokyo</i>	12
KEYNOTE ADDRESS	14
<i>Hon. Ichiro Aisawa, MP, Senior Vice-Chair of JPFP; Chair of Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship League, Japan</i>	14
SESSION 1: African Expectation on TICAD.....	16
<i>Hon. Asahiko Mihara, MP, Director of JPFP; Acting Chair of Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship League, Japan</i>	16
<i>Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu, MP, Zambia.....</i>	16
<i>Hon. Mariame Keita Traore, MP, Cote d'Ivoire</i>	17
<i>Hon. Lemlem Hadgu Yifter, MP, Ethiopia</i>	18
<i>Discussion.....</i>	18
SESSION 2: Parliamentarians' Roles and a New Development Agenda	19
<i>Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP, Vice-Chair of JPFP, Japan</i>	19
<i>Discussion.....</i>	19
<i>Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana</i>	21
<i>Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi</i>	21
<i>Discussion.....</i>	22
SESSION 3: Panel Discussions	23
<i>Hon. Andrew Toboso, MP, Kenya (East Africa).....</i>	23

<i>Hon. Jose Manuel Tavares Sanches, MP, Cabo Verde (West Africa)</i>	23
<i>Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, (Central Africa)</i>	24
<i>Hon. Princess Phumelele, MP, Swaziland (Southern Africa)</i>	25
<i>Discussion:</i>	25
<i>Wrap-up Session: Synthesis appeal to the Japanese Government</i>	26
CLOSING CEREMONY	27
<i>Closing Addresses Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President of FPA</i>	27
<i>Addresses Mr. Lucian Kouakou, African Regional Director of IPPF</i>	27
<i>Addresses Ms. Junko Sazaki, Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office</i>	28
<i>Addresses Hon. Toshiko Abe, JPFP Deputy Executive Director</i>	28
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	29
<i>Ambassador Norio Maruyama, Director-General, African Affairs Department of MOFA</i>	29
<i>Discussion:</i>	30
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF)	33
<i>Welcome Address Hon. Hidemichi Sato, Parliamentary Vice Minister of MAFF</i>	33
<i>Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon</i>	33
<i>Mr. Osamu Hashiramoto, Director of Regional Affairs Division, International Affairs Department, MAFF</i>	33
<i>Discussion:</i>	34
Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW)	35
<i>Mr. Hiroyuki Yamaya, Director, Office of International Cooperation, MHLW</i>	35
<i>Discussion:</i>	36
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Headquarters	37
<i>Mr. Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President of JICA</i>	37
<i>Mr. Kei Yoshizawa, Senior Advisor to the Director General (Development Policy Analysis for TICAD), Africa Department of JICA</i>	37
<i>Mr. Kojiro Fujino, Deputy Director, Planning and TICAD Process Division, Africa Department of JICA</i>	37
<i>Discussion:</i>	38
Recommendations	41
Participants' list	43



Japan-African Parliamentarians' Dialogue for TICAD VI

4-5 February 2016

Tokyo, Japan

Programme

Wednesday, 3 February 2016

Arrival of Delegates

Thursday, 4 February 2016

Meeting Day 1

- 08:30-08:45** Registration for African Parliamentarians
(Location: Meet at the "Main Banquet Entrance", The Main Building, Hotel New Otani)
- 08:50-09:10** Travel from Hotel to Venue
- 09:00-09:30** Registration for International Organizations and observers
(Location: In Front of the Conference Venue)
- 09:30-10:10** ***Opening Ceremony***
(Venue: International Conference Room, The 1st Members' Office Building of the House of Representatives)
- Welcome Address**
Hon. Keizo Takemi, Executive Director of JPFP; Chair of AFPPD
- Address of Organizer**
Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Honorary Chair of JPFP; Chair of APDA
- Opening Address**
Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Chair of JPFP
- Address**
Hon. Masakazu Hamachi, Parliamentary Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs
- Address**
Ms. Junko Sazaki, Director of UNFPA Tokyo office
- Address**
Mr. Lucien Kouakou, Africa Regional Director of IPPF
- Address**
Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)
- Address**
H.E. Estifanos Afeworki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the State of Eritrea in Tokyo; Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps (ADC) in Tokyo

10:10-10:30	<p><u>Keynote address</u></p> <p><i>“Perspective on the Japanese and African Cooperation Towards Efforts for Population as the Basis of Sustainable Development”</i></p> <p>Hon. Ichiro Aisawa, Senior Vice-Chair of JPFP; Chair of Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship League</p>
10:30-10:45	Group Photo
10:45-11:00	Coffee Break [15 min] (Location: Multipurpose Room, 1F)
11:00-12:30	<p><u>Session 1: African expectation for TICAD</u></p> <p><i>“Japanese Cooperation and African Development”</i></p> <p>Hon. Asahiko Mihara, Director of JPFP; Acting Chair of Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship League</p> <p><i>“African Expectations on TICAD”</i></p> <p>Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu, MP, Zambia Hon. Mariame Keita Traore, MP, Cote d’Ivoire Hon. Lemlem Hadgu Yifter, MP, Ethiopia</p> <p>Discussion Chair: Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch (Multipurpose Conference room)
13:30-15:00	<p><u>Session 2: Parliamentarians’ Roles and a New Development Agenda</u></p> <p><i>“The Role that Parliamentarians Need to Play Towards Achieving the New International Development Agenda: Report of JTF Kenya project”</i></p> <p>Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, Vice-Chair of JPFP</p> <p><i>“Parliamentarians’ Roles and a New Development Agenda from the African Perspective”</i></p> <p>Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi</p> <p>Discussion Chair: Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu, MP, Zambia</p>
15:00-16:15	<p><u>Session 3: Panel Discussions</u> <i>“Recommendations to TICAD Based on Perspectives from Each African Region”</i></p> <p>Hon. Andrew Toboso, MP, Kenya (East Africa) Hon. Jose Manuel Tavares Sanches, MP, Cabo Verde (West Africa) Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon (Central Africa) Hon. Princess Phumelele, MP, Swaziland, (Southern Africa)</p> <p>Discussion Chair: Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana</p>
16:15-16:30	Coffee Break [15 min] (Location: Multipurpose Room, 1F)
16:30-16:40	Wrap-up Session: Synthesis appeal to the Japanese Government

By: Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)

16:40-17:00 *Closing*

Address

Mr. Lucien Kouakou, Africa Regional Director of IPPF

Address

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)

Address

Ms. Junko Sazaki, Director UNFPA Tokyo office

Address

Hon. Dr. Toshiko Abe, Deputy Executive Director of JPFP

18:30- Dinner Reception (Hotel New Otani, “Acero”, Banquet Floor)

Friday, 5 February 2016
Meeting Day 2

08:20 Meet at the Hotel Lobby

08:20-08:50 Depart from Hotel & Travel to MOFA

09:00-10:30 **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)**

“African development policies and measure toward TICAD VI”

Mr. Norio Maruyama, Director-General (Ambassador), African Affairs Department of MOFA

Q&A

10:30-11:00 Travel

11:00-11:15 **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF)**

Courtesy call to **Hon. Hidemichi Sato**, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

11:15-12:00 “African Agricultural Development, Food Security and Population”

Mr. Osamu Hashiramoto, Director of Regional Affairs Division, International Affairs Department MAFF

Q&A

12:00-13:00 Lunch (MAFF)

13:00-13:30 Travel

13:30-14:30 **Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)**

“Health Care-related Cooperation in African”

Mr. Hiroyuki Yamaya, Director, Office of International Cooperation, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)

Q&A

14:30-15:00 Travel

15:00-16:00 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Headquarters

“Japanese Cooperation under the TICAD Framework”

Mr. Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President, JICA

Mr. Kei Yoshizawa, Senior Advisor to the Director General (Development Policy Analysis for TICAD), Africa Department, JICA

Mr. Kojiro Fujino, Deputy Director, Planning and TICAD Process Division, Africa Department, JICA

Q&A

16:00-16:30 Depart from Venue & Travel to Hotel

19:00- Farewell dinner (Location: The Sky Restaurant, Hotel New Otani, 17th floor)

Saturday, 6 February 2016

Departure of delegates

Organized by:

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Hosted by:

Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP)

Supporting Organizations:

The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)



JPFP



Meeting Day 1
February 4, 2016

OPENING CEREMONY

Welcome Address

Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, Executive Director of JPFP; Chair of AFPPD, Japan

Hon. Keizo Takemi, greeted honorable parliamentarians and guests, and welcomed them to a dialogue on TICAD VI. As TICAD goes out of Japan for the first time, he stated his belief that TICAD VI will be very different from before. This time it will be held in Kenya. He proposed the issues of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) as well as Ebola crisis in West Africa should be discussed. Furthermore, he hopes that sides would discuss on how each country can establish strong health care systems to tackle these issues. Other point of concern is Boko Haram and Al Shabab and their expansions. In addition, considering Africa's enormous natural resources and price decrease on most of them these days, this issue should also be part of agenda as well. In relation to health issues faced by the citizens, with new epidemic in South America, Zika, it is important to discuss how Japan and Africa can collaborate to create the system that will fight and save people from these epidemics. He expressed his hope that the parliamentarians will read an announcement made by Prime Minister Shizo Abe, in a medical magazine, *the Lancet*, about his commitment to women's health and safe childbirth. Other important issues to be discussed at TICAD VI are the need for international law for strengthening health systems so that people can live their lives in health and tackle contagious diseases, as well as ownership as a convincing principle. Parliaments at global, national and local community levels need to be connected so as to have international system to solve these problems at the same time. Hon. Prof. Takemi closed his address by wishing participants a successful dialogue.

Address of Organizer

Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan; Honorary Chair of JPFP; Chair of APDA, Japan

Hon. Yasuo Fukuda welcomed the honorable members of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA), stating that this year is a special milestone as TICAD will be held in Africa for the first time. Hon. Fukuda said that Africa is a very important partner to Japan, and through TICAD Japan has been dedicated in furthering development and peace on African continent while collaborating with like-minded friends across the world. He expressed his satisfaction as parliamentarians taking on themselves the challenge of African development. Africa has become the frontline in terms of stabilizing world's population as the number of people will decrease in all parts of the world except in Africa. As African population will continue to grow, with natural environment and declining productivity population, it will become threat to development. Hon. Fukuda continued by referring to Japan's aging population issues and stated that Japan will overcome this challenge by achieving healthy aging with encouraging the elderly people's social participation. He added that Japan will extend their experience to Africa and Asia to help them to build healthy and peaceful societies they aspire to. The Japanese government will continue to make an effort to promote African development as a central issue in international initiatives such as G7 and G20. In conclusion, on behalf of the organizers, he wished participants a fruitful dialogue that

could impact on TICAD and reflect their national policies as a way to contribute to African sustainable development.

Opening Address

Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, MP, Chair of JPFP, Japan

Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Chair of JPFP, heartily welcomed all the participants and apologized for the fact that a small number of Japanese parliamentarians were present as very important discussion was held in the Parliament. It has been 23 years since the Japanese government made strong commitment to African Development. He is pleased that this marks the beginning of new phase where Africa takes the lead by hosting TICAD on its own soil. He explained that the purpose of the visit this time is to share African parliamentarians' views in anticipation of TICAD in Africa. In terms of achieving sustainable development there is no question that Africa is a hot spot concerning the population. He underlined that their common mission and duty as parliamentarians is to tackle this challenge. Hon. Tanigaki reflected on the SDGs unanimously adopted in September last year as a platform, whose basic principle is the commitment to build communities where all human beings live in dignity. This principle is consistent with their activities. Parliamentarians, as elected representatives, are responsible and have to adapt to new challenges. He expressed his concern that politicians lose their popularity as they address basic problems, such as population issues, and it is concerning if people start paying less attention to population issues. If they do not work and commit themselves to SDGs they will never be achieved. However, current international situation suggests that sense of urgency has not been sufficiently shared. Thus, parliamentarians have to recommit themselves to sustainable development of a planet. He emphasized that the foundations of Japan's ODA are based on human security and universal health coverage (UHC). Needless to say, human security and international development need to be ensured in the face of increasing population. He also reflected on the aging problems as Africa will also face this problem after the population boom. He expressed his belief that exchanges of opinion will positively contribute to the success of TICAD. In conclusion, Hon. Tanigaki once again welcomed the participants by expressing a hope that their stay will be filled with success.

Address

Hon. Masakazu Hamachi, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

Hon. Masakazu Hamachi, on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, welcomed all participants of the meeting. Against the backdrop of population issues and rapid increase in the number of young people, he emphasized the importance of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) that has an aim of realizing a sustainable world and for that addressing population issues is especially important in Africa as it, at the moment, accounts for 16% of total population and by 2050 it will reach 25%. That is to say that one in every four people will live in Africa. Against this background, investing in young people, promoting SRH and encouraging women's social participation is important. The main principle of the 2030 Agenda is human-centered focus and mindedness as not to leave anyone behind.

As this first year of the 2030 Agenda, Japan will host G7 while TICAD will be held in Africa for the first time. Population and health issues will be an important part of this meeting. Prime Minister Abe, based on his commitment to human security, intends to make health as the priority agenda at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, and to lead initiatives regarding global health

issues. Hon. Hamachi emphasized the importance of TICAD as it is an open, inclusive forum not only involving members of governments, but parliamentarians, members of international organizations, civic society organizations (CSOs) and private businesses. He expressed his hope that Japan and Africa will share experiences and by discussing population issues they will make an important contribution to TICAD. He added that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is pleased to support this meeting through UNFPA. In closing, Hon. Hamachi wished participants productive deliberations and congratulated APDA for organizing such an event.

Address

Ms. Junko Sazaki, Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office

Ms. Junko Sazaki, on behalf of UNFPA and its Executive Director Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, welcomed participants. She stated that she is happy to meet some of the parliamentarians again after meetings in previous meetings. She emphasized the importance of this event as it is the first international parliamentarians' conference after the 2030 Agenda was adopted last September. Ms. Sazaki emphasized that it is essential to invest in girls, youth, and the most vulnerable population in order to ensure that the demographic dividend is realized. UNFPA is working with parliamentarians, as well as with others, to realize new goals and targets, in particular Goal 3 on Health, Goal 4 on Education and Goal 5 on Gender Equality. She reflected on these goals and targets: importance of reducing global mortality by ensuring UHC; quality of education for girls; gender equality with emphasis on comprehensive sexual education; access to SRH and related rights, and so forth. UNFPA and parliamentarians need to continue to work on policies to achieve Goals 3, 4, and 5 and the conference is a prime opportunity to discuss the implementation of these policies with commitments to financing, whereas parliamentarians play the most important role in that. She stated that there will be a new opportunity to promote these issues at the G7 Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (April 26-27) and at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit (May 26-27). In conclusion, she reiterated the importance of the SDGs and 'leave no one behind' principle.

Address

Mr. Lucian Kouakou, Africa Regional Director of IPPF

Mr. Lucian Kouakou used the opportunity to greet the honorable officials of Japan, honorable parliamentarians and guests, and to wish a Happy New Year to all present. He started his address by reflecting on the UN's change from eight MDGs to current 17 SDGs. He explained that the new goals aim to "leave no one behind". The SDGs have 169 targets, and all present parliamentarians should find their place in this process. He reflected on the previous TICAD in Yokohama and meetings in Burkina Faso, Marrakesh and Ethiopia emphasizing the inclusive and participative nature of the process, as the meeting today appends these meetings. As TICAD moves to Africa for the first time, he raised a question why there is a need to talk about the population dividend in Africa against the backdrop of aging population in Asia, women empowerment, youth increase, and Ebola and Zika cases. He pointed out that parliamentarians have a key role to see where policy makers struggle to take decision, and this is what people expect from each one of the parliamentarians. He urged parliamentarians to address the fundamental issues, to go beyond the SDGs, and be more practical to contribute to human security. He expressed his appreciation for all the parliamentarians who came to reflect these issues, and he congratulated APDA Secretariat, IPPF and UNFPA for organizing the meeting and for bringing Japanese and African parliamentarians together.

Address

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Vice-President of FPA, Cameroon

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa greeted Chairs of JPFP and ADPA, members of parliaments, IPPF African Regional Director and the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) Secretariat, development partners, and all the presented guests. She thanked APDA and IPPF Secretariat for enabling this opportunity to deliberate on how TICAD VI can be instrumental in African development. In addition, she thanked APDA for its continued support to African parliamentarians as they address population issues with emphasis on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Against the backdrop of the new SDGs, she asserted FPA's commitment to population and global development issues. She pointed out APDA's success in the field of population and SRH, and its assistance in influencing political processes at the high political level. The reason for the meeting is to work together towards TICAD VI, which is to be held in Africa for the first time and can result in win-win gains for Africa and Japan. Hon. Nguini Effa acknowledged JPFP members advocacy efforts in previous TICAD processes. She emphasized the importance of TICAD V for the issues pertaining to RH as on this occasion RH came as a priority item in the TICAD V outcome and documents. She continued by stating that in spite of Africa's recent economic successes, there is still a need to improve children's and mothers' health, reproductive health and family planning. Hon. Nguini Effa acknowledged and appreciated Japan's efforts, both financial and innovative approaches in Africa's pursuit to fulfill Agenda 2063. She expressed their further reliance on Japan to help keeping these issues high on the TICAD VI agenda. Furthermore, Hon. Nguini Effa expressed her gratitude to Japanese parliamentarians for demonstrating leadership in global population and RH issues, as well as to Prime Minister Abe for its 'Womenomics' initiative. In conclusion, she articulated her hope that these issues will remain as one of the major contributors to human security and 'womenomics' in Africa.

Address

H.E. Estifanos Afeworki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the State of Eritrea in Tokyo; Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps (ADC) in Tokyo

In his opening remarks, H.E. Estifanos Afeworki greeted distinguished guests and colleagues and extended his gratitude for the organization of and the invitation to this meeting. He opened his address by reflecting on TICAD's beginning in 1993 as a declaration of Japan's proactive approach to African development, which turned into a conference held every five years with the participation of numerous African countries, donors and CSOs. H.E. Afeworki pointed out that Japan-African parliamentary dialogue was the main engine for cooperation. He added that TICAD VI will be held for the first time in Nairobi, Kenya, in August this year, as an extension of the previous TICAD processes, with the anticipation of 5000 participants. Changes in Africa have been reflected in the previous TICAD processes as Africa is becoming the most important economic arena of the world, where small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are the backbones of African economies. He emphasized growing investments in Africa by BRICs countries in the past decade, and importance of the Africa-China cooperation. He stressed that TICAD successfully worked within the concepts of African ownership, international partnership to collaborate and facilitation of a dialogue with CSOs, both in African and non-African countries. He expressed beliefs of the African Diplomatic Corps that TICAD VI should focus on cooperation and concrete deliverables, stemming from the Agenda 2063. That is: providing productive jobs for African peoples by promoting the SDGs, improving business environment, and supporting economic growth in the continent through trade and investment. Second, it is time for all the relevant stakeholders in the TICAD process to clarify Japan's core policies and agenda towards the peaceful,

prosperous and integrated Africa. TICAD, as Japan's foremost instrument to help African development must evolve so that it reflects current African position and becomes more operational. He mentioned last week's address by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, H.E. Kishida, who clearly stated that both private and public sectors will work together to strengthen partnership with Africa through TICAD VI. In conclusion, he acknowledged Japan's proactive approach and stated that this is well received in Tokyo among the Diplomatic Corps. Finally, he greeted Japan-African Parliamentarians' Dialogue for TICAD VI with high hope that this event will be an important tool for the promotion of TICAD.

Remarks

Hon. Keizo Takemi, MP, Executive Director of JPFP; Chair of AFPPD, Japan

Hon. Keizo Takemi made a short remark about the effect of serious issues that are coming out internationally such as Ebola, which is not only an African issue and cooperation is needed at local, national and global levels. He raised a question as to what parliamentarians can do in this regard, and how they can mainstream these issues. Given that such issues as Ebola have negative effect on children's and women's health, parliamentarians have to have comprehensive approach that goes beyond national boundaries. In this sense, he expressed his hope that parliamentarians will join the upcoming global parliamentarians' conference on population developmental issues which is a side event of the G7.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Perspective on the Japanese and African Cooperation Towards Efforts for Population as the Basis of Sustainable Development

Hon. Ichiro Aisawa, MP, Senior Vice-Chair of JPFP; Chair of Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship League, Japan

Hon. Ichiro Aisawa extended his hearty welcome to the parliamentarians and opened his address while calling to mind that TICAD has been hosted by Japan every five years and that this year will be historic as TICAD will be held in Africa, Kenya, with a new rule to have TICAD every three years. Due to this platform, the collaboration with Africa has been promoted with the certain contributions by JPFP members.

He pointed out that other countries, such as China and U.S., are passionate about extending different programmes to Africa. However, TICAD takes a special place because of its history, tradition and is sustainable way of working together with Africa. He continued his address by noting several challenges faced by Africa, especially security and safety issues including the impact of groups like Boko Haram, weapons supplied from Libya to other parts of Africa, Ebola, Zika, and so forth. While more and more Japanese people learn about Boko Haram and Al Shabab, and the confusion and violence they create, there is, due to the friendship, more and more concern for Africa.

Another important issue which cannot be ignored is immigration and this is not pertinent only to Syrian migrants arriving in Europe, but to the history of immigrants of the African continent as well. Hon. Aisawa brought up an example on a shocking story of a young refugee in Africa who he met and was celebrating his 20th birthday in the camp and he was born there. Furthermore, Hon. Aisawa stressed that world's attention is turned towards Europe while, in fact, migrant issues need to be effectively addressed in Africa for its brighter future.

The third challenge is population issue, to which international community needs to pay substantial attention. Even as many MDGs as being achieved, Hon. Aisawa stated that gaps were not addressed and with this in mind the SDGs were developed. TICAD, as a collaboration platform, could work towards the SDGs given that development is important in the work that parliamentarians do. He explained that in achieving all the other objectives, the population issue including human security, UHC, RH including family planning, safe childbirth, and women's ownership of their lives and jobs, is as equally important. If population continues to increase in Africa, and these issues are not addressed, that can be a huge detriment to the continent and global community.

In relation to the health issues, Hon. Aisawa reflected on the last years' meeting of global fund in Tokyo, a preparation meeting for better financing of global challenges. Success of health and population programmes depends on the success of financing. He regretted that Japan, once the Number One country in terms of ODA, now finances only one-fifth of what it was financing in its peak years. Japan needs to be held accountable to taxpayers and at the same time responsible to contributing to international friends.

In relation to new global challenges, such as Ebola and Zika, he stated that these are important issues for Japan as well and these challenges require collaboration across the borders. There should be platforms to do this especially in the developing countries, and they are the ones that need help on these issues. Hon. Aisawa concluded his address by restating that TICAD

will be held in Kenya this year, and given that G7 summit will be held in Japan, he will try to propose these issues on the top of the agenda. He pleaded with the parliamentarians to walk together for better win-win results.

SESSION 1: African Expectation on TICAD

Japanese Cooperation and African Development

Hon. Asahiko Mihara, MP, Director of JPFP; Acting Chair of Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship League, Japan

Focusing on the “Yokohama Declaration 2013 - Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa,” Hon. Mihara emphasized two concepts related to African development: Ownership, which is best summarized in a saying “Heaven helps those who help themselves”, and Capacity Building, which is interpreted as opportunities for better and higher education for all Africans. In his address, Hon. Mihara explained the achievements of the ABE Initiative aimed at implementing capacity building and ownership. The Initiative, whose acronym stands for A - Africa, B - business, and E - education, has been announced in 2014. The rationale behind the Initiative is to communicate the importance of higher education and the role of the private sector in African development. As a result of this Initiative, 500 African students are studying at Japanese graduate schools. The goal is that after studying various specialties these students return to their countries and work in and for their home nations and create growth.

Hon. Mihara provided several examples of capacity building: geothermal project in African Great Rift Valley and African students from Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda studying at Kyushu University who will be employed at the geothermal power stations after completing the programme. Second example is related to his visit to Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Rwanda and future plans for power plant construction. This was followed by an example how Abe's Initiative is translated into projects related to African students studying IT at Kobe University as IT is one of the most powerful industries nowadays. He talked about projects related to use of smart phones for providing medical services, and use of IT technology in agriculture to get accurate local climate information.

Finally, Hon. Mihara shared news about a Japanese company which decided to open an IT company and hire three Rwandan students from Kobe University after their graduation. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that this meeting will decide future goals for the upcoming TICAD, and a promise that Japan will continue to help African countries and African students who want to study and dedicate themselves to their countries' development under the ABE Initiative.

African Expectation of TICAD VI

Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu, MP, Zambia

In the introduction, Hon. Hamududu emphasized that Africa is still facing a burden of maternal and new-born mortality, while health of mothers and children is one of the continent's most urgent priorities. He presented challenges that Africa is facing with: inequalities in access to proven interventions in relation to maternal and child mortality, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; low priority of health issues in national economic and development strategies; poor progress in achieving other SDGs; inadequate trend data due to inadequate statistical techniques; inadequate resources allocated for population and SRH programmes; reliance on external, non-sustainable resources; weak health system in many African countries. Due to a high share of adolescents in total population and due to their

vulnerability, adolescent health should be prioritized in strategic plans locally. Critical issues for African parliamentarians are those pertaining to youth and demographic dividend. Other important area is related to MDG5, further reduction in maternal mortality, which in accordance with SDGs should be less than 70 per 100,000 births. African parliamentarians are committed to making laws and policies related to human trafficking, SRHR services; family planning; integration of HIV/AIDS programmes into SRHR services; SRHR services for people with disabilities and youth; women's bodily integrity; gender-based violence and forced marriage. Hon. Hamududu expressed his hope that TICAD VI will assist in creation of specific actions and strategies related to the following:

- enhancing the capacity of parliamentarians in understanding the SDGs;
- creating an enabling legal environment for the implementation of the SDGs at the national level;
- enhancing parliamentarians' oversight of government's implementation of these laws, policies and national strategies; prioritizing health funding and transparency;
- advocating for African governments to allocate at least 15% of GDP to national health financing;
- mitigating the gap in SRHR services to shift the burden from the poorest and the most vulnerable population;
- increasing the involvement of the CSOs in regard to health budgets, gender quality and women's empowerment.

In conclusion, Hon. Hamududu emphasized the importance of inclusion of parliamentarians and CSOs in TICAD process.

African Expectation of TICAD VI

Hon. Mariame Keita Traore, MP, Cote d'Ivoire

On behalf of the Parliament of Cote d'Ivoire, Hon. Mariame Keita Traore expressed her gratitude for the attention they have received upon their arrival to Japan. She stressed the long-term relationship and cooperation between Cote d'Ivoire and Japan even in the decades of crisis. During the crisis, Japan brought invaluable support for the organization of free elections, as well as later when it donated election materials for the presidential elections. This election is seen as a model, as there was no violence and the opposition accepted the defeat. Examples from her country demonstrate that TICAD processes and Japan's aid are successful in promoting African development. The reason for mentioning these is the fact that since the launch of TICAD in 1993, which aim is to promote political dialogue at high level, Japan shared their model of development with her struggling country. Hon. Traore recalled that Africa is rich in resources, with an average annual GDP growth rate of 5%. Some predict the coming of "African Century," thus putting Africa and its development at the center of international agenda. In terms of population, it could surpass India and China, with an expected population increase of 20% in next 10 years. As to the focal point of today's meeting, Africa's expectations are focused on:

1. Sustainable development where developmental partners should irrevocably support implementation of the SDGs
2. Support for the promotion of poverty reduction, especially in relation to women as they are the most vulnerable members of society
3. Japanese model of poverty reduction based on economic activity with more direct intervention, debt forgiveness and new funding opportunities
4. Japan's presence in Africa has been long and this experience should be important in the future support.

African Expectation of TICAD VI

Hon. Lemlem Hadgu Yifter, MP, Ethiopia

In her address, Hon. Yifter expressed her gratitude to the people and government of Japan for their hospitality extended to their delegation. In addition, she thanked APDA for organizing this meeting with an aim to mainstream the population and development issues towards TICAD VI. She acknowledged that Japan has been constructively engaged in supporting African economic growth and promotion of trade and investment. However, Africa expects more commitment from Japan in relation to TICAD VI in the increment of grant aid, and soft and concessional loans, which would enable Japanese companies to realize mega projects in Africa. Due to climate change which will continue to have adverse impact on African development, TICAD VI should focus on renewable energy projects. Given that science and technology are crucial for the sustainable development and have growth of 5% in past 10 years, TICAD VI should put more emphasis on the development of Centers for Excellence in Science, Technology and Innovation. Supporting the science and education agencies is the key area of cooperation for the transfer of knowledge and innovation as it promotes African path to industrialization. Finally, TICAD VI should focus on addressing issues of collective security, regional conflicts and combating terrorism through supporting the African Union.

Discussion

Chair: Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi

Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh made a comment related to Hon. Yifter's presentation that climate change is not only an issue for Africa, but it is also a global phenomenon. African countries need to diversify their economy and agricultural production because of climate change effects, and this is one of the key expectations from African countries. In relation to Hon. Hamududu's presentation, Hon. Annoh-Dompreh asked what parliamentarians can do in terms of capacity building as to impact societies. His third remark was related to involvement of traditional leaders in collaboration with parliamentarians, as traditional leaders are influential in societies.

Hon. Andrew Toboso raised a concern related to African countries' responsibilities for their own development and their reliance on aid. Parliamentarians as leaders from Africa need to demand from their governments to utilize their own resources available in their own countries to address challenges and problems. Hon. Chair of the session reaffirmed Hon. Andrew Toboso's comment about utilization of Africa's own resources.

Hon. Toshiko Abe commented on Africa's expectations from TICAD, stating that children and maternal mortality, as well as women empowerment are key issues. Furthermore, providing aid over and over again will not be useful unless there is integration among donors and recipient countries to build future together. She also underlined the importance of law and added that one of Africa's problems is that laws are not always strictly implemented.

Hon. Yifter reiterated the importance of climate change challenges and poverty reduction. In order to reduce poverty, TICAD and Japan must focus on maternal and child care. She continued by stating that so far, even though Japan's involvement in Africa has been significant, its visibility has been limited and Japan should make more specific and visible programmes. Dr. Osamu Kusumoto, in response to Hon. Yifter's comment on Japanese ODA and visibility, replied that APDA is planning a parliamentarians' meeting in Ethiopia in August just before TICAD VI.

SESSION 2: Parliamentarians' Roles and a New Development Agenda

Parliamentarians Roles towards Achieving New International Development Agenda: Report of JTF Kenya Project

Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP, Vice-Chair of JPFP, Japan

Hon. Nagahama expressed his gratitude for parliamentarians' participation at Japan-African Parliamentarians' Dialogue for TICAD VI. The presentation had two aims: to report on parliamentarian roles towards achieving new international development agenda, and to report on the JTF Kenya project. The meetings held in Kenya in October 2015, and in Zambia in September 2014 delivered significant results. Japanese parliamentarians, with colleagues from Africa, Asia, Arab and Europe implemented a programme in regard to their roles as parliamentarians in achieving SDGs. How parliamentarians work on population issues is to represent the interest of their constituencies, and to reflect daily needs of the public. The underlying principle is universal respect of human dignity. Parliamentarians need go beyond the bounds of political parties in pursuit of ideal of realizing sustainable future among humankind.

The essence of their political activity is to reflect the mandate given to them by the people, to show right directions for the future, and to ensure accountability. There is a need to pay attention to the daily needs of the people while supporting them with long-term visions and principles. Their role is to give voice to marginalized social groups, such as women and girls, respect human rights and ensure livelihoods as not to leave anyone behind.

Hon. Nagahama raised a question as to what are the choices for optimal solutions. One of the main is their role in achieving global partnership because the SDGs can be achieved only if developed and developing countries can achieve partnership. In this sense, their oversight function to monitor budget, policy, and administrative execution is crucial, and this came as obvious during our Kenyan meeting. Within the framework of the existing economy, this can be achieved through the effects of maximized productivity which can fund development of society. In order to accomplish that, global standards have to be put in place. Related is the role of accountability, transparency, and good governance. As an example, Hon. Nagahama stated that when Japanese taxpayers' money funds international projects there has to be accountability, transparency and good governance. The emphasis of these principles is an epoch-making consensus that has been achieved during the meeting in Kenya.

Other important point necessary for resolving population and development issues is ensuring ownership by the recipient countries. As a result of the JTF Project implemented by JPFP and APDA, ODA reporting to the parliament has been legalized in Uganda and Zambia. Thus, parliamentarians are playing an important role in achieving the SDGs. In conclusion, Hon. Nagahama expressed his hope that parliamentarians will reflect these issues during TICAD, as well during the GCPPD meeting.

Discussion

Chair: Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu, MP, Zambia

In relation to Hon. Nagahama's presentation, Hon. Chair, Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu, said that issues of accountability, transparency, good governance, local ownership, common

standards and commitment to democracy are key elements on the way forward and parliamentarians have a key role in achieving them. These are made possible with very robust oversight mechanism and this is the role of parliamentarians. Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh reflected on a common problem across a number of African countries where legislators are largely part of the executive power, and there is no true separation of powers. He asked the question as to what can be done if there is no true separation of powers. His second question was how a parliamentarian can position oneself in situation where there is propaganda against the Parliamentarians to become effective in their capacity.

In reply to Hon. Annoh-Dompreh's question, Hon. Nagahama responded that parliamentarians are elected by the people and they have to have sense of mission when ODA from Japan is funded by Japanese taxpayers and used for people in Ghana. Parliamentarians in both countries have to check if the money is properly used and if one breaks a law he should be judged by the court. And if the executive should spend money in an illegal manner, then parliamentarians should check and bring it to justice. Having these three powers separate and function properly is the basis of the power management in the country.

Hon. Mariame Keita Traore from Cote d'Ivoire stated that African countries do not have strong mechanisms to fulfill their expected roles and no resources to oversee the government. Lack of money is always the obstacle they face and the government keeps the door closed, so parliamentarians cannot fulfill the mandate given by the people. She continued by asking what politicians in Asian and African can do together to change this.

Hon. Andrew Toboso expressed his understanding that national development agenda has always been decided by the executive arm of government, whereas many agreements are signed without proper engagement of the legislators. He said he believes that parliamentarians should proactively interrogate what the executive power is doing, and thus act as representatives, which is their primary role. The way to achieve this is through budget process and oversight over money spent. He added that the challenge is how parliamentarians can ensure that they are at the forefront of these engagements.

Hon. Nagahama agreed with what had been said as he has had both experiences as part of the government and the opposition. He stated that these issues need to be discussed in productive manners. As for the question from Cote d'Ivoire, he said that as parliamentarians we have to act on our own belief even when our political situations are difficult. No matter of Parliamentarians political situation he/she has to continue the efforts in order to ensure wellbeing of people. He reflected on how his seniors told him the importance of having a never-give-up-spirit.

Hon. Annoh-Dompreh reiterated that parliamentarians have to fight for the separation of powers and ensure that parliament is indeed independent because only then parliamentarians can speak their mind objectively and confidently.

Finally, Hon. Chair raised the issue of trust and how through constitutional reform independence of parliament can be achieved, and he gave an example of Botswana, which due to not having one-party system and with a long-standing democratic system, was able to achieve accountability, transparency and democracy and made a great economic progress. Furthermore, separation of powers will not come from the international bodies but from strengthening institutions at home.

Parliamentarians' Roles and a New Development Agenda from the African Perspective

Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana

Hon. Annoh-Dompreh presented the parliamentary system of Ghana with a historical overview. Ghana's constitution, Article 93(2) establishes a legislative body, a unicameral parliament consisted of 275 members with lawmaking as one of the most important functions of parliamentarians. Accordingly, their legislative functions include passing bills and scrutinizing statutory instruments, and deciding whether those take an effect. The parliament enjoys separation of powers and has an oversight function. He stressed that the constitution enabled fusion of presidential and parliamentary systems, where cabinet ministers and ministers are being appointed from both within and outside the parliament. The Parliament exercises legislative function; financial control over public funds; oversight of the executive branch by scrutinizing policy measures and executive conduct; representational forum as a mechanism for parliamentarians draw attention to issues in their constituency; and deliberative function. In relation to oversight function, he stressed that sometimes politicians see their chances to become ministers, so parliamentarians of the ruling party do not scrutinize the government. By giving historical oversight of the legislature, he pointed that the parliament has gone through numerous transitions with gains in its strength. As Ghana's democracy matures, it is expected that parliamentarians will initiate and implement the private members bills. Hon. Annoh-Dompreh raised a question in relation to 'separation of powers' and provided some example as to how the organs of the government do not make parliamentarians' independence. The president, who is not part of the parliament, assents to all bills to become acts; the president nominates ministers, but this is the subject of approval by the parliament; judiciary appointments depend on parliamentary approval but the judiciary can declare an act of parliament unconstitutional, to enlist a few. One of the major issues is corruption, and the parliament failed to perform its oversight function because it lacks autonomy and independence from the executive branch. In conclusion, he gave several recommendations how to strengthen the parliament to perform its oversight duties:

- Parliament needs to be given adequate financial autonomy to carry out anti-corruption mandate
- Introduce measures for institution to report to the Public Accounts Committee
- Practice of Voice Voting (acclamation) must be halted.

Parliamentarians' Roles and a New Development Agenda from the African Perspective

Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi

In the Introduction, Hon. Paul Chibingu made an overview of the parliaments and their roles. Parliamentary functions are often laid down in the constitution of a country and provide checks and balances to the executive. Accordingly, there are three main functions:

- legislation;
- representation of people's interests which is the basis of a parliamentary system;
- oversight or the issues of control of the executive, which is the key for good governance, holding the executive accountable for the resources and national budgets.

Hon. Chibingu reflected on the new development agenda known as the SDGs adopted by the UN in September 2015 and stated that the African Union led in this participatory process and came up with a Common African Position (CAP) to post-2015 Development Agenda entailing a collective ownership of the new development agenda. The second outcome is Agenda 2063, a collective vision and roadmap for Africa's growth for the next 50 years. It emphasizes the need for industrialization, infrastructure development, and good governance, as well as job

creation as its priorities. In conclusion, Hon. Chibingu stated that if Africa wants to attain the SDGs and the longer-term Agenda 2063 it needs to have strong parliamentary system to offer checks and balances to the executive branch; have strong continental and national partnerships; ensure enough resources domestically and internationally; and finally have an enabling environment for legislating good laws.

Discussion

Chair: Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu, MP, Zambia

Hon. Mariame Keita Traore, in response to Ghana's presentation, said that constitutional changes are to be adopted in her country a year and half later, and she would like to work towards adopting the similar changes like in Ghana. She believes she needs to be an opposition in this case and go against the power. Unfortunately, parliamentarians have no measures to act.

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa queried whether ministers are selected among the members of parliament or not. In Cameroon that is not the case; they are chosen from the civil society and this is very different from other countries. In terms of constitution, Cameroon has a forum to ask the question of the government, issues are discussed in the forum and taken to the government. However, in Cameroon it is difficult to establish laws to strengthen the status of women and laws concerning HIV cannot be put in place because of ethical concerns. Another issue is that due to the constitution, the president can serve forever.

Hon. Andrew Toboso concluded, in regard to two presentations, that there is a frustration regarding parliamentarians' check and balances on the executive power. He agreed with Hon. Nguini Effa that even when a minister is appointed outside the parliament can fail to do the oversight role. He raised another concern about trade and commerce as Africa moves towards the international development. Africa should recognize that if they negotiate together they have advantage.

Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, in reply to Hon. Traore, said that a type of the constitution one country adopts depends on that country's context. In his case, if he wants constituencies to hear him he uses media, e.g. radio. He brought up an example how a head of the anti-corruption body was taken down after the initiative was taken to the media.

In reply to the question as to what Africans can expect from TICAD, Hon. Paul Chibingu said that if the laws are not good, then the next 50 years will be spent fruitlessly. Africans should first look into their laws and constitutions and then expect aid from partners.

Hon. Chair replied that people who voted for parliamentarians can ask what has been delivered, and we have to ensure that the constitution is delivered. Furthermore, conditions for aid must be asked, and aid must be premised on good governance and strong institutions.

Dr. Osamu Kusumoto clarified why this programme started seven years ago. Parliamentarians were accountable how the funds are spent, but there was no mechanism back then. Parliamentarians held discussion on how this can be improved. Thus, as a result of APDA-JTF projects, which lasted for six years, parliamentarians had discussions and reached fruitful outcomes; several countries, such as Zambia and Uganda, have adopted related laws.

SESSION 3: Panel Discussions

Recommendations to TICAD Based on Perspectives from Each African Region

Hon. Andrew Toboso, MP, Kenya (East Africa)

Hon. Toboso expressed his gratitude to Japan and organizers for the meeting. He highlighted that development cannot be discussed without peace, and that Japan is the only country that did not have hands in African conflicts. Hon Toboso provided data on the current situation in East Africa: estimated 145.5 million people by 2010; 5.4 children per woman; life expectancy at birth varies from 50-55; GDP is \$147.5 billion with high unemployment. East Africa faces several challenges that come with such population issues: high population rates impacting development as investments are minimal; land fragmentation impacting agriculture with less commercial farming; reliance on rain-fed agriculture affecting food security thus every climate change affects food security; enrolling rate in secondary school stands at 82% (2016); depletion of natural resources; people- wild life conflicts as they compete for resources; global terrorism, particularly attacks from Al Shabab. Additional challenge which needs to be mentioned is drugs and human trafficking.

Hon. Toboso pointed out that some progress has been made in relation to TICAD: improved gender parity in education with regional variations; forestation lags behind; UHC not achieved; maternal and child mortality reduced; women and girls travel long distances to get water, and waste management. Hon. Toboso provided detailed statistics on progress on maternal health. Additional issues of concern are: strained provision of basic needs such as education, health, food and shelter; environmental degradation and climate change; and so forth. Population issues are important because there is no economic growth without addressing population issues. Hon Toboso made following recommendations for TICAD, which is not country specific and is not complete: integrating the population variables in national planning as area of focus; incorporating youth, women and aging in development; involving CSOs and local communities in the implementation; encompassing good governance principle in programme activities; including aggressive civic education programme incorporated into education, similar to those that JICA supported in Africa in the 1990s.

Hon. Jose Manuel Tavares Sanches, MP, Cabo Verde (West Africa)

Population, development and RH in West Africa, regardless the difference among countries, became a priority in the wider sub-Saharan Africa as these countries are characterized by a very slow demographic transition and fertility with a rapid population growth. As a result, they are facing challenges regarding the development as they need to build and strengthen human capacity. In order to address population and development issues the focus should be on SRH. Hon. Sanches presented some demographic trends in the region: high birth and death rates whereas decline in fertility is necessary to enable West African countries to achieve their social-economic development goals. For example, an average low fertility rate is in Mauritius (1.9) and the highest is in Niger (8.0). Second, maternal mortality: the figure varies from 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 births to 900 in some countries. The proportion of risk of maternal mortality is 1:16 in sub-Saharan Africa, and one of the main causes is lack of skilled professionals, i.e. nurses.

In terms of child mortality, there is an evident trend indicating decrease in deaths. However, West Africa has record of the highest rates in the world. For example, the infant mortality, children who live less than one year, varies from 52 in 1000 births in Ghana to 282 per 1000 births in Niger. In terms of utilization of contraceptives, Hon. Sanches state that there is low prevalence in use of contraceptives in most countries. The average in Africa is 28%; the top performers are Mauritius (76%), Egypt (57%) and South Africa (55%), while the lowest was recorded in Chad (2%), the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Conakry, Guinea-Bissau and Rwanda (4%). The estimates in use of contraceptives are applied to married women only, and the use of modern contraceptive is 19%. There is a high frequency of unsafe abortions (28%), whereas in the West Africa 13% of abortion cases result in death of mothers.

As to sexually transmitted diseases, the rate of infections varies from 2% in Madagascar to 38% in Swaziland. In spite of political will and donor support, the access to antiretroviral therapy is low and stands at 11%. The most vulnerable population is young women with almost twice the number of the infected in the Sub-Saharan Africa. In terms of SRH among adolescents, those aged 15-19, which represent 20.3% of the African population, are at high risk of unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted diseases, and so forth. He further provided detailed statistics. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is relatively high; however there are no law addressing this issue. The percentage of FGM ranges from 10% in the Democratic Republic of Congo and 89% in Eritrea. Sexual and domestic violence is widespread in most African countries, due to socio-cultural reasons and lack of relevant laws.

In conclusion, Hon. Sanches restated all the challenges that West Africa is facing regarding SRH, emphasizing the urgency to face these challenges. He pointed toward the need for the West African countries to review relevant policies and legislation, and to expand SRH services as to include all age groups.

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, (Central Africa)

In her address, Hon. Nguini Effa spoke of the Central African region and an economic union called CEMAC, which stands for Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (*Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale: CEMAC*). After explaining the borders of the region, she added that the size of the region is 2,700,000 km² of land with low population density of 50 million people, while the region is rich in natural resources, forests and agriculture. The region faces geopolitical instability, while population distribution is not averaged, and women represent half of the population. Forty-five percent of the population is 15 years old and below, and the average population age is 17 to 20 years. In spite of different countries taking numerous initiatives, health conditions are not good: every woman gives birth to six children, and very young girls have children. The infant death rates coming down, but it is still in high plus 30%. In Cameroon, 782 women per 100,000 births lose their lives; average life span is less than 60 years; and HIV is one of the main causes. HIV infections have high impact on the region. This demographic picture has to be changed because there is a high ratio of young people. Security is very low, and something has to be done about it, and this is connected to high proportion of young people in the population. These young people need to be empowered, and vocational education has to be given to them so that they have positive power on the country and become part of economic cycle.

Health care has to be improved to reduce mortality of mother and child. For that, family planning programmes have to be supported. Terrorism and insurgency of Boko Haram and other groups have been causing region's instability. In 2015 in Cameroon, 375,000 people became internally displaced. Currently 17 million people are in a need of humanitarian aid.

Most people do not have proper jobs and they lose their homes, and lack of food is a severe issue. In order to enable development of the region, Hon. Nguini Effa emphasized that health of every person needs to be improved, and everyone should have access to education, and their lives should be protected. More resources need to be invested for this to be achieved. She called upon the international society for their support to bring security and development.

Hon. Princess Phumelele, MP, Swaziland (Southern Africa)

Against the backdrop of the MDGs and newly adopted SDGs which guide the development agenda in next 15 years, Hon. Phumelele introduced the notion of African Renaissance with an aim to unite Africa: that is, to transform and develop the continent in its own unique way. The areas of possible transformations include politics, development and trade, while challenges to transformation include poverty and health. Hon. Phumelele underlined that even though the continent is abundant in natural resources and energy, it lacks capacity to exploit its full potential. However, Africa realizes that investing in its own people is the most important building block in achieving the SDGs. The responsibility for this is in the hands of each parliament and government of each individual country. She stressed that African Renaissance is a philosophy of hope and optimism for the people in Africa initiated by the people of Africa; thus the main aim is to mobilize the people of Africa to take their destiny in their own hands. However, this process faces constraints: debt crisis, under-development, and unstable political relations.

In order to mainstream population and development Action Programmes and to align with the SDGs, as explained by Hon. Phumelele, Swaziland implemented a policy framework, embedded on six pillars of measures and strategies:

- (1) macro-economic stability especially in the areas of economic growth and fiscal discipline;
- (2) fair distribution of the benefits of growth through fiscal policy that includes establishment of poverty reduction fund, increased expenditure of social sectors and fiscal prudence and discipline;
- (3) empowering and enabling the poor to generate income and reduce inequalities;
- (4) human capital development with the enjoyment of the basic freedoms, social security and contentment;
- (5) improving quality of life based on social and legal protection of vulnerable groups;
- (6) good governance principle: rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity and inclusiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, and accountability.

In conclusion, Hon. Phumelele highlighted the appreciation of the Parliament of Swaziland for the bilateral relations with the Japanese government, given that these relations boosted strategies to mainstream population and development, through enormous funding initiatives from Japan in relation to economy, as well as in governance and human capital development. She called for further positive intervention by Japan as they go towards the e-Parliament.

Discussion:

Chair: Hon. Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana

Hon. Chair summarized all four presentations stating that the issues discussed cut across various regions and issues, such as natural resources, youth unemployment, recurrent expenditures, issues of the sustainability of projects initiated by development partners, and support for vulnerable groups such as women and children, issues of education. These issues should be categorized and given priority as to maximize the output.

Wrap-up Session: Synthesis appeal to the Japanese Government

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President of FPA

A synthesis appeal to the Japanese Government was introduced by Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President of FPA, who invited comments and inputs. After active discussion, the synthesis appeal was unanimously adopted as “*Recommendations*”.

CLOSING CEREMONY

Closing Addresses

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President of FPA

Hon. Nguini Effa expressed her gratitude for the contributions that parliamentarians made, while expressing her appreciation to Japan for its continuous support to Africa since 1993 when Africa was in a very poor state. She expressed the gratitude because in recent TICAD processes, it was decided to increase the aid significantly, whereas other agencies followed the suit. She expressed her hope that Japanese parliamentarians will promote the adopted Recommendations and they will be reflected in TICAD's declaration as well. She stressed that they have a commitment to reflect the opinions of those who have no voice and continue to work with UNFPA, IPPF and Japan to address issues we face. In conclusion, Hon. Nguini Effa stated that even though the visibility of Japan's generous effort has been declining, and Japan needs to make more efforts for it. Not everyone in Africa knows what Japan has done for the continent and it is important to make it more visible.

Addresses

Mr. Lucian Kouakou, African Regional Director of IPPF

Mr. Kouakou acknowledged the presence of the African Diplomatic Corps (ADC) at the meeting, and thanked them for their support and work within the TICAD process. He reiterated Hon. Nguini Effa's hope that our voice will be integrated in the official communiqué of TICAD VI. In his address, Mr. Kouakou summarized discussions held since the morning. The keynote speaker, Hon. Aisawa, Senior Vice-Chair of JPFP, talked about the key drivers that need to be taken into account, such as terrorism, conflict, refugees and humanitarian crisis, RH, maternal and newborn health, family planning and access to contraception, and other population issues.

In regard to the session titled "African Expectation on TICAD", Mr. Kouakou recalled the address made by Hon. Mihara, Director of JPFP, on ABE Initiative and importance of education, as this initiative trains Africans to go back to their countries and work for their development. Honorable members from Zambia, Cote d'Ivoire and Ethiopia shared their expectations regarding TICAD, which all highlight common issues across Africa. Important issues being raised are that of community, public and private partnership, and involvement of community leaders in the process, as based on the experiences shared by Hon. Annoh-Dompheh from Ghana.

Second session on "Parliamentarians' Role and a New Development Agenda" brought up the importance of parliamentary roles in development agenda and stressed the need for a strong parliamentary system that will be able to offer checks and balances on the executive power. In order to accomplish this, enough resources have to be generated both domestically and externally, while an enabling environment for making good laws has to be ensured. Honorable parliamentarian from Ghana called for a new development agenda, while honorable parliamentarian from Malawi called for collective and individual commitment to implementing development by focusing on legislation improvement, budget implementation and accountability. Mr. Kouakou reflected on strong roles parliamentarians from the FPA played in the Stockholm Meeting prior the ICPD Beyond 2014, SDGs and Addis Ababa Declaration. Third session, "Recommendations to TICAD Based on Perspectives from Each African Region", highlighted Hon. Toboso's recommendation on the integration of population

variables as a tool of planning in TICAD processes, activation of the ICPD process and necessity to revamp JICA's model of education from the 1990s. Representative of Cabo Verde talked about issues faced by West Africa with recommendation to prioritize SRH in TICAD VI. Honorable parliamentarian from Cameroon highlighted challenges of Central Africa. While it is one of the richest regions, it needs to address issues pertinent to education, family planning, terrorism, and humanitarian-related crisis. Hon. Phumelele from Swaziland emphasized six areas of priority: macroeconomic stability, intensifying distribution of resources, empowering the poor to generate income, human capital development and health accessibility, and improving quality of life, and good governance.

In the second part of the address, Mr. Kouakou talked about the IPPF strategy framework organized around four key outcomes and eight targets. First outcome is ensuring that commitments to gender equality and SRHR made by governments are implemented. Second, outcome focuses on youth and sexual education. Third outcome is to continue to serve to empower people with focus on vulnerable and marginalized people. The final outcome focuses on ensuring quality provision for comprehensive SRH services including safe abortions and HIV prevention. Mr. Kouakou concluded his address by expressing hope that parliamentarians will meet again to ensure that recommendations are being taken into account.

Addresses

Ms. Junko Sazaki, Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office

Ms. Sazaki expressed her gratitude for open discussions and opportunity to directly hear African expectations on TICAD. She thanked Mr. Kouakou and Hon. Nguini Effa for the summary and concise declaration. Furthermore, she extended her appreciation to the Government of Japan and its Japan Trust Fund for supporting this event. In addition, she thanked Hon. Fukuda, Hon. Tanigaki and Hon. Abe as they generously support UNFPA to work closely with parliamentarians. Ms. Sazaki commended IPPF and APDA for their continuous support and work on population issues. She emphasized the importance of TICAD V for putting the issues of development, youth, women empowerment, gender equality, and RH including family planning to the forefront. She stated that in cooperation with the UNFPA Headquarters and Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, UNFPA Africa Office, UNFPA Tokyo Office, UNFPA Kenya representative, as well as with the support of representatives from South African, IPPF and NGOs, they will continue to work on demographic dividend towards TICAD VI. In conclusion, Ms. Sazaki expressed hope for the opportunity to meet and work together with the parliamentarians again.

Addresses

Hon. Toshiko Abe, JFPF Deputy Executive Director

Hon. Abe expressed her appreciation for productive discussions. As she sees the bright future for Africa and as they do not want to leave anyone behind, she will work with her colleagues from Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to make the Japanese government's aid more productive by reviewing all programmes implemented the international organizations. In conclusion, she thanked the parliamentarians and expressed her hope to meet them again.

**Meeting Day 2
February 5, 2016**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

African development policies and measure toward TICAD VI

Ambassador Norio Maruyama, Director-General, African Affairs Department of MOFA

Ambassador Maruyama expressed his honor to meet prominent parliamentarians from African countries. In his presentation, he focused on the following: the meaning and significance of holding the upcoming TICAD VI in Africa for the first time. The change in the interval from 5 years to 3 years is based on the premise that from now on the meeting will take place in alternate turns of Japan and Africa. Ambassador Maruyama expressed his surprise that there are some Africans, who visited him earlier in the week, who did not know about TICAD. In that sense, he stated that there is a need to work harder on public relations.

Ambassador Maruyama gave a historical overview of the TICAD process, which is a bilateral meeting between Japan and African countries to discuss African development. In addition to the Japanese government, co-organizers of the meeting are UNDP, World Bank and other international organizations. Recently, there has been a greater involvement of the African Union. In order to increase the engagement of UN, Ambassador Maruyama stated that they have asked for the involvement of the Deputy Secretary-General in charge of African affairs. It is important to note that TICAD's participants are not from African countries alone. In terms of African countries, the participation is at the leader's level and for other countries the participation is at the ministerial level. As for the benefits of having a meeting in Japan, Ambassador Maruyama said that in this way Japanese people and the civil society feel much closer to African countries and there is an increased feeling that Japan should cooperate with African nations. In that sense, TICAD V and TICAD VI are focused on how to cooperate with the business.

Ambassador Maruyama reported that much more attention will be paid to the meeting this year, and globally there will be more focus on relations between Japan and Africa. There are numerous reasons for this and the main is that in 2016 Japan will serve as a non-permanent member of Security Council of the UN for next 3 years. According to Ambassador Maruyama, if TICAD was to be held as scheduled originally, the membership at the Security Council would have never happened. In addition, year 2016 is a landmark year for Japan as Japan chairs the G7 Summit. He emphasized that against this backdrop, people who were not interested in TICAD before will find TICAD more attractive.

Ambassador Maruyama continued his address by talking about the commitments made at TICAD V and transparent follow-up mechanisms. Between the period of June 2013 and 2016 Africa has gone through several transformations and is facing several changes. First, the outbreak of Ebola which exposed weak health care services in the region, and highlighted the need for UHC. Therefore, these will be the main domains to be explored at the next TICAD. The second point that could have not been predicted is an increase in violent extremism. The underlying problems behind this phenomenon are poverty and high youth unemployment. The third point is a sharp drop of prices of resources, primarily the oil price. In this regard, TICAD should pursue the issue of diversification of economy in order to make more resilient

economies and agriculture. Additional issue to be discussed at TICAD is a follow-up on COP21 and other international conferences, with a focus on renewable energy. Given that historically TICAD was held in the spirit of ownership by African countries, supported by partnership, he pointed that through TICAD they can support the 2063 Agenda, as this Agenda can assist African countries in terms of achieving the SDGs.

In conclusion, Ambassador Maruyama raised a question as to what Japan, through TICAD framework, can do to address issues mentioned above. First, it can utilize technology available in the private sector in Japan and human development capacity. Human resource development is Japan's strong point, and much can be done for such areas as vocational service training. What should be discussed at the next TICAD is how these can be utilized even better. One of the examples of utilization that Ambassador Maruyama mentioned is geothermal energy. Other areas include health and medical services, diversification of economy where Japanese companies can lead towards solutions to some of the problems faced by Africa. The area that must not be forgotten is agriculture. The priority is to build food value chain given that the selling of a food product with an increased value translates to an increase in income. He concluded that in this context presence of business at next TICAD will be much higher.

Finally, he restated his position that in order to have successful TICAD, assistance from each single honorable parliamentarian is needed. Along with TICAD, there will be additional side-events where Japanese and African parliamentarians could meet. Ambassador Maruyama made a request to African parliamentarians to consider how each one of their countries can contribute to successful TICAD and to try to raise awareness among their people regarding TICAD.

Discussion:

Dr. Osamu Kusumoto reflected on relation between development and population issues by explaining how an increase in population may result in impediments in development, meaning that development can no longer be sustainable. In addition, there are numerous competing issues such as Zika or Ebola, while funds to address these various issues are limited. The main approach towards sustainable development in relation to population increase can be summarized as preventing unintended pregnancies and achieving universal access to RH, which are the focus of APDA's work. Dr. Kusumoto also asked Ambassador Maruyama about side-events of TICAD VI, namely meetings among parliamentarians. In this sense, APDA, in cooperation with JFPF and Ethiopian parliament would like to organize a parliamentarians' meeting for Africa, Asia and other regions, and he believes that coordinated effort with Japanese government would be helpful. To this Ambassador Maruyama replied that by the end of February a meeting with co-organizers will be held and they will have more details to share after.

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP from Cameroon, expressed her gratitude for the meeting and made comments in support to APDA's intentions to hold the meeting in the Ethiopian parliament and to coordinate this event with the Japanese government.

Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh from Ghana welcomed the decision to have TICAD every three instead of five years and to have a rotation system. In addition, he congratulated Japan as the only country that has clean hands in terms of conflicts across Africa. He raised an issues related to a lack of cooperation between JICA and parliamentarians in his country, and he suggested that APDA, in collaboration with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, should establish

some sort of cooperation with JICA and parliamentarians so that this collaboration gives better results in terms of population problems.

To this, Dr. Kusumoto made a brief comment that each country addresses population issues through domestic committees, and that establishing this kind of cooperation at the individual level might be difficult.

Hon. Nguini Effa reflected on low visibility of assistance and aid from Japan in her country. She brought up an example from her conversation with the Japanese Ambassador to Cameroon, stating that there is low promotion of Japanese aid in media and among the public in her country. She suggested that Japan should have more active communication about their contributions to people in Cameroon.

Ambassador Maruyama appreciated her input about the use of TV and radio to diffuse the information, and that Japan makes efforts to communicate their assistance; however, they use text based media primarily.

Mr. Lucian Kouakou, African Regional Director of IPPF, expressed his regret that not many CSOs are involved in the process, and expressed his hope that the next TICAD will be more open to them. In addition, he added that in regard to awareness this meeting today is part of the effort to create awareness. He also remarked that there is a need for new international cooperation — a new model which would involve communities and the civil society.

Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office, Ms. Junko Sazaki, used the opportunity to thank the Ministry and its Japan Trust Fund for providing assistance in organizing this meeting. She expressed hope that SRH will be an important agenda during the upcoming TICAD in cooperation with the Government of Japan in this regard.

Ambassador Maruyama closed the meeting by reiterating his appreciation for the meeting and open discussion.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF)

Welcome Address

Hon. Hidemichi Sato, Parliamentary Vice Minister of MAFF

The Parliamentary Vice-Minister Hon. Hidemichi Sato heartily welcomed the delegation, stating his belief that the 21st century is the century of Africa. He briefly mentioned his experiences from the WTO ministerial meeting in Kenya last December, where he had an opportunity to discuss trade and agriculture issues with the Ministers of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi and Kenya. Given that TICAD VI emphasizes the involvement of the private sector as well as ODA, today, he would like to discuss the establishment of food value chain, as it is a critical component for improving lives of the entire agriculture community. He added that the details about these issues will be presented by the Director in charge, and in conclusion he once again welcomed the parliamentarians.

Remarks

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon

In her remarks, Hon. Nguini Effa expressed her gratitude to Japan for not forgetting the African continent and its continuous support. Due to fertile and arable land, there should be more attention paid to agricultural and forest potentials. In terms of agriculture, Africans can learn from Japanese experiences and rely on the expertise of Japanese business to commercialize agricultural activities so that more farmers can support their livelihoods. Hon. Nguini Effa expressed her appreciation for the opportunity to have TICAD in Africa for the first time, and thanked the international organizer for its continuous help.

African Agricultural Development, Food Security and Population

Mr. Osamu Hashiramoto, Director of Regional Affairs Division, International Affairs

Department, MAFF

Mr. Hashiramoto gave an overview of African agricultural sector as one of the largest in African economy with the participation of 60% in terms of labor force, which also takes a significant share in GDP. African population is estimated to reach two billion by 2050, and aim is to double the food production. In past 20 years, Africa has succeeded in doubling the production of wheat, rice, maize and poultry. At the same time, imports increased. Food security is still an issue as one in four people is undernourished in Sub-Saharan Africa. It has also been reported that there are prior harvest grain losses, and it is estimated this to be 10% to 20% of the initial production. He further explained Japan's involvement through TICAD and CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development) Initiative, which is to increase rice production in Africa.

The target set under the CARD Initiative is to double the rice production during the period 2008-2018. The other target is the promotion of "Farming as business" in order to empower small farmers. Furthermore, in relation to TICAD, the MAFF wants to promote development of food value chain, improvement of nutrition and higher resilience to climate change. Food value chain is the process of increasing the value of agricultural products in production, distribution and consumption phases of the process. This leads to more income for farmers, and leads to further poverty reduction. In addition, it is necessary to develop markets, systems of transportation and ensure product quality. By doing so, farmers can generate or double

their incomes and support their livelihoods by agriculture. To enable this, it is important to cooperate with the private sector companies. He expressed his hope that such requests for cooperation with Japanese companies will arise.

Mr. Hashiramoto then talked about nutrition improvement. Last year Japan set up a so-called nutrition scale-up study team as an international effort. His last point is related to strengthening resilience of agricultural sector given that Africa is directly affected by the climate change. In order to fight such climate effects, more resilient agricultural plans have to be devised, and irrigation measures have to be set in place. Mr. Hashiramoto called parliamentarians to express their opinions related to Ministry's efforts.

Discussion:

Dr. Osamu Kusumoto expressed his gratitude for the visit and made two remarks. First, he expressed his personal opinion, based on an article he published in the ARDEC magazine, titled "The food security and population issues in Africa." He concluded that argument about low utilization of farmland is not valid as he learned that population density at farming land is already quite high. If this is the case the emphasis should be put on improving efficiency in agriculture, and in this regard he appreciates MAFF's efforts, which put stress on quality and productivity. The other comment was about the potentials of turning a low productivity food into a high end food product. His example was that of buckwheat in Japan. He suggested that if a certain local food available in Africa is taken and refined then it can be transformed into a more valuable high end product.

Hon. Paul Chibingu from Malawi wanted to know whether Japanese government has any intentions to construct a dam in Malawi to mitigate the effects of climate change so as to Malawi can benefit from the recourse it already has.

In reply, Mr. Hashiramoto explained that building a dam could be one of the options; however, their approach is based on small-scale projects, for example, to collect and store rain water to maintain the water supply. In addition, in terms of agriculture, Japan does not support massive projects. The MAFF representative expanded the answer by saying that there are other technologies that can be employed, such as irrigation methods and technology that prevents water leakage.

Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh made two queries: one about forestry and second about weather index insurance which could help in reducing vulnerabilities. To this, Mr. Hashiramoto replied that he is aware of regional differences as Africa is a huge continent with a population of four billion. Therefore he has to speak by using general statistics. In relation to forestry issue, historically TICAD has focused on the issues of farming and forestry and he thinks the same will be at the next TICAD. Forestry cannot be neglected as it has function in mitigating the impacts of global warming and its effects. In relation to insurance, he stated that in Japan such insurance is provided by both domestic and international companies. He added to the explanation by saying that it is very difficult to calculate the actual damages in agriculture. However, in terms of whether index insurance, in order to establish the causal effect between the damage and the climate, a model needs to be made based on a huge amount of the data, and the Ministry has a pilot project to work on this.

Before closing the meeting, Mr. Hashiramoto returned to an issue of chemicals in agriculture, such as pesticides and fertilizer as there will be an increase in their use in Africa. He cautioned that in parallel to introducing the fertilizers, countries have to set up rules and standards for them, as well as to find mechanisms to make farmers compliant with such rules.

Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW)

Health Care-related Cooperation in African

Mr. Hiroyuki Yamaya, Director, Office of International Cooperation, MHLW

Mr. Hiroyuki Yamaya welcomed the honorable parliamentarians to the Ministry. He made a briefing on Japan's health policy, particularly on the policy related to the improvement of public health both in country and internationally. He stressed that health policy has to be well adapted to changes in demography and modes of life of population.

The presentation holds information on MHLW strategy for 2035. In past Japan has suffered from infectious diseases and parasites, but now it is facing so-called non-communicable diseases and aging population. Thus, the health care policies need to follow the situation and changes in order to achieve sustainability required in the health care system. Mr. Yamaya took the opportunity to share Japanese experiences in this regard, which was followed by Ministry's reflection on support to Africa and TICAD processes.

The main goal of Japanese health care policy is to provide a health care system that will benefit everyone at certain point. The main principles of such policy are: fairness, solidarity built on autonomy and shared prosperity for Japan and the world. This is followed by three visions: first, how patients can be provided with the health care that brings value to them. Second is the solidarity and support of personal choice, for example, to respect the autonomous choices made by recipients. And third is to be global health leader. In order to accomplish these, there is a need for the infrastructure including information, innovation, sustainable finances and health care professionals. However, this also entails the transformation of MHLW.

A paradigm shift is needed to reflect a change from quantity to quality; i.e. it is not about the volume of medicine and care provided to a patient, but it is about asking whether what you provide is what the person needs. Further, there is a shift from input to value, meaning the values delivered to the recipient by provider. Next shift is toward the strong regulation to autonomy with focus on the autonomy of patients or recipients, as well as that of health care providers such as physicians. The fourth shift is from "cure to care". The example provided by Mr. Yamaya is that of an elderly patient who suffers from a lifestyle disease and he should not be treated in the hospital alone but he should be in the community with family and friends, with minimal health care intervention with holistic community care. The fifth shift is from fragmentation to integration, which is to integrate hospital care, nurse care and community care.

In addition, Mr. Yamaya addressed Japan's health care assistance overseas based on Japanese experience. Historically, Japan had the distribution of care not only from doctors but from the communities. Thus, JICA developed activities to provide access to clean water and sanitation, and provided training to local health care workers. Furthermore JICA also dispatches advisers. As for the MHLW, it mainly provides assistance in collaboration with JICA, and current amount of assistance extended to Africa by the Ministry itself is not large. For example, at the moment colleagues from the Ministry are stationed in Zambia, Senegal and Uganda.

Mr. Yamaya informed guests about the joint project with the Cabinet Office - the Hideo Nobuchi Prize, which was established to promote understanding of tropical diseases and to raise awareness and interest in this research in Africa, and among Africans. Past winners are Prof. Peter Piot, a Belgian doctor who worked on Ebola, and Prof. Miriam Were of Kenya.

Discussion:

Hon. Princess Phumelele from Swaziland asked about Japan's advances in relation to HIV/AIDS research.

To this question, Mr Yamaya replied that from a technical point of view, introduction of antiviral drugs dramatically improved situation. At the moment he could not provide information how far pharmaceutical companies are on the issue. However, he underlined that the key point in regard to HIV/AIDS is to ensure access to these drugs, and Japan is important contributor to the Global Fund. In addition, JICA provides information about the prevention, whereas he cautioned that special attention should be paid to aid as not to duplicate the efforts on the global level.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Headquarters

Japanese Cooperation under the TICAD Framework

Mr. Hiroshi Kato, Vice-President of JICA

Mr. Kei Yoshizawa, Senior Advisor to the Director General (Development Policy Analysis for TICAD), Africa Department of JICA

Mr. Kojiro Fujino, Deputy Director, Planning and TICAD Process Division, Africa Department of JICA

At the opening, Mr. Kato, JICA Vice-President, extended his heartfelt welcome to the parliamentarians. His presentation outlined two issues: a high-level outline of JICA and JICA's efforts toward TICAD VI. This was followed by detailed explanations of some of JICA's activities by JICA representatives. JICA is the implementation agency for the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and as such is one of the biggest agencies providing the bilateral assistance in the world. JICA works by implementing: loan and grant programmes, technical cooperation, volunteer programmes, programmes they implement in cooperation with NGOs, activities that support the private sector companies that want to perform activities in developing countries, including Africa. The main principle applied in their work is a cross-sectoral approach.

In terms of TICAD VI, Mr. Kato stated that the next meeting is an extension and expansion of TICAD V. By referring to provided material he highlighted areas of interest: robust and sustainable economy, inclusive and robust society, peace and stability. Materials consist of the JICA's activities related to population issues, the data about the efforts to double the production of rice in Africa in 10 years, and the promotion of market oriented farming. Therefore JICA puts emphasis on promoting agriculture.

One of the policy agendas, strongly supported by the Japanese government, is UHC. This includes efforts related to child and mother health, proper management of hospitals as to promote health and lives of people, and water and sanitation. In addition, as said earlier, JICA dispatched many volunteers abroad, who reside in villages and support various activities which include support for women's activities.

The JICA representative provided then detailed explanation of JICA's activities related to child and mother health, and nutrition. Based on Japanese experiences since the 1930s, JICA works on ensuring accessibility to health centers, implementing registration system for pregnant women and utilization of Maternal and Child Handbook, while paying attention to build main arterial roads connecting rural areas. In this regard, JICA has three strategies: multi-sectoral approach, realization of UHC, the continuum of care. One of the examples provided by the JICA representative is that of the Health System project in Senegal, which uses "5S approach" adopted from the Japanese business environment, which aim was to improve work environment. In terms of nutrition, JICA contributed two million USD to establish the "Scaling Up Nutrition Framework".

In addition, JICA representative explained JICA's assistance related to safe water and women education. In comparison to the rest of the world, half of African population does not have access to safe, drinkable water. JICA has been supporting a rural water supply project in Senegal, since the 1980s, which enabled access to water to more than 300,000 people. JICA's

assistance includes a support for the operation of the facility and establishment of pay/billing collecting systems. In addition, JICA worked on hygiene and sanitation activities. JICA representative provided information about new water treatment plans in Sudan where JICA provides engineering support.

The next part of presentation was about the production and consumption of rice in Africa, and graphs and the material show the gap in the production and consumption. Through CARD Initiative, Coalition for African Rice Development, JICA in collaboration with 23 African countries, works on filling the gap. The target is to double the rice production in next 10 years.

Finally, JICA representative explained JICA's approach to education, called "School for All". The project promotes participation of the government, parents and residents of the communities. The schema presents the so-called COGES or School Management Committees. The aim is to improve the operation of schools by electing members of COGES and by creating implementation plans and monitoring these plans.

Discussion:

Hon. Paul Chibingu made a query whether JICA can assist Malawi in building structural houses for the police force, and whether JICA has such a mandate. He expressed his appreciation for the health and education activities, but he stressed that people and girls need security as well.

Hon. Mariame Keita Traore from Cote d'Ivoire asked Vice-President to elaborate on COGES, and explain whether this is JICA's initiative or African initiative because, according to her information, this process is not the first of such kind.

In respond to the parliamentarian from Malawi, Mr. Kato stated that from the point of view of the Japanese government when they extend a grant for building something they always pay attention to the laws and responsibilities of the Japanese government. So in this regard, and as he can recall, there were similar initiatives but to build classrooms for the police. In addition, the grant aid is limited, so there is a need to be negotiated with the recipient government. Having this in mind, it might not be strange that the Japanese side decide to allocate the funds in a way that the Japanese technology is fully utilized.

In replay to the question posed by the parliamentarian from Cote d'Ivoire, Mr. Kato clarified that the original model was from Latin America, and was earlier promoted by the World Bank. Whether the model works or not in West Africa is a question, but COGES in Niger works. As for the question whether people should pay for the participation in COGES, he said that he is quite sure that this is not the case.

Hon. Traore provided more examples about failures of the COGES system in her country where monthly payment is required. As for the police school in Malawi, she added that projects for low income earners should be prioritized instead.

Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh expressed his dissatisfaction with the relation between parliamentarians and JICA Office in Ghana, stating that when he contacted JICA Office he was referred to his government. He added that due to the nature of governance in his country, parliamentarians are left out of this process. Given that population issues are important for development, and as parliamentarians work on these issues, it is important to cooperate with JICA.

Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu stated that there has to be a window for the parliamentarians in Africa and Japan to do the oversight mechanism of the aid funds, as this is one of the key elements of the Paris Declaration.

In reply to Hon. Annoh-Dompreh's question about JICA's cooperation with parliamentarians, Mr. Kato stated that this is an important question. As JICA usually works with governments, establishing a communication with individual parliamentarians could be challenging. He thanked the Ghanaian parliamentarian for the insight and expressed his intentions to work on such a framework to enable some communication between JICA and African parliamentarians.

Final comment was made by Ms. Sazaki, who commented on how outputs of JICA's projects can be made upstream, meaning they can be reflected in policies which parliamentarians decide on.

Japan-African Parliamentarians' Dialogue for TICAD VI

Recommendations

(Adopted)

Preamble

We, members of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA), Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population and Development (JPFP) and Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship Association, welcome the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) agreed by member states at United Nations General Assembly on 27 September 2015. We gathered in Tokyo on 4-5 February 2016 to attend the Japan-Africa Parliamentarians' Dialogue for TICAD VI and discussed focus issues for TICAD VI.

- A. We here confirm that addressing population issues will make a solid foundation of sustainable development in Africa and recommend that the Japanese Government and other TICAD co-organizers include the following items as priority in the TICAD VI communique in order to realize human security, universal health coverage and sustainable development in Africa and put into practice 'no one left behind', which is the SDG principle:
- a. To meet social development needs, with an emphasis on benefits to all segments of society, particularly vulnerable and marginalized populations including women and youth as well as the empowerment of women;
 - b. To raise population issues by realizing universal health coverage (UHC) and strengthening health systems, particularly through realizing universal access to reproductive health information and services;
 - c. To recognize a causal link between population and climate change, which affects most adversely on poor and vulnerable people, and address mitigation factors that contribute to climate change;
 - d. To secure funds and develop quality human resources for health to address:
 - i. ①reduction of maternal and child mortality; ②provision of obstetric emergency care while fulfilling unmet needs for family planning and modern contraceptives; ③provision of comprehensive and age appropriate sexuality education; ④reduction of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections;
 - ii. Eradication of ①gender based violence, ②early and forced marriage and ③female genital mutilation by women's empowerment and further social participation to build an economically active society, which makes a solid basis for African development ④human trafficking;
 - iii. Ensure ①access to comprehensive abortion care; ②SRH services for youth and older persons; ③cervical and other reproductive tract cancers;
 - iv. Construction of resilient and sustainable health systems in Africa that can respond effectively to emerging infectious diseases such as Ebola virus disease, which could bring a global public health crisis and building a global health architecture that can respond to public health crises;

- e. To engage Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in all TICAD VI processes and encourage and support private sector engagement in social development in Africa.
- B. At the same time, we confirm that we will play a crucial role to meet SDGs and take the following actions:
- a. To affirm indispensable conditions for advancing global partnerships that reflects good governance, transparency and accountability, strengthen platforms for citizen participation, make sure of accountability for development programme and build legal system including constitution to secure accountability for the peoples of Africa as stated in the Recommendations adopted at the Meeting on Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the Sustainable Development Goals organized by the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in Kenya in October 2015;
 - b. To ensure peace and security, as a prerequisite for democratic societies, avert and respond to threats of terror, human trafficking, while advancing the rule of law;
 - c. To build national legal and finance systems to enable construction of global health architecture and resilient and sustainable health systems in Africa that can respond effectively to public health crisis such as emerging infectious diseases;
 - d. To ensure regular consultations between African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA), Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) and the Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship Association to advance the role of parliamentarians mentioned above and reflect more general public's views in the TICAD preparation processes.

Participants' list

Japan-African Parliamentarians' Dialogue for TICAD VI TICAD VI に向けた日本-アフリカ国会議員対話 Participants' list 参加者リスト			
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	アンドリュー・トボソ	ケニア	国会議員
32	Hon. Paul Chibingu	Malawi	MP
	ポール・チビング	マラウイ	国会議員

33	Hon. Princess Phumelele S'Phiwosethu Dlamini	Swaziland	MP
	ブメレレ・シピオセツ・ドラミニ王女	スワジランド	国会議員
34	Hon. Highvie Hambulo Hamududu	Zambia	MP; Chair of ZAPPD
	ハイヴィ・ハムプロ・ハムドウドゥ	ザンビア	国会議員／ザンビア人口・開発議連（ZAPPD）議長
35	Ms. Judy Sankhulani	Zambia	Senior International Relations Assistant of the Parliament; ZAPPD officer
	ジュディ・サンクラニ	ザンビア	国会職員／ザンビア人口・開発議員連（ZAPPD）オフィサー

Government & Embassies

大使館・政府

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37	H.E. François Oubida	Burkina Faso	Ambassador
	フランソワ・ウビダ	ブルギナファソ	特命全権大使
38	H.E. Pierre Ndzengue	Cameroon	Ambassador
	ピエール・ゼンゲ	カメルーン	特命全権大使
39	H.E. Boniface Lezona	Republic of Congo	Ambassador
	ボニファス・レゾナ	コンゴ共和国	臨時代理大使
40	H.E. Ahmed Arita Ali	Djibouti	Chargés d'Affaires a.i.
	アホメド・アラिता・アリ	ジブチ共和国	特命全権大使
41	H.E. Estifanos Afeworki	Eritrea	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the State of Eritrea in Tokyo; Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps (ADC) in Tokyo
	エスティファノス・アフオワキ	エリトリア	特命全権大使
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	丸山則夫	日本	外務省アフリカ部長（大使）
43	Dr. Eiji Hinoshita	Japan	Director, Global Health Policy Section Global Health Policy Division International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
	日下 英司	日本	外務省国際保健政策室長
44	Mr. Toshifumi Ishida	Japan	Chief for Global Health Policy Section Global Health Policy Division International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
	石田 敏史	日本	外務省国際保健政策室外務事務官
45	Dr. Makoto Shimoaraiso	Japan	Principal Deputy Director, Domestic Public Relations Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)
	下荒磯 誠	日本	外務省国内広報室主席事務官
46	Osamu Hashiramoto	Japan	Director of Regional Affairs Division, International Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF)
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	加藤 宏	日本	JICA 理事
49	Mr. Kei Yoshizawa	Japan	Senior Advisor to the Director General (Development Policy Analysis for TICAD), Africa Department, JICA
	吉澤 啓	日本	JICA アフリカ部 企画役 (TICAD 開発政策分析 担当)
50	Mr. Kojiro Fujino	Japan	Deputy Director, Planning and TICAD Process Division, Africa Department, JICA
	藤野 浩次郎	日本	JICA アフリカ部計画・TICAD 推進課 主任調査 役
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	ソロモン・カランジャ・マイナ	ケニア共和国	特命全権大使
52	Mr. Paul M. Kalihi	Kenya	Minister Counsellor II/ Deputy Head of Mission
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	ルーベン・ングウェンヤ	マラウイ	特命全権大使
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61	Mr. Mehari Berhane	Ethiopia	First Secretary at the Ethiopian Embassy
	メハリ・ベルヘイン	エチオピア	一等書記官
62	Mr. Abdelkader Jamoussi	Morocco	Deputy head of Mission
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63	Mr. Evans Mushibi	Zambia	First Secretary of the Zambian Embassy
	エヴァンス・ムシビ	ザンビア	一等書記官

64	Mr. Norton Mumba	Zambia	Counsellor
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68	Ms. Naomi Amakawa	Japan	
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70	Mr. Sam Ntelamo	Ethiopia	Resident Representative to the African Union & ECA IPPF Liaison Office
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市民社会

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81	Ms. Eriko Jibiki	Japan	Save the Children Japan Nutrition Advocacy Officer
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