

Pillars	Parts	Item	Paragraphs	Challenges	Facts	Alternatives	Possible Timeline/Roadmap	Possible Indicators for M&E	
Preamble	education			No reference to <b>gender or women's empowerment</b> in the whole action plan	Various global commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment reflected in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), MDGs, etc. Gender affects all three TICAD IV priorities and is potentially very important in achieving Africa's development	Demonstrate gender accountability by actions that facilitate the translation of global commitments into practice Sensitivity to gender should be explicitly stated in the action plan	N/A	Gender sensitive TICAD follow-up mechanism Gender should be considered across all three TICAD IV priorities	
				no reference on the <b>human rights</b> that are often violated among the poor people in the process of privatization		address clearly protection of basic and social human rights and environmental consideration should be assured in the process of privatization. Mention about ensuring International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. and GATS Article14			
Boosting Economic Growth	General	Preamble	Introduction	<b>The current growth is not reducing number/percentage of the poor</b> , and creating profound inequalities.		1)should address that human development is the foundation for the sound and sustainable economic growth and should affirm the commitment to reduce poverty and inequalities. 2)should call for economic growth that actually benefits the poor and marginalized people in Africa.			
				The growth that Africa does not realise because of <b>gender inequality</b> is not marginal to its development	Gender inequalities can both affect overall macro economic performance and be exacerbated by economic growth strategies.	Need to emphasise the fact that gender causes both deprivation and inefficiency and in order for the TICAD efforts to be successful, gender should be taken into consideration			
	Boosting economic growth: Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Introduction	Goals of infrastructure development <b>not matched with human development</b>	Economic growth has to be balanced with human development in order for infrastructure to extend opportunities equitably, strengthen incentives for increased production and promote redistribution essential for development	Stronger linkage between infrastructure investments and the broader aims of development i.e. balance Japanese ODA support to region-wide (economic) infrastructure and national rural infrastructure		Proportion of infrastructure ODA supporting national rural infrastructure	
				Promote region-wide infrastructure development	<b>No mention of pro-poor infrastructure</b>	The poor and disadvantaged not likely to benefit from region-wide infrastructure	Invest in pro-poor infrastructure		The proportion of Japanese ODA going to pro-poor infrastructure
				Points to be taken into account during the promotion of region-wide infrastructure development	<b>No mention of pro-people, pro-poor, gender</b> etc. in the discussion of prioritisation, planning, project design and implementation	Impacts of infrastructure on development accrue when investments are geared towards facilitating physical access to markets, health facilities, schools and gender, HIV/AIDS, environment are taken into consideration.	Promote integration of social and livelihoods concerns such as gender, HIV/AIDS, into infrastructure planning and investment i.e. social impact assessments and gender appraisals of all infrastructure investments.		Proportion of infrastructure support promoting the integration of social and livelihood issues
	Trade, Investment and Tourism	Preamble		<b>no reference on the human rights that are often violated among the poor people in the process of privatization</b>		address clearly protection of basic and social human rights and environmental consideration should be assured in the process of privatization. Mention about ensuring International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. and GATS Article14			
1. Measures to Promote Trade	Trade Promotion		No mention specifically about the support for the <b>export of agricultural product</b>		Affirm Japanese commitment to actively work with other developing countries to abolish tariffs and non-tariff barriers on agriculture product at least for LLDCs fully and with no condition.				
			<b>No mention about the African ownership</b> to decide when and how much open its market to world economy		Address specifically that the right of developing countries to decide timing and level to open its market should be ensured, especially NAMA and service trade.				
					Specify what Japan and co-organisers do to ensure that developed countries' trade policies will not continue to impede Africa's trading opportunities. This could be done for example through: Fresh commitment by developed countries to stop pursuing bilateral and regional free trade agreements that reflect the imbalance of negotiating powers between the parties, and to conclude the WTO's Doha Development Round with the following principles, in an open and transparent manner, with full respect for the principles of common but differential treatment. Encourage other developed trading partners to radically reform agricultural subsidy systems to ensure that they do not lead to distortion of world prices of farm products. Respect the African countries' right to determine the scale and pace at which they will open their markets and liberalise their economies, including agricultural, as well as non-agricultural products, and services sectors. Agree to exclude basic social services such as water and sanitation, health and education, from the mandate of services negotiations.				

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						Guarantee that African countries will not be discouraged directly or indirectly from using the flexibilities granted to developing countries under the current TRIPS, in order to protect public health. Also by agreeing to review after a certain period the effectiveness of these flexibilities against the stated aims.		
		<b>2. Measures to Attract Foreign Investment</b>				In addition to the capacity building measures already outlined in the current draft, commit to the following Not to seek Singapore issues-style investment treaties, and instead pursue a multilateral agreement on foreign direct investment that: strikes a better balance between the investors' freedom and the rights of the host countries ensures domestic laws on labour rights, environmental regulation and the ingenious peoples' rights to resources are not weakened or their enactment prohibited as a result ensures certain level of national procurement and leads to sustainable employment of domestic labourers in accordance with all the relevant ILO standards		
		<b>4. Tourism Promotion</b>		no mention about the <b>negative impact as a result of open-market and privatization</b> of the sector.	following problems are observed in the process of privatization of the tourism sector: a) profit is gone to foreign company and the local community does not get benefit. B) local supplier of goods and service are not benefitted c) purchase power of the tourist and foreign investment triggers inflation d) foreign capital hotel get prior supply of water in the time of draught	suggest to conduct a research on the impact of privatization on the social development and evaluate the level of contribution to the development		
	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>(1) Increase in food production and agricultural productivity</b>	Propose to INSERT A NEW PARAGRAPH	No mention about <b>promoting organic agriculture.</b>	Devastating soil degradation is critical. . There is urgent need for the increase of biodiversity by utilizing organic farming.	<b>New paragraph on Promotion of organic farming</b> For agricultural development, there is urgent need for recovering soil function: increase biodiversity and activate microorganisms. The promotion of organic farming should be more enhanced for environmental conservation and sustainability, by dissemination of techniques and financial aid in this sector.		
		(c ) Improvement of supply chain for agricultural inputs	To increase agricultural inputs, namely fertilizers and seeds is a problem.	Fertilizer, in this part, means implicitly "chemical fertilizer", and seeds means "GMO". These are the factors for accelerating environmental destruction. In particular, chemical fertilizer residue, i.e. the base, excessively damages the soil and it costs much, while organic fertilizer is helpful for activation of microorganisms and costs less.	Support research on breeding, on the basis that indigenous genes should be protected, for high yield productivity and more adaptability for climate change. Support enhancing the use of organic fertilizer: technical support and financial aid. As for the use of chemical fertilizer, if any needed, it should be minimized, or we should be prudent in its usage.			
<b>Human Security - Achieving MDGs</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Education</b>	Action to be taken	<b>No mention of the teachers shortage</b> to achieve the MDGs,	To achieve the universal primary education completion, UNESCO estimates that by 2015, 4 million new teachers need to be recruited in Africa alone.	Affirms that UNESCO estimates that by 2015, 4 million new teachers need to be recruited in Africa alone to achieve the universalization of primary education.		
			Expansion of basic education	No mention about the commitment to <b>increase in aid amount to basic education and to improve the quality of aid to basic education</b> including the EFA Fast Track Initiative	31 FTI endorsed countries of which most are SSA countries, faces financial gap of 1 billion US\$ a year. Classroom do not teach, but teachers do.	Donors, particularly G8 should make a commitment to fill the financial gap of endorsed countries of EFA Fast Track Initiative, which is US\$ 1 billion a year. Some donors including Japan, US and Germany should start the budget support for recurrent cost in education to address the teachers shortage of 4 million to achieve MDGs.		
				<b>No mention of the fragile state</b>	Among 72 million out of school children, half of them live in the countries affected by conflicts and disasters.	Recognize that 3,600 million out of school children live in the fragile states. Donors should prioritize education in their assistance to the fragile states and integrate the minimum standard of education in emergency in their humanitarian assistance.		
				<b>No mention of the child labor</b>	The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 49 million children are engaged in child labour in Africa in 2004.	Recognize that child labor is one of the major obstacles to achieving universal primary education completion and reducing poverty; therefore, the international community should commit to the eradication of child labour as a matter of urgency and dedicated action.		
	<b>Health</b>	<b>Preamble</b>		<b>No mention of Health-related MDGs</b>	Most of African countries, scores on MDGs, especially MDG 5, are not on track.	Need to express concern that "health-related MDGs are not on track in most of African countries"	N/A	If the issue is clearly mentioned in the Action Plan

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				<b>Responsibility about the TICAD Co-organizers</b> as "partners", including some pledges and goals set in the past G8 summits, are not mentioned.	There are some important pledges, including "60 billion USD in coming years" and "treat 5 million PLWHA", "Provision of Universal access to PMTCT" and "provision of pediatric treatment" in Heiligendamm summit, and "Universal Access to HIV treatment, care and prevention by 2010" in St. Petersburg.	Need to mention these existing pledges and goals as the responsibility of co-organizers including GoJ as "development partners"	N/A	If the issue is clearly mentioned in the Action Plan
				<b>No mention of Weak health system and health-worker shortage</b>	In most of African countries the medical expenditures per capita is far behind 34 USD, which is the minimum standard of WHO to achieve services of MDGs. Africa has 24% of global health burden but 3% of medical human resources.	Need to mention that the lack of health expenditures and shortage of health workers should be addressed with clear continental/national plan	N/A	If the issue is clearly mentioned in the Action Plan
				<b>No mention of "15% Target"</b> , which African governments have already approved in 2001, as the symbol of "Africa's ownership" to combat its own health problems	"15% target" was set by all African governments in 2001 OAU summit on HIV/AIDS in Abuja. Some governments achieved the target and significant numbers of the governments are approaching the target.	Need to mention clearly about the target, and praise the countries which achieved the target as the symbol of the African ownership. And it is necessary to mention clearly that TICAD encourages the African governments' efforts to achieve the targets which were set by their ownership.	Remove the barriers against the achievement of 15% target, including the policy of IMF	Number of the governments of African countries which achieved the 15% target.
<b>(1) Strengthening of Health Systems</b>	Human Resource Development of Health/Medical Workers			the terminology <b>"focus on" is too weak</b> about "training and retention"	Human Resource shortage should be addressed ASAP by (a) budgetary support with clear national plan, (b) some legal ways to stop human resource exploitation from Southern Countries	Change the wording from "focus on" to "address", and set clear target on human resource development and retention (WHO may have the minimum standards of numbers of health-related workers)	Set the target and roadmap for human resource development and retention by 2009 and implement it in schedule to achieve the health-related MDGs by 2015	Numbers of health-related workers in country and regional level, as well as health-related workers per 1000 population
						Need to mention the necessity to stop brain-drain and set the deadline to make a clear plan to address the problem	N/A	The number of G8 and other rich countries which have clear and acting measurements to stop recruiting medical-related workers from Developing Countries to Public/Private medical facilities
								The numbers of health-related workers who migrates to the rich countries and who come back to their countries in origin
	Strengthening of Systems for Providing Health/Medical Services			<b>no clear goals, targets and timelines.</b> No mention of the way to achieve it. No mention of harmonizing /supporting national plans.	Unfortunately, most of "Country Assistance Plans" (or Kuni-betsu Enjo Keikaku) made by GoJ lack the plans for GoJ's assistance for health.	At least, need to mention "how to do it", like (a) African gov'ts should make inclusive and technically-sound national plans and (b) GoJ and "development partners" should support with significant financial commitment.	Create certain kind of global plans to create health system strengthening and the integrated financial mechanisms to serve it around 2009-2010 and implement it to achieve the MDGs in schedule	The number of African countries which have inclusive and technically-sound health system strategies, which Japan supported to create the strategies in cooperation with other international development partners
<b>(2) Improvement of Maternal, newborn and child health</b>				No clear goals, targets and timelines. No mention about the way to achieve it. <b>No mention of supporting "Maputo Plan" and "Strategic Framework on Child Survival in Africa"</b> .	African countries as "owner of African development" and donors including GoJ as "partners" are responsible to make Africa on track on "MDG 4 and 5".	At least, need to reaffirm the will to achieve MDG 4 and 5 and work together to make Africa on track on MDG 4 and 5, and show the will to achieve "Maputo Plan" and "Strategic Framework on Child Survival in Africa". Including MNCH and midwife-centered approach, AP should support the concept of continuum of care.	Create certain kind of global plans on MNCH and the integrated financial mechanisms to serve them around 2009-2010 and implement it to achieve the MDGs in schedule. Enhance Global Campaign for MDG 4 and 5	The number of African countries which significantly reduced child mortality and improved maternal health, due to their health policy and implement with significant supports, including technically and financially, of international development partners including Japan
						need to mention about the necessity to develop effective management and control of MNCH, and set MCHH in the context of integrated management and control on MNCH. Address specifically provision of pMTCT and LLITNs in supporting integrating and scaling up effectively MNCH and RH with intervention for infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria.	N/A	The existence of an initiative which ensure the way of advanced management of child and maternal health, including the MCHH, in African context.
				<b>"Mother and Child Health Handbook" (MCHH) is mentioned, but no mention about how to utilize it in African context.</b>	MCHH should be modified somewhat, i.e. Malaria prevention (IPT) and PMTCT should be included. And it is necessary to consider the African context, including higher illiteracy rate, disfunctional population statistics, high mobility of population in both urban and rural areas.			The number of African countries which improve capacity of management of child health, including mother to child health handbook, etc.



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				<b>No mention of the importance of Public-Private Initiative.</b> including LLITN Production of AtoZ company in Tanzania with the technology transfer of Sumitomo Chemical	The case of Tanzania gives a unique model of PPP	It is necessary to promote these types of PPP and localising technology to produce health commodities	N/A	If the issue is clearly mentioned in the Action Plan  New cases of the similar cooperation between PPP, in harmonization with RBM		
				<b>No mention of the concern about the threat of climate change and Malaria</b>	Climate change is a major cause to make the burden of malaria heavier in Africa	It is necessary to address the holistic management of malaria and vector control as one of the programs of adaptation	N/A	The existence of national, regional, continent-level action plans for the adaptation of climate change, including Malaria		
				Eradication of Polio	<b>No mention of the specific target countries of Polio</b>	Polio remains in only two countries; Niger and Nigeria.	It is necessary to mention the target countries, Niger and Nigeria, to eradicate polio.	N/A	The eradication of Polio in Northern Nigeria and Southern Niger	
		<b>Promotion of Research and Development</b>				<b>No mention of the specific efforts of R/D</b> , including AIDS vaccines and microbicides, rapid test kit of CD4 count, easier way of TB detection, etc.	There have been already many efforts undergoing on R/D to realize the technical innovation.	It is crucial to mention to identify the issues of R/D (AIDS Vaccine, microbicides, etc.) and the way to support these ongoing R/D agendas	Create Japan's plan to contribute for the global efforts for R&D for new technology to fight against infectious diseases with full compliance of ethical standards and human rights protection by 2009	The amount of financial cooperation from Japan and other G8 countries in harmonization and alignment to support PDPs and the efforts to develop AIDS Vaccines, Microbicides and other new technologies to fight infectious diseases, as well as support for clinical trials which clear the ethical rules and human rights of examinees.
						<b>No mention of R/D on management technologies and health business models</b> in African context	In some Asian countries like Sri Lanka, "5S movement"(Sort, Set (in place), Shine, Standardize, and Sustain) has been applied to hospital management technology by Japanese technical assistance and has made a significant innovation	It is necessary to mention about these types of R/D on business model on health management, i.e. 5S, DOTS etc. in African context	N/A	Identifying management technologies on health which can be utilized in African context
		<b>A Cross-Sectoral Approach</b>				<b>No mention of Community Systems Strengthening (CSS)</b> in the field of HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria management	Communities are the largest agency to fight against the infectious diseases in grass-roots level; including home-based care, treatment literacy on ARV and management of opportunistic infections, TB management including DOTS, and providing and monitoring LLITNs	Clear mention about the necessity of CSS to fight infectious diseases	make a strategic plan to scale up Japan's cooperation in the CSS, including	The number of the projects on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria which include community-system strengthening in community/local level by the financial/technical support from Japan, including JOCV-AIDS, Japanese NGOs and Grass-Roots Grant Programme, in harmonization with local community organizations and the movements of PLWHA/people living with/affected by the diseases
						<b>No mention of the involvement of most vulnerable population</b> for health, besides women and children; i.e. migrants, refugees, IDPs, disabled peoples, marginalized ethnic groups, elder peoples, isolated urban poor, etc.	"community approach" often lacks the special concern for the vulnerable peoples and tend to be dominated by the people with power	mention that community approach should focus on the most vulnerable peoples	N/A	If the issue is clearly mentioned in the Action Plan
						No mention of the special attention about <b>isolated urban poor population</b>	"community approach" often focuses only for "rural areas", and ignore the huge problems and needs around isolated urban poor without traditional communities, which consists the majorities of inhabitants of urban areas	mention the specific problems and needs of isolated urban poor, and mention the roles of civil society, peer groups and NGOs to create new communities among them.	N/A	The number of African countries which have inclusive national health plans which focus on vulnerable communities and peoples in the center of the health service delivery and mobilization  The number of the projects which focus on vulnerable communities and populations in community/local level by the financial/technical support from Japan, including JOCV, Japanese NGOs and Grass-Roots Grant Programme and other financing schemes for African local NGOs
		<b>An All-participatory Approach</b>				<b>No mention of the role of civil society/NGOs on policy-making process and monitoring/Evaluation</b>	NGOs/civil society has been playing a crucial roles on policy-making and monitoring/Evaluation of policies and programs	mention clearly that cooperation of all-participatory approach includes the policy making process and monitoring/evaluation	N/A	If the issue is clearly mentioned in the Action Plan
						<b>No mention of GIPA</b> (Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS)	GIPA is the principle of HIV/AIDS policy to involve community	clear mention about GIPA; include "people living with/affected by the infectious diseases" as one of the relevant stakeholders	N/A	If the issue is clearly mentioned in the Action Plan
<b>Human security - Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance</b>			<b>Strengthening the understanding on consolidation of peace</b>	<b>No mention on grass-roots participation and concrete alternatives</b>	Grass-roots participation and development of intra-African dialogue is essential for consolidation of peace	(1)Encourage grass-roots participation in the political strengthen opportunities for national dialogues based on community-based local cultures (2)Further facilitate intra-African dialogue on lessons on peace consolidation	N/A			
				<b>Lack of emphasis on the materialisation of the transition from traditional approach to the new approach</b> which includes basic human needs		Mention the importance for African leaders, policy makers and all social stakeholders to ensure the materialisation of the shift with regard to the definition of peace and security form a mere state-centric traditional approach to the one that integrates both state security needs and people 's basic needs and human aspirations.				
		<b>Conflict prevention</b>			<b>No recognition of early-warning mechanism developed by civil society in Africa</b>	The participation of civil society to early-warning mechanism is necessary	(1)Fully recognise the importance of early-warning mechanisms introduced by African civil society groups (2)Help their efforts	N/A		
					<b>No encouragement to the new continental initiatives</b>		Encourage the development of a new continental leadership willing to take up the task of consolidating peace and security on the continent through such mechanisms as conflict prevention, peaceful conflict resolution and post-conflict transformation			

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			Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance	<b>Lack of the concrete alternatives</b>	Post-conflict reconstruction would not only prevent possible relapses into armed and violent conflicts – as already witnessed in many parts of Africa – but also assist societies to move towards transforming their conflicts by unearthing the root causes that led to their occurrence in the first place	Ensure the success of reconstruction in post-conflict societies.			
			Maintenance and restoration of security	(1)No mention of strengthen Japanese support to civilians. (2)No mention of need for better coordinating assistance  No mention of need for strengthen the capability of regional and continental structure for consolidation of peace		(1)Strengthen Japanese support not only for military personnel but also civilians (2)Make better coordination on assistance in various sectors for peace consolidation  Strengthen the capabilities of regional and continental security structures ensuring that the success of such a process relies much on the willingness and readiness of the continental stakeholders to provide the necessary means needed for their operationalisation	N/A		
			Good Governance	(1)No recognition to the critical role of civil society groups in the activities for good governance (2) Lack of awareness to national and local dialogues for reforms for good governance (3)No clear mention of better coordination for Japanese technical assistance for good governance  No mention of the need for consolidating democracy and mainstreaming good governance as alternatives for political stabilisation  No mention of the empowerment to individual African citizens and civil society  No mention of the need of acknowledgement from African leaders and policy makers about importance of the sense of ownership		(1)Recognise the critical role of civil society groups in monitoring and supporting measures for good governance. (2)Facilitating national/local dialogues on how to pursue reforms for good governance is also a crucial area (3)Coordinate Japanese technical assistances for public servant so that they meet the expectation for strengthening governance  Recognise the need to consolidate democracy and mainstream good governance as a way of achieving political stability within individual countries and on the continent  Mention the need to empower individual African citizens as well as civil society in general as a mechanism to enable their meaningful participation in the national and continental decision-making process  Raise the need for African leaders and policy makers to acknowledge that only an increased sense of ownership, coupled with assertive engagement with external partners, is likely to set Africa on the path towards assuming fully their responsibilities	N/A N/A N/A		
Addressing Environmental/Climate Change Issues	Introduction		First	<b>Too low achievement setting</b>		Add at the end: "decrease greenhouse gases, to peak in the next 1- -15 years and be reduced to very low levels, well below half of levels by the year 2050."			
			Second	<b>The wording "Through these efforts, the TICAD process contributes to establishing new frameworks" undermines the primacy of the Kyoto Protocol.</b>		Through these efforts, the TICAD process contributes to building up on the Kyoto Protocol			
	Throughout the text on climate change	Promotion of Mitigation measures				Insert the following line "to formulate an effective post-2012, in which developed countries lead the reduction effort through deep national quantified emission limitations and reduction obligations (QUELROs), and developing countries take nationally appropriate mitigation action in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner."			
				<b>Much emphasis on research, capacity building and awareness raising but not much on implementation, which is the most important element.</b>		Add in both mitigation and adaptation sections, an assurance that necessary technology will be transferred through the leadership by the governments, and that an intellectual property rights mechanism will be established through which African countries can access these technologies as necessary Clearly set out to "begin some pilot projects" Ensure that finance needed to implement the projects outlined in the Action Plan will be borne by Japan and other developed countries.			
Adaptation					Clearly state that "multilateral financing for adaptation will be provided through the funds established under the UNFCCC" to ensure ownership of the recipient countries.				

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						Clearly state that Japan's commitments to any of the actions outlined in the Plan will not be used as a bargaining tool in the negotiation on the post-2012 framework.		