

Africa - Asia Networking Workshop

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Organized by Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) and GCAP Kenya/TICAD

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Opening remarks

1. Mr. Kazuhiko Tokuhashi, JICA¹

In his opening remarks, Mr. Tokuhashi expressed hope that the workshop would be successful. He said that he was happy to be part of the African and Asian participants attending the workshop and announced that there would be another workshop between the 24th and 26th October. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss issues affecting the two continents, support the creation of the Africa-Asia network, strengthen African CSOs for TICAD 4 and build NGO/JICA network for formulation of JICA projects in Africa. TICAD 4 would be held in May 2008 in Yokohama Japan and its agenda would be acceleration of economic growth, human security and environment and climate changes. Mr. Tokuhashi asked the Africa-Asia Networking workshop to expand the agenda for TICAD 4.

In recognition of Africa's need for development, Japan initiated TICAD in 1993, with a focus on African ownership and partnership in development. TICAD 2 was held in 1998 and prioritized social and economic development. TICAD 3 held in 2003 emphasised good governance and prevention of conflict, ownership of development initiatives by Africans through strengthening of partnership with Africa through continental bodies such as NEPAD. Mr. Tokuhashi further added that the role of CSOs in development can no longer be ignored, since they are active players in the sector. He thanked GCAP and JICA for organizing the workshop and urged participants to carry out fruitful discussion to create a clear vision and concrete plan for the development of Africa.

2. Tomoko Miata

Ms. Miata said that JICA partners with NGOs in development using the human centred development approach. She urged CSOs to join in understanding development through the TICAD processes. She however admitted that CSOs need to be organized to do so. She explained that the workshop would address ways of strengthening African CSOs in preparation for TICAD 4. Giving a background of JICA support for Africa, Ms. Miata said that JICA has been doing so since 2003 through expansion and improvement, with a focus on human security which was emphasised in TICAD 3. She said that human security entailed people centred approaches and community empowerment, with support emphasising peoples livelihoods and dignity. Besides, the approaches also focus on poverty reduction and consolidation of peace.

3. Strengthening the Joint Effort towards African development, Fumio Imai

Mr. Imai spoke of Japan Partnership Program (JPP), a new unique scheme to support African development introduced in 2002. It seeks to promote participation of Japanese CSOs in international cooperation and have Japanese programmes based on experiences of NGOs. African CSOs can participate in JPP through partnering with Japanese CSOs. Objectives of JPP are to meet diverse needs

¹ The full version of all the presentations made is found in the appendices section.

for human centred development and introduce NGOs into JICA projects, which hitherto have been dominated by government to government interaction. JPP will strengthen collaboration between Japanese and African communities and promote partnership and collaboration with Africa CSOs. Through JPP, the following is expected of African partners:

- Building partnership with Japanese NGOs
- Sharing experiences between African and Japanese/Asian NGOs
- Strengthening of network between African and Asian partnership

4. What is happening towards 2008 in Japan (TICAD 4 and G8 Summit), Dr. Sayaka Funada-Classen

In her remarks, Dr. Sayaka expressed satisfaction that advocacy is slowly getting accepted in Japan. CSOs participation in TICAD is also improving gradually, with the government accepting CSO participation. She however regretted that African ownership of the TICAD process is still very minimal since African governments are not co-organizers of TICAD and the ownership of the grassroots is still lacking, with TICAD largely remaining in government ownership. She further observed that although TICAD was successful in raising awareness on African development after the Cold War, it however has not raised amount of aid to Africa. In fact the ODA from Japan to Africa is mostly taken to loan and debt cancellation. She said that a major challenge to interaction between Japan and Africa is that Africa remains remote to many Japanese. CSOs in Japan therefore have to work harder to raise awareness on African issues among Japanese citizens. She cautioned African CSOs from the perception that Japanese NGOs are donors, explaining that Japanese CSOs are still evolving much like the African CSOs. There are 131 Africa-related NGOs in Japan, but many of them are voluntary with no salaried staff. She appealed thus to African CSOs not expect too much from the Japanese CSOs.

Turning to activities organized in preparation of the TICAD 4 and the G8 Summit to be held between July 7th and 9th in Tokyo Japan, Dr. Sayaka explained that Japanese CSOs have organized a pre-TICAD symposium and African CSOs are invited. Additionally, Japanese NGOs have created two networks, one targeting the G 8 Summit and the other on TICAD 4. For the G8 Summit, there is need for African CSOs to develop a position paper. Japan's Civil Society has coalesced under TICAD IV NGO Network (TNnet) which is holding dialogue with the Japanese government. Among TNnet's requests are more African Ownership of TICAD, Civic Participation, an open and inclusive TICAD process and better Japanese Policy (ODA) to Africa. Dr. Sayaka suggested to African CSOs that Japan 2008 offered them a great opportunity for advocacy and it is important for the CSOs to consolidate the voices of African civil society as a whole. She further urged African CSOs to get into close cooperation and work with Japanese CSOs. African CSOs should bring "Voices of African Civil Society" to Japan and have these shared with Japanese CSOs, government, aid agencies (JICA, JBIC) and international organisations. There will also be "Civil Society Session" at TICAD meetings (Zambia, Tunisia, Gabon and Yokohama) to be held within the plenary meeting. These will be co-organised by African and Japanese

NGOs. Dr. Sayaka asked African CSOs to utilize the meetings to bring African voices to the TICAD process.

5. Pan African Unity among African Civil Society, Prospects and Obstacles, Charles Abbey

Mr. Abbey told the workshop that there is recognition among African CSOs of the fact that CSOs need to have one voice especially on critical issues like AGOA and EPAs. He disclosed that the meeting of the Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA) was a good learning experience and allowed for sharing of ideas on how to move Africa forward. He pointed out that some of the challenges in forging Pan African Unity for African CSOs include lack of training opportunities for institutional, human and organizational development. There is need therefore for training opportunities to come up with a common African CSO voice. Secondly, there is weak collaboration. Thirdly, most of the sponsored projects in Africa are meant to meet the objectives of donors, while networking among African CSOs is poor. African CSOs lack financial resources, although CSOs themselves also need to be more transparent in managing resources since poor management of resources is raising doubts in donors. Furthermore, there is weak relationship between CSOs and governments because of longstanding sour relationships in the past. Mr. Abbey therefore called for improvement in the relationship between CSOs and governments in Africa.

Among opportunities for improvement identified by Mr. Abbey include the fact that the Japanese government has began to hear the African CSOs. Secondly, African CSOs only need a common consolidated voice to be listened to. Thirdly, African CSOs should reposition themselves the way African governments are doing through continental and regional alignments such as AU and the East African Community. By repositioning, this would create a common voice and a recommitment to relevant agenda.

6. Creating Pan African Advocacy Partnership, Eve Odete

In her presentation, Ms Odete identified various reasons for African CSOs to engage continentally. Among these were:

- Harmonization of continental policies and programmes are happening – eg AU and this forces CSOs to also do the same
- Continental advocacy is a rallying pointing for external relationships – create one collective voice. Standards are being set across the board
- Peer influence – around regional bodies; eg African Peer Review Mechanism – opening space for CSOs engagement

Ms Odete pointed out the opportunities for forging continental advocacy partnership. These include AU summits, Ambassadorial meetings, Assembly of heads of states, ministerial meetings etc. One noted

challenge in forging continental advocacy partnership is that African CSOs are still struggling to maintain and make meaningful the spaces that are being opened for engagement. Most of the opened spaces are opaque and less meaningful.

Nevertheless, she explained that there is need to embrace continental advocacy since it is important because it has impact on a wide range of countries and its outcome is not confined to national impact alone. It makes African CSOs to engage externally as well and generates economies of scale and presents Africa as a united continent besides harnessing various synergies. In all, there is need for a common voice in engaging on issues collectively identified.

7. African Civil Society engagement with continental bodies, Jacob Mati

Mr. Mati pointed out a number of limitations for CSO engagement with intergovernmental and governmental bodies especially AU. These were:

- Capacity gaps for coordination and engagement in both CSOs and governments. The solution to this is to carry out research and use outcome to bridge the capacity gaps.
- Elitist design of many institutions in AU and their little engagement with the grassroots.
- Proliferation of organs – there are many institutions some with questionable legitimacy within the AU eg NEPAD, which was developed by a few African leaders and sold to the continent.

He spoke further of African CSOs experience with NEPAD and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). From this experience, there has been disquiet with the institutions because of their elitist nature. Mr. Mati argued that the institutions need to be made pro people and to create more avenues for engagement. They should also be made participatory through redesigning aimed at allowing for wider inclusivity. Mr. Mati cautioned that if the challenges of engagement between African CSOs and the continental institutions are not addressed, citizen participation would be unlikely and some of the well meaning policies from the institutions would not be actualized.

Plenary I

During the first plenary, a number of concerns were raised. These are as below:

Mr. Theo Uvanga of GCAP Namibia sought to clarify an assertion made earlier that Africa has no common CSO voice, saying that the CSOs have a common voice through the GCAP Coalition.

Mr. Alexander Phiri from Zimbabwe pointed out that sharing of information is the major challenge for African CSOs yet creation of a collective African CSO voice is only possible through sharing information. He urged for a mechanism to improve on sharing of information among the CSOs. Mr. Phiri besides expressed concerned that physically challenged people are left out of most CSO work. He pointed out that even in the presentations in the workshop, issues of the physically challenged were

conspicuously absent. He cautioned that without the voice of the physically challenged, possibilities of forging a common African CSO voice would be remote.

Mr. Charles Mutasa of AFRODAD observed that Japanese ODA is declining and this was an issue of concern that needed to be discussed. He sought to find out if the workshop had any relevance for the Aid effectiveness discourse that was to be debated in a High Level Ministerial meeting on Aid Effectiveness to be held in Ghana in 2008. Furthermore, Mr. Mutasa sought information on the links between Japanese work in Africa and intergovernmental institutions. He also asked Mr. Mati to clarify on the issue of elitism of continental institutions that he alluded to in his presentation.

Mr. Lule of CRDA, Ethiopia asked if the Japanese ODA which is more focused on improving economy and service delivery could also incorporate the empowerment of communities and building of community capabilities in their funding. He additionally asked how African CSOs could access JPP and a clarification on the challenges existing in continental advocacy. Mr. Lule commented that although JICA is concerned with funding human development, the biggest player in the Japanese ODA is JBIC, which is more concerned with economic growth unlike JICA. Given this background, does JICA coordinate with JBIC so that they reconcile JICA agenda (human development) and JBIC agenda (economic development)?

Mr. Gustave Assah of the Benin Social Watch and chairperson of the C-CfA commented that the workshop was important for discussion of collaboration with Japan. He thus urged all participants to take opportunity and work on the development of Africa. He urged African CSOs to mobilize selves and show determination to achieve the MDGs. He asked participants to think critically on what CSOs in Africa and Asia do to facilitate development in Africa. He urged participants to think of ways to improve lobbying voice for the G8 Summit.

In response, the workshop was informed that in 2005, the Japanese government promised to double its ODA to Africa. Even with this doubling however, the ODA level would be small compared to what Japan gave to African in the 1980s. It was observed that a number of Japanese NGOs are concerned about Aid Effectiveness debate and also how to make ODA accountable to Jap taxpayers. On the interaction between JICA and JBIC, it was explained that the two entities will be amalgamated soon for better coordination. In fact JBIC is also concerned about incorporation of NGO in its activities. Both JICA and JBIC have previously met NGOs, while discussions are underway to make the two entities one. Participants were reminded that TICAD basically aims at renewing interest on Africa and allows for evaluation of aid for development. Suggestions for CSOs to participate actively in TICAD are being positively thought of.

On JPP, submission of proposals is only through Japanese NGOs. African CSOs should find a Japanese partner to participate in JPP. More information on the same can be found at the NGO desk in JPP. The arrangement gives out an opportunity for African CSOs to work with Japanese NGOs for JPP.

In response to the question of elitist institutions and link between NEPAD and APRM, the presenter Jacob Mati explained that more information on his presentation can be found in a longer paper that is with Dr. Sayaka. Be that as it may, both NEPAD and APRM were initiated by a few African leaders who after initiating them sought support for them first in the West before doing so from African peers. NEPAD was initially contested on the continent, with many feeling that it was not owned by Africans. Besides, the accreditation mechanism by the institutions makes it hard for grassroots groups to join the institutions. The institutions are thus only meant for elites and have no contact with the grassroots realities. The target of APRM is faulty since many of the countries and governments signatory to it are those with better governance mechanisms already. Those with poor governance systems and much in need of APRM are out of the mechanism. There is therefore need to continue pressuring for fair and open engagement with the institutions, besides having them reach out to the grassroots.

In response to a question directed at her, Eve Odete pointed out two broad challenges of engagement with NEPAD and other continental bodies. The first challenge stems from the fact that accountability mechanisms in the institutions are not strong enough and are as yet to acknowledge citizen demands. They do not communicate with citizens. Secondly, meetings for engagement are announced late and leave out citizens. The engagement of CSOs is determined by who one knows and how strategic they are; they lack a standardised criterion. Thirdly, the capacity of citizens to engage with the institutions is minimal. Many CSOs are unaware of spaces provided by the institutions. There is need hence for CSOs to know what is happening in the institutions. The CSOs should be more proactive and build their capacities to engage the institutions through the provided spaces.

In response to an assertion from Mr. Uvanga that GCAP was the voice for African CSOs, Mr. Abbey observed that though GCAP is strong, it cannot claim to be the key voice of Africa and should avoid saying so. They should instead recognise other groups in Africa and see them as partners. He further suggested that the workshop should be strategic in linking TICAD 4 to the upcoming Ghana high level ministerial meeting on Aid Effectiveness. The workshop should in effect empower CSOs to engage in Ghana effectiveness debate.

Afternoon Session

8. GCAP experience at the G8 Summit in 2007, Theo Uvanga

Mr. Uvanga observed that among the achievements that GCAP made at the G8 Summit in 2007 were developing a concept note on a number of key points, forging a common set of policy demands to the

G8 Summit and engagement of the media. A major noted challenge from G8 is lack of political will to help Africa out of poverty by the G8 leaders. However, Mr. Uvanga recommended that Japan as part of G8 can do the following for Africa:

- Since only six countries have met the ODA pledges and targets, Japan should set example of meeting the set targets for the rest of the G8 membership to follow.
- Japanese citizens should help in creating awareness on the need for rising ODA
- Japan should lead in creating partnership between donors and governments and allow governments policy space and freedom to decide how to use ODA
- It should promote technical assistance in human resource development
- Japan should encourage the evolution of the African private sector and promote dialogue between CSOs and the private sector
- It should give grant for debt relief and promote accountability and transparency

9. Voices of African Civil Society for 2008 of Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA), Gustave Assah

Read by Mr. Gustave Assah, the ‘Voices of African Civil Society for 2008 of Civic Commission for Africa’ had a number of key recommendations. To African governments, the C-CfA recommended that they should develop comprehensive development profiles and coordinate development well. To donors and development partners, the C-CfA ‘Voices’ recommended the cancellation of debt especially odious ones received during the Cold War era. Furthermore, there is need for donors to look at Africa in terms of commerce and trade to uplift them out of poverty and not as dependants but as people who can determine their development. They should assist Africa in a qualitative way and should not destroy the environment. They should support NGOs working on environment and include the church and religious groups in development. They should oversee the reduction of conditionality on aid. Additionally, Japan should share experience with Africa so that Africa benefits from the experience.

To TICAD 4, C-CfA ‘Voices’ recommended establishment of strong relationship between TICAD and the Civil Society, consolidation of cooperation between Africa and Japanese CSOs and involvement of CSOs in efforts for good governance in Africa.

Plenary II

The plenary raised a number of critical additions to the C-CfA ‘Voices’. The suggestions given for the improvement of the document were:

- Need to sharpen the C-CfA document to make it better
- Some of the points given earlier were not mentioned in the C-CfA presentation
- There are areas in the presentation that need emphasis, for instance call for citizen movement against poverty to demand basic rights
- On quality of aid, the ‘Voices’ should ask that ODA goes beyond service delivery and

incorporates asset building for farmers

- The document should insist that civil society space in development is guaranteed
- The ‘Voices’ should note that there is a lot of money in Africa, but this money is not working. The C-CfA document should therefore interrogate the question of aid and find out whether the aid is given to entrench poverty.
- The ‘Voices’ should identify best practices and use them for the benefit of the continent.
- The ‘Voices’ have left out the grassroots, especially the fisherfolk and small-scale farmers.
- The ‘Voices’ should come clear on what is meant by strengthening the C-CfA.
- The suggestion by the ‘Voices’ for collaboration with governments may not work in some instances since some governments are very difficult to collaborate with.
- The suggestion for citizenship movement against poverty should take cognizance of the reality that there are governments that move in to take away efforts of citizens against poverty. The ‘Voices’ should therefore be specific on certain issues to fit country specific realities.
- The ‘Voices’ should address the issue of intellectual piracy to stop the stealing of African inventions.
- The ‘Voices’ should interrogate the prevalence of the bilateral approach in Africa, since with the failure of Doha, bilateral relationships are most emphasised and EPAs are a feature of this bilateral approach. If the bilateral approach is found to be too prevalent, then it should also be addressed in the ‘Voices.’

Besides additions to the C-CfA ‘Voices,’ other concerns and comments were raised during the plenary. Mr. Samuel from Cameroon Association of Consumers disclosed that Japanese cooperation in Cameroon follows the right procedures and it has sponsored projects and activities that can be felt. It contributes a lot in vaccination programmes and in building schools and naval bases. However, there is need for Japan to make known what it has done. It should also work with CSOs, since it mainly works with governments, thus leaving out the grassroots level. In all, Mr. Samuel urged the Japanese government to improve the visibility of the programmes it carries out and also move to the rural areas. Mr. Apollinaire, an Engineer and head of Africa-Asia Network in Cote d’Ivoire said that Japanese cooperation has helped Africa. He personally has benefited from a Japanese scholarship. He asked Africa to use Japanese experiences such as in education and health to make Africa better. He urged Africans to move close to the Japanese through use of Japanese embassies in Africa.

Shumpe Kambe sought to know the state of Japanese ODA situation and the much that comes to Africa in terms of yens. He also asked how ODA would be affected when JICA and JBIC unite. He asked whether there is ODA set aside for climate change and also how GCAP and G8 NGOs can come together.

Jacob Mati asked for clarity in terms of GCAP International and GCAP Africa and the relationship between the two with the national level GCAP such as GCAP Kenya.

Zachary Makanya of PELUM Kenya suggested a critical interrogation of money that comes to Africa as aid. He urged Africans to identify best practices elsewhere and use them for the benefit of the continent. He observed that GCAP had left the grassroots among them fisherfolk and small scale farmers out of its scope of operation. He further called for a shift from the problem oriented approach that is prevalently used on Africa, urging development workers in Africa to begin adopting the wealth creation approach away from the poverty reduction one. He opined that development workers in Africa should avoid the habit of only identifying problems on the continent but also find out the local resources and build up from these.

Kiama Kaara of Kenya Debt Relief Network observed that ODA is a political tool and political reasons direct its deployment. He asked what the implications on Japanese ODA in the wake of the merger between JICA and JBIC. He sought also to know whether developed countries are building capacity of developing countries to understand the Aid effectiveness discourse that has been initiated by the Paris Declaration.

Muthoni Lavinia opined that Africa is not poor since many companies operating in the continent declare huge profits. African CSOs should therefore find ways of partnering with the private sector on the continent.

Responding to the various concerns and comments given, a Japanese Embassy official explained that Japanese ODA percentage for Africa is about 10% and that the volume to Africa has fallen due to economic reasons. He however pointed out that Japan would like to share experiences with Africa through interaction between the Japanese and Africans. He urged Africans to partner with other Japanese institutions such as the private sector, not necessarily the Japanese government to develop. He urged Africans to go beyond the ODA approach. He revealed that Japanese CSOs are also discussing ways of making ODA more effective.

Responding to the question on GCAP structures, Theo Uvanga explained that GCAP is open to CSOs working in GCAP core activities. GCAP national coalitions fit into regional secretariats such as the East and Southern Regional GCAP based in Zambia. GCAP works with donors who fund national coalitions to do GCAP activities. National coalitions are expected to engage their governments on various GCAP thematic fronts.

In reply to the question on figures of Japanese ODA to Africa, Sayaka Funada-Classen explained that

these could be found in the Japanese ODA White Paper, 2005. According to the 2004 figures, Africa received a total of US\$ 647 million. On the issue of interaction between G8 NGO network and African NGOs, she said that there is coordinating office in Japan. She urged African CSOs to consolidate the voices of the continent so as to have these be consolidated with those of the Japanese NGO network. She regretted that Japanese CSOs are yet to find out how to position themselves in the G8 and are reluctant to bring African issues to the G8. Efforts are however being put in place to make them do so.

Toki Okazaki of Friends of the Earth stated that issues of the African environment are not talked about. Although the G8 Summit would be held in Japan, Okazaki observed that it may not talk of African issues. This however does not invalidate the voice of African NGOs in the Summit. He disclosed that Japanese NGOs are seeking collaboration with African NGOs on environmental issues, with the target of involving all countries in the next framework that succeeds the Kyoto Protocol. He said that the Japanese NGO approach to environmental issues is different from African NGO approach to the same and thus there is need for clear voices from Africa so that Africa's approach is understood by their Japanese counterparts.

Replying to issues raised on the C-CfA voices, Gustave Assah asserted that CCfA is still new and is expected to develop voice of the African civil society. It is doing this in a participatory manner and what he had presented as C-CfA 'Voices' was merely a draft that would be improved in the workshop and afterwards. He admitted that the presentation in the workshop did not include everything but it served as a basis for discussion. He agreed with critics that the 'Voices' needed more work on the content so that finally it can be improved to serve as a platform that would make Africa progress in future and develop networks. He urged African CSOs to make audible at the international level voices of those who cannot speak for themselves. He assured further that the C-CfA 'Voices' would be inclusive and would involve everyone.

On the comment on forging an alliance against piracy of intellectual property rights in Africa, Gustave explained that it is regrettable that Europeans are jittery over Africa-Asia cooperation. Whereas European engagement with Africa is based on the instinct to exploit, that of Africa-Asia is friendly and is not based on exploitation. He told participants that intellectual property piracy can be ended if Africans can come out to demand that it stops.

Africa was urged to interrogate the aid it receives to find out whether it is the best for it. It needs to additionally find out if the aid is necessary or if the continent can work on its own. If it turns out that the continent is capable of working on its own, then what Africa needs is capacity building. There are indeed many CSOs in Africa, but there is need to give them capacity to develop themselves. They are in need of capacity to mobilize resources so as to progress. They however need to raise their heads and

work together to denounce bad governance, involve communities in development and ask questions on aid (especially its uses, efficacy and its link to poverty reduction). Concern was expressed that the many CSOs in Africa are not genuine in the fight against poverty. Genuine African CSOs should therefore identify their genuine counterparts and improve their efforts to eradicate poverty. The CSOs were advised that they must get clear orientations and although it is hard to collaborate with governments since they do not want to let CSOs in the driving seat, CSOs must not fear governments but must strengthen their linkage with them so as to help the poor get out of the trap of poverty.

Fridah Mugo suggested that Africa should adopt a few languages for communication over development in order to reduce the difficult and division that arises in the continent due to usage of numerous languages. In terms of use of resources, Africans are better placed to use resources they get from donors and so they should be let to decide on what they want to use the resources on.

A participant suggested that for the involvement of grassroots people, there is need for change of approach from poverty to a more positive approach. He also asked for more capacity development for the C-CfA. He urged for the C-CfA 'Voices' to address the reality of the WTO, with the increasing emphasis on bilateral agreements.

10. Where will Japan's ODA go? Kiyotaka Takahashi

Mr. Takahashi identified a number of key highlights on Japanese ODA. To begin with, Japanese ODA is small compared with the country's economic size. It is Asia-oriented in geographical distribution, with about 30% it going to economic infrastructure construction. It has low grant share and is tied to consultancies and companies. Critiquing Japanese ODA, Mr. Takahashi explained that economic infrastructure development emphasised by the Japanese ODA does not necessarily benefit the poor. The success seen in Asia is a result of Japanese ODA but there is little of such success in Africa. Japanese ODA is loan oriented and most of it goes to middle income countries. However there are current discussions on the future deployment of Japanese ODA. In these discussions, African issues are taken into consideration, with suggestions that Japan will confine itself to a few African countries and will isolate export oriented agriculture and environmental management for ODA financing. There are also attempts to untie the ODA, although the continuation of this is not guaranteed. Mr. Takahashi pointed out that there is need to increase public opinion on ODA. Attempts are being made towards improvement of inefficiencies in ODA especially through structural reform eg merger of JICA and JBIC and creation of a ministerial group where direction of ODA would be discussed and handled. He further said that there is need to incorporate all voices on the kind of ODA that Africa wants. Several opportunities and actions exist for discussion of the ODA, among them the G8 Summit, TICAD 4 and the Ghana meeting on Paris Declaration.

11. Japanese cooperation with Senegal; African perspectives on Japan ODA, Mamadou Ndiaye presented by Mr Samuel, Cameroon and Mr Rado, Madagascar

Among the key highlights of Mr. Ndiaye's presentation were the weaknesses in the cooperation between Senegal and Japan. There is for instance little correlation between activities in Senegal and those of Japan. Japan decides activities and initiatives to happen, but these initiatives do not reach the grassroots that are more in need of them than anyone else. The Japanese government focuses on macro initiatives that have no immediate benefit for the grassroots and the Japanese aid does not build and improve local expertise. It is merely a transfer of technology that is not useful at the local level. Mr. Ndiaye regretted that the management of initiatives funded by Japanese cooperation are left solely to the Japanese. Furthermore, adoption of strict policies and the neutrality of Japan do not help local communities. The non-involvement of Japanese NGOs to work with the Senegalese NGOs is a weakness that does not help in networking. He therefore urged for Japanese CSOs to work with Senegalese CSOs in development. This would contain the current habit of having the Senegalese and Japanese governments identifying priorities that are implemented.

12. Summary of Japan ODA to Ethiopia, Christian Relief and Development Association, Lule Asfaw

Mr. Lule gave a summary of evaluations carried out on the Japanese Grants Assistance to Grassroots Human Security Program (GGP) in Ethiopia. Among the findings was the lack of community participation, the use of central planning approach in the GGP and capacity inadequacies. He gave a number of recommendations for improvement of GGP. First, there is need to have country-based development assistance with participation of CSOs. GGP should take a lion's share of ODA from Japan and CSOs should have priority in accessing funds to implement GGP. GGP approval should be speeded up with the involvement of CSOs and at country levels, while the GGP should fund a project as a whole including administrative costs and other software aspects. The lifespan of GGP should be beyond one year and the Japanese embassy needs to have adequate capacity to handle GGP. Besides the GGP, he called for CSOs to advocate long term and quality development aid for poverty eradication, enhancement of fair trade and elimination of trade barriers and genuine and enhanced involvement of CSOs and communities. Additionally, there is need for enhanced networking and partnership among the Japanese, Asian and African CSOs. African CSOs however need more resources especially for capacity building.

13. Lessons for C-CfA from Asian Declaration on Aid

The Asian Declaration on Aid had a number of key highlights for the C-CfA 'Voices.' Having been adopted by Asian countries, the Declaration stated that Aid is a government to government transaction, with minimal involvement of people. Donors give more aid for military assistance than for development. There are conditionalities tied on aid especially to buy donor goods and to serve donor strategic interests such as 'War on Terror' hiring foreign consultants and privatization of trade. The

loan/grant matrix is skewed in favour of loans, while donors have began counting debt relief as part of ODA. There is also need to take cognizance of emergence of new donors such as China and India and also private foundations.

The Declaration pointed out the aid that developing countries want. This should address historical injustices, be participatory and consultative, have a higher component of grant than loan, have no conditionalities, assert ownership by recipients and promote popular environment and self determination. Additionally, the desirable aid should focus on human development and improvement of the pro poor infrastructure.

With recommendations for all stakeholders in development, the Declaration suggested that donors should bring the loan component of aid to 30%, align aid to MDGs and other protocols, extend debt relief to middle income countries and improve CSOs participation. To Asian governments, the Declaration suggested that they look for alternatives out of aid and reject conditional aid. To Asian CSOs, the Declaration recommended that they use platforms coming up to promote advocacy on ODA, set up a regional CSOs mechanism, do deeper research to study impact of aid and launch campaigns to redefine ODA.

Plenary III

A participant disclosed that there is a Japanese company in Kenya which has carried out many Japanese funded projects among them the Sondu Miriu Hydro Electric Power Project. Through this kind of arrangement, huge amounts of Japanese ODA go back to Japan through the company, leaving behind a huge debt for the Kenyan government. There is need for Kenya to see this as wrong and refuse it. He suggested that in cases of such deals, debt obligations by the recipient countries should be dismissed.

Moshura Vishen from Bangladesh demanded to know how long CSOs would receive grant with conditionality. He questioned the criteria for the suspension of Japanese aid to Pakistan after it carried out nuclear tests, wondering if this was extended to India as well since it had also carried out nuclear tests that prompted Pakistan into its own nuclear tests.

Falla Ensa-N'Dayma commented that many donor funded projects run for a long time till they become too expensive. He gave the example of Bunguna Electric in Sierra Leone which he said has had its cost inflated to more than US\$ 30 million. He concurred with the earlier speaker that the donor countries in most cases determine who gets the tenders from recipient governments. He also blamed recipient countries for complacency, pointing out the example of Sierra Leone which he claimed killed activists who were protesting against an Italian firm that had been behind the highly exploitative Bunguna project.

Rose Wanjiru observed that Japanese ODA is a government to government deal. How is the JICA reform therefore looking at strengthening of CSOs to be active in the Japan ODA arrangements? Isolating the GGP, she said that GGP projects lack sustainability. She questioned how Japanese ODA is being reformed in line with the Paris Declaration, and whether Japan is ready to align with other donors, for instance through the KJAS framework in Kenya, which she said Nordic countries had agreed to align through.

A participant sought to find out if Japan can also give core funding to CSOs as a way of strengthening them? He claimed that local reality of African voices was not heard in the workshop and asked for ways of improving the cooperation between Japan and African CSOs. He challenged African CSOs that instead of asking for Japanese aid, they should consider ways of cooperating between CSOs based on authentic voices from Africa.

Another participant observed that the G8 Summit would require coherence. As such, Japan should have a clear position of what it is supporting in the process. It should move towards the 0.7 aid threshold, while CSOs should iron out the issue of bilateralism and multilateralism in aid. He suggested that debt that has been incurred due to history or ecological reasons should be addressed in the G8 Summit. Another participant sought to know the effects of guaranteed aid and where this is working. He pointed out that where Japan puts its ODA, it follows this with Foreign Direct Investments. Japan should therefore bring investments to Africa since the continent needs industrialization. It is important that Japan invests in areas that pull Africa out of aid and dependence. It should link ODA to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Jennifer Kere representing Kenyan fisherfolk said that CSOs in Kenya are indeed capturing the voices of grassroots communities. She suggested that CSOs should have capacity building in order to blow whistle on negative aspects of aid. She opined that CSOs reach the grassroots more than government since they have entry mechanisms that are effective at the grassroots. She regretted that Japanese impact is only felt at the macro-sectoral level, not where poverty really is, which is at the grassroots.

Essoungou Ndemba gave two examples of Japanese intervention in Cameroon, one positive whereas the other was negative. The positive example was that Japan funded the building of very impressive schools in Cameroon. The Cameroonian contractors of the schools were first trained in Japan before they commenced work. On the negative example, Ndemba disclosed that Japan trained and built capacity of some NGOs but gave them computers that were not appropriate for the context in Cameroon. He urged that aid should end up to the intended recipients.

Zachary Makanya explained that networking means learning from each other and urged Africans to

learn to work, especially from the Japanese. He argued that as African CSOs network with Asian CSOs, they would want capacity building in networking on some themes like privatization. The CSOs need to have capacity to counterbalance government policies like privatization. He questioned what Japanese CSOs can do on the environmental degradation and concluded that CSOs need closer collaboration to handle challenges arising out of new realities.

A participant sought to know what difference has been introduced in ODA to make it difference from the current ODA. Besides he inquired over the new opportunities for collaboration in the analysis of budgets by CSOs. He observed that budget analysis is difficult for CSOs in Africa, especially the analysis to find out if the budgets are in the interests of the people. He thus called for capacity support for African CSOs to play their roles well.

Responding to issues raised, Eriko Nishimura of the Japanese Embassy admitted that Japan has a strict policy on CSOs engagement. By dealing with a lot of diverse CSOs groups, the government faces the challenge of how to exactly deal with them all. He clarified that Japan actually funds software as much as hardware components of projects, like administrative and capacity building costs and through sending auditors to build financial systems in upcoming CSOs. Japan tries to link local community with local administration, while in terms of project sustainability, the country talks to local administration to help CSOs run programmes.

Yuki Nakamura of CanDo addressed the question of the invisibility of Japanese aid, explaining that Japanese CSOs are more visible in Asia. He pointed out that though Kenya has largest number of Japanese NGOs in Africa, these add up to only twenty. He speculated that Japanese aid focuses more on Asia than on Africa probably because Japanese people have little information on Africa.

Kiyotaka Takahashi observed that aid effectiveness is an important concern. He said that Japanese ODA can be harmonized according to the Paris Declaration but wondered whether this would be enough to make it effective. He said that currently ODA is used to promote privatization instead of other alternatives. He also told participants of emergence of many new donors such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, suggesting that it would be crucial to include these in harmonization as well. On the overall, he was of the view that though harmonization may be happening, it is enough. He disclosed that Japan is also witnessing increasing poverty especially among the youth and thus African experiences would be good for Japan.

He admitted that procedures in Japan policy on CSOs engagement should be changed since they are hostile to CSOs. Besides, the GGP period should not be limited to just one year. CSOs therefore should look for ways of changing this status quo.

Replying to concerns raised over the Asian Declaration, the presenter said that this was part of attempts to find alternatives to ODA. Africans can for instance adopt other alternatives for instance the Latin American Declaration of Bolivia, which is a unique alternative worth looking at. In fact the Asian African solidarity should go further to incorporate Latin America. The chair of the session argued that the current generation can change the shape of the continent, but this would require genuine sacrifice and commitment to change and establishment of mutual cooperation and partnerships.

Mr. Naito from the Japanese Embassy in Nairobi thanked participants for their advice to Japanese ODA. He said that Japanese ODA is influenced by the Japanese past and thus is keen on sharing experiences. Japan emphasises construction of ports and infrastructure because this is what uplifted Japan. On the invisibility of Japanese aid, he pledged that this will improved upon through interaction with African people. He urged CSOs to know the thinking of Japan as much as that of Africa. He concurred that ownership of initiatives is critical for developing countries and that there is greater need for dialogue between governments and CSOs. He stated that Japan attempts to align to country policies and would indeed like open dialogue and interaction with local people and NGOs. Such dialogue should add value and promote legitimate schemes of the people. Naitu said that there is room for improvement in Japanese interaction with Africa and asked CSOs to emphasize good examples. He called for the acknowledgement of the role of private sector and emerging donors. He admitted that though Japanese aid harmonization and reform would be good, this should happen in the context of current emerging realities. He further pointed out that there has been reform of GGP, where soft component of projects for instance increasing peoples' participation has been carried out. JICA also has a community empowerment programme. He admitted that though it is difficult to change the current architecture of GGP, CSOs should begin doing so with the small steps. In all, there is a lot of goodwill and flexibility to improve the mechanisms of Japanese aid.

Day Two

At the opening of Day Two of the workshop, participants were taken through a recap by Rose Wanjiru. In reaction, the chair of the session said that out of the deliberations of the previous day, it was encouraging that the Japanese government is flexible and ready to reform its aid regime. The 'Voices' of poor people are critical and their say on development should be heard. He also reiterated the link between Africa and Asia, saying that the connectivity between the two continents should be used for development.

Reminding the participants of the opportunities available for African engagement with the TICAD process, Sayaka Funada-Classen pointed out that there are a number of meetings coming up which the African CSOs should take advantage of. There is meeting scheduled for Zambia meant for Southern

and Central Africa, another one in Tunisia meant for North and West Africa on the November 21st and 22nd and finally the TICAD ministerial meeting in Gabon either in January or February meant for Central Africa.

Group Work

Working Group One: CSO Perspectives: Investment and Economic Growth

The group discussed CSO perspectives on Investment and Economic Growth. Presentations in the group comprised of ‘The Bangladesh Experience – Savings: The Essential Foundation for Economic Growth in Low-Income Households,’ ‘Developing and diversifying our opportunities through networks’ by Sophia Mungai of Impact Alliance, ‘Development Down the Drain? The Crisis of Foreign Aid to the Philippines,’ by Eduardo C. Tadem of University of the Philippines and Social Watch Philippines, ‘Participation of Civil Society in Policy-Making: Example of G20,’ ‘Trends Analysis of Africa,’ by Eve Odete, ‘Pro poor Infrastructure and Service: A Case for Transportation,’ by Peter Njenga of IFRTD and ‘A critical analysis of debt and development,’ by Charles Mutasa of AFRODAD, Zimbabwe.

The group gave the following recommendations for discussion and incorporation within the C-CfA ‘Voices’:

1. Debt - Japanese aid has more emphasis on loan than on grant. Money meant for the poor goes to repay debt. Issues of accountability to recipient country citizens and donor country taxpayers must be emphasised, along with people ownership especially as outlined by the Paris Declaration. Private donors are increasingly critical of late and should thus be discussed in the Paris Declaration framework.
2. Networking – there is a good example of networking that is found in the Catholic churches in Kenya. It has many benefits and needs to be followed up.
3. CSOs participation in policy-making – CSOs should use the example of CSOs participation in policy-making by the G20 of Mozambique to advance citizen ownership of policy.
4. Infrastructure – CSOs must question the relevance of investments in infrastructure to reduction of poverty. The question of how relevant infrastructural development is to the needs of the poor must be posed. Most of Japan’s investments are infrastructure. However is this investment relevant? Road investments are for instance made purely on the basis of economic dimensions. There is need to look at other dimensions such as social and livelihood dimensions of road construction and those who fund road projects should be aware of these dimensions. There is need further to distinguish between pro poor from non pro poor infrastructure for instance small scale irrigation schemes versus large highways. There must be increased public scrutiny in infrastructure investments.

5. ODA – ODA is tied to terrorism, it is declining, comes mostly loan and with a lot of conditionality. Besides, it goes to well off regions instead of to the poor. Borrowing from the example of Philippines, CSOs should interrogate the quality of aid, while donors should help in following up on issues of accountability and transparency by pressuring recipients.

6. Micro savings – the poor need to save to break out of vulnerability and poverty. Saving breaks the chain of poverty

7. Involvement of the private sector in development – private companies that build infrastructure for communities should be urged to fund activities that the conventional donors do not fund, for instance sports and cultural fetes. The private sector has social responsibility towards their consumers and should show it through funding community development. There is however need for care in working with private sector because it is driven by profit and is also self-regulated and cannot be audited. Some other private corporations carry out activities that are harmful to health or environment and therefore their contribution to social responsibility should not to be accepted. It is also feared that involving the private sector would reduce their tax contribution to the government. CSOs should urge the private sector to follow international charters and by so doing they would be responsive to the needs of the community. In case the CSOs choose to work with the private sector, they need to identify the particular private sector to work with.

7. There is need to interrogate trade, privatization and the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs).

Furthermore, CSOs should be involved in policy alongside other benefactors, there should be additional recommendations for African governments in the ‘Voices’, resolving the paradox between economic growth and poverty reduction by moving the dialogue beyond abstractions, addressing governance issues at a more localized level, indigenising African economies to get out of the Multinational Corporation-led growth were additional suggestions from Working Group One. Others were putting up a mechanism to monitor involvement of CSOs in development at national and international levels, discussing the effects of EPAs on Africa since they ignore emerging regional economic groupings, addressing the current trade agenda which remains externally driven, auditing of funding from conventional donors and private foundations by the CSOs and putting investment in human development rather than in profit.

Working Group Two: Human Security as seen by the Civil Society: Approaching Security from Rights

The Working Group discussed human security from the CSO perspective, with a particular emphasis on

rights. Presentations in the Group included ‘Development and Peace: The role of Development Aid in Ending the War and Bringing Peace in Sierra Leone and West Africa Region,’ by Mr. Falla Ensa N’Dayma, ‘Disability and Development: The African Decade of Disability,’ by Mr. Alex Phiri of the Federation of Disabled Persons (Zimbabwe), ‘Education and Empowerment: Finance of Education by the Aga Khan Foundation,’ ‘Food Security in Africa,’ PELUM, ‘Practical Approaches Towards Empowering Women in the Lake Region of Kenya,’ and ‘Gaps in linking HIV/AIDS with human security and the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS.’

The Group understood human security as involving people in realizing their human rights. State security is seen as more important than fundamental human rights. Human security is more people centred and is the major building block for state security. Giving recommendations to the C-CfA ‘Voices,’ the Group concluded that people on the ground are the most important actors in development. Their dignity, voices and rights need therefore to be respected. They should be empowered for them to demand for and exercise their rights and become active participants in the community development process. CSOs have therefore to be accountable to the people on the ground and flexible enough to accommodate the following:

- People centred approaches
- Community centred interventions
- Interrogate the paradigm of state versus people
- Involvement in policy process
- Rights based approach
- Capacity building/empowerment and confidence building that leads to empowerment/liberation
- Flexibility in projects

Giving specific recommendations to both the Japanese government and JICA, the Group recommended that the Japanese government gives priority to human dignity, works through CSOs that are close to the community and create and support platforms for networking. To JICA, the Group recommended that it should work through local NGOs and help people but do so in a way that upholds their dignity.

Plenary critique of Group Two

Another recommendation from Group two was that CSOs should take into account indigenous knowledge and use it to develop Africa. A participant pointed to the Group that JICA has an environmental guideline established in 2004. This should be looked at by CSOs and partners of JICA. Another participant asked whether the Group had discussed the Rights-based approach and to clarify what it means by paying attention to dignity that it asked of JICA. On a number of recommendations, a participant expressed concern that they were already taken care of by other international processes such as the Paris Declaration. He thus urged Working Groups to come up with original and different from

already existing protocols so as to avoid looking ignorant. Reacting to the question of dignity, a Group member explained that what is meant is that donor intervention in communities has to be holistic. For instance in HIV intervention, donors should not just give anti retroviral treatment alone but go beyond this and give much of what the PLWHAs need. Doing otherwise does not uphold the dignity of the patients since it leaves them with half the help they need.

Working Group Three: Environment, Climate Change, Water security, Food security, Energy security, Biodiversity and Desertification

Presentations made in the Working Group were ‘Why Africans are rejecting GE Crops in Agriculture,’ by Zachary Makanya of PELUM Kenya, ‘Development, Environment and Gender: Grass Roots Experiences in Africa,’ by Fridah W. Mugo of Centre For Operationalizing Policy in Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development in Africa (COPARD – AFRICA) and ‘Climate Change’ by William Gichohi of Green Belt Movement.

The Working Group gave the following summary of recommendations for further deliberation by CSOs:

1. Increase funding for controlling climate change e.g. afforestation projects, introduction of new technologies to control green house emissions and sustainable forest management.
2. Give support to environmental friendly programmes that have gone through successful EIA.
3. Lend support to renewable energy programmes e.g. Biogas, solar energy, wind, small hydro-electric and energy efficient devices.
4. Increase funding for environmental- friendly sustainable irrigation systems
5. Mainstream gender in all projects i.e. lending support to gender sensitive programmes
6. Increase funding for community sensitization on development and environmental management and capacity building
7. Support mainstreaming of environmental issues in the school curricula at all levels
8. Strengthen and increase networking between Asia and African CSOs and scaling up of best practices.
9. Increase support for campaign, advocacy and lobbying against activities that are not environmental friendly (for instance supporting creation of strong community Watch dogs eg against GMOs)
10. Support conflict prevention and intervention management programmes that arise out of natural resource utilization (promote peace).
11. Support participatory formulation and implementation of relevant policies and legislations in African countries that deal with housing, water, energy, forest, population, environment, land/ land tenure/land use rights and biodiversity
12. Increase research funding on environmental and agricultural issues

To TICAD, the Working Group suggested that it establishes a strong and active research unit for and in Africa, supports capacity building for CSOs for sustainability especially through imparting knowledge on governance, asset building and resource mobilization, strengthening grassroots institutions and supporting farmer-led and farmer-benefiting research e.g. small scale farmer groups and consumer groups for sustainable natural resource management. Additionally, TICAD should increase funding for protection and conservation of biodiversity and rehabilitation of biodiversity conservation sites and promote local companies to implement infrastructural projects.

Plenary critique of Working Group Three

A participant reiterated that housing is of critical importance to Africa. He therefore sought to find out JICA's policy on housing and what the agency is doing about housing. He observed that JICA placed more emphasis on water provision but not on housing, yet it was equally important. Is it possible to shift ODA to the side of housing to eradicate slums?

The recommendations given by Working Group Three are excessive and should be prioritized so as to avoid having such a huge number of recommendations. Another participant opined that CSOs should be less reactive and more proactive and should anticipate problems. They should prevent conflicts before they take place and examine selves to be proactive in shaping destiny of the African continent. There was lack of mention on disability in the Working Group presentations. As much as gender is mainstreamed in development projects, the same should happen with disability as well. In fact, there is need to set up infrastructure sensitive to disability. Besides the disabled, PLWHAs should also be mainstreamed in projects such as forest management. There should also be specific recommendations on GMOs which are opposed to the organic food that Africa relies on.

Working Group Responses and Clarifications

Group One

CSOs should push for the untying of aid especially by using the example of the Philippines. On infrastructure, the lending country should ensure proper citizen participation in the infrastructural projects.

Group two

Most interventions leave out people with disabilities. People with disabilities should not be referred to as the disabled. Instead they should be referred to as the physically challenged people. CSOs should be sensitive to them and involve them in carrying out certain activities.

Group three

Indeed the Working Group came up with many recommendations. The group would merge and

prioritize them. To deal with conflict management, there is need to put up early warning systems. On mainstreaming, PLWHAs and the physically challenged should also be included. Researchers should interrogate GMOs. Africans are restless and uncomfortable about GMOs; they do not welcome technology and need it to be interrogated properly before it is acceptable on the continent. African farmers know that GMOs are bad and therefore do not need to wait for scientists to say that the technology is harmful to the continent. There is also need to carry out research on JICA's new rice for Africa (NERICA) to determine its effects on Africa.

The C-CfA Draft Declaration

Introduction

African Civil Society Communiqué to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and TICAD Civil Society Forum (TCSF), Government of Japan and the G8, September 17th and 18th 2007 at Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi Kenya.

We the undersigned organisations from all regions of Africa appreciate the Africa-Asia NGO network workshops which aim to;

- Support the creation of an African-Asian NGO network
- Strengthen advocacy efforts of African Civil Society towards TICAD IV and promote TICAD IV
- Build and strengthen a NGO-JICA network for future formulation of partnership projects in the African region

Given the diversity of our group and constituencies we serve, there is a consensus that the current situation in state and pace of development is undesirable and to that end, we are presenting suggestions to our governments, TICAD, the Government of Japan and the G8. This paper outlines our collective views, perspectives and recommendations aimed at enhancing African development.

Background

The World Social Forum (WSF) held in Nairobi Kenya in January 2007 under the theme, “ANOTHER WORLD IS POSSIBLE,” was a watershed for both Africa and the world. It provided a platform for discussions on everything imaginable from agriculture, environment, education, HIV/AIDS, human and people's rights, politics, water and sanitation, women, children and vulnerable rights, corporate responsibility, unfair labour, north-south and south-south relationships, and to IFIs.

In addition it provided an opportunity for meeting and sharing of cultures, the birth of new ideas, concretization of old ones and above all it provided an opportunity for networking and reconnection. It was at the WSF that the Japanese delegation of the TICAD Civil Society Forum (TCSF), held a session on the Tokyo (Japan) International Conference on African Development (TICAD) to be held in May 2008, and conceived the concept of establishing “A Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA)” towards 2008.

C-CfA

The concept of establishing C-CfA was enthusiastically welcomed, and its outline and mechanism for

establishment was agreed. As an outcome, TCSF circulated information on the concept of "CIVIC COMMISSION for AFRICA (C-CfA)" and requested countries in Africa to apply to become member organizations. As the idea unfolded in a generic pan-African organization, it became clear that the need for and the idea to have an organization in Africa to engage with the G8, African Diaspora and the world in general became imperative. Twenty-two countries responded to the clarion call of the TCSF for candidates to the C-CfA out of which an online election was conducted and five (5) of the 17 (seventeen) Country based Organizations (CbOs) were chosen from among themselves together with four (4) Actor-based Organizations (AbOs) – nine (9) in all – to become the decision making executive body of the C-CfA to be known as the "Steering Committee (SC)".

On April 1st, 2007, it was announced that the Civic Commission for Africa was established. Out of the twenty (20) countries which responded and therefore became Country Based Organizations are:-Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Rationale

Africa finds itself at crossroads more than ever before. In spite of its natural resources, the continent suffers from abject poverty, worsened by poor pricing of products. In trying to promote good governance in African countries, donors, and especially those from Japan as well as international organisations can borrow from the African civil society experience. Refined strategic visions and policies can be useful in helping achieve efforts and reduce risks by leading and guiding the programme's initiatives.

The general perception is that African Governments do not actively engage all national stakeholders, particularly civil society organizations, in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national development policies. The governments, it is perceived, rather show much insensitivity to the needs of the poor by "blindly" accepting and implementing externally imposed policies e.g. in the area of international trade. Also, it is perceived that several African governments attend donor meetings and similar conferences without adequate preparations.

International development assistance is strongly skewed towards relations with African governments. The bi- and multi lateral approaches with national governments leaves very little or no room for active engagement with civil society organisations.

In the area of NGO/CSO funding applications to international development institutions, missions, etc., the key challenge has been what civil society sees as generally "inflexible" funding requirements.

Admittedly, the lack of several NGOs/CSO's' transparency and accountability has also contributed in a large measure to the difficult relations with donors and partners.

To address these issues, civil society calls for more transparency and accountability from governments. Rather than the cosmetic approach to civil society participation in national development policies, it is about high time that governments give due recognition and acceptance of civil society as real complementary partners in development. For example, governments must make conscious efforts to include civil society in international trade talks.

Perspectives from Civil Society

Global investment and economic growth:

We believe that there should be a global fund to which all developed countries could make contributions to while developing countries could draw from in order to facilitate development activities.

Environmental conservation and climatic changes:

It is well known that carbon dioxide emissions mainly come from developed countries but its effects – like desertification, rise in sea levels and extreme climatic conditions – usually strike developing countries. On the other hand adaptation measures should take place. For example, water resources, infrastructure, institutions (institutional, technological and cultural factors) and the community (like the level of public participation in decisions concerning water and environmental management and the investment of the richest communities in environmental conservation) be looked into with the view to compensating the developing countries for suffering for the actions of the developed countries.

Human security

During the recent decades, globalization has increased the probability of across border threats, infectious diseases, environmental destruction, organised trans-national crime, human crises like abrupt and serious economic collapse and civil wars. Faced with these threats and crises, it is important to consider not only global, regional and national perspectives but also consider the “human security” perspective which is based on people. “Human security” means concentrating on different people and societies' development in which each person is expected to lead a dignified life on one hand, and protect and empower people and communities that are exposed to real or potential threats on the other. Disability is a human rights, cross cutting and human security issue.

Besides, HIV/AIDS is an issue that concerns human security. There are two major dimensions to HIV/AIDS and to human security. One is the threat to socio-economic development and the other is to human survival. There is overwhelming evidence to show that HIV/AIDS has destabilised all areas and

sectors of society – right from home to work, to health systems, to agriculture and other operations, transport, etc.

Therefore the fight against poverty and HIV/AIDS, promotion of development in Africa and peace keeping in the world are issues that we should pay attention to and focus on in terms of cooperation, partnership and networking.

Structural accompaniment of development policies in Africa

It is necessary that Japan demands and oversees structural reforms in different departments of African administrations that are involved in the development process so that professional ethics can be promoted. In fact, corruption is the major phenomenon that leads to the malfunction of administrative structures and lack of seriousness on the part of administrators.

Reviewing the Japanese intervention policy in Africa, especially in the area of trade and new information technology is important because they are still not accessible to the poorest.

But all in all, it would be good if the donors gave African countries technical support so that they become autonomous and self reliant instead of looking at them as people who need perpetual assistance.

Recommendations to African Governments

Include CSO's/NGO's in country development as partners; governance of NGO's and citizens' participation must be added values to government policy for the development of African countries. The involvement of non political actors like CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, trade unions and associations must be included in the development, implementation and the follow up evaluation of projects and programs financed by the donors.

Governments should carefully develop national policies and analyse all development policies, including trade, and should strengthen their capacity in these endeavours. NGO's and CSO's should re-position themselves through capacity development in meaningful engagement with stakeholders, policy formulation and analysis, monitoring, evaluation and staff development. Regional Economic Blocs should be strengthened to create more space for active engagement with NGO's and CSO's. The G8 must renew the community method using an approach that is generally based on the African countries' aspirations and not based on those of their summit.

African governments must be governed in a consensual manner in coordination with non state actors and social groups

Cancel all of Africa's debts and reject all forms of conditionality on Aid.

Secure broad-based ownership of development programmes through self determination of priorities
Democratise sub-regional economic blocs and strengthen engagement of and with NGO's/CSO's
Give greater support for capability-building programmes for NGO's/CSO's to achieve higher degree of professionalism, legitimacy, accountability, transparency and autonomy
Establish a global fund for the development priorities of African societies and peoples, especially indigenous people

Recommendations to donors and the International Community

We, on behalf of our poor marginalized people demand from donors to do the following if we are to have human security, meet the MDGs and prevent HIV/AIDS:

- Cancel the debt of all African countries especially odious debt that was incurred during the cold war by dictatorial regimes with special consideration for sub-Saharan countries
- Increase quality aid to Africa
- Work towards a strategic action plan for the integration of Africa into the global capital market
- Shy away from environmentally damaging projects especially those dealing with deforestation, logging where poor peoples livelihoods are affected, dams and mining where whole populations are relocated adversely affecting their Environmental, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR)
- Democratize the voting system and the appointments procedure within the World Bank Group
- Cancel all bilateral debt owed by Africa especially that incurred during the cold war most of which is odious because the donor countries know that it was not used for the intended purpose; it's a known fact that most of the resources were used to suppress their own people
- Scale up to meet their 0.7% ODA obligation to the third world
- Do their utmost genuinely towards the stability of Africa
- Get their NGOs to work through genuine local CBOs, NGOs, CSOs coalitions in African countries
- Invest genuinely in pro-poor, private sector led activities that will bring Economic Growth including in the informal sector
- Better and quality aid must not be limited to service delivery but it must form the basis for subsidy especially to small scale farmers in Africa.
- Support environmental CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, etc.
- The church in the G-8 to liaise with and support the African church which is going through hard times due to the loss of membership through HIV/AIDS, short life expectancy, preventable diseases etc.
- Open Japanese institutions to Africans including but not limited to research institutes, universities, technical vocational institutes for the assimilation of knowledge that made Japan

an industrial giant in merely 60 years: we want to replicate that knowledge in Africa

- Provide short internships, training programmes and cultural exchanges and joint projects
- Support the Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA) by setting up of an operational African head office as soon as possible.

Recommendations to TICAD IV and TCSF

TICAD IV, as an event, process and platform we demand that between it and TICAD V in 2013 the following be done:

Establish a strong link between the TICAD process and the TCSF on the one hand and the Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA) and the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) on the other

Strengthen the Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA)

Promote the linkages between Japanese CBO's, NGOs, CSO, trade unions and their equivalents in Africa through a peer linkage programme

Initiate the idea of worker exchanges on internship basis including cultural exchanges

Replicate a counterpart to TICAD in Africa which we may call "African Conference on Development and Peace (ACOD) since we believe that C-CfA is the counterpart of the TCSF in Africa.

TICAD should become a tool for Japan to put Africa on the top of the agenda of G8

International partners, including the Japanese government should increase their partnership with CSOs and NGOs

Strengthening of the cooperation between the networks of African and Japanese

To consolidate the African civil society and strengthen mechanisms that contributes to the emergence of democracy.

To develop a specific program line that is accessible to international organisations and African civil societies, by improving the dissemination of the Democracy and Human Rights program.

To increase the financing of programs for poverty reduction by a big margin.

To increase the G8's commitments to fill the foreseeable deficits. Part of the assistance that is currently allocated to other sub sectors of education and environment must be redistributed.

To give the donors' and international organisations' collaboration with civil society organisations the importance that it deserves, given their capacity to adjust, innovate, maintain direct relations with the poor, their capacity to encourage participation and express locals' views. In addition, they are efficient, accountable at the local level and also evaluate problems independently.

Japan international Corporation Agency, TICAD; C-CfA and GCAP must lead in urging the responsible structures to deliver according to their promises and commitment. Initiating meetings to evaluate the progress. Planning for the next G8 and ensuring the involvement of Africans including PLWHA.

Engage in policy decision-making to influence the abolishing of user fees for health services (IMF policies fail the poor.)

The Africa-Asia Network workshop I Nairobi and Tokyo and indeed the TICAD IV and G8 must

recognise that (a) Disability is a human rights issues that must be addressed as part of the development agenda (b) disability is a cross cutting issue that should involve all aspects of the human condition and development (c) disability issues must be mainstreamed in all development programmes and activities, i.e., bilateral and multilateral agencies should incorporate disability components into their existing and future programmes and activities.

WHO, in partnership with UNAIDS, must review the treatment scale -up targets and plans, ensure that they are both ambitious and realistic, and declare a single, unified global target for universal access to treatment by 2010.

That TICAD/TCSF and JICA support the attendance of African CSOs/NGOs at the TICAD Regional meetings in Tunisia, Zambia and Gabon in the months of October and November 2007 respectively.

Civil Society must put pressure through advocacy.

Engage global companies – in further advocacy efforts to encourage good governance globally.

Practice good corporate governance.

African citizens must assert themselves, questioning, empowering each other and demanding their rights including environmental, Social and cultural rights (ESCR)

Engage global companies – commit a percentage of profit to increased taxation for public health and HIV/AIDS.

Urge the G8 to fund the global fund and support national plans of countries by engaging the international structures and local voices.

Urge donors to be flexible on their policies to benefit developing countries.

Building partnership with Japanese NGOs

Sharing experiences between Africa and Japanese NGOs

Strengthen network between Africa and Asia partnership

ODA is meant to improve economy; addresses service delivery and therefore it should directly empower communities without the current restrictions on it

Quality of aid should go beyond service delivery and incorporate asset building for farmers and adequate space for civil society should also be allowed

Advocate long term and quality development aid for poverty eradication

Advocate for the enhancement of fair trade and elimination of trade barriers

Advocate for genuine and enhanced involvement

Aid must address historical injustices

Align aid to MDGs and other protocols

Comments and reactions to the C-CfA Declaration

The C-CfA Document is constituted of grassroots input and the input of the JICA/GCAP workshop. It needs cleaning up, but it has essential elements. The C-CfA chair should not allow its dilution in other

forums.

The content in document is reflection of meeting needs. It however, should be limited to between two and two and a half pages since it is a communiqué. It should be circulated out to members and have them reduce it to two or two and a half pages.

JICA responses

The Declaration should make a clarification between TICAD and JICA. It should also not confuse Japanese government with JICA. Issues of ODA should for instance, are handled by the Japanese government, while JICA remains an implementing agency. In all, the Declaration should bring the African voice to the Japan meeting to share with the Japanese CSOs.

Closing remarks

Giving closing remarks, chair of the session pointed out that the workshop had been successful and had come up with various recommendations to stakeholders in the field of development. It had come up with recommendations to CSOs in Africa and to the entire world to have clear guidelines of operations, to donors, to the Japanese government as a rising international player, to African governments and to African CSOs to be more proactive.

In his closing remarks, Ms. Matsuo of JICA explained that JICA has set up a CSO Desk to link Japanese CSOs and local CSOs. It is a liaison desk and looks for information from African CSOs as well from Japanese CSOs. The Desk will set up a website for point of contact for both sides of CSOs and provide space for capacity development. In this regard, it will have seminar and country trainings. The Desk also oversees the JPP function. It appeals to African CSOs to partner with Japanese CSOs to submit proposals to the Desk. Local NGOs can directly apply to the Grassroots Grants Assistance (GGA) program that is part of Japanese ODA. African CSOs hence have two options, either applying for JPP through Japanese CSOs or for GGA.

On behalf of C-CfA Africa, Gustave Assah thanked JICA for organizing meeting along with the Japanese government, the GCAP secretariat and members of Japanese CSOs. He told African CSOs to form a network which can help local organizations link up with those in Japan. They should take up opportunities to link with those CSOs in Asia. He said that information on C-CfA can be sent to Mwangi Waituru (secretary) and to the chairman of C-CfA and copy to others.

Mr. Fumio Imai concluded by expressing happiness that the workshop was successful. He conveyed gratitude to GCAP Kenya, C-CfA and other volunteers and reiterated that Japanese CSOs are creating awareness on TICAD 4. Voices from Africa should therefore be constructive in order to help the

Japanese CSOs in doing so.

Appendices: Presentations

Strengthening the Joint Effort towards African Development

JICA Partnership Program (JPP) as a Tool

Purpose of Nairobi Workshop

JICA Partnership Program (JPP)

In 2002, JICA introduced JPP as a type of technical cooperation to promote participation of Japanese civil society in international cooperation activities

Toward realization of “Human Security” at grassroots level, JPP welcomes projects based on knowledge and experiences of Japanese communities.

JPP Partners in Japan: Japanese NGOs, local governments and universities

Main Objectives of JPP

To meet diverse needs for human-centered development in developing countries by utilizing the knowledge and experience of various JPP Partners in Japan.

Main Objectives of JPP (2)

To strengthen collaboration between communities in developing countries and Japan.

To encourage Japanese citizen to employ their accumulated knowledge, experience and technology for international cooperation.

Reasons of Collaboration

For JICA

Contribution from Japan with alternative ideas from interested JPP Partners in Japan

Understanding from participation: Citizen participation leading to domestic understanding and support

For JPP Partners

Enhancing the outcome of effort through experience and worldwide network of JICA

Access to development budget and opportunity

JPP Procedures

JPP projects are selected among proposals submitted by JPP Partner in Japan.

Types of application: 3 types offered

Number of projects worldwide: 112(JFY03), 141(JFY04), 135(JFY05), 145(JFY06)

Target countries: Countries with JICA offices

Contacts: JICA office (overseas and domestic)

Role of NGO-JICA Japan Desk

Expectation to African Partners

Sharing experiences of Japanese and Asian partners in development through Africa and Asia network.

Building partnership with Japanese JPP Partners to implement JPP projects.

Participation in JICA projects in each country, through provision of expertise or joint effort toward realization of “Human Security”.

Related websites:

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/schemes/citizen/index.html>

Pan African Unity Among African Civil Society:

Prospects and Obstacles

Africa and Asia NGO networking workshop

African Development Programme (ADP)

Civil Society at the AU Summit

In June and July 2007, Ghana had hosted African Union (AU) Summit

6th African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) Forum

African Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) organised workshops and fora to influence the policies of AU, G8 countries, and international organisations

Civil Society at the AU Summit

Ghana AU Civil Society Forum on the AU Grand Debate on the Continental Union Government has called for the adoption of the proposal on the Union Government of African States. 60 participants representing heads of CSOs, private sector organisations, media, academia, and public officials.

Civil Society Forum at 6th AGOA Forum

Discussed the success and challenges of AGOA

Drafted proposals for the consideration of African Trade Ministers

CSOs pointed out the impediments

Enhanced trade preferences were limited due to the low preference margins

The exclusion of critical products from the preferential arrangement

There has been no significant change of the structure of sub-Saharan exports to the US after 6 years of implementation of AGOA

Civil Society Organisations reject Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

CSOs called on African governments to reject the EPAs between Europe and ACP countries

EPAs threaten...

Increased and intensified export of economic and natural resource wealth, and skilled human resources

Collapse of agriculture, industries and services sector

Disruption and worsening of basic social services such as health, water and education

Destruction of the livelihoods of millions of vulnerable populations

Greater inequality in all aspects of lives

“The EPAs will do to Africa what the AGOA is doing to Africa”

Civic Commission for Africa’s Voice of Africa

ADP hosted the Steering Committee of the Civic Commission for Africa in Accra in June 2007

How CSOs can educate the communities on aid from G8 and its impact at the community level and document the voices of Africa for the consideration of G8 leaders

Ghanaian CSOs are currently contacting communities

Challenges/obstacles facing African Civil Society

The lack of training opportunities for institutional/organisational and human resource development

Weak collaboration/networking at national level and across borders

Lack of financial resources

Several CSOs have not been able to develop enhanced relations with governments as result of the long standing mistrust

Prospects of African Civil Society

In June and July 2007 African CSOs came up with proposals for the consideration of African political leadership.

CSOs addressed issues that affect African continent and revealed its strength and prospects that must be further developed and sustained.

Roles Played by African Development Programme (ADP)

ADP is a member of the...

NGO Task Team of NGO/CSO participation in 6th AGOA

UNCTAD XII meeting which the Government of Ghana will host in June 2008

Holds chairmanship of Ghana Association of Private Voluntary Organisations in Development (GAPVOD)

President of the International Council on Social Welfare for Central and West Africa (ICSW)

Experts Group of the African Union on the Draft Social Policy Framework for Africa

Local Facilitator for the World Bank Institute’s Distance Learning Programme on Local Economic Growth and Development

Asian Declaration on Aid: Building an Asian Peoples’ Agenda on Aid, July 2007

A. Critique of Aid

1. Exclusively a government-to-government transaction
2. No venue for people's participation
3. Low share of human development, agriculture, and production
4. Donors give more for military assistance than development aid
5. Conditionalities
 - Tying of aid to purchases of goods and services from donors
 - War on terror
 - Privatization, liberalization of trade/services
 - Foreign consultants
 - Sovereign guarantees
 - Environmentally-destructive conditions
6. Loan-grant mix skewed in favour of loans
7. Counting of debt relief as part of ODA
8. Emergence of China and India
9. Impact of private foundations
- B. The aid we want
 1. Premised on the colonial experience's devastating impact on colonies
 2. Framework of global redistributive justice; righting of historical wrongs
 3. Must address worsening poverty, environmental degradation, hunger & deprivation – structural roots
 4. Should consist of grants, not loans
 5. Participatory and consultative – to identify urgent needs
 6. Predictable, transparent, accountable
 7. No conditionalities
 8. Assertion of ownership principle
 9. Supportive of small-scale, community-based initiatives; promoting popular empowerment& self-determination
 10. Pro-poor infrastructure
 11. Focus on human development
 12. Non-discriminatory of countries that support sexual and reproductive rights
 13. Terms of agreement must contribute to the purpose and relevance of project

C. Recommendations

To Donors

1. Bring down loan component to at least 30 percent
2. Establish closer CSO linkages
3. Enable effective CSO participation

4. Align aid with MDGs and other int'l protocols
5. End conditionalities and tied aid
6. Extend debt relief to middle-income countries

To Asian Governments

1. Reject tied aid
2. Ensure popular participation
3. Increase human development and pro-poor infrastructure from 30% to 100%
4. Prioritize aid flows to poorer regions
5. Explore alternative sources of aid – aim is to exit from ODA in medium term
6. Develop alternative framework & indicators – using rights based approach

D. Immediate tasks

1. Maximize international platforms to promote advocacy on ODA (G8 summit, FfD Review, Doha)
2. Set-up a regional CSO mechanism
3. Launch a campaign to redefine ODA
4. Acknowledge other aid trends (China, India, private foundations); study their impact

**African civil society engagement with continental intergovernmental bodies: A brief on African Union, NEPAD and APRM - A paper by Jacob M. Mati, CIVICUS: World Alliance For citizen Participation
Johannesburg, South Africa.**

Introduction

Since the inception of the African Union (AU), there has been a renewed optimism that demonstrates steady progress in Africa's quest for ownership of its own development agenda. The passion in transition of the former OAU to AU was an attempt to make the continental body a Union of African People it has therefore created avenues for CS engagement in development and governance process.

The role of civil society on development and governance in Africa

Policy advocacy: Civil society is well-placed to raise public awareness and engage the general public in an informative and educative manner. Civil society also provides expertise on specific and specialized issues in addition to exerting influence on policy matters through lobbying (UNEP 2004; UNESCO 2007) on issues of:

Economic Justice (including aid, trade and debt);

Promotion of Gender Equity;

HIV and AIDS;

Human Rights and Justice;

Peace and Security;

Capacity building for organisations and communities.

Social roles – civil society fosters collective social activities and enhances social capital.

Why the need for engagement?

Natural allies

Legitimization and good governance

Filling delivery capacity gaps

Limitations and challenges for CS engagement within AU and its different organs and institutions:

Capacity gaps for both engagement and co-ordination

Elitist design of ECOSOCC

Proliferation of organs and institutions some with questionable legitimacy within the AU

The African civil society experiences in NEPAD and APRM processes: disquiet and efforts at engagement

NEPAD origins were clouded with secrecy and suspicion as its proponents never engaged other players. This resulted in great contestations and a crisis of legitimacy for APRM and NEPAD because its silo-like, top down neo-liberal market driven ideology and model advanced by a few of African leaders. This disquiet continues over NEPAD and APRM to date. However, with time, African political elites needed to reconnect with the people and a crisis of legitimacy forced them to start exploring ways to engage with the African CS.

The creation of avenues for engagement and persisting challenges

Office of Gender and Civil Society Organisations in 2004 to ensure mainstreaming of the civil society involvement in NEPAD processes. December 2005 NEPAD launch of the NEPAD CSO Think Tank, intended to prepare civil society organisations for participation in the NEPAD process, especially in the APRM. However, challenges still persist and calls for greater innovations in the engagement.

Greater innovations

A need to re-design the engagement around principles of solidarity, inclusion and autonomy of both players. This calls for the tenets of participation to be well ingrained in the NEPAD and APRM processes. The Need for networking among African CSOs to leverage their work and engagement in the continental and global governance institutions.

Conclusion

Failure to address the critical question of citizen participation will add yet another litter to the toxic waste of well-meaning policies that, through ignorance, naivety or wilful disregard has made things

worse, not better for Africa.

Evaluation of Japanese ODA: the Ethiopian Experience

Outline of the presentation

Highlight or main features of GGP

Summary of Japan's ODA to Ethiopia

Evaluation results of two projects, and

Recommendations

Main Features of Japan's Grant Assistance for Grass-roots Human Security Projects (GGP):

Focuses on supporting economic and social development project at grassroots level (e.g. basic education, water supply, health, agriculture, etc); it is a one project. Final decision is made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan. NGOs that have experience of more than three years in the same sector and geographical area with good financial capacity can apply for the fund. GGP cannot support general administration, overhead, contingency, extra cost after signing agreement. Project implementer has to cover any price difference eg price inflation.

Summary of Japanese Assistance to Ethiopia

Million JPY

Summary of the evaluation results of two case studies

(JICA and GGP)

1. The Projects:

1.1 JICA supported project on Participatory Forest Management

1.2. GGP Supported Community based Agricultural Rehabilitation project

2. Objectives:

2.1 To understand how the Japanese ODA projects are implemented;

2.2. To learn lesson from the process and achievement of the projects, and

2.3 To enhance the Japan and African CSOs involvement in Japanese projects in Ethiopia and Africa as well.

Summary of the evaluation results of two case studies

(Validation Workshop)

Findings of the evaluation

1. JICA supported project on Participatory Forest Management

Acceptance of the project: In one of the two project sites, settlers agreed to drive their livelihoods from

forest by-product while settler in the other site preferred crop farming, which is against the objectives of the project

Overall findings: The project lacks

Genuine participatory, flexible and decentralized approaches

Strong capacity building support at grassroots level

Long term commitment

2. GGP Supported Community based Agricultural Rehabilitation project

It has improved the livelihoods and empowerment of the community

All the project activities like expansion of potable water supply farm input, provision of veterinary services, oxen credit, tractor services achieved as planned,

Women able to fetch water within 15-30 minutes instead of 30 to 60 minutes

Significant area become free from animal disease called trypanosomiasis, caused by tsetse fly.

Farmers able to cultivate their land with oxen after 30 years

Farmers able to hold oxen and other farm animals

Women's credit and strengthened service cooperatives have highly improved the living conditions of the community in terms of food security, building their asset base

As the project has empowered the community, the project outputs are maintained and enhanced even after the phase-out of the project

Recommendations

Regarding ODA:-

1.1 Prepare and implement Country Assistance Programme with the full participation of CSOs

1.2 GGP should have a lion share from Japan's ODA

1.3 CSOs should get priority in accessing and implementing GGP

1.4 GGP approval should be at country level with full involvement of CSOs' representative using simple and transparent procedure

1.5 GGP should fund project as a whole including administrative cost since CSOs have serious financial constraint

1.6 The life span of GGP should be greater than one year so that it can create impact at societal level

1.7 The Embassy of Japan should increase its technical capacity in planning and implementing GGP

2. At international Level including at the G-8 Meeting

Advocate for a more comprehensive, long term and quality development aid for poverty eradication,

Advocate for the enhancement of fair trade and elimination of all sorts of trade barriers

Advocate for genuine and enhanced involvement of Civil Society Organizations in national and international poverty eradication initiatives or programmes. To this effect:

Advocate for the establishment of global partners' platform that would bring together donors, Government and CSOs to deliberate on common goal- poverty alleviation

Enhance networking and partnership among Japanese, Asian and African CSOs/NGOs with the view to share information and experiences, etc

Advocate for the establishment of country based platform that would bring together the Government of Japan and the Government of the respective country as well CSOs to deliberate on poverty eradication initiatives or programmes

Advocate for more resource allocation for Civil Society Organizations especially for activities related to improving the capabilities of the poor

Creating Pan African Advocacy Partnership - Eve Odete, Oxfam GB

Why Engage Continentally?

AU coordination point for global negotiations-trade, HIV/AIDS, UN General Assembly

Harmonisation of continental policies and standards

Peer Influence e.g. Darfur vis a vis donors

The Nature of Continental Policy-making

Permanent Representative Council

Executive Council

Assembly of Heads of States

Space closes progressively

A people-driven Union?

Autonomous advocacy – Darfur Consortium, Women’s rights coalition.ECOSOC?

The Nature of Continental Advocacy

Open or opaque?

Autonomous advocacy- Darfur consortium,women’s rights coalition, coalition on health.

ECOSOC

The Pan African Parliament, the Civil Society desk, the African Court on Human Rights.

Economies of scale- high impact on several countries.

What GCAP Africa achieved at the 2007 G8 Summit, and what it plans for 2008? - What can Japan do? By Theo Uvanga- GCAP Africa Policy Consultant

The reality on the ground

Aid to Africa stalled last year (2006) and overall aid spending fell by 1.8 per cent, jeopardising the Group of Eight industrial nations’ commitment to double assistance to the continent and add \$50bn a year to global aid by 2010. Jeffrey Sachs, special adviser to the UN secretary general and head of the Earth Institute at Columbia University, said: “By design, to avoid accountability, the G8 refused to put forward clear and predictable year-by-year commitments towards 2010.” African countries could not

plan investments on the basis of aid they were uncertain would arrive, he said (Beattie, 2007). At the G8 summit in Gleneagles in 2005, Tony Blair, the then UK prime minister, extracted pledges from heads of government to spend \$50bn more each year to 2010 on aid, with half the rise going to sub-Saharan Africa.

But although the EU countries increased aid spending by 5.7 per cent, it remained short of the huge rises needed to fulfil the Gleneagles commitments. Japanese and US aid fell heavily in 2006. The OECD said overall aid totalled \$103.9bn in 2006, a 5.1 per cent fall in real terms. Richard Manning, chair of the OECD's development assistance committee, said: "The promises will not be credible unless we begin to see substantial rises in 2007 and 2008."

At this year's (2007) Group of Eight (G8) summit in Heiligendamm, Germany it was a crucial moment to influence rich countries to honor their Gleneagles commitments and deliver new aid and actions to help end poverty because; The German G8 has placed Africa as one of the two key issues for the summit, the other being investment. In particular, the G8 was looking at specifically Africa and inward investment, HIV/AIDS, Health systems, Infrastructure and Climate Change.

GCAP Africa Secretariat outreach to the G8 Summit

To maximise mobilization activities' impact and anchor GCAP Africa actions and initiatives with global GCAP initiatives, the GCAP Africa Secretariat developed a concept note highlighting GCAP Africa common policy demands for the G8 and proposing a number of activities to be carried out prior to and during the G8 Summit across Africa.

The secretariat also circulated the G8 toolkit designed by the GCAP G8 Group to provide an overview of the planned actions and encourage all GCAP coalitions to participate in some or all of these events.

GCAP Africa common policy demands

GCAP Africa common policy demands to the G8 2007 Summit were; (and we shall reaffirm these demands at the Tokyo G8 Summit in 2008)

To make sure that the G8 deliver on their 2005 pledge to increase aid;

To get them to agree to clear binding timetables for meeting pledges; for example to put a plan in place to meet the ODA 0.7% target;

To make sure that they provide real additional resources rather than just financing which meets ODA definitions but doesn't mean anything for poor people;

To commit to a clear financing plan to fund the target of universal access to prevention, treatment and care for HIV/AIDS;

Support the recruitment and retention of an extra 4.25 million health workers in developing countries to

finance health and education systems; i.e. to commit to financially support national efforts to make essential health services free at the point of delivery, to commit to meeting its fair share of the estimated annual education funding gap of \$15-\$16 billion.

Achievements at the Summit

Prior to and during the summit, GCAP coalitions across Africa undertook a wide range of activities in solidarity with German and international campaigners. These activities included:

Open letters and press releases on the G8 commitments on aid and ending poverty - This generated subsequent media coverage in a number of African countries.

Letters and meetings with Finance Ministers

Petition hand over to government officials

Delegations to G8 embassies. In many cases, this activity proved to be very successful

Many national coalitions also involved the media in their activities, via press conferences, press releases and interviews on radio programmes. In some countries the amount of press coverage achieved was impressive and extensive, and it served to make a week to remember well beyond the GCAP community. The commitment to provide \$60 billion to help those living with HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis is a small step in the right direction but much more needs to be done. Its true value remains to be seen as, again, the text is sparse on detail. The G8 have not committed to a deadline for this money, saying only that it will be provided 'over the coming years.' They have also not said whether this is new money, or old money repackaged.

Failures of the Summit

Details of the G8 agreement released in Heiligendamm revealed the extent of G8 inaction on the promises made in Scotland two years before. For instance, the G8 Communiqué on aid and development was long on words but short on details when urgent results were needed. The communiqué did little more than repeat earlier promises, such as the 2005 commitment to increase aid to Africa by \$25 billion by 2010, whilst providing no timetable for action, and no details about where, how and when this increase will take place.

GCAP AFRICA Statement on the outcome of the Summit

We, representatives of hundreds of African civil society organisations are expressing grave disappointment over the G8 leaders' failure to keep the promises they made two years ago to significantly increase development aid to Africa, and devote 0.7% of their national income to official development assistance. As you know, \$25 billion are urgently required to ensure that Africa is on track for meeting and moving beyond the Millennium Development Goals.

On the eve of 7th July 2007, the mid-point to the MDGs target date of 2015, you have to seriously

reflect on the consequences of inaction and lack of political will to address the plight of millions of men, women, and children who will die today from preventable diseases, war and conflict, and the negative impact of climate change. In Heiligendamm, you have paid lip service to Africa and failed to agree on binding and clear timetables for predictable aid to build strong national health and education systems, match your commitment to free, universal basic education, with a commitment to financially support national efforts to make essential health services free at the point of delivery and support the recruitment and retention of an extra 4.25 million health workers in developing countries.

While some timid steps have been taken to tackle HIV/AIDS by a few leaders these are far short of your commitment to achieve Universal Access to AIDS treatment, care, support and prevention by 2010 at the Gleneagles summit.

Even as the discussions on Climate Change drowned on Africa, you failed to commit to paying a fair share of climate adaptation costs to Africa publicly demonstrated their lack of acknowledgement that Africa is the first and heaviest casualty of climate Change. Perennial floods, water shortage and food insecurity will continue to threaten the fragile life of millions of men, women and children at risk and threaten their ability to escape from poverty. Opting for economic growth and inward investment as the driving force to combat poverty will not be enough to lift millions of Africans out of poverty. What is needed is fairer trade policies and quality investments that deliver real pro-people and pro-development outcomes.

As G8 leaders, you continue to publicly display a mirage of solidarity with African leaders who are invited to every summit, even when there is clearly no political will to save the lives of the millions of Africans who die needlessly every year. Despite these daunting challenges, we know that if the political will is there, overcoming poverty now is possible. Africa can't and will not wait any longer.

What Japan can do

Only six countries have not yet set up a schedule to give 0.7% benchmark. These are Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, and the United States. To raise the \$195 billion a year, these six will need to reach the goal. These six countries are all democracies. All that is necessary for them to reach the 0.7% goal, is for enough of their citizens to show their support. Thus Japan needs to lead by example and set up a schedule to meet and exceed the 0.7% benchmark of aid to Africa. Another aid framework is the "Shaping the 21st Century" strategy document drawn up by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Japan was a "particularly active contributor," the OECD said earlier this year, noting that Japan is "leading efforts to create partnerships between donors and developing countries to implement the goals and management styles embodied in the strategy document." Build on the "The Tokyo Agenda for

Action” and the TICAD process to implement and spearhead development initiatives in Africa for the benefit of the continents impoverished masses. Furthermore Japan needs to;

Allow national governments the policy space and freedom to apply ODA to critical areas rather than the current donor approach which stipulates how recipient countries utilise it

Promotion of assistance, particularly in the field of primary education, health and medical services, and water resources

Invest in human resource development especially in the health sector in Africa

Increasing African countries' capacity to manage their external debt

Promoting Africa's private sector, particularly through trade with and investment from Asia

Promote dialogue between the business community and civil society and involve civil society on all levels in development strategies

Help African countries "seeking to introduce more industrialized countries' institutions and policies."

Grant for debt relief and enlarging the scope of the relief in view of the worsening debt situation of many African countries

Champion for transparency in International Financial Institutions as well as for Africa to occupy positions of responsibility within these institutions

2006 International Aid Donated (Official Development Assistance) 2006 International Aid Donated (Official Development Assistance) [Source: OECD](#)

JICA’s Support for Africa - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Africa Department

Standpoint of African development

Key Directions

People-centered approaches

Community empowerment

“Freedom from fear” and “Freedom from want”

Main policies on African development

Consolidation of Peace

Reconstruction

Support for refugee-receiving areas

Support for the social rehabilitation of children

Governance

Support for good governance

Assistance for democratization

Seminar/Training

International cooperation seminar/training

Human-centered Development

Basic Education

Construction of school buildings

Improvement in the quality of secondary science and mathematics education

Health - Primary health care (PHC) and Prevention and early treatment of infectious diseases

Water Supply - Construction of deep wells, Improvement of the operation and maintenance capacity of water supply facilities

Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth

Agriculture and Rural Development

Improvement in agricultural productivity

NERICA (New Rice for Africa)

Infrastructure - Support for infrastructure development, Human resource development at the post-construction stage

Private Sector - Trade and investment promotion, One village one product

Main Agenda for TICAD IV

Acceleration of Economic Growth

Basic infrastructure (electricity, road etc)

Agricultural productivity

Communication System

Establishment of Human Security

Education

Health and sanitation

Safe water

Challenges for Environment and Climate Change

Prevention of environmental deterioration

Desertification

Where will Japan's ODA go? - Kiyotaka Takahashi, ODA Reform Network

Structure of presentation

Features of Japan's ODA

Current reform and new strategies

Recommendation

Features of Japanese ODA

Small volume compared to the country's economic size (0.28%)

Asia-oriented geographical distribution (more than 40%)

About 30% goes to the construction of economic infrastructure

Low grant share (less than 50%)

More focusing on LICs (60%) than LLDCs (15%)

Improving untying rate

OECD/DAC peer review (2003)

In implementing the ODA Charter, Japan should highlight that the primary objective of ODA is for the development of the recipient country and should ensure that, narrower national interests do not over-ride this objective. Japan should develop a government-wide approach to mainstream cross-cutting issues, rather than treating them as separate sectors, particularly concerning poverty reduction as part of achieving the MDGs.

Now and future

Context of 're-positioning'

'National interests' debate is welcome by general public.

Neo-conservatives opinion is dominant in Diet: 'We cannot support ODA unless it provides returns for Japan'

"War on terror" supersedes development agenda because of US and North Korea issue.

NGOs are powerless and easy to be spoiled by receiving a little ODA money.

Media and NGOs support the government for increasing ODA rather than nurture critical mass

Re-value Japan's ODA – 'Helped economic growth in Asia'

New explanation to fill the gap with international trend – 'Pro-poor infrastructure'

Response to new political-economic environment including the emergence of new donors such as China – 'focused ODA'

Ensure institutional accountability to respond new public management requirements – 'Efficient institution'

ODA aggregated 1990-2003

ODA for economic infrastructure

Success in Asia?

Legitimacy of infrastructure

Reform towards more 'focused ODA'

March 2002 - Report by the 2nd Consultative Committee on ODA Reform

(April 2002 – New JBIC environmental guidelines)

August 2003 – New ODA Charter

(April 2004 – New JICA environmental guidelines)

February 2005 – New Mid-term Policy on ODA

February 2006 – Final report by the study group on overseas economic cooperation

New strategies of Japanese ODA

ODA on the ground

(Conditionality) After 9/11, resume ODA in Pakistan which had been suspended because of nuclear test

(Environment) Involuntary resettlement by National route 1 improvement project in Cambodia (ADB)

(Peacebuilding) \$5 billion ODA and \$6 billion debt cancellation for Iraq

(Resources) Export weapon (patrol ship) to Indonesia to ensure sea-lane security

(National security) \$4 billion loan for US army's resident in Guam

(Human rights) No motion against extrajudicial killings in the Philippines

'Principles' in ODA Charter – not more than rhetorical ambition

(1) Pursue in tandem environmental conservation and development

(2) Avoid any use of ODA for military purposes or for aggravation of international conflicts

(3) Pay adequate attention to trends in military expenditure and WMD

(4) Pay adequate attention to efforts for democratization and the introduction of a market-oriented economy, and the situation regarding the protection of basic human rights and freedom.

Towards new aid architecture

The WHO has 4600 separate agreement with donors and has to provide 3400 reports each year.

Uganda has over 40 donors delivering in-country.

An average of 200 donor missions per year, Cambodia and Vietnam receive 400 missions each.

There are 90 global health funds.

What civil society should do?

Policy options

Option 1 – Do nothing

Option 2 - Rely on harmonization and alignment in the Paris declaration

Option 3- Strengthen monitoring, transparency and safeguard policies to minimize the number of 'bad ODA'

Option 4 – Pressure to depoliticize ODA to focus on poverty reduction with legal framework (ODA law) or multilateralization

Option 5 - Empowerment of aid-receiving countries including budget monitoring by civil society

Policy structure

Country Assistance Strategy

Opportunities and actions

G8 summit

TICAD IV

New JICA

OECD/DAC peer review

Aid effectiveness

UN reform

What is happening towards 2008 in Japan? TICAD and the G8 summit, Sayaka, FUNADA CLASSEN (Dr.), TICAD Civil Society Forum

Contents

What is TICAD?

Japanese Assistance to Africa

What is happening in 2008 in Japan?

What is Japanese civil society doing?

How is Japanese civil society?

Suggestions for African civil societies towards 2008

1. What is TICAD?

(Tokyo International Conference on African Development)

Self evaluation by MoFA - Launched in 1993, every 5 years, and have achieved the following 3 themes (according to MoFA):

Raising Awareness of the Challenges Facing Africa

Introduced New Philosophy "Ownership" and "Partnership"

Expansion of Development Partnership

2. Japanese Assistance to Africa

World donors and Japan -

ODA & GNI -

ODA to Sub Saharan Africa -

Details of ODA -

3. What's happening towards 2008?

Events -

July 7th – 9th: 2008 G8 Summit in Toyako

A Case of TICAD

4. What is Japanese Civil Society Doing?

Co-ordination among NGOs

5. How is Japanese Civil Society

NGOs and its tendency -

Japanese NGOs related Africa

When were they established? -131 Africa related NGOs but Proportion of ODA support NGO/Civil Society in 1998 Japanese NGOs receive a very small portion of ODA – 2.4%

It is increasing, but slowly.

A case of TICAD related network (TNnet) -
Dialogue with Government – a case of TICAD IV NGO Network (TNnet)
Request of TNnet
More African Ownership
Civic Participation - Open & Inclusive Process
Better Japanese Policy (ODA) to Africa

6. Suggestions to African CSOs towards 2008

2008, Africa, Japan -- Great opportunity for advocacy;
Importance of consolidating the voices of African civil society as a whole;
Importance of close cooperation and work with Japanese CSOs;
However, it is also important not to expect too much from Japan! There is a lot that you can teach us!
“Voices of African Civil Society”:
To be brought to Japan
To be shared with Japanese CSOs, government, aid agencies (JICA, JBIC), international organisations
“Civil Society Session” at TICAD meetings (Zambia, Tunisia, Gabon, Yokohama)
To be held within the plenary meeting
To be co-organised by African & Japanese NGOs
“Follow up process” of this workshop towards 2008

Where will Japan’s ODA go?

Aim of presentation

For African friends to understand the features of Japan’s ODA from civil society’s perspective so that you will be prepared to the impacts created by Japan’s ODA

To provide materials to discuss how to strengthen the capacity of monitoring Japan’s ODA in cooperation with Japanese and Asian CSOs and NGOs.

Structure of presentation

Features of Japan’s ODA

Reform and new strategies

Implications to Africa

Summarized features of Japanese ODA

Regional distribution (2005)

Top 10 (2005)

By sector (2005)

ODA for economic infrastructure

Legitimacy of infrastructure

Success in Asia

Reality on the ground

Infrastructure - (Environment) Involuntary resettlement by Infrastructure project (e.g National route 1 improvement project in Cambodia)

Improvement of social environment guideline, and make sure FPIC.

(Resources) Export weapon (patrol ship) to Indonesia in 2006 to ensure sea-lane security for oil import

Grants and Loans

Debt situation of selected Asian countries

Major recipients (2005)

Major Recipients (2)

Discussion in advisory group of ODA experts (July 2007)

Improving untying rate

Public opinion about ODA

ODA budget and others

Now and future

Strategies of Japan's ODA

Reality on the ground

'Strategized ODA' - Country Assistance Strategy

Opportunities and actions

Working Group Presentations

Working Group One Presentations

1. Participation of Civil Society in Policy-Making: Example of G20

What is the G20?

A national platform of Mozambican Civil Society to participate in the Poverty/ Development Observatory

G20 Objectives

Ensure greater participation & contribution of the Mozambican Civil Society to the national commitment to reduce poverty;

Coordinate & prepare the participation of the Mozambican Civil Society organizations in the Poverty Observatory and in official forums to discuss poverty & development in Mozambique.

Prepare the Annual Poverty Report

Poverty Observatory (PO)

Is an institutionalized dialogue space involving the Government, Civil Society & Cooperating Partners;
Is a consultative forum with the primary function of following-up on the objectives, targets and actions related to the PARPA (PRSP)

At this forum, the three parties evaluate the implementation of the PARPA and the CS further presents its Annual Poverty Report.

Involvement of the CS in the PARPA II

Greater openness on the part of Government and Donors towards the CS;

Participation on the CS in the Official Working Groups;

Considerable part of inputs by CS were incorporated into the PARPA II

Whereas in the case of PARPA I, the CS was not involved, and the government just submitted a finished document;

Outcome of the CS participation at the PO

The Poverty Annual Report is not always relevant to the purposes of the PO

The participation of the CS at the PO is not perfect. Thus there is a need to find concerted forms of participation

Emergence of new dialogue forums (Consultative Councils; Provincial Development Observatories; Joint Review, Biannual Reviews)

(The PO, JR & BR were distinct processes, without a clear relationship of complementarity, but gradually they became integrated & harmonized so that at present the work methodologies content and outcome of one necessarily influence the others)

How to make the CS participation at the PO and JR more effective & productive

Empower the CSO to participate at the various phases of the planning, budgeting & monitoring cycle at various levels (National, Provincial & District level)

Bring in the views from the CSOs and from the direct beneficiaries regarding the progress and constraints in the implementation of PARPA II in their various intervention areas;

Submit concrete proposals to expedite the rooting out of the causes of poverty in Mozambique;

Bring the CSOs and academic and research institutions closer together.

Challenges for the G20

2007 Poverty Annual Report & Subsequent Reports

Make the Poverty Annual Report (PAR) relevant for the purposes of the OPP/D, PO, JR & BR

Transform the PAR into a document targeted more at the monitoring & implementation of PARPA II

Produce a PAR that leads to the effective participation and strengthening of the CS

Bring in the views from the CSOs and from the direct beneficiaries regarding the progress and

constraints in the implementation of PARPA II in their various intervention areas;
Submit concrete proposals to expedite the rooting out of the causes of poverty in Mozambique;

Methodology

Fresh identification of CSO that lead &/or carry out activities in the areas of the PARPA II

Working groups

Capture quantitative & qualitative information on the progress made to accomplish the planned activities & produce concrete proposals

Monitor the commitments of the target sector as a basis to produce specific reports

G20 Goal

Transform the PAR into a benchmark document for poverty monitoring, in general, and for the monitoring of PARPA II, in particular, and in the process provide to decision-makers relevant information to expedite the rooting out of the causes of poverty in Mozambique.

2. Transport Services and Infrastructure: Linking economic growth to poverty reduction, Peter Njenga, IFRTD Coordinator, Eastern and Southern Africa

Introduction to IFRTD

Global Objectives

To provide a platform for collaboration and knowledge exchange between sectors, institutions, and professionals interested in enhancing the quality of life in rural areas through improved transport services and other social and economic infrastructure

To promote integration of social and livelihood concerns – poverty, gender, HIV AIDS, small scale enterprise, etc into transport planning and investment programmes

To promote information sharing among institutional and individual members through research, easy to read-publications and linking up people.

To promote multiplication of good practice through policy dialogue and advocacy

Problem context

Limited impact of transport on poverty. Example, the sector in developing countries received a quarter of the WB loans especially for roads in the 70s and 80s, however findings from the WB Working Paper of 1984 showed that slow progress had been achieved in extending the scope of motor vehicle transport services in poor regions in rural and urban areas. The provision of rural roads did not guarantee that the poor had access to basic services. Many basic means of transport were unrecognized and not taken into account by planners

A failure to recognise the diversity of demand for transport and a pedantic road orientation in the planning process

Evidence from other studies

Work carried out by ILO, USAID WB in the 1980s in Africa and Asia indicated the need for a different methodological approach in which problems need to be analyzed from the perspective of users [i.e., household members as the generator of travel]. Looked at from the perspectives of users, transport needs were different from what planners would consider in planning a transport investment programme.

Examples of key findings on rural transport

- Transport in rural areas generally carried out on foot
- Most trips are for basic needs and involve carrying small loads
- Majority of trip purposes do not involve buying or selling of anything
- Very low vehicle ownership
- Transport burden falls disproportionately on women
- The amount of time and effort spent is very considerable

Current thinking in transport infrastructure and poverty reduction

There is general consensus that lack of success in past rural transport investments projects was imbedded in the over-emphasis of roads for motorized vehicles.

A general lack of understanding of the multiple dimensions of rural transport demand

Thus benefits from infrastructure were less significant than anticipated.

Weak governance and institutions in the infrastructure gave way to corruption in many infrastructure sectors.

In transport, there is recognition that impacts of infrastructure i on poverty reduction accrue when the investments are geared towards facilitating physical access to services and goods – such as markets, employment, health, education etc

Move towards accessibility

Problems of lack of access

- Lack of access generally results in isolation, which in turn induces poverty as services do not reach the isolated people. Access is the key issue and this can be addressed by:

Improving the movement of rural people to enable them to travel faster, easier and more conveniently [Mobility]

Better siting and distribution of facilities and services [Proximity]

Accessibility combines the above two concepts and can therefore be viewed as the opportunity or potential provided by the transport land-use system for people to engage in various activities. It can also be envisaged as the ease (in terms of time, effort and cost) with which a need can be satisfied

Move towards accessibility
The Rural Transport Burden
Transport Infrastructure Interventions
Location of Facilities Interventions
Intermediate Means of Transport

3. Developing and diversifying our opportunities through networks, Sophia Mungai, The Impact Alliance

Priorities for economic growth
More & sustained economic growth
More investment in local enterprise
Better social welfare
Less poverty
Less inequality
Innovation

Local Economic Development (LED)

An integrated and collaborative approach to planning, business development and finance. It enables communities to:

Attract investment
Enhance their competitiveness
Retain jobs
Improve incomes
LED for pro-poor growth
Support small and medium-sized enterprises
Support informal and emerging businesses
Promote development of new enterprises
Promote external investment (nationally and internationally)
Target disadvantaged groups

Effective LED: attributes

Shared aspiration(s)
Trust and confidence among multiple actors for effective collaboration
Enthusiasm and confidence for investment and entrepreneurship
Information, knowledge and innovation to address local priorities
Ways to sustain appropriate practices
Frameworks to sustain relationships

Effective LED: coordination

Brokering linkage

Information sharing & learning

Generating knowledge & innovation

Sustaining relationships

Sustaining enthusiasm

Lessons from networks

Sharing and learning: tools, ideas and experiences to address complex issues

Knowledge & innovation: space to reflect, conceptualise, design, experiment, evaluate

Sustainability: the motivation, enthusiasm and other resources to sustain multiple relationships and activities

The Impact Alliance & learning

Sharing information, knowledge & ideas; debate & dialogue

Improving performance and effectiveness of members

Organisational and institutional themes:

Managing for Impact

Governance

Leadership

Civil Society

HIV/AIDS

Motivated and enthusiastic exchange enhances capacity and opportunities to achieve individual missions.

The Impact Alliance & innovation

Pooling the expertise available in different organizations

Providing a 'safe' space for sharing of intellectual property and other resources

The Local Governance Barometer (LGB):

To strengthen and sustain the capacity for effective development and good governance at local levels

To quantitatively express the level of good governance of a given situation (area, sector)

Participatory assessment involving key stakeholders

Supports multi-stakeholder engagement in localisation of the MDGs

The Impact Alliance & relationships

Shared aspirations

Diverse missions
Mutual respect
Demand driven
Multicentric
Non-directive coordination

Concluding remarks

Engage actors beyond strategic planning; facilitate action learning on investment options and their effects

Create space and facilitate development of new ideas, approaches & enterprises

Promoting exchange across countries and regions to tap into a more diverse reservoir of expertise and resources

Contacts: www.impactalliance.org, impact-alliance@pactke.org, info@impactalliance.org

4. The Bangladesh Experience – Savings: The Essential Foundation for Economic Growth in Low-Income Households, Mosharrof Hossain, Finance Director, BURO Bangladesh

Need for a Range of Financial Services

Diverse Services Driven By Diverse Needs

Three Risks & Opportunities for the Poor

Lifecycle Risks (from Lifecycle Analysis) Lifecycle Events (x axis) and Relative Financial Pressure (y axis)

Seasonal Risks (from Seasonality Calendars)

Crisis Risks (from Time Series Analysis)

Opportunities

Why Poor People Need Savings Services

Poor People Look for an Appropriate Mixture of:

Ease of access in terms of:

Distance

Terms & conditions

Treatment in office

Paperwork

Security of Deposits

Discipline in system

Liquidity/illiquidity

Interest

Mission

An independent, sustainable, cost-effective microfinance institution that provides diverse, appropriate and market responsive quality financial and business development services at competitive prices along with other social development programs to poor, very poor and vulnerable non-poor customers.

BURO's Financial Products

Uniqueness of Savings Services

Savings Balance by Products

BURO's Savings Services

Conclusion: Savings Benefit All

The poor are able to access a secure place to save

Satisfied clients repay their loans more willingly

The MFI gets:

A reliable, stable source of capital

Income from loans/ savings service fees

National economy benefits as informal savings bought into the formal economy

5. Development down the Drain? Case of ODA to Philippine development

But for the past two decades, it has been mired in problems and recurring inadequacies that only serve to negate its intentions and avowed objectives.

1. Increased ODA following the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States, thus reversing the 1990s trend (up to 2005).
2. Revision of Japan's ODA Charter in 2003 with emphasis on national interests and security.
3. Adoption of the 2001 Millennium Development Goals by the United Nations.
4. Emergence of China as a major ODA donor.

ODA to the Philippines

Total ODA commitments for 20 years (1986-2006) total US\$37.92 billion. Multilateral agencies contributed 36.34% (US\$13.78 billion) while bilateral aid was 63.63% (US\$63.63 billion). The trend of declining ODA allotments during the nineties has continued as, not surprisingly, the country has not benefited from any trickling-down effect of the global increase in ODA allotments. Annual average ODA inflow in the 2001-2006 period was 23 percent less than during the previous 1986-2000 years. The 1986-2000 14-year annual average was US\$1,263.88 million while for the six-year period from 2001-2006, average ODA commitments was only US\$978.82 million.

Loans vs. Grants

The loan-grant distribution of ODA to the Philippines remains grossly skewed in favor of loans. The share of loans to total ODA has even increased from 82 percent in the 1987-2000 period to 84 percent in the 2001-2006 years. On the positive side, the U.S. has shifted its entire ODA portfolio from loans to grants, but because of Japan's overwhelming share of total Philippine ODA (53 percent of bilateral ODA), the latter's loan component share of 99 percent practically defines the current overall loan-grant mix.

Japan's ODA to the Philippines

The decline in foreign aid is most evident in the case of Japanese development aid. While remaining the country's top donor, Japan's annual average commitment fell by 37.5 percent in the 2001-2006 period compared to the 1986-2000 annual average. This is notwithstanding a global rise in Japanese ODA and a 2004 promise by the Tokyo government to increase ODA commitments by US\$10 billion over the next five years. The human development component of foreign aid, which includes health, education, and housing, continues to suffer highly inadequate allocations. Its already minuscule share of 11 percent of Philippine ODA in 1986-2000 fell further to 7 percent in the 2001-2006 period. On the other hand, the economic growth-oriented sector of infrastructure development increased its share dramatically from 50 percent to 67 percent. This trend is hardly in keeping with MDG No. 8 of "developing a global partnership for development" of which increasing the share of human development in foreign aid commitments is an important component. The geographical distribution of aid continues to favor the country's more developed regions while discriminating against the less-developed areas.

In 2002, Luzon's share of ODA increased to 31 percent from 19 percent in 2001 with 20 percent of total ODA going to the Metro Manila region alone. The Visayas regions, on the other hand, had only a 10 percent share while Mindanao areas had a mere 7 percent share.

ODA in Mindanao

The pattern of foreign aid to Mindanao reflects the new global trend of emphasizing geo-political concerns over development issues. In the light of the 9/11 attacks and given the long-running Muslim separatist insurgencies in the island, ODA to Mindanao now falls basically under the context of peace building, conflict resolution, and undermining support for armed rebellion.

Share of External Debt

Dependency on ODA loans remains high as its share of the external debt, although decreasing, remains at an average of 44 percent for 2001-2006. A 2000 report by the Commission on Audit showed that the total amount the Philippine government repaid to ODA donors in interest payments, commitment fees

and penalties exceeded the principal payments by P3.5 billion (P13.68 billion vs. P10.2 billion). This does not include other donor charges and fees. In addition, the COA reports a total of P10.34 billion in superfluous, unnecessary and unauthorized ODA expenditures and the underreporting and overreporting of assets.

Tying Aid

The issue of “tied aid” remains a major irritant in Philippine ODA. Overall, although it has been reported that Japanese tied loans had declined from almost 100 percent in the 1980s to only 27 percent in the nineties, “tied aid” seems to be enjoying a resurgence in the new millennium. Out of twenty-five (25) Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) project loans from 2000 to 2004, ten (40 percent) were totally tied, another ten were partially tied, and only three (8 percent) were totally untied. In terms of loan amounts, 59 percent was totally tied, 28 percent was partially untied and only 2.8 percent was totally untied.

Foreign Consultants

The issue of tied aid is linked to another ODA issue of concern – that of foreign consultants. Department of Budget officials have complained about “foreign consultants (who) come in and ‘call the shots,’ ... pushing their own agenda and effectively driving the projects, rather than the recipients, ... proposing solutions that are not adaptable to local situations” and only succeeding in “raising the costs of public services.”

Availment Rate

The availment rate of ODA funds, which reflects the country’s aid absorptive capacity, has deteriorated from an annual availment rate of 75 percent in 1988-2000, to only 60 percent in the 2000-2006 period. Many projects have availment rates ranging from 0 percent to less than 10 percent.

Corruption and Transparency Issues

Corruption and lack of transparency are endemic in the handling of foreign assistance funds. But the decision in March 2007 of President Macapagal Arroyo to remove from the NEDA Investment Coordinating Committee (ICC) the authority to screen and approve all foreign-assisted infrastructure projects has the potential of inviting more corrupt practices and other irregularities. Donor agencies, led by the World Bank, have sent a memorandum urging the government not only to retain but also strengthen the ICC review process.

Human Rights Concerns

Human rights violations are sometimes associated with ODA-funded projects. Recent cases reported in 2006 are the forcible displacement of local residents in connection with the Bohol Irrigation Project

and the Northern Negros Geothermal Power Plant project. Earlier, the killing of an environmental activist was linked to his opposition to a major dam project in Northern Luzon.

Social and Environmental Issues

Large infrastructure and power projects, many of which are ODA-funded, often endanger the environment and cause physical dislocations of communities, especially indigenous peoples. Social conflicts are logical consequences. In recent years, nine (9) large-scale ODA projects have been identified as socially and environmentally harmful.

China's ODA to the Philippines

China appears to be filling the ODA gap caused by declining OECD development aid

Accompanied by surge in trade and investments

Controversies

Lack of transparency

Violation of Philippine laws

Overpricing

Questionable Projects

Northrail Project

National Broadband Network

Long-running problems in implementation continue to fester such as:

1. Uncompleted projects,
2. Loan cancellations,
3. Budgeting issues and lack of local counterpart funds,
4. Limited capabilities of local government partners,
5. Procurement problems,
6. Right of way issues,
7. Resettlement and relocation,
8. Project cost overruns,
9. Frequent changes in heads of implementing agencies, and
10. Legal cases.

Some Possible Best Practices

1. Communal Irrigation Development Project (CIDP) – World Bank
2. Elementary Education Project – Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
3. Alliance for Mindanao Off-Grid Renewable Energy (AMORE) – US Agency for International Development (USAID)

Policy Recommendations

Donor governments and agencies

1. Increase ODA allotments for the Philippines
2. Significantly improve the GNI percentage
3. Realign the loan-grant mix
4. Increase the human development share
5. Address social and environmental concerns
6. Delink aid from the “war on terror”, particularly in Mindanao
7. Address the foreign consultants’ issue

Philippine government

1. Fix implementation problems
2. Plug the haemorrhage of government funds in loan repayments
3. Focus on alternative, long-term, and sustainable sources of development financing
4. Strictly follow legal requirements in negotiating loan agreements
5. Adopt a policy of transparency and popular participation in all ODA transactions
6. Re-evaluate government policies and thrusts on ODA

Working Group Two Presentations

1. Food security in Africa: “A possible role for the international community”

Key thrusts

Insights on the context of production food in Africa

Policy and trade barriers to food security

A different perspective of food

Possible roles for the international community

Insights on the context of food production in Africa

While food production is a major livelihood and economic activity in most Africa countries, it is challenged by:

Ineffective and inadequate Agricultural policies and funding

Unfavourable local and international trade arrangements (EPAs)

Limiting access to resources and infrastructure

HIV/AIDS

Climate change

Evolving technologies, knowledge and skills that ignores IK and eliminates African farmers (GMO)

Food is a lucrative venture and this has resulted into the aggressive entry and gradual take over of the agriculture industry by powerful profit driven multinational co operations.

The above links to marketing of new technologies such as GMOs while castigating age old seed and farming practices.

The politics of food aid that paints a gloomy picture of the performance of Africa agriculture

Policy and trade barriers to food security

Agricultural policy is just evolving in most Africa countries (Maputo Declaration 2003)

Most policies are externalist (favour practices that require expensive external inputs fertilizers, pesticides or draw on experiences external to Africa AGRA etc)

Inadequate funding to the agricultural sector (10% GDP not yet achieved)

Misconceived focus on global markets as the driver for agricultural productivity resulting in weak development of national and regional markets.

Absence of mechanisms to increase capital inflow in the agriculture sector (water harvesting, irrigation, processing etc)

Inflexible global discourses eg the on going EU/ ACP EPA negotiation has raised a lot of concerns in both ACP and EU countries. If signed at the end of 2007 EPAS will be a new landmark in promoting food insecurity and destroying livelihoods.

Access to resources and infrastructure

Unreliable rural road infrastructure

Small farmers' small voices

Weak value chain linkages

Exploitative marketing systems that disadvantage farmers

Most producers of food in ACP countries have limited access to resources (financial, information, extension services, energy, water etc)

There are diverse reasons why access to resources is a problem for most producers

Infrastructural impediments are some of them

ACP-EU cooperation should ensure infrastructure development. In doing so there is need for recognising that there is need to take an extra mile if the marginalised groups are to be incorporated in food security programmes

A different perspective on enhancing food Security

Recognition that an Africa that is food secure provides more and better returns to the entire world.

The need for authentic frameworks to carry out agricultural reforms and catalyse investments

Promoting empowering innovation systems that recognise and build on existing knowledge

Human capacity development to implement, internalise and upscale evolving agricultural practices and approaches.

African farmers and Scientists hold tremendous knowledge yet to be harnessed for the benefit of the

entire global agriculture knowledge system.

Possible role for international community

Ensure fair and more pro poor responsive trade arrangements are put in place (consideration of agriculture as a livelihood and employment sector)

Support the development of Africa governance and economic institutions that guarantee the participation of farmers in making decisions on important aspects of their lives (FARA)

Enhance mechanisms that build capacity of the marginalized groups to have their voices heard (support farmer growth of farmer organisations)

Show commitment on environmental efficiency and pollution (real commitments to reduction of carbon emission)

Support Africa governments to address supply chain problems (dumping, rural infrastructure)

Support recognition and promotion of cheap, locally available and sustainable technologies.

Fully exploit local innovations and practices as well as other more sustainable methods of producing food before experimenting on new and expensive technologies.

Listen to and respond to African worries about the overzealous promotion of genetically modified organisms in agriculture that threatens further marginalization of the poor.

Facilitate access to and enable transformation of information into new and empowering knowledge required for agricultural innovation along the entire value chain (lifelong learning)

Exercise conscious flexibility in global trade negotiations especially those that impact negatively on African Agriculture.

2. Practical Approaches towards empowering Women in the Lake Victoria Region of Kenya: The WIFIP Model and Interventions - WIFIP Education and Development

Historical Background of L. Victoria Fisheries and Communities

Fishing is an economic activity in Kenya that is undertaken in both inland and coastal waters. Despite the wealth accruing from fish, poverty is still high among fishing communities, literacy is low and there are high incidences of diseases especially HIV and AIDS, high incidence of disease, besides increasing fish pressure and effort on the lake, poor and destructive fishing methods, deterioration of water quality among others, and the need to curb them.

Women in the Fishing Industry

WIFIP Intervention Model

Non-formal and Distance Education

Group Learning, Organization and Learner Support

Learning Content

Learning Outcomes

Confidence building

Women operating in cleaner environment on the beaches, markets and homes

Sustained Kitchen gardens

Improved savings culture

Increased demand for Revolving Loan Fund

Formation and organization of stronger groups for orphan support

Increased VCT uptake and HIV status public disclosure

Challenges

High poverty rate

High illiteracy level among the target community

HIV/AIDS Crisis

Conclusion

The potential of open and flexible learning is unquestionable

The WIFIP model and approaches touch lives of the very grassroots woman and community member and has proved quite practical in meeting to their needs for improving themselves in the society.

3. Disability and Development: Working together to influence the Disability Agenda through the African Decade on Disability (2000 – 2009) - Alexander M. Phiri, Southern Africa Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD).

Background

20th Century was a century of amazing progress? Many success stories throughout 20th Century; Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc. At the turn of the 21st Century, world leaders declared the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). But a majority of the estimated 80 m people with disabilities in Africa continue to live under very deplorable conditions. Their visibility remains very low. Poverty and disability have been going hand in hand and governments and CSOs in Africa have not been very much supportive.

African Decade on Disability (2000-2009)

Organisations of people with disabilities in Africa (SAFOD included) lobbied the AU to declare African Decade on Disability. Following UN Decade of Persons with Disabilities (1983-1992), 8 objectives which appear in the AU's Continental Plan of Action launched in July 2002;

Objectives in AU Continental Plan of Action

Poverty alleviation among people with disabilities and their families;

Raising awareness and sensitization on disability;
Combating causes of disability;
Strengthening the African voice of disabled people;
Putting disability on the social, economic and political agenda of African governments;
Spearheading the implementation of the UN Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for People with Disabilities, and ensuring the issue of the 22 Rules as a basis for formulation of policy and legislation to protect their rights;
The application of all UN Human Rights Instruments to promote and monitor the rights of disabled people;
Addressing issues pertaining to disabled children, youth and women
How many of African governments remember? The promised funding is still a non-event
Implementation strategy was debated in South Africa in 2003

SAFOD's implementation strategy

Publication of newsletters; Lobbying donors and partners from outside Africa

SAFOD's engagement with JICA

Organisations of people with disabilities in Africa have been participating JICA Area Focused Training on Mainstreaming and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities in Southern Africa since 2003 and not less than 50 DPO leaders were trained

Japan is sponsoring the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons (1993-2002), the Second APD (2003-2012), promoting South-South cooperation

SAFOD made progress in terms of;

The disability movement in Southern Africa (i.e. SAFOD) is one of the most vibrant in Africa;

Organizations of disabled people have influenced policy makers in some countries to pass legislation or equality laws on disability (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe);

Organizations of disabled people have been actively involved in constitutional reform processes (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe);

Some countries have disabled members of parliament, senators, and cabinet ministers who are either elected or appointed (Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

Partnership Development

Very little self-directed initiative; majority of disabled people continue to live in a situation where there is an overwhelming lack of resources, no real citizenship, legislations are not effective

What exactly needs to be done?

AA NGO Network Workshop, TICAD IV, and G8 are coming;

Disability must be addressed as part of the development agenda;

Disability is a cross-cutting issue that should involve all aspects of the human condition;
Disability rights are human rights;
The new Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons offers greater opportunity for advancing the disability agenda;
Institutions or approaches that practice or encourage segregation must be eliminated;
Disability issues must be mainstreamed.
We were guided by the concepts of “empowerment”, “equalisation of opportunities” and “inclusion” “pretenders” or “ignorance”...
1981 UN adopted theme of “Full Participation and Equality”; International Year of Disabled Persons; etc...
Do our governments, donors, community leaders really understand what we want? We are not asking for impossible
If the concepts mean anything at all, the neglect of disable people must stop
Mainstreaming disability; “inclusive” and “universal design” should guide all new projects that require international financial support, and this must be adopted by international funding agencies as a safeguard
There are some international organisations, such as WB and other bilateral/multilateral agencies that are incorporating disability components

Disability issues must be mainstreamed

Society, governments and NGOs/CSOs need to build capacity, provide information, and collect and monitor feedback from the community

The approach should be supported by the disability movement through establishment of a proactive relationship at international, regional, and country levels; concentrating on educating policy-makers and funding agencies about the concepts of inclusive development and universal design

82% of world's disabled people live below the poverty line in developing countries (UN); mainstreaming disability would have tremendous impact

Conclusion

The measures should be taken by government agencies, non-state actors

Establishment of “disability desks” to build capacity within agency structures and governments;

Development of internal criteria and mechanisms for reporting, enforcing and monitoring of mainstream versus special programmes;

Stimulating and promoting the development, implementation and dissemination of best practices through mechanisms such as “Request for Proposals” on inclusive projects;

Use of people with expertise in disability to work as consultants and employees within the agencies, specially in development related positions;

Maintaining consistent pressure for realization of inclusive programmes and projects;
Create standards and criteria for inclusion of disabled people (e.g. as currently provided for gender inclusion policies).

4. Development and Peace: The Role of Development Aid in Ending the War and Bringing Peace in Sierra Leone and the West Africa Sub-Region - Civil Society Alternative Process of Sierra Leone (CSAP-SL)

In 1989, a criminal gang comprising drug dealers, human traffickers, diamond thieves under the direct control and command of the Liberian warlord and former president Charles Taylor waged a rebel war on Sierra Leone that lasted for 11 years, using former Sierra Leonean coup-d'etat convict army corporal Foday Saybana Sankoh as proxy. The war ended in 2000 through the intervention of the West African Regional body Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Military Operations Group (ECOMOG) with heavy funding and technical input from the international community including Japan to maintain the forces on the ground.

The role of the International Community during the war

Support to the legitimate government and the regional institutions like Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its military wing ECOMOG

Stop the inhuman atrocities, never seen in war history of amputations, deliberately burning people alive, splitting pregnant women's bellies and the sexual orgy of holding women as sex slaves.

Stop rouges, thieves and fraudsters from human trafficking, diamond smuggling and using Sierra Leone as drug transit point for Asia including Japan and Europe.

Encourage the rebels of Liberian warlord Charles Taylor's proxy Corporal Foday Saybana Sankoh to come out from the bush and go to the negotiating table

Guide the negotiations to a fruitful conclusion.

The international community intervened after the war in Sierra Leone for three main reasons:-

The role of the International Community after the war: To bring Sierra Leone into a club of civilized nations based on strong democratic principles, human security, legal and investment friendly laws.

To help Sierra Leone plan its course in meeting the MDGs as scheduled

To bring justice to bear on the perpetrators, reparations for the victims through the UN backed Special Court for Sierra Leone, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the normal legal system

Sierra Leone as a small country in the West Africa sub region feels the impact of international conferences, meetings and their outcomes through bilateral and multinational/transnational institutions like the World Bank, DfID, USAID, JICA and others but perhaps because the country is merely emerging from war, after consultations within our network and other coalitions it came out that, there

was no sign that our country experienced any direct impact from the TICAD process solely.

However, it need be said here that there is a very strong Japanese presence in Sierra Leone with the presence of a Consulate for over 12 years followed up with JICA; even though their activities, especially those of JICA are neither strictly monitored nor evaluated. In terms of trade, 95% of the vehicles, 75% of small to medium industrial machines, 60% of all machines are products from Japan.

The disappointment in this is that, much as original Japanese machines including vehicles are very good, we have discovered that there are various generic versions flooding the market and especially the third world market in poor countries like Sierra Leone which are of far less good quality than the original Japanese brand.

We in Third World, poor African development countries like Sierra Leone, would implore the G-8 but especially Japan to cause democratic changes at the Breton Woods institutions of The World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) etc., and Japan as the second largest singular voter after the United States of America, has the capacity to effect change within the bank if she desires to do so and, on behalf of the poor, marginalized African people and in the name of human security we would want to see Japan do it.

Our Demand from the World Bank

We, on behalf of our poor marginalized people want The World Bank to do the following if we are to have human security, meet the MDGs, prevent HIV/AIDS:-

Cancel the debt of all African Countries especially debt that was incurred during the cold war by dictatorial regimes up to the year 2000 with special consideration for sub-Saharan countries

Increase quality aid to Africa

Work towards a strategic action plan for the integration of Africa into the global capital market by having Africa to be part of the price fixing mechanism for her raw materials like Coffee, Cocoa, diamonds, iron ore, timber etc

Shy away from environmentally damaging projects especially those dealing with deforestation, logging where poor peoples livelihoods are affected, dams and mining where whole populations are relocated adversely affecting their Environmental, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR)

Democratize the voting system and the appointments procedure within the World Bank Group

Have a transparent disclosure and information flow system

Our Demand from the G-8 Countries

Cancel all bilateral debt owed by Africa especially that incurred during the cold war up to the year 2000 most of which is odious because the donor countries knew and still know that it was not used for the intended purpose; it's a known fact that most of the resources were used to suppress their own people

Scale up to meet their 0.7% GNP obligation to the third world

Do their utmost genuinely towards the stability of Africa

Get their NGOs to work through genuine local CBOs, NGOs, CSOs and coalitions in African countries

Invest genuinely in pro-poor, private sector and civil society led activities that will bring Economic Growth including in the informal sector

Support environmental CBOs, NGOs, CSOs etc.

The church and other religious groups in the G-8 to liaise with and support the African church and other religious groups which are going through hard times due to the loss of membership through HIV/AIDS, short life expectancy, preventable diseases etc.

Our Demand from Japanese Government

Apart from the fact that Japan like all the other G-8 countries meet the above obligations but as a special new friend; we demand the following:-

Open Japanese institutions to Africans including but not limited to research institutes, universities, technical vocational institutes for the assimilation of knowledge that made Japan an industrial giant in merely 60 years: we want to replicate that knowledge in Africa

Cancel all of Africa's debt

Provide short internships, training programmes and cultural exchanges and joint projects

Support the Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA)

Our Demand on TICAD IV and TCSF

TICAD IV, as an event, process and platform we demand that between TICAD IV and TICAD V in 2013 the following be done:-

Establish a strong link between the TICAD process and the TCSF on the one hand and the Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA) on the other

Strengthen the Civic Commission for Africa (C-CfA)

Promote the linkages between Japanese CBOs, NGOs, CSO, Trade Unions and their equivalents in Africa through a peer linkage programme

Initiate the idea of worker exchanges on internship bases including cultural exchanges

Replicate a counterpart to TICAD in Africa which we may call "African Conference on Development and Peace (ACOD) since we believe that C-CfA is the counterpart of the TCSF in Africa.

The basis for the above demands is a quotation for the Blair Commission for Africa Report:

"Africa has suffered from governments that have looted the resources of the state; that could not or would not deliver services to their people; that in many cases were predatory; corruptly extracting their countries' resources; that maintained control through bribery and violence....These governments received active support from the donors, often from Europe....and Japan" Italics mine(1)

The above quotation seems to be referring to long ago and in a faraway country but it is true of many African countries with Sierra Leone been no exception if her political history from 1968 – 1989 is to be reviewed. On a small scale, power saws mainly from Japan are gnawing at the forests but the most prominent sector in which the peoples Environmental, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) are violated is in the extractive sector. To get a gist of the problem, we will quote a portion from the report of a research this author (2) carried out in early 2004 titled, "The unheard Cries of the Kono People"

"A security Company (Branch Energy), which helped in protecting the diamond rich Kono district from the rebels during some time of the war, entered into a 25 year contract with the military regime (National Provisional Ruling Council) that was in power in 1995 when Kono fell to the rebels, abandoned the district and left but before leaving; Branch Energy company went to the High Court of Sierra Leone and entered a force majeure"

"They returned in 2000, not as Branch Energy but as Koidu Holdings, a South African Plc, and started kimberlite mining without regard to the local people. Villages have been wiped out of the map of Sierra Leone by the tailings, the people complain of water borne diseases possibly due to the damage done to the water table. Noise levels are far higher than the normal 250 decibels accepted by the normal human ear.

"This is not to talk about evacuating people from their villages to makeshift places to wait the blasting of the Kimberlite; sometimes for hours without compensation.....women have given birth in these unsanitary makeshift places. This is a people violated....."

Let us end by sitting a dare situation where a traditional livelihood has been stolen from a whole group of people – Gara Dye Tie Women – in the northern region of Sierra Leone.

"Gara-Tie Dye, (dyeing various colours of clothes, giving them patterns, shades and styles) had been a traditional labour practice of the majority Mandingo, Susu, Themne ethnic tribes' women in the northern province of Sierra Leone. Proceeds from the sale of these dyed clothes is what these women had used to pay the school and college fees of their children in the past; most of who are ministers of government, religion, diplomats, business executives etc.

"The Chinese have stolen that trade by copying nearly all the patterns, shades, styles etc., and

replicating them in China on cheap cotton and flooding the Sierra Leonean market with the cheap materials.

"These poor women are deprived of a livelihood, tradition and occupation but they cannot do anything because they cannot afford to go to the WTO let alone the tedious legal process and time at the WTO....even though their Environmental, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) have been blatantly violated" This is partly how poverty is perpetuated on and in Africa

References

- 1) The British Prime Minister Tony Blair's Commission set up in 2004 to give an assessment on Africa which reported in 2005.
- (2) Mr. Falla Ensa-N'Dayma was commissioned in 2003 to do a research into the causes of unrest in the Kono district with regard to the Kimberlite Mining that was going on in the district.

5. Gaps in linking HIV and AIDS with Human Security and Rights of PLWHA

Present Situation

Need Urgent Attention to PMTCT, HPV, TB, HIV and GBV

The central question for government, civil society and the private sector must be ;

How to pay the healthcare cost?

How to strengthen the primary health care service that reaches the poor?

How to end violence against women?

Responses to HIV and AIDS, food insecurity are being addressed at international level. However, food distribution protocol does not consider the needs of women living with HIV and AIDS such as;

Medical needs: access to effective antiretroviral treatment

Sexual and Reproductive healthcare

Pregnancy and women's health (PMTCT)

Contraceptive and safer sex/decision making

There are no Effective Policies to promote, protect, respect and fulfill the fundamental rights of women, PLWHA and vulnerable groups. There is the need to provide Effective Treatment, prevention and care for HIV over a long term. The right combination of treatment and policies can prevent new infections, save lives and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Sub Saharan Africa has lessons for other countries; e.g. the scale of the epidemic, the political responses, the epidemiological evidence and the outcomes data. HIV is now an endogenous influence on most African countries. Because it lowers workers efficiency, AIDS has the potential to push

economics into decline and keep them there and because it destroys existing human capital, particularly little and less investment in children.

Required changes as regards governance for African development

Governments are accountable to communities and must take every necessary action to achieve the universal access goal by 2010. African Countries must submit their plans in line with the agreements at Abuja, to civil society and other structures at their countries to ensure effective planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation.

Implement a comprehensive plan for public health, social security and HIV/AIDS.

Governments to enforce human rights policies and good governance

Urge Governments, donors and UNAIDS to significantly expand efforts to address inequality and inequity between men and women, gender based violence including sexual and physical abuse of women, girls and boys, and harmful gender-based practices and social and cultural norms as majority drivers of the HIV epidemic, including through increased and better coordinated funding to national programs and civil society partners.

African Countries must meet the 15% target for national spending on health that they agreed to at Abuja in 2001. Invest in health system to ensure effective health service with well trained and motivated health care workforce.

Wealthier national governments should contribute an increased percentage of GDP to global public goods in accordance with the MDGs.

African CSOs must continue to monitor and play a watchdog role, organise and mobilise all people to be vocal on the need. Giving awareness, campaigns to empower communities.

International engagements for African development

JICA, TICAD, CCFA must lead in urging the responsible structures to deliver according to their promises and commitment. Initiating meetings to evaluate the progress. Planning for the next G8 and ensuring the involvement of Africans and PLWHA.

Engage in policy decision making to influence in the abolishing of user fees for health services . (IMF policies fail the poor.)

WHO, in partnership with UNAIDS, must review the treatment scale -up targets and plans, ensure that they are both ambitious and realistic, and declare a single, unified global target for universal access to treatment by 2010. Civil Society must put pressure through advocacy.

Engage global companies – in further advocacy efforts to encourage good governance globally.

Practice good corporate governance.

Engage global companies – commit a percentage of profit to increased taxation for public health and HIV/AIDS.

Urge donors to be flexible on their policies to benefit developing countries.

Urge the G8 to fund the global fund and support national plans of countries by engaging the international structures and local voices.

A statement by people living with HIV and their allies

The regulation of medicines and other health commodities on the continent must be strengthened and this issue must be dealt with on an urgent basis.

No country in Africa should sign trade agreements on other treaties that restrict their ability to ensure access to sustainable supply of affordable medicines by producing or importing medicines or their active pharmaceutical ingredient.

The approval process for new medicines and other health commodities should be streamlined, relying on the approval by other agencies (e.g. USFDA, EMEA, WHO) for a conditional approval for marketing to allow access to these products pending national reviews.

A framework for regulating the health claims of traditional medicines, other alternatives treatments and procedures, and fake cures for HIV/AIDS and other diseases needs to be established.

Regional assessments to identify local needs around human resources for health and specific plans to recruit, train and retain health care workers need to be developed and implemented.

Regional plans must be developed and implemented to address the needs of migrant populations who need to receive proper medical care no matter where they are living at any given moment.

Health care should be free at the point of access and users' fees for services must be abolished across the continent.

Solutions to minimizing the other costs associated with seeking care, including transport, need to be addressed as well.

All health services (including AIDS, STI and TB treatment, sexual and reproductive services) should be integrated together, and decentralized, minimizing the need for length travel to receive medical care.

All health services should be available and accessible to people without regard to whether they are living in urban or rural settings, and regardless of gender, sexuality, religion, nationality or disability status.

Regional plans for supporting biomedical and behavioral research on HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria and other diseases common in Africa needs to be established to build stronger capacity for research on the continent. All of these regional plans must be operational ones, and set out specific tasks for completion by specified deadlines. We don't need more plans on paper that are never implemented.

Endorsed by (list of formation)

AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa (ARASA), AIDS Law Project (ALP), International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW), Mozambican Treatment Access Movement (MATRAM), Network of Zimbabwean Positive Women (NZPW), Open Society Initiative for Southern

Africa (OSISA), Pan African Treatment Access Movement (PTAM), Southern African Treatment Access Movement (SATAMO), Swaziland Network of people Living with HIV/AIDS (SWANEPWA), Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), Treatment Advocacy and Literacy Campaign (TALC), Zimbabwean National Network of people Living with HIV/AIDS (ZNNP+) and Zimbabwean Activists Against HIV/AIDS (ZAHA).

Working Group Three Presentations

1. Climate Change - William Gichohi, Greenbelt Movement

Climate change

Definition

Refers to the permanent shifts in the traditional space–time patterns of climate as a result of global warming.

Global warming is impacts of steadily warming planet with rising global average temperatures caused by accumulation of green house gases (GHS). GHS are gases with an inherent effect of acting like a roof of green house (following accumulation) by trapping long waves radiation thus raising temperatures. The most common GHS includes:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Etc

The estimated overall global warming effect arising from human activities account for 50% CO₂, 18% CH₄ and 6% N₂O. The HFCs, and PFCs are used as replacements for ozone

The Greenhouse Effect

Greenhouse gases accumulate in the upper atmosphere and act like a roof of a greenhouse trapping long wave radiation and thus raising temperatures

Resultant effect: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) established in 1998 jointly by World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) warns that the earth's average temperature is expected to increase by 1.4 ~ 5.8 degrees and the sea level is expected to increase by 9 ~ 88cm between 1990 and 2100.

Impacts

Unpredictable weather condition is the current order of the days

Increased incidences of climate related diseases
Loss of productive land
Ecosystem alteration
Unexpected droughts, floods, hurricanes, cyclones and landslides
Loss of biodiversity,
Loss of property and life
Sea level rise (Tsunamis),
Melting of ice and-Glaciers formation
Salt intrusion,
Damage to infrastructure,
Increase in atmospheric temperatures

Warning: When any insurgent pose threat to human life especially on global scale the matter is of urgency and need immediate attention.

Evidence

Melting ice at the peak of Mt.Kenya. Compare and contrast the peak of Mt. Kenya over a span of time period 30 years before effect of Global warming. Current situation due to melting ice and glaciers formation. Remedy: The overall remedy of global warming is reduction (using sinks) and suppressing further increase of green house gas effect in atmosphere.

Discovery: The world known sinks of these gases are the oceans and the forests. The die-back of the worlds remaining forests is a matter of deep concern: Climate scientists project that this would release some carbon and it would tip the atmospheric carbon scales towards irreversible climate change. Nevertheless climate change is a global phenomenon requiring all nations to initiate corrective measures. Reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in order to mitigate climate change is therefore a key challenge facing the international community.

Facts: Taking measures to reduce greenhouse gases emissions will affect economic activity but that is the price we have to pay. Thus we need mechanisms designed to boost the cost-effectiveness of climate change mitigation by opening ways of Parties to cut emissions, or enhance carbon “sinks” more cheaply abroad than at home.

Key mechanisms

The three innovative mechanisms that is:-

Joint Implementations (J.I)- projects to reduce emission or increase removal by sinks

The Clean Development Mechanism (C.D.M) –Environmentally friendly technologies
Emissions Trading (E.T)- unit exchange for easy and difficult to reduce emission

Possible recommendations for action

Cut rich-country greenhouse gas emissions

Renegotiate Kyoto protocol beyond 2012

Support essential Adaptation Fund

Everyone should be part of the climate change solution

Strengthen disaster risk reduction

Reform emergency responses

Tackle poverty

The Green Belt Movement And Climate Change

Introduction:

The Green Belt Movement is a community-based, development and environmental organization. Its vision is to create a society of principled grassroots people who consciously work for continued improvement of their livelihood

Local and international concern:

Locally incidences of land slides, floods, drought, deaths, people displacement disease outbreak and loss of beautiful mountain sceneries sends alarm of looming danger in our country. Internationally, the threats of Tsunami, change in sea level, heat waves and different types of cyclones raise eye blows since the past experience.

Rescue Adaption Fund

World Bank has played a pioneering role in developing the market for greenhouse gas emission reductions through the Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF). Operational since 2000, the PCF's mission is to pioneer the evolving carbon market while promoting sustainable development and offering a learning by-doing opportunity to its stakeholders.

While World Bank act as the custodian of the developed countries, the stake-holders are custodians of developing countries targeted as avenue through which the fund should be channeled for developments. Green belt Movement is community custodian internationally and in our country Kenya hence it endeavours to respond to climate change through action planning, reforestation campaign, advocacy and creating environmental awareness. We focus to make a major contribution towards increasing forests cover in our country and this far the movement effort is directed towards Billion-tree campaign lead by its founder Professor Wangari Maathai, UNEP, ICRAF and His Serene Highness Albert II

Prince of Monaco.

Green belt movement tree planting network

The organization has a network of men and women in 110 constituencies in the country. These networks plant trees within their locality, private lands, public lands; forest reserves, water catchments, riverines and road reserves. Public institutions have joined us in this noble work. They are linked-up to local community networks making a strong team with combined effort. Corporate world has started giving back to society through environmental support. Having identified the potential in tree planting as a lasting solution in this regard, GBM has put a lot of efforts in mobilization of people into action and built synergies with others who are out to address all the environmental problems that include:

Forest degradation

Deaths and displacement of people due to environmental dangers

Degradation of water towers and catchments

Loss of biodiversity

Soil erosion, floods and landslides

Drought incidences

Food insecurity and all other environmental threats

Other strategies used are advocacy against environmental injustice locally and globally by ensuring that environmental rights are upheld through legal processes, consultations, sound policies and right legislative measures developed.

2. GMOs

Definitions

Biotechnology - is a science whose purpose is to modify the natural and biological processes of living organisms or parts of them for the benefit of mankind. The branches of biotechnology include:

1. Traditional biotechnology e.g. crop and animal selection and breeding fermentation, bread making, beer brewing etc.

2. Modern biotechnology

* Tissue culture

* Molecular marker assisted breeding

* Genetic engineering or genetic modification

Products of modern biotechnology include production of Tissue culture crops, GE crops, vaccines, antibiotics, insulin, yoghurt, etc.

Genetic Engineering (GE) - Is the deliberate transfer of gene(s) from one organism to another to create new improved species (crops, animals, or materials. The newly improved crops are called GMO crops

or Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO). The gene transfer can be from similar or different species.

Pertinent Questions about GE and GMOs in Agriculture

Can the GE crops co-exist without contaminating the non – GMOs crops?

Why do the GE-seed manufacturing companies prohibit farmers from saving seeds for next sessions or sharing seeds with their neighbours / relatives or friends?

Which crops are being targeted in GE research? Are they African crops?

Is there really shortage of food in the world?

Why can't the pastoralists in the North Kenya purchase the food found in abundance and cheaply in the neighbouring Rift Valley province for example?

Why are farmers from countries that produce abundance food e.g. Ugandan still very poor? Why think of introducing GMO crops to countries already producing so much with nowhere to take its food?

Why do the Africa Governments export maize even when some of their communities are perpetually receiving relief food?

Why do the African Governments import sugar when sugarcane is rotting in their countries and many of the operational sugar factories are closing down?

Why are farmers in the Rift Valley still poor despite the large amount of maize they produce?

if the intentions of the GE producers mean good, why have the dreaded “terminator technology and “traitor technology” been developed? The “Terminator Technology” has been developed such that GE crops developed though it, produce sterile seeds that cannot germinate in the next season. The “Traitor” technology has been developed such that crops require application of certain chemicals to trigger (switch on or turn off) certain traits (e.g. flowering, germination, fruit ripening, etc). The “Traitor Technologies” promises rich rewards for corporations because the GE crops only respond to agro-chemicals purposely manufactured for the purpose.

NB: The two are processes of the GE Technologies called Genetic Use Restriction Technologies (GURTs).

Why invest so much in the expensive GMOs research? How will the investors, the multinational companies recoup or get paid back for their investment?

Which countries really grow the GE crops? 99 % of the GM crops in 2001 were grown only in four countries: US (68%), Canada (22%), Argentina (6%), and China (3%). Other counties include South Africa, and Australia covers the remaining 1 %.

Which crops are the GE really grown?

About 99 % of the GM crops presently grown in the world are intended for export and mostly for animal feeds. These include Soya bean, oil seed rape (canola), corn)

Who really promotes the GMOs?

It may be interesting to know that in 2001, 91 % of all GM crops grown worldwide were all from one multinational company based in the US.

Is the aim of promoting GE crops really to eliminate the use of chemicals?

Is not alarming to know that over 80 % of the all the GE crops grown in the world, are herbicide tolerant.

Why is there a rush to push the GMOs to the environment when the question of human and animal health has not been fully addressed?

If the motive is so innocent, why would some countries resist strongly or refuse to label food as GMO/non- GMO? If the idea is to give relief food to hunger victims, why cannot the supporting partners / donors purchase the food from neighbouring countries instead of buying from the donating countries? The cost of 1 kg of food aid is over 12 times of the local cost!

Is it not contradictory that some countries can refuse to be parties of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) and Cartagena protocol, and are now contributing heavily in the development of Biosafety frameworks?

Why Africa should reject GE crops – the real issues!

GE crops can never co-exist with Non-GE crops

Pollen grains can be spread a long distance (some over 10 KM) through open pollination (wind / insects) and hence GM crops can easily “contaminate” the neighbouring non-GM crops. This process is irreversible.

Implications to small scale farmers in Africa

1. Farmers will loose their indigenous seeds – forever and ever, never to recover them.
2. Through the GE seeds, the small-scale farmers will loose their right to save or share seeds with neighbours and friends and relatives: Currently, over 80 % of Farmers in Africa save their seeds from the previous season. Seed sharing (with neighbours, relatives and friends) is also cultural in many communities in Africa.
3. The African farmers will be vulnerable to being sued since all GE are patented:
A farmer can be found guilty of violating patent laws even if the GE seeds stray to ones farm from a neighbours' farm.
4. The Small scale farmers from Africa will be forced to pay royalties to patentee (owner) of the GE Seed.

Presently the small scale farmers cannot even afford other external inputs and GE will an additional chain. This will like history repeating itself – remember the Green Revolution and the high input agriculture.

Genetic Engineering crops favour the agriculture systems which are characterised by:

Large farms and Mono-cropping

Subsidies agriculture

Mechanisation
External inputs

GE application hinges on strict application of the Cartagena Protocol. Many African nations do not have capacity to implement this protocol. This is in terms of:

Expertise
Equipment
Infrastructure
Legislation and
Regulatory systems

Can the African Governments who have perpetual ailing economies have the capacity to effectively the capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol?

The GMO Crops Is only treating the symptoms and not the cause!

People do not go hungry because they have no food but because they cannot afford the food (even it is available) due to poverty:

Brazil is the third largest exporter of food in the world; yet, many children die every year because of malnutrition.

In 2001, Argentina produced enough rice to feed both India and China, yet the people are among the poorest.

GE Technology is A Great Threat to the Environment:

After continuous use of herbicides tolerant crops and pesticides, pest and harmful insects may develop resistance. There could be many knock-on effects:

Larger quantities of the pesticides used

Development of more and new pesticides

Emergence of super weeds / super pests / super viruses which may not be easily controlled

The Arbitrary Destruction of Biodiversity

Beneficial insects / pests are affected hence destroying food chains and food webs by chemicals. This could lead to the destruction of the ecosystems and this will the homeostatic processes.

The Threat to Human Health

Little is known of the real threats posed by GE crops on human health. Many fear that continuous uptake could lead to emergence of new viral strains which may be hard to control:

More toxins in the body

More allergic reactions

Emergence of the new viral and bacterial strains which may hard to control/manage and especially in Africa

The Suggested Way Forward

We need to apply the principle of precautionary principle “Not to proceed when there is no certainty for safety of human health and the environment”.

There is great need to carry out a risk assessment on the potential dangers and effects posed by the introduction of GE crops.

There is a great need to create awareness on the issues around the GMO crops. The farmers will say yes or no to the GMOs from a point of knowledge.

Funding partners and governments of Africa and of the world should address the root causes of poverty and food insecurity:

Scale up the success cases in African Agriculture

The big noise cry: make trade fair

Improve Infrastructure (roads, railway, etc)

Promote marketing structures and agri-business.

Promote agro-processing

Promote farmer friendly micro-credit schemes.

Irrigation in dry lands e.g., Kenya has over 600,000 hectares of irrigable land and only 10 % of this is being utilized and even this is on the decline.

Intensify demand-driven rural training

Range land development and management

Promote post-harvest management (over 40 % of food produce is lost through post harvest)

There should be a moratorium on commercialization of GMOs until more research has been carried out into socio-economic, environmental, and agronomic.

Farmers’ rights to save or share seeds should be recognized and protected.

African governments should invest extensively in research and extension services.

The budgets for research in developing countries are a meagre percentage of the national gross budget.

Research and extension should address problems identified problems.

If we must have the GE crops, let us have strong the bio safety laws using the OAU law model

Four parting shots:

“Outsiders may help but the insiders must do the job”. “The problems of hunger in Africa, will only be solved by Africans

“Heed the call of the big noise campaign - make trade fair” “Unless this is done, even with food surplus,

people will continue to die of hunger and poverty” A quote from a farmer during the make trade fair campaign.

“The best way to bring about sustainable development is to strengthen the existing local systems and not to destroy them”.

A stick which is in your neighbour’s house will not kill a snake in your house – a Kiganda quote

4. Development, Environment and Gender: Grass Roots Experiences in Africa - Fridah W. Mugo, Centre for Operationalizing Policy in Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development in Africa (COPARD – AFRICA)

The Questions

Development----Are we becoming better in all aspects of our lives?

Environment----Is our environment becoming better or worse? This is the Natural World in which People, Plants and Animals live e.g. Land, Water, Air.

Gender-----How equitable is the distribution of our natural resources between men and women in Africa?

Poor-----What proportion of our populations is lacking basic needs: Food, Health, Shelter, Clothing, Security and Peace?

Factors Contributing to Environmental Degradation in Africa

Increasing population – No population policy, No access to FP services

Land tenure – Land sub-division to un-economical sizes, Women inadequately considered.

Disproportionate benefits from land between men and women: Women, the key land managers get very few benefits hence do not invest their very best.

Lack of effective grass roots institutions – We have broken down traditional institutions and the modern ones are ineffective.

Limited knowledge at the grass roots – on appropriate management of resources and consequences of environmental mismanagement

Inadequate financial resources - for investing in sustainable management of natural resources

Lack of appropriate policies, legislations and their implementation and enforcement mechanisms - in most African countries

Population/Land Tenure and Land Use - 1

According to Pimentel et al, 1995: Per capita land requirement for a balanced food supply is 0.5 ha (1.25 acres).

Case 1- Bungoma:

John was a teacher, had one wife, 14 children, 7 boys and 7 girls. 30 years ago, he had 27 acres of land. He sold 6 acres, remained with 21 acres. All the girls are married. He gave the sons 3 acres each. The sons have an average of 4 sons each. When they sub-divide the land their sons will get about 0.75 acres

each. Where do we go from here?

Case 2 – Bungoma:

James was a teacher, had one wife, 3 boys and 2 girls. He also had 27 acres. He did not sell any of his land. He educated all his children to university level. The two daughters are married. He gave each son 9 acres. They all have cars, permanent houses and good jobs and educating their children in good schools. How can we have more of James?

Population/Land Tenure and land use - 2

According to Pimentel et al, 1995: Per capita land requirement for a balanced food supply is 0.5 ha (1.25 acres).

Case 3 – Busia:

Juma had five wives with 22 children. He was a fisherman, he was rarely seen at home. When he got money from the fish he used to go to Uganda to meet his girlfriend(s). Most of his children have not had good education, a few years ago, HIV Aids entered the system and all the six persons in the polygamous marriage got it. Juma and four of the wives had already died living behind 1 wife with the 22 children. What will become of these children? Is this fair? Should this continue without any intervention?

Case 4 – Nyeri:

Jacob has one wife, 1 son and 1 daughter. He has 2.5 acres of land. The wife is very hard working, but the man drinks all the money and beats the wife regularly. She has given up on almost everything. They are just as resource poor as John's children. What should be done?

Recommendations

To manage the population

Lobby for and assist in formulation and implementation of population policies in Africa.

Lobby for more funding for provision of FP services including educating people on the same.

Lobby for free and compulsory pre-primary to secondary education.

Land tenure

Lobby for and assist in formulation and implementation of land policies in the most affected African countries.

Lobby for women's access to and control of land resources.

Land policies should ensure economic sizes are maintained and should eliminate landlessness completely.

Un-proportionate benefits from natural resources between men and women

Balance investment in men and women's projects so that both of them get satisfactory benefits.

Lack of effective grass roots institutions

Study existing institutions and recommend reformulation of grass roots institutions for sustainable management of natural resources.

Limited knowledge at the grass roots

Develop training programmes and other information sharing systems that can ensure sustainable management of natural resources at the community level.

In-adequate financial resources for investment:

Lobby governments for increased funds for investing in agriculture.

Lobby for funds for large scale investment in environmental businesses - Promote large scale charcoal and fuel wood farms e.g. 200,000 ha. and above to increase afforestation.

Lack of appropriate policies and or implementation legislations; and implementation and enforcement mechanisms:

Civil Society Organizations should:

Facilitate participatory formulation of environmental policies where they are lacking – Forestry, Energy, Water, Land use, Environment.

Speed up implementation where they exist but are not being implemented.

General Recommendations

TICAD should have a strong Research Unit to Assist the Civil Society Organizations carry out research so that they can speak from informed positions at all times.

There should be planned learning from success stories in both Africa and Asia.

NGOs and CBOs should formulate ways of sustaining themselves especially financially to cultivate sufficient respect and support.

There is need to consider specialization: either geographically or sector wise.

