



## **Parliamentarians' Capacity Building Project on Accountability and Aid Implementation for Population and Development Issues - Part II**







## Introduction

It has often been noted that people in developed countries are not always in favour of ODA as they face their own domestic problems. The fact is people do support ODA – if its impact and effectiveness is visible.

The latest public opinion poll on international cooperation on global health, conducted and released by the Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan, shows strong Japanese public support toward strengthening health assistance<sup>1</sup>. According to the survey, the top four areas to which international cooperation should be given priority in the future are: health issues (73.1%); water and sanitation (68.2%); education (54.7%); and environmental protection (45.4%).

Population, being a cross-cutting issue with multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional characteristics, is interlinked with all the above-named areas to which assistance should be provided.

Those who support the strengthening of health assistance listed their reasons as follows: first, "it is often directly related to life and death situations" (74.8%); second, "infectious diseases like the flu cross borders and affect Japan" (55.9%); and third, "health assistance can contribute to the development of developing countries" (47.5%). Others do not prioritise health assistance because: "they do not know what kind of assistance is actually implemented" (35.6%); "it is more important to tackle domestic issues" (26.8%); and "they are not sure whether Japan's assistance is appreciated by developing countries" (16.6%).

The survey revealed that only 6.6% of the population know what the Japanese Government is providing as health assistance to developing countries, while 64.2% answered that they are aware that Japan implements health assistance but do not know what it is exactly; 25.7% do not know anything about Japan's assistance in health-related areas.

On the other hand, more than half of all the respondents (57.9%) think that financial assistance for health issues should be increased, while 28.3% think it should be decreased and 13.8% remain undecided. Multilateral cooperation received broader public support (57.8%), compared to bilateral cooperation (32.1%).

More and more people have come to realise that challenges facing developing countries have repercussions on developed countries, and that ODA is not only for the benefit of the recipient countries but it is also in the interest of industrialised countries.

Global issues do not recognise borders. The peace and stability of our world is imperative to all, and wellbeing is a fundamental human right. Addressing the ICPD PoA and the MDGs and continuing our efforts to achieve them is for the benefit of our global environment and all humankind.



Delegates at the Members' Office Building of the HOC

It has been the cornerstone of this project from the onset that

public understanding and support is a must in order to expand ODA. People have to be fully informed of ODA implementation, its importance and impact on developing countries – and on themselves.

This is where parliamentarians, elected representatives, can play an important role as catalysts between the government and the people. Parliamentarians can legislate and allocate budget so that population issues become a priority on the national agenda.

Enhancing the role and capacity of parliamentarians will not only improve ODA accountability and transparency but also promote good governance in respective countries, which will enable ODA to be more effective and efficient based on people's needs.

In sum, the objectives of this 3-year project are to identify the issues regarding ODA; improve transparency and accountability through engaging parliamentarians and their all-party national committees on population and development in the ODA processes; and inform the general public of the effectiveness of ODA in developing and developed countries through strengthening the parliamentary network.

<sup>1</sup> Cabinet Office, Government of Japan: "Public Opinion Poll on International Cooperation on Global Health", 29 July 2010 <http://www8.cao.go.jp/survey/tokubetu/h22/h22-health.pdf> (as accessed 5 October, 2010)

## Day 1: Monday, 13 September 2010

The 2010 workshop was opened on 13 September by Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, APDA, JPFP, and AFPPD Chair and former Prime Minister of Japan, who welcomed participants and provided an overview of the workshop's mission.

Hon. Fukuda acknowledged that with the continuous growth in population, basic education and healthcare are still not sufficiently provided. Increased ODA is imperative for the provision of these basic rights when climate change is aggravating the spread of infectious diseases, extreme weather conditions, and food security. These issues cannot be tackled by a single nation, which is why developed and developing countries must work together and collaborate to bring solutions.



Hon. Yasuo  
Fukuda

JPFP Vice-Chair, Hon. Yoko Komiyama, mentioned that developed countries are facing financial difficulties, especially given the current global economic circumstances; thus governments need to gain public support and understanding for ODA. The Government of Japan pledges to work from the public's point of view and reflect the people's will in their policies. The aforementioned opinion poll that took place in July showed that public opinion for ODA is favourable; unfavourable views were due to lack of information on ODA. Therefore, it is important to make it the shared duty of MPs to highlight the positive and tangible results that ODA has achieved in recipient countries.



Hon. Yoko  
Komiyama

Human security is one of the main pillars of Japanese diplomacy according to Mr. Kazuo Sunaga, Deputy Director-General of the MOFA International Cooperation Bureau. Human security focuses on each individual in order to build a society that will protect everyone and empower them to realise their full potential.

One action Japan will be taking to ensure this is by supplying additional financial support to the MCH area, which is progressing the least among the MDGs. The Japanese Government announced it would provide support of up to 50 billion yen over five

years starting from 2011 to improve MCH under the "Muskoka Initiative".

MCH was reemphasised by Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami, Director of the UNFPA Tokyo Office, who said "maternal death is the world's greatest health inequity. That is why UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, developed the 'Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health', focusing on continuum of care on maternal, newborn and child health, and in addition paying more attention to the most marginalised group of people, and adjusting social inequality conditions in relation to achieving the MDGs".



Dr. Kiyoko  
Ikegami

In his Keynote Speech, Hon. Yoshimasa Hayashi, former Minister of Defence and former Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, explained that the current fiscal consolidation plans and stimulus packages that have been formulated are hoped to boost the economy's level, which is one condition that could potentially help strengthen people's support for ODA. The Special Committee of the House of Councilors on ODA and Related Matters has been examining how the Japanese Government is implementing ODA and sending a delegation to recipient countries, as well as donor countries in Europe, to learn how they coordinate with each other in order to avoid unnecessary overlaps and improve the efficiency of ODA.



Hon.  
Yoshimasa  
Hayashi;  
Mr. Kazuo  
Sunaga

At the JICA Global Plaza Mr. Aiichiro Yamamoto, Senior Deputy Director-General of the facility, outlined JICA's Project Cycle Management (PCM), which is a tool for managing the three phases of the project life cycle: planning, implementation, and evaluation.



Mr. Aiichiro  
Yamamoto

Evaluation is done through the personalised Project Design Matrix which consists of four steps: stakeholder analysis, problem analysis, objective analysis, and a logical framework. Mr. Yamamoto also explained that capacity development is an endogenous movement, whereas aid is an external intervention to fill the gap in ability and resources.



## Day 2: Tuesday, 14 September 2010

Reports were given on progress and feedback from the 2009 workshop. MPs who participated in Part I of this project summarised how information and tools gained during the 2009 workshop have helped them to implement policies, legislations, and form new working groups and committees within their parliaments for population and development issues.



Hon. Dr.  
Damry  
Ouk

In Cambodia, for example, all national development – including ODA – must now be endorsed by the National Assembly and Senate, and an updated National Strategic Development Plan has been adopted from 2009-2013. Plans have been drafted for further rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure, as well as capacity building and human resources development.



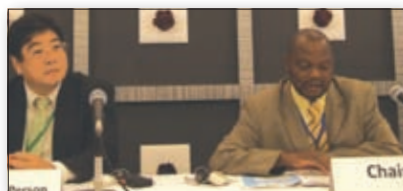
Hon.  
Jenista  
Joakim  
Mhagama

Upon their return from the 2009 workshop the MP from Tanzania reported to the Steering Committee, which then decided to amend the standing order of parliament so that relevant parliamentarians sit in on the Planning Committee Meeting every four months, before the Budget Session. For this meeting, the government is required to provide all information concerning the priorities which have been set by the government during the budget year session, in addition to details on resource mobilisation from different donors and budget implementation.

The second conference session was a synopsis given by APDA Secretary-General / Executive

Dr. Osamu  
Kusumoto;  
Hon.  
Lombani  
Msichili

Director, Dr. Osamu Kusumoto, of the presentations to follow from the perspective of population and development issues and how they fit in relation to the context of this programme.



In Session 3, there were then case studies on population issues from three different countries; one

being Vietnam where the child malnutrition rate has dropped from 50% to 18% over the past 15 years. While the global population has increased threefold over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, India's population has grown fivefold which is why the National Population Policy adopted in 2000 aims to achieve a TFR of 2.1 by 2012, and population stabilisation by 2045.



Hon. Dr.  
Nguyen  
Van Tien



In the Lao PDR, ODA has been used to contribute to national socio-economic development in accordance with the prioritised agendas of the government in order to implement plans, programmes and projects in the fields of socio-economy, technology, science, and environment. The aim is to meet the objectives of stimulating economic growth and poverty eradication, moving the country off the list of Least Developed Countries by 2020.

Mr. Bounlert  
Loungdouang-  
chanh;  
Hon. Douangdy  
Outhachak

In his philosophical presentation on "Evolution and Immaterial Nature of Software", Mr. Kouichi Kishida, Special Adviser at Software Research Associates, made comparisons between Max Weber's notion of "ideal bureaucracy" and software engineering. In both worlds, for example, there is the presence of characteristics such as (1) emphasis on form, (2) concept of hierarchy, (3) specialisation of tasks, (4) specified sphere of competence, and (5) established norm of conduct for each layer in the hierarchy. These structures, however, are "easy to collapse" in practice.



Mr. Kouichi  
Kishida

Drawing a parallel with the social institutions, software engineering is experiencing a paradigm shift in a change from "product-orientation" to "process-orientation"; and Mr. Kishida concluded that it is necessary to re-construct process models reflecting the intermediate results of various development activities.



### Day 3: Wednesday, 15 September 2010

In his presentation on "Corporate Activities and Corporate Governance in Japan", Mr. Katsutoshi Chikudate, Chair of JCAA and Standing Auditor of TEPCO, emphasised that there is greater demand for stricter corporate governance, as well as public demand for more countermeasures against corporate scandals.



Mr.  
Katsutoshi  
Chikudate

Major focal points concerning corporate governance at the moment are proposals on the improvements to the current system; such as strengthening the authority of auditors, tightening the conditions on outside directors and independent directors, and the disclosure of the management condition of the internal control system.

Corporate governance is a minimum duty for companies, and their principles and methods could act as good practices and lessons learned for other countries, and applied within governance structures.

Case studies around a "Legalised Society and the Social Validity of Laws" were presented by Prof. Hideki Kashizawa, Professor at Saga University, who explained that laws are often considered to be detached from society under the "supremacy of positive law", but it is necessary to see the relationship between the two. Common understanding between regulators and those who are being regulated is imperative for regulations to be effective. In other words, the regulated observe the laws not because of sanctions, but out of necessity.

Prof.  
Hideki  
Kashizawa



Industrialised countries are seeing more and more legalisation and regulatory laws within the administrative state. The involvement of NGOs and the mass media as supervisory bodies can be key in this process to ensure monitoring and compliance.

Dr. Kiyoshi Kurokawa, Professor at GRIPS, affirmed the rapid growth in affluence with the increase in population. Mobile technology and the internet are making the world become more interconnected. With this,

Dr. Kiyoshi  
Kurokawa



global issues have thus also become every other countries' issues.

Countries are also interconnected through their commitments to the common aim of achieving the eight MDGs, half of which are health-related. Legislators and policymakers can play a key role in the process of ODA allocation and could use their influence to budget for more health-related activities, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

The World Bank Group is a multilateral institution and a major source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries for reducing poverty and improving lives.

Ms. Junhui Wu, Director of Global Partnerships and Trust Fund Operations at the World Bank, reviewed



their evaluation architecture and the increasing emphasis on results; meaning further measuring,

Ms.  
Junhui Wu;  
Hon. Ledia  
Amaliah  
Hanifa

monitoring and managing. This can be achieved through working with development partners on harmonising monitoring and reporting, and evaluation requirements, while strengthening country capacity to measure for results and ownership of a results-based approach.

### Day 4: Thursday, 16 September 2010

A proposal for ODA expansion from the viewpoint of a Japanese parliamentarian, Hon. Aiko Shimajiri, Member of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the HOC, was given to elaborate on Japan's ODA allotment and the public's opinion.

ODA budgets for population programmes have been cut significantly due to the global fiscal and financial crisis, and also because of the challenges in demonstrating the importance of population issues to the public. By using parliamentarian groups' networks, best practices can be taken from local programmes in developing countries and reported to donor countries. Providing examples is very useful in order to gain consent from the developed nations regarding population issues.



Hon. Aiko  
Shimajiri;  
Hon. Shri  
Shantaram  
Laxman Naik



Hon. Shimajiri called for partnerships between MPs from developed and developing countries in order to expand population-related ODA and tackle this issue in fulfilling duties as Members of Parliament.

The final session of the conference gave the delegates from African and Asian countries the opportunity to conduct break-away discussions to exchange commonalities, best practices and lessons learned regarding ODA-related issues. Participants were then able to present their findings and incorporate that into the conference document; the Plan of Action was unanimously adopted and serves as an important guiding instrument by putting forward a list of objectives and measures to monitor transparency and accountability and improve internal-external cooperation and coordination for the implementation of ODA for years to come.



The African Delegation



The Asian Delegation

related ODA accountable and transparent to MPs in this field. Participants from Part I and Part II of the project are requested to hold discussions with fellow MPs and their national committees on key aspects to be included, and inform APDA of the outcomes via the web forum: <http://www.apda.jp>.

The agenda will be structured around participants' feedback and input, which will allow the organizer to offer a platform to share the requirements from MPs from donor countries and requests from MPs from recipient countries regarding ODA transparency. These can then feed into the process of establishing de-facto standards on ODA accountability within the realm of population and development.

Part III is expected to further equip MPs with necessary information and tools, and strengthen the parliamentary network on population and development. It will enable us to achieve our objectives of improving ODA visibility to the public, expanding support for the ODA and realising ODA that serves the people.

In the interim, we encourage project members and those who are interested to make use of the APDA web forum which contains the documentation of the project and provides online exchange and dialogue: <http://www.apda.jp>.\*

### Towards Part III

Part III will see the third and final instalment of the project. It aims to develop measures and guidelines to improve transparency, accountability and advocacy for effective use of ODA through parliamentary networking systems.

The measures and guidelines will be developed with a view of making population and development-



From left: Dr. Osamu Kusumoto; Mr. Bounlert Loungdouangchanh; Hon. Douangdy Outhachak; Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami; Hon. Ledia Amalian Hanifa; Hon. Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik; Hon. Yoko Komiyama; Mr. Manmohan Sharma; Cong. Jesus Crispin Remulla; Ms. Helen Truong; Hon. Dr. Damry Ouk; Hon. Yasuo Fukuda; Hon. Dr. Donya Aziz; Hon. Jenista Joakim Mhagama; Hon. Yoshimasa Hayashi; Hon. Lombani Msichili; Hon. Fredrick Outa; Mr. Kazuo Sunaga; Mr. Shiv Khare

\* If you do not yet have a user name and password, please contact us at: [apda@apda.jp](mailto:apda@apda.jp).

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## Plan of Action

16 September 2010

Tokyo, Japan

### **1. Preamble**

We, parliamentarians from 11 countries – as representatives of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) and the Forum of African and Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAAPPD) – attending the “Parliamentarians’ Capacity Building Project on Accountability and Aid Implementation for Population and Development Issues – Part II” seminar organized by the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) and hosted by the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP), in Tokyo, Japan, from 13-16 September 2010, adopt the following Plan of Action based on the “Identifying the Issues” and “Recommendations and Priority Issues” documents that were adopted at Part I of the Project.

### **2. Whereas, there is a need to:**

- (1) Share common goals of addressing population issues in accordance with the ICPD PoA in order to advance people’s welfare, protect their dignity, and achieve sustainable development, considering special needs of the region in the light of the poverty levels, diseases, different cultures, and economic status.
- (2) Urgently respond to the needs to attain all MDGs, especially MDG3, MDG5 and MDG5b before the internationally-agreed 2015 deadline.
- (3) Promote international cooperation in order for each country to do its utmost to address population issues, which are fundamental to solve imminent global issues.
- (4) Promote the involvement of parliamentarians – the representatives of the people – and enhance their capacity in order to effectively fulfil their role in the population issues.
- (5) Ensure that all ODA-related information and projects should be made public (such as on government websites).
- (6) Examine effectiveness, cost-performance and cost-efficiency of ODA projects and share good practices and achievements of ODA with developed countries to justify international cooperation to their own population.
- (7) Create channels and strengthen networking among parliamentarians in order to put an end to national and regional concerns, and global concerns that are common to all; especially on issues related to population, development and the proper utilisation of ODA.
- (8) Ensure transparency in the process of planning, management, implementation, and funding of ODA projects and programmes.

### **3. Wherefore, premises considered, we commit ourselves to:**

- (1) Improve internal-external cooperation and coordination for the implementation of ODA by enhancing transparency and accountability as appropriate for the people. For this purpose, we will consult with all stakeholders to define appropriate criteria for measuring and evaluating ODA-related programmes.
- (2) Effectively monitor transparency and accountability by:
  - a) Creating appropriate laws and regulations from the point of cost-effectiveness and public understanding.
  - b) Conduct appropriate evaluation through close discussion among the parliamentarians of donor and recipient countries.
- (3) Utilise the power of legislative oversight to ensure that all ODA projects and programmes are implemented with utmost transparency, clarity and accountability.

## Programme

### Day 1: Monday, 13 September

10:00 – 10:40	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Opening Address</u> <b>Hon. Yasuo Fukuda MP (Japan)</b> Chair of APDA, JPFP, and AFPPD</li> <li>• <u>Address</u> <b>Hon. Yoko Komiyama MP (Japan)</b> Vice-Chair of JPFP</li> <li>• <u>Address</u> <b>Mr. Kazuo Sunaga (Japan)</b> Deputy Director-General of International Cooperation Bureau, MOFA</li> <li>• <u>Address</u> <b>Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami (Japan)</b> Director of UNFPA Tokyo Office</li> </ul>
10:45 – 11:45	<b>Keynote Speech:</b> <b><u>Japan's ODA and Accountability: The Role of Parliamentarians</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hon. Yoshimasa Hayashi MP (Japan)</b></li> </ul> <b>Q&amp;A</b> <p>Lunch Hosted by the Chair of APDA, JPFP, and AFPPD</p>
14:30 – 16:30	<b>JICA Project Cycle Management (PCM) Workshop</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Aiichiro Yamamoto (Japan)</b> Senior Deputy Director-General of JICA Global Plaza</li> </ul> <b>Q&amp;A</b> <p>Welcome Dinner</p>

### Day 2: Tuesday, 14 September

9:30 – 10:55	<b>Session 1:</b> <b><u>Progress and Feedback from the 2009 Workshop</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hon. Jenista Joakim Mhagama MP (Tanzania)</b></li> <li>• <b>Hon. Dr. Damry Ouk MP (Cambodia)</b></li> </ul>
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## Discussion

Chair: **Hon. Fredrick Outa MP (Kenya)**

## Coffee Break

11:15 – 12:30

## Session 2: Introductory Session

- **Dr. Osamu Kusumoto (Japan)**  
Secretary-General /Executive Director of APDA

## Discussion

Chair: **Hon. Lombani Msichili MP (Zambia)**

## Lunch

14:00 – 15:15

## Session 3: Case Study: Legislation on Population Issues

- **Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien MP (Vietnam)**  
Vice-Chair of VAPPD
- **Hon. Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik MP (India)**
- **Hon. Douangdy Outhachak MP (Lao PDR)**  
Chair of the Committee on Social & Cultural Affairs; President of LAPPD

## Discussion

Chair: **Cong. Jesus Crispin Remulla (Philippines)**

## Coffee Break

15:30 – 16:45

## Session 4: Evolution and Immaterial Nature of Software

- **Mr. Kouichi Kishida (Japan)**  
Special Adviser at Software Research Associates, Inc.

## Discussion

Chair: **Hon. Dr. Donya Aziz MP (Pakistan)**

## Refreshments





### Day 3: Wednesday, 15 September

9:30 –  
10:45

#### Session 5:

#### Corporate Activities and Corporate Governance in Japan

- **Mr. Katsutoshi Chikudate (Japan)**  
Chair of JCAA; Standing Auditor of TEPCO

#### Discussion

Chair: **Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien MP (Vietnam)**  
Vice-Chair of VAPPD

Coffee Break

11:15 –  
12:30

#### Session 6:

#### Legalized Society and Social Validity of Laws

- **Prof. Hideki Kashizawa (Japan)**  
Professor at Saga University

#### Discussion

Chair: **Cong. Jesus Crispin Remulla (Philippines)**

Lunch

14:00 –  
15:15

#### Session 7:

#### Obstacles in Health-related ODA and their Solutions: the Role of Parliamentarians

- **Dr. Kiyoshi Kurokawa (Japan)**  
Professor at GRIPS

#### Discussion

Chair: **Hon. Dr. Donya Aziz MP (Pakistan)**

Coffee Break

15:30 –  
16:45

#### Session 8:

#### International Organizations' Standards for Integrity and Accountability

- **Ms. Junhui Wu (USA)**  
Director of Global Partnership and Trust Fund Operations,  
The World Bank

#### Discussion

Chair: **Hon. Ledia Amaliah Hanifa MP (Indonesia)**

### Day 4: Thursday, 16 September

10:00 –  
11:00

#### Session 9:

#### Proposal for ODA Expansion from the Viewpoint of Japanese Parliamentarians

- **Hon. Aiko Shimajiri MP (Japan)**  
Member of the Foreign Affairs & Defence Committee, HOC  
Director of JPFP

#### Discussion

Chair: **Hon. Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik MP (India)**

11:00 –  
12:00

#### Session 10:

#### Break-away Discussions for the Plan of Action

Lunch

13:00 –  
13:40

#### Session 10 (continued):

#### Presentations on Discussion Outcomes

- On behalf of the African Delegation,  
**Hon. Lombani Msichili MP (Zambia)**
- On behalf of the Asian Delegation,  
**Cong. Jesus Crispin Remulla (Philippines)**

13:40 –  
15 00

#### Session 11:

#### Discussion and Adoption of the Plan of Action

Chair: **Hon. Jenista Joakim Mhagama MP (Tanzania)**

15:00 –  
15:30

#### Closing Ceremony

- Address  
**Hon. Yasuo Fukuda MP (Japan)**  
Chair of APDA, JPFP, and AFPPD
- Address  
**Hon. Prof. P.J. Kurien MP (India)**  
Vice-Chair of AFPPD;  
Acting Chair of IAPPD

## 2010 WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

### Members of Parliament and National Committees/Fora from Africa and Asia

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Secretary-General of CAPPD, Cambodia

Hon. Prof. P.J. Kurien, MP;  
Vice-Chair of AFPPD; Acting Chair of IAPPD, India

Hon. Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik, MP  
India

Hon. Ledia Amaliah Hanifa, MP  
Indonesia

Hon. Douangdy Outhachak, MP;  
Chair of the Committee on Social & Cultural Affairs;  
President of LAPPD, Lao PDR

Hon. Dr. Donya Aziz, MP  
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Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP;  
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Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP  
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Hon. Jenista Joakim Mhagama, MP;  
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## Members of Parliament from Japan

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Hon. Yoko Komiyama, MP;  
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Hon. Aiko Shimajiri, MP;  
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Hon. Chiaki Takahashi, MP;  
Deputy Secretary-General of JPFP

Hon. Yoshimasa Hayashi, MP;  
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Hon. Kenya Akiba, MP;  
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Hon. Kuniko Kouda, MP;  
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Mr. Toshihiro Kitsuka  
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Mr. Yoshio Horiuchi  
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Intern at UNFPA Tokyo Office, Japan

Ms. Mayuko Nakamura  
Intern at UNFPA Tokyo Office, Japan

### **The World Bank**

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Operations, USA

Mr. Kazushige Taniguchi  
Special Representative, Japan

Mr. Makoto Nakagawa  
Concessional Finance and Global Partnerships, USA

Ms. Wahida Huq  
Senior Operations Officer, USA

Mr. Shinichiro Terada  
Operations Analyst, Japan

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Member of the Board of Directors, Japan

Mr. Yoshio Yatsu  
Member of the Board of Directors, Japan

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Programme Manager; Researcher

Ms. Hitomi Tsunekawa  
International Affairs Manager

Ms. Katie Dönszelmann  
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Ms. Satoko Nagai

Ms. Hiroko Kodera

Ms. Kimiyo Machida

\*Please note: Names and titles are listed as applicable in  
September 2010.

### **Acronyms**

AFPPD	..... Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
APDA	..... Asian Population and Development Association
CAPPD	... Cambodian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
FAAPPD	.. Forum of African and Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development
GRIPS	..... National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
HOC	..... House of Councillors
IAPPD	..... Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
ICPD	..... International Conference on Population and Development
JCAA	..... Japan Corporate Auditors Association
JICA	..... Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPPF	..... Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population
LAPPD	.... Lao Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
MCH	..... Maternal and Child Health
MDGs	..... Millennium Development Goals
MOFA	..... Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ODA	..... Official Development Assistance
PCM	..... Project Cycle Management
PLCPD	.... Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development
PoA	..... Programme of Action
Q&A	..... Questions & Answers
TEPCO	.... Tokyo Electric Power Company, Inc.
UNFPA	.... United Nations Population Fund
VAPPD	.... Vietnamese Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
ZAPPD	.... Zambia All Party Parliamentary Group on Population and Development





Organized by:

Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP)  
Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Supported by:

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Cooperating Agencies:

Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)  
Forum of African and Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAAPPD)  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
The World Bank