

2009

TICAD Roundtable with Civil Society from Africa

Working together for a better future for Africa

October 20, 2009 14:00 – 17:00

University of Tokyo Komaba I Campus Building 18 Collaboration Room

TICAD Advocacy Team, Ugoku/Ugokasu
Program for Human Security, University of Tokyo



PROGRAMME

13:30 – 14:00

Arrival

14:00 – 14:05

Welcome

Ryokichi Hirono

Professor, Seikei University

Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

14:05 – 14:10

Introduction of Participants

14:10 – 14:20

Review of the Agenda and Objectives

Masaki Inaba

Executive Director, Ugoku/Ugokasu (Global Call for Action Against Poverty, Japan)

14:20 – 14:30

Opening Address

Chinami Nishimura

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

14:30 – 15:05

**Progress on TICAD IV : Yokohama Declaration, Action Plan and Follow Up Mechanism
[TICAD Organizers]**

Asako Okai

Director, Second Africa Division, Sub-Saharan African Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Taro Kikuchi

Assistant Director, in charge of TICAD Follow-Up, Japan International Cooperation Agency

Koji Yagi

Deputy Director, United Nations Development Programme Tokyo Office

15:05 – 15:35

Raising issues and discussion points

Jean-Christian Obame

Ambassador, Gabon to Japan

African Diplomatic Corps

Nite Tanzarn

Global Call for Action Against Poverty, Africa

15 :35 – 15 :50

Break

15 :50 – 16 :50

Discussion

- Implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in the midst of the financial crisis
- Meaningful participation of civil society and other sectors of society in the Follow Up Mechanism and towards TICAD V

16:50-

Wrap-Up and Closing Remarks

Ryokichi Hirono

Professor, Seikei University

Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

PARTICIPANTS

Ryokichi Hirono

Chair of Roundtable

Chinami Nishimura

Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Jean-Christian Obame

Ambassador, Gabon to Japan
Dean, African Diplomatic Corps

Akira Yamada

Deputy Director-General, International Corporation Bureau
and Sub-Saharan African Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Asako Okai

Director, Second Africa Division, Sub-Saharan African Affairs
Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Secretariat, TICAD Follow-Up Process

Toshiaki Ito

Second Africa Division, Sub-Saharan African Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Naoto Ito

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Nite Tanzarn

Global Call for Action Against Poverty Africa

Festus Kahiigwa

Programme Administrator, Civic Commission for Africa –
Uganda Unit

Gustave Assah

Social Watch Benin
Chairman, Civic Commission for Africa

Kaori Ishii

Programme Coordinator, Office in charge of TICAD at UNDP
African Bureau

Koji Yagi

Deputy Director, UNDP Tokyo office

Taro Kikuchi

Assistant Director, in charge of TICAD Follow-Up, Japan
International Cooperation Agency

Shumpei Kambe

Africa Shupeii Kambe Fellowship

Keichiro Tamaru

Japan National Assembly of Disabled Peoples` International

Taisuke Miyamoto

Japan National Assembly of Disabled Peoples` International

Toko Tomita

Hunger Free World
Public Mobilization Team Leader, Ugoku/Ugokasu

Takumo Yamada

Advocacy Manager, Oxfam Japan
Policy and Advocacy Team Leader, Ugoku/Ugokasu

Masaki Inaba

Director of Global Health Programme, Africa Japan Forum
Executive Director, Ugoku/Ugokasu

Makoto Yaguchi

Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
Ugoku/Ugokasu

Kunio Takase

Africa Japan Forum

Tatsuo Hayashi

President, Africa Japan Forum

Naoko Tsuyama

Japan International Volunteer Center

Yashushi Kurokochi

Africa Society of Japan

Kumiko Makino

Research Fellow, JETRO
Africa Japan Forum

Koshiyuki Aizawa

Panasonic Corporation

Philippe Mesmer

NHK World Radio Japan

AGENDA ITEM 1: WELCOME ADDRESS

The chair of the roundtable, Ryokichi Hirono apologized for his late arrival and then expressed his welcome and excitement to have civil society guests from Africa. He extended a particular welcome to Chinami Nishimura, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs for her participation in the roundtable.

The chair emphasized the importance of this roundtable as a successor to the past TICAD. He also emphasized the role of civil society in the TICAD process in terms of relationship with civil society from Africa and the increasing role of civil society in moving forward.

AGENDA ITEM 2: REVIEW OF AGENDA AND OBJECTIVES

Masaki Inaba, Executive Director of Ugoku/Ugokasu (Global Call for Action Against Poverty, Japan) in a power point presentation explained the purpose, reviewed the agenda, and provided information on the history of TICAD and Civil Society.

Masaki Inaba:

The purpose of the Roundtable is to:

(1) Create a shared notion on the roles of Japanese/African civil society for TICAD Process in all the stakeholders of TICAD; (2) Revitalize the momentum of all stakeholders to work together for the next TICAD process and African development; and (3) Find the way to implement and monitor the Yokohama Action Plan of TICAD IV, which will contribute for the achievement of MDGs in Africa, by all stakeholders.

Consideration points of the roundtable are:

Role of Japan and TICAD process for African development after the global financial crisis - the impact of the crisis and the way to overcome it. (2) Cooperation of Japan and TICAD Process to achieve MDGs with its human Security and aid policy.

Expected outcomes is a report

Information on history of TICAD: Who do we come from and What are we and Where are we going?

- (1) TICAD process began in 1993 in the era of aid fatigue. The Japanese government decided to take the lead to contribute to and cooperate with Africa for African Development. The main result of TICAD I was the Tokyo Declaration. TICAD II was held in 1998. Here, the Tokyo Agenda for Action was adopted and more importantly, the principles of ownership and partnership for African development were established. This model of ownership and partnership, originating from this TICAD, is now adopted by UN agencies and donor countries. TICAD III, held in 2003, was to revitalize high level political commitment that Japan should work more for Africa. TICAD IV held in 2008, led to the Yokohama Action Plan and the adoption of the declaration, as well as the establishment of the follow up mechanism. In March 2008, as part of the follow-up mechanism, the First Ministerial Meetings took place in Botswana.*
- (2) Civil society always worked for TICAD process. In TICAD I, CS organized a parallel independent African symposium. In TICAD II, a network called Action Civile pour TICAD (ACT) was formed to work on advocacy. In TICAD III, ACT also worked on advocacy. For TICAD IV, the TICAD Civil Society Forum and TICAD IV NGO Network was formed to monitor and advocate during the TICAD process.*
- (3) The Historic Achievements of TICAD IV includes a concrete Action Plan with clear targets: Yokohama Action Plan with Annex and A Follow-up Mechanism ensuring accountability. However many global challenges include global financial crisis, climate crisis, food price and fuel crisis, the possible downturn of aid for Africa and the rise of emerging economies.*
- (4) Where are we going: (1) Revitalize the momentum for Africa under the new government of Japan (2) promote wider and active participation for TICAD including civil society and the private sector (3) achieving the MDGs and beyond and (4) the role of TICAD in promoting aid effectiveness.*

AGENDA ITEM 3: OPENING ADDRESS

Chinami Nishimura, the Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was invited to provide the opening address. The chair hoped she will provide input on the role of government in Africa and in international cooperation.

Chinami Nishimura: [Translation provided by Makoto Yaguchi]

- (1) I am excited to take part in the roundtable with African and Japanese civil society, academia and governments.*
- (2) The new government believes that the TICAD process plays a vital role in the Japanese policy for Africa.*
- (3) The Hatoyama government, in several occasions provided a strong message to the world on climate change and nuclear issue as well as the importance of human security. As we continue and strengthen the TICAD process, we would like to redouble of efforts to achieve the MDGs and human security.*

- (4) *Civil society organizations as implementing activities are paying close attention to the needs of community on the ground. The government would like enhance our partnership with civil society. Foreign Minister Okada has emphasized relations with civil society. For example: he has created a parliamentary group on NGOs working on international development.*
- (5) *There have been many questions about how foreign policy will change with the new government - civil society cooperation will not change, only strengthened. On African policy – we would like to work with Civil Society and the Japanese Government will work hard towards the fulfillment of the MDGs. However, with the budget review process underway - there has been much pressure to reduce the budget significantly. In this, we should like support from civil society from Africa to minimize this pressure.*
- (6) *There have been initiatives in Innovative finance for development by some member of the current government even before the election.*
- (7) *We hope to receive a report-back on seeking ways for greater involvement of civil society in the TICAD process.*

AGENDA ITEM 4:

PROGRESS ON TICAD IV: YOKOHAMA DECLARATION, ACTION PLAN AND FOLLOW UP MECHANISM

Asako Okai, Director, Second Africa Division, Sub-Saharan African Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representing the secretariat for the follow up mechanism provided a brief on the second year of the TICAD process after the first Botswana Ministerial meeting.

Asaki Okai

- (1) *Working very hard to formulate projects. We have already dispatched more than 100 preparatory survey missions by the end of June this year after TICAD IV. Sending more missions to identify more projects.*
- (2) *The first annual report was lengthy document and it is too complicated. For the next year, we intend to create a website and make it easier to see the progress achieved. Would like to create a tag for civil society, in which the activities of civil society in line with the Yokohama action plan can be linked to this website so civil society can be part of the monitoring process.*
- (3) *The plan: Between October and November - will determine guideline for collecting data, End of December/January - deadline for collecting data, March - finalize draft report with steering committees of co-organizers as well as finish collecting final data of projects/activities until end of Japanese fiscal year. April - submission of the final data for Japanese fiscal year will produce a final report, End of April - finish report, then hold joint monitoring committee to finalize annual report, mid to late May (TBC) hold ministerial meeting.*

Akira Yamada, Deputy Director General, DG for Sub-Saharan African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided supplemental information to her presentation.

Akira Yamada

- (1) *TICAD IV follow up system is very serious for accountability and follow up system requires much hard work from MoFA, JICA etc. We (TICAD organizers and related agencies) mobilizing more time, energy, financial and human resources for development cooperation with Africa. We are also trying to work more together with many other stakeholders including NGO, private, government sectors, etc.*
- (2) *It is not easy challenge to fulfill commitment of TICAD IV from budgetary (decrease in ODA) and implementing point of view. But government is making effort and very serious of fulfilling commitments. Under direction to cut Japanese deficits, although ODA is a very small portion, it cannot escape budget cuts. Thus we count on support of public opinion, including those of civil society to change the public opinion of Japanese people.□*

The chair thanked the two representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and then reiterated the importance of joint responsibility of civil society and the government to ensure that the new administration will honor their promises. Then asked Taro Kikuchi, Assistant Director, in charge of TICAD Follow-Up of Japan International Cooperation Agency to speak of JICA's efforts in the TICAD follow up process.

Taro Kikuchi

- (1) *JICA African development has been doing a lot of doing internal coordination within JICA for TICAD follow-up. It has been coordinating with different departments as well as with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*
- (2) *JICA provides technical assistance to projects. JICA merged with ODA division of former Japan Bank for International Cooperation, covering some aspects of grant aid, technical cooperation and yen loan. We are focusing on the needs of the ground and ensuring more staff distributed to country offices in Africa.*
- (3) *Despite decrease of JICA budget, we are always formulating new programmes and projects as well as implementing new projects. By empowering implementing mechanisms of JICA for TICAD IV follow-up, we hope to serve as window for TICAD for governments, civil societies, private sector, etc.*

The next two speakers were Kaori Ishii from the office in charge of TICAD at UNDP Africa Bureau dealing with the TICAD process to provide updates on updates on the UNDPs follow up globally and in Africa, while Koji Yagi, Deputy Director, UNDP Tokyo office, to provide updates from within Japan.

Kaori Ishii

- (1) *TICAD follow up mechanism is to provide greater transparency to the implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan and doing so it further reinforces the concept of genuine partnership. Thus this roundtable is very timely.*
- (2) *Provide example of implementation: Africa Asia Business Forum V in Uganda - Government of Japan, other TICAD Co-organizers, UNIDO, UNWTO and UNDP worked in cooperation.*

Koji Yagi

- (1) *Our main role in promotion of public understanding of African development in the context of achieving MDGs and in building strategic partnership to strengthen efforts to move forward on the ground, our two main activities are public advocacy and mobilizing partnerships.*
- (2) *Has been working closely with civil society and benefit much from this partnership with civil society which enables us to expand our outreach to local partners and young people.*
- (3) *In September 2009, in Sapporo, UNDP and Ugoku/Ugokasu organized a symposium on activities of Government, UNDP, Civil Society etc and highlight existing ties and initiatives between local NGOs, private sectors and academia in Hokkaido and Africa. The need to show more of these examples of good practices to build stronger constituencies for Africa. Also worked with Ugoku/Ugokasu and Child Africa to create a online storybook on MDGs to reach out to wider Japanese audiences.*
- (4) *UNDP Tokyo intends to work even more closely with Civil Society for UN MDG Review Summit and TICAD V processes.*

AGENDA ITEM 5: RAISING ISSUES AND DISCUSSION POINTS

To identify issues and discussion points of the TICAD Follow-Up process, the Honorable Jean-Christian Obame, Gabon's Ambassador to Japan, representing the African Diplomatic Corps provided a presentation.

Jean-Christian Obame

- (1) *The TICAD Yokohama Action plan is important in promoting mutual beneficial relationship between Africa and Japan, and believe it will contribute to improving the living standard. We appreciate Japanese ODA on the area of social development to attaining the MDG. We also support the Yokohama Action focus on the development of road, electricity etc – believe it will lead to economic growth of Africa.*
- (2) *On JICA cooperation with Africa: In a recent monthly meeting of ADC, JICA DG was invited– JICA said many actions are being implemented including: 75 related missions already dispatched to Africa, 25 has been completed as of September and new projects are being considered. However, there are some issues on the details of the missions: (1) what happened in these missions? (2) How our regional economic communities can be involved more deeply in these missions – to ensure that these missions are coherent with African strategies. Hope for more details from JICA on these missions*
- (3) *On implementation: Many achievements. TICAD is a three tier structure: the secretariat (MoFA), joint monitoring committee, and TICAD IV Ministerial Conference. The Ministerial Meeting has been successful in terms of participation and what we were able to achieve.*
- (4) *Role as ADC: to facilitate the dialogue between our governments in Africa, institutions, and the co-organizers. We have been able to contribute to the preparation of the first report. We participate in the GMC which was submitted to the Ministerial meeting in Gabon. Advocate for trade and investment in Africa Business Forum*
- (5) *We have serious concerns of pressures in cutting ODA. Role of CS pressure to ensure ODA is not cut is valued.*

After thanking the speaker, the chair invited Nite Tanzarn of Global Call for Action Against Poverty - Africa in Uganda to raise more agenda items and discussion points from the perspective of civil society. She spoke on behalf of civil society from both Africa and Japan involved in the TICAD follow up mechanism.

Nite Tanzarn

- (1) *TICAD IV outcomes provided more space for Civil Society to track progress of implementation. The challenge is that although the space is there, civil society cannot utilize it effectively.*
- (2) *On Japanese aid commitment: Some achievements – but aid may not necessarily translate into development unless TICAD puts MDGs at the center of the process.*
- (3) *On CS participation: Japanese and Africa Civil society has been invited to participate in some events. The contribution of NGOs to these events appreciated by the government. However, only invited to participate in events, not processes or decisions whose agenda is defined excluding the Civil Society. NGOs has taken part in TICAD process largely as passive participants which do not allow them to effectively influence the TICAD agenda. The NGOs deal with people on a daily basis, they are aware of the issue of the people and so there best in position to influence the agenda for the benefit of the people.*
- (4) *Civil society call for (1) formal recognition of CS importance in development and TICAD process and acknowledge Civil Society Partnership; (2) allow CS to actively participate in TICAD process – rather than just invitation to events; (3) for the Government of Japan to increase money allocated to CS.*
- (5) *Together, CS and Government can contribute to making aid more effective and contribute to the attainment of MDG and work to end poverty.*

BREAK

AGENDA ITEM 6: DISCUSSION

Festus Kahiigwa

- (1) Would like to highlight two issues: The role and participation of civil society in the TICAD Follow-Up and also on the issues to do with the MDS and how focus the TICAD process will be in the future*
- (2) Value the work of JICA, especially in Uganda in the field of developing health infrastructure and enhance community response in the production of rice.*
- (3) Civil Society participation generally accepted by JICA. However some ambiguous situation of JICA at Uganda level to openly work with the civil society on the TICAD Follow up process and the monitoring missions. JICA at Uganda level not sure of the mandate of the JICA headquarters about the position of NGO participation in the monitoring and assessment of JICA process. Would like clarification of JICA as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on work with civil society.*
- (4) JICA, Civil Society and the Government of Uganda worked together on a monitoring process of the health sector and produced an independent report that has been adopted by the Government of Uganda.*

Taro Kikuchi

- (1) Overall policy of JICA in collaboration of NGOs including dispatch of staffs, commissioning projects to NGOs and working on budgets.*
- (2) Welcome involvement of NGOs in monitoring and evaluation of projects. Would like to increase opportunities for dialogue between JICA country offices and NGOs. We will convey the outcomes of this discussion to our departments and JICA country offices so that we can more actively respond to NGOs.*

Akira Yamada

- (1) JICA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcome more active participation of NGOs in the implementation but still seeking what kind of participation; what kind of cooperation is necessary for both of us. We have to accumulate good practices of monitoring so that we can learn from this.*
- (2) However, there are many challenges to implementation. For example JICA and the embassy are both facing shortage of staffs and too time consuming to meet with all of them. We hope that civil society in Africa make a network when they consult with JICA or embassy.*

Ryokichi Hirono

- (1) Impressed with USAID and UNDP, where they hire local people for staff at embassy or USIAD to work with civil society in their own language. Hiring local people for JICA or Embassy is very effective in working with civil society, allowing the Japanese staff time for policy work.*

Takumo Yamada

- (1) Agree that civil society need for NGOs to coordinate their voices in order to speak with JICA country offices and the Embassy.*
- (2) On aid effectiveness: (1) How will TICAD commitments and processes be coordinated and harmonized with other development initiatives involving other donors. Coordination among different donor countries and other initiatives/processes outside of TICAD. This will also be helpful for civil society to monitor their government commitment with other countries.*
- (3) How will TICAD commitments by the Japanese government ensure development impact/outcome - change how Japan runs aid? Will it seek collaboration with other donors?*

Asako Okai

- (1) TICAD is not just between Africa and Japan, it is an international conference. Intention of Yokohama is that we want to support to deliver as one. We want to promote the coordination mechanism with all the partners as it is part of the Yokohama action plan. Agree that Japan cannot achieve the benchmarks alone. But we intend to collaborate with partners to achieve the benchmarks.*

Akira Yamada

- (1) We are very much willing to cooperate with other donors. We participate more and more on coordination inside many countries and naturally we try to support aid effectiveness but sometimes, there is difference in interpretation of aid effectiveness between Japan and other European countries. When we talk about aid effectiveness its very important to have the point of view of aid recipient (developing countries) - ensure that the driver is the developing country. Japan would like to work together with developing countries. But sometimes European countries put the drivers in the drivers' seat but give directions from the back seat. We*

do not want to such type of way of aid. We would like to work together with the people on the field and the government. I think we may change to some extent our way of aid but also maintain our good way of assistance.

Jean-Christian Obame

- (1) Glad to hear that aid effectiveness has been received in the context of aid recipient.*
- (2) We have to develop the concept of ownership and partnership. African governments, many organizations, institutions need to be involved in aid programs, priorities etc.*

Ryokichi Hirono

- (1) The concept of ownership, alignment, harmonization etc. has already been agreed upon by donors and developing countries in OECD-DAC - so in principle, we agree, but maybe difference in approaches.*
- (2) Emerging donors have different concept. Traditional donors need to dialogue and create guidelines with them.*

Gustave Assah

- (1) Civil Society has been saying, in the lead up to TICAD IV: TICAD should be for the social development of African community*
- (2) To Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Appreciate the creation of web to measure impact and promote progress of TICAD commitments – but how can we make sure the impact is visible.*
- (3) To ADC: When CS does monitoring the do not know who or where to go to. What action will they take to establish focal points in each country? What coordination do you do with the co-organizers and governments of their respective countries?*

Asako Okai

- (1) On measuring impact on the website: Some targets are input oriented (how much money we will put in) and others are output oriented (how many lives are saved). However we have to measure all the impacts of the targets using output oriented benchmarks.*
- (2) Implementing of the projects: Japanese embassy or JICA bring to headquarters identify from headquarters through the missions. These projects goes through process, and headquarters will distribute to sectors where/what we will do. Most of the coordination mechanism we use both sides. JICA established taskforce for TICAD for the major sectors. We will try to enlarge this taskforce and bring in UNDP, international partners and civil society.*

Akira Yamada

- (1) Very difficult to measure output. We decided to open every information as much as possible – great incentive to ensure that we achieve something because everyone can monitor through website what we are doing.*
- (2) How to monitor progress on the field: Japanese Government through embassies and JICA will monitor, but hope that recipient country's government shows more ownership and effort to explain their achievement to their people, civil society etc.*

Jean-Christian Obame

- (1) Need to provide us (African Ambassadors) the information when communicating with our governments.*
- (2) Please use us (African Ambassadors), since we know the channels sending information and how to make it effective in our countries.*

Akira Yamada

- (1) African Diplomatic Corps is most active – very active and constructive.*
- (2) Would like more cooperation with governments in Africa. Very important of African Governments to show ownership when they implement.*

Jean-Christian Obame

- (1) Ownership can be exercised when people are well-informed .Sometimes information goes to Ministry of Foreign Affairs but not channeled to technical ministry. ADC can send the information to send to both.*
- (2) On TICAD website: Adopted as the tool for follow- up for TICAD – it is a requirement. However this website has not been updated in March. It is important to make this website very effective and make sure it is updated. We also need to link this website to other website so the information can be well disseminated. We can help you- we have our ADC website and anyone from African can access this website.*

Masaki Inaba

- (1) Linking each other is very important to achieve a “participatory TICAD V” and ensure the follow-up is*

participatory. This roundtable is impressive because most of the stakeholders are here and discussed together. Only emphasizes the importance of having more communication among all stakeholders. We can also have regular meetings of all the stakeholders.

- (2) Regular communication also important for implementation level. For example, Yokohama Action calls for the training of 100,000 Health Care Workers – JICA is working very hard, but is still carried out unilaterally. Japanese and Africa Civil Society can work together with JICA and MoFA to achieve this target and other commitments.*
- (3) Communication and linking is very important at both policy and implantation level. This roundtable is the first step to making sure that the TICAD process is more participatory.*

AGENDA ITEM 7: CLOSING REMARKS

In wrapping up the discussion, the chair emphasized three important points coming out of the roundtable:

- (1) The roundtable was helpful in understanding the issues;**
- (2) Learning these issues, we have joint responsibility for dealing with these issues – and we need to work together more ; and**
- (3) The Paris Declaration is very important – we need to strengthen partnership and ownership.**

The chair hoped the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would take the advice of when sending missions to Africa, to CC the ADC to ensure an effective communication. He also called on the importance and the need of capacity building of Civil Society and governments of Africa and Japan. In previous occasions, he has proposed to Prime Minister Hatoyama and Foreign Minister Okada an NGO fund for International cooperation. Providing more detail, he said, the US and Europe countries already have in place a fund for international cooperation that is separate from any Ministry and is managed by NGOs to strengthen their capacity in managing funding. He proposed that by act of parliament, for a 100 million yen per year for 10 years to NGOs and to have NGOs have to manage the fund.

The chair thanked the participants for their hard work and valuable inputs, and hoped for a second round table soon.