



G8 International Parliamentarians' Conference on Population and Sustainable Development



Global Health, Climate Change
and Food Security

2-3 July 2008
Tokyo, Japan

Conference Report



Conference Summary

The year 2008 has witnessed many opportunities in bringing population and development issues more effectively into policy dialogue with the Japan-hosted G8 Summit in July and TICAD IV in May, where health and development issues were discussed at the high-level. APDA was able to capitalize on this occasion and organized the 'G8 Parliamentarians' Conference on Population and Sustainable Development' in Tokyo, Japan on 2-3 July 2008, correlating population issues with the agenda of the G8 Summit. The conference was attended by more than 50 Members of Parliament from 27 countries including the Prime Minister of Japan, a large number of representatives of international/regional organizations, NGOs, experts and the media, which brought the grand total to 147.

Seeing as 2008 marks the mid-point of the 2015 deadline for meeting the MDGs, the conference served as a valuable platform for parliamentarians from both donor and recipient countries to further their steps toward advancing the Goals. The Parliamentarians' Statement, which was discussed and unanimously adopted by the participants in appeal to world leaders and parliamentarians to take actions, was submitted to many of the G8 Heads of the States and other participants' governments/parliaments. Through the Prime Minister of Japan, the essentials of the Statement were included in the 'Chair's Summary of Hokkaido Toyako Summit'.

The conference was widely publicized by TV, newspapers and websites and succeeded in promoting awareness to a wide range of people, both at home and abroad, which attributed to the partnership with cooperating organizations to maximize efficiency and effectiveness.

Population Issues & Parliamentarians

Population issues go beyond demographics to encompass people's most basic needs and concerns, values, cultures, religions and human rights, on which governments or political leaders cannot unilaterally impose their will. As elected representatives, parliamentarians have a legitimate role in not only influencing policy-making and national budget, but also by representing the voices of people and the voiceless.

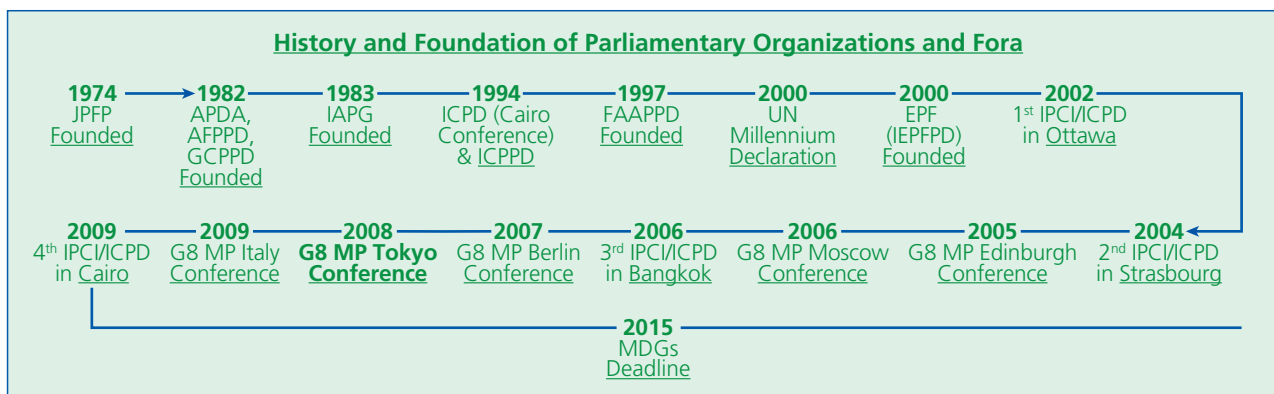
Population issues are fundamental to sustainable development and environment, and public support and understanding is key to addressing these issues. That is where parliamentarians serve as a bridge between the people, their government and international society.

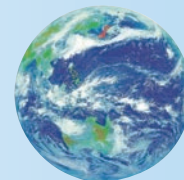
G8 Parliamentarians' Conference: Background & History

The 2008 'G8 International Parliamentarians' Conference on Population and Sustainable Development' held in Tokyo followed on from the past three G8 parliamentary conferences held in conjunction with the G8 Presidency in Germany (2007), Russia (2006) and the U.K. (2005).

These G8 parliamentary conferences are intended to foster dialogue among parliamentarians from G8, developed and developing countries and impact on the G8 Summit and national policy agenda to raise the priority of population issues.

Next year's G8 Parliamentarians' Conference is planned to take place in Italy, reflecting on success and lessons learned from the previous conferences.





CONFERENCE DAY 1: WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY 2008

Opening Ceremony

It was a great privilege to receive **Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister** of Japan at the time of the conference, who officially welcomed participants from 27 countries to the 'G8 International Parliamentarians' Conference on Population and Sustainable Development'.



Prime Minister
Yasuo Fukuda

In his opening speech, he outlined the importance of three key phrases: 'Having a long-term vision, equity in the sense of shared responsibility and participation by all', to implement the actions required to uphold environmental protection, combat climate change and realise that the issue of population is key for progression.

He emphasized that developed countries have a large responsibility for the deterioration of global environment and that, sufficiently realizing this, they must encourage the developing countries to grow while protecting the environment.

To further reiterate the Prime Minister's standpoint, Ambassador, Director General for Global Issues MOFA Japan, **Mr. Koji Tsuruoka** stated that focus must be placed on human security and population issues are rudiments of the complicated global issues, thus initiatives in this area are essential.

Mr. Koji Tsuruoka



'The TICAD IV held in Yokohama in May bore fruitful discussion, and we also look forward to the respectful conclusion as a result of this conference. With your outcome, MOFA will further support the Prime Minister's leadership at the G8 Toyako Summit'.

Ms. Safiye Çağar, Director of UNFPA-IERD, highlighted that in many developing countries, providing full access to voluntary family planning would be far less costly in the long run than the environmental, social and economic consequences of rapid growth. Yet, in the face of this, voluntary family planning

Ms. Safiye Çağar



programming is one of the least funded areas of development assistance. With that in mind, her message to the G8 was clear:

- We must address the unmet need for family planning,
- We must ensure reproductive health for all,
- We must strengthen health systems,
- We must integrate population issues into all responses for addressing climate change,
- We must not let women die needlessly from complications of pregnancy and childbirth that can be prevented,
- All countries and bodies must work together, because if there is a will, there is a way.

As keynote speaker, **Hon. Dr. Taro Nakayama MP** from Japan, recalled that one of the most basic requirements in achieving sustainable development is stabilizing the population, realizable only by way of demographic transition. Even with environmental technological development, there is no such technology with zero environmental load. The expedient transfer of environment technologies to reduce environmental load in economically developing countries will be crucial, with all respective countries assuming responsibility for tackling a common agenda:



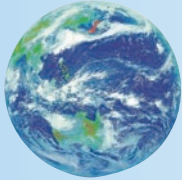
Hon. Dr. Taro
Nakayama MP

- Developed societies should promote energy conservation technology while controlling excessive consumption by reviewing their lifestyles;
- In emerging economies, technological innovation should be achieved through the use of emission trading mechanisms, and energy conservation and pollution prevention technology should be introduced, while striving to reduce CO₂ emission;
- LDCs should improve maternal-child health so as to stabilize population and build the basis for future progress.

Introduction

G8 from Germany to Japan and Toward Italy

Chair of Parliamentary Advisory Committee of DSW, **Hon. Sibylle Pfeiffer MP**, shared the results from the 2007 G8 Summit in Heiligendam, where the 'Berlin Appeal', an outcome of the 2007 G8 Parliamentarians' Conference, was



internationally recognized at a high-level.

The link between HIV/AIDS and SRH was highly promoted during both the G8 and EU Presidency last year. For the first time in G8 history, women's empowerment was prominent on the agenda, which was strongly supported by the parliamentarians. Political engagement for SRH and women's rights has paid off.

Hon. Daniel Bahr MP
Hon. Sibylle Pfeiffer MP



In conclusion, there is a need for increased efforts to:

- Avoid that global health is neglected within the current political debate;
- Focus on prevention of new infections and empowerment of women;
- Support universal access to RH by 2015.

Hon. Anne Van Lancker MEP from Belgium, President of the EPF, encouraged the G8 leadership to address more needs of African societies and women and children, in partnership with the African leaders and communities. She reminded delegates to recommit to universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care by 2010, as promised in Gleneagles in 2005.

Hon. Anne Van Lancker MEP



Adequate control of these communicable diseases needs a coordinated and integrated approach. The G8 should not only deliver upon the commitment in combating sicknesses, but they should also increase their efforts to bridge the financial gap of USD 27 billion. This is estimated by the WHO to strengthen the capacity of health care systems, so that basic healthcare packages can be delivered effectively.

Session 1
Interrelationship Between Population and Climate Change

Dr. Gerald Stokes, CEO of Battelle Japan, outlined how geographic latitude and temperature has been linked to communicable diseases — interestingly, temperature is not one of the good predictors.

Key Facts

- The current world population of 6.7 billion is estimated to grow to 9.2 billion by 2050. Most will be living in developing countries, with the accelerated concentration of population in urban areas.
- Population issues and global health are very closely related to food security and climate change, and population and health issues must be addressed when dealing with climate change.
- Investment and implementation of voluntary FP and SRH service is the most effective development tool.
- Developed countries have a responsibility to protect the growth of developing world, while meeting their obligations.
- Developing countries should work toward good governance, democracy, accountability and transparency to ensure the MDGs achievement.
- Global development is derailed by the deaths of at least 6 million people from HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and leaves half a billion sick each year. 2.5 billion are at risk of malaria in 107 countries worldwide.
- In order to achieve the MDGs, there must be more of a combined effort to involve all sectors of society and improved coordination.

The real indicators inside of an individual country are: Per capita income in purchasing power parity; education (adult literacy); Medical care (index of immunization, oral rehydration therapy and medical care at birth); and Access to clean water/sanitation. This shows that temperature will probably promote the transmission of disease, but resilience comes from the availability of basic services, which are the parts of development on which the MDGs concentrate.

'People affect the climate in their numbers and economic and technological aspirations. Past reproductive practices and industrial choices cast a shadow well into the future'.

Climate change is not only driving migration, it is increasing poverty and gender inequality and compromising health, as stated by **Dr. Gill Greer**, Director-General of IPPF in her lecture on *Reproductive Health and Climate Change*. 'Environmental degradation



Dr Gerald Stokes



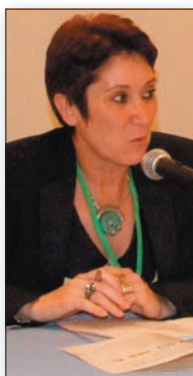
Dr. Gill Greer



and climate change are having a profound impact on the lives of individuals and families in many countries and will continue to do so, especially in the poorest regions'.

There is a serious unmet need for family planning and other SRH services, predominately in developing countries which account for 95% of population growth. RH services enable people not only to choose when and how many children they wish to have and to have safe and healthy pregnancies and deliveries, but also to protect themselves from STIs and HIV/AIDS. 'We can make a difference locally and globally, if we are unified in our approach and purpose'.

Hon. Françoise Castex, MEP from France, concluded the first session with emphasis on the need to lessen CO₂ emissions, however this means that developed countries will bear the brunt of responsibility.



Hon. Françoise Castex MEP

There will be an estimated 300 million refugees when, not if, the temperature goes up by 3 or 4°C. These effects of climate change undermine the international efforts to mitigate poverty and are quite significant when taking population growth and demographic factors into account.

Session 2

Achieving the Health MDGs through Sustainable Populations

Health is the Premise and Promise for Global Development, as explained by **Dr. Awa Marie Coll-Seck**. Malaria is considered a "neglected disease" because it does not receive enough attention, adding to the unawareness that malaria is the most common cause of death — it is not HIV/AIDS or respiratory disease.



Dr. Awa Marie Coll-Seck

African heads of state have decided to increase their health budget by 15%, which requires immediate implementation. For the moment however, if USD 1 is invested in malaria, USD 20 can be gained in overall financial benefits. Malaria control is within the top five most cost-effective health solutions — it is preventable and curable.

A projected USD 3 billion a year is needed to control malaria. At present there is USD 1.3 billion, which is insuffi-

cient for furthered R&D and allocation of preventative effects. Therefore, 'The battle against malaria has only just started and with all help, advances for eradication can be made'.

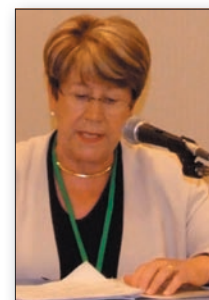
'Less talk, more action saves lives. Use words only if you have to', as stated by **Hon. Dr. Keith Martin MP**, Canada. Action needs to be taken by ensuring sustainability, equitability, universal access, retention of capacity, basic primary care, prevention and treatment.

One reality is that healthcare workers in developing countries are going to developed nations. The result is that many do not return to their homeland to contribute to the already meagre medical sector causing brain drain in the medical sector. This doctor "poaching" must be halted.



Hon. Dr. Keith Martin MP
 Hon. Elizabeth Salguero MP

Hon. Danielle Bousquet MP of France summed three major objectives which France has outlined in a public document regarding strategic orientation on women's rights — the establishment of women's rights and the right to choice, measures for HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases for women, and the reduction of maternal and child mortality and morbidity.



Hon. Danielle Bousquet MP

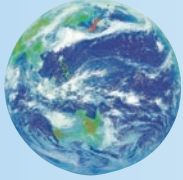
Empowering women is needed to improve economic, social and political situations in developing countries and that is the basic strategy of France.

CONFERENCE DAY 2: THURSDAY, 3 JULY 2008

Session 3

Population, Food Security and Poverty Alleviation

IFAD representative **Ms. Farhana Haque Rahman** explained the repercussions of climate change on smallholder farms in her presentation by stating that agriculture is the single most important sector in the economies of most low-income countries, accounting for one-fourth to one-half of GDP. In most poor countries, agriculture is the largest



employer, job creator and the biggest export earner.

Ms. Farhana
Haque Rahman

'IFAD's foci are primarily on agriculture and helping very poor people to increase food production and earn a sustainable income though such measures as land and water management; improved agricultural technologies and production services, and market access'.



On present projections, global population will grow and raised incomes and growing demand for a more varied diet will raise the demand for food by an even greater proportion. Meeting this demand will require a sustained and long-term response at global and national levels.

Dr. Yonosuke
Hara

Dr. Yonosuke Hara, Professor at GRIPS, commenced his presentation ascertaining the issue of food security as a target of speculation, as pointed out by Hon. Dr. Nakayama in his keynote speech. Dr. Hara attributed the current soaring oil and food prices to the increasing speculative activity in the futures markets, especially for grain, in conjunction with a limiting food supply due to climate change, population growth, and the increasing demand from economic growth in developing countries, which are all of great concern.



Although the futures markets were originally meant to stabilize the market price, they are now the main factors of fluctuating food and oil prices. He concluded that regardless of being a developed or developing country we should have common responsibility by creating a "Polymorphic Free Economic Rule" in order to secure food and well-being for future generations.

Mr. Mohammad
Zia Qureshi

Mr. Mohammad Zia Qureshi, Senior Advisor of The World Bank, argued that some of the MDGs are, in theory, attainable at the global level as outlined in *The World Bank Global Monitoring Report 2008: MDGs and the Environment*. The world is on track in terms of poverty reduction and gender parity in schools, but there are serious shortfalls likely in the areas of fighting hunger and malnutrition, gender parity in tertiary education,



health and sanitation.

If climate change continues unchecked, developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and parts of Latin America — which are home to one billion of the world's poorest people — could suffer losses in agricultural output ranging from 15-60%, through to the year 2080. Reducing damaging carbon emissions, while meeting the energy and growth need of the world's poorest countries is a challenge that all sectors of each society must tackle.

Ms. Amy Coen, CEO of PAI, highlighted the strengthening of the relationship between parliamentarians and NGOs stating, 'Civil society can help those of you who have administrators in your country that are not friendly to our issues. NGOs can be incredibly helpful. A coordinated strategy between civil society, the private sector and our roles, are key'.



Ms. Amy Coen

Ms. Coen proceeded with a statement read on behalf of **Hon. Dennis Kucinich**, U.S. Congressman, who argued that fair and open trade can be achieved through bilateral trade agreements in which there is responsibility for — and accountability to — the environment and development, which are inextricably linked. Hon. Kucinich concluded his statement by urging his fellow MPs to legislate responsibly to endorse agreements that allow for fair globalization and to protect all people from agreements that undermine development and rights.

Session 4

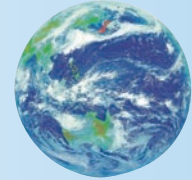
Panel Discussion on Concrete Actions for Achieving MDGs

Hon. Dr. Shuichi Kato MP, Japan reminded participants that we are facing the risk of not being able to sustain human civilization. Many statistics are correlated with population issues and we must endeavour to make this a prominent subject within their respective Governments.

Corporations and businesses have now also become conscious of global social issues. CSR, CSI and Equator Principles of financial institutions are being discussed. Most companies are becoming compassionate about these strategies and funding, however this is not enough and neither



Hon. Dr. Shuichi



is ODA. It is crucial that we find an innovative way of mobilizing money in the effort of attaining the MDGs.



Hon. Dr. Sascha Raabe MP

The German government is the first OECD country that has adopted a concrete strategy for the implementation of the MD and MDGs, according to **Hon. Dr. Sascha Raabe MP**, Germany. It is called 'Programme of Action 2015' and entails concrete steps towards achieving the goals. It also introduces the topic of

"poverty reduction" as a 'cross sectoral theme through the German Government, involving all political departments'. 'In order for development assistance to be effective, it is very important for us to support democratization and establishment of the tax system and legal system in developing countries'.

Hon. Ibrahim Sorie MP from Sierra Leone was adamant that Sub-Saharan countries make every effort to work closely with their development partners, with focus on conflict reduction, prevention and peace building.

Hon. Sylvia Ssinabulya MP
 Hon. Khira Lagha Ben Fadhel MP
 Hon. Tshililo Micheal Masutha MP



There are new challenges that have been introduced in the process of meeting the MDGs, those predominantly being rising food and oil prices. There need to be concerted international efforts, to make sure that 2008 and upward will not be lost decades similar to those experienced in the 1980s, and 1990s, which were officially dubbed "The Lost Decades of Africa".

Senior Programme Officer of Global Health Policy and Advocacy of the BMGF, **Mr. Jose G. Rimón II** stressed that a growing body of evidence indicates that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve the MDGs with the FP/RH agenda as it currently stands. A revitalized framework of FP/RH is dependent upon increased global funding and political commitment, new RH champions, improved donor coordination, efficient financing mechanisms and a shared North/South agenda is needed.



Mr. Jose G. Rimón II

'Access to family planning and contraceptives avert 31% of total maternal mortality and 22% of infants dying. It would also contribute substantially to women's empowerment, achievement of universal primary schooling and long term environmental sustainability. Family planning could bring more benefits to more people at less cost than any other single technology now available to the human race'.

Closing Ceremony

In her closing address, acting Chair of JPFP, **Hon. Wakako Hironaka MP** of Japan, congratulated all participants on a fruitful and constructive conference, which adopted the 'Tokyo Declaration' to be submitted to the G8 Summit, thanking them for their valued contribution.



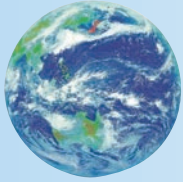
Hon. Wakako Hironaka MP

She stated that 'As politicians, we cannot stop at simply airing our diverse views. We must go beyond the discussion, make decisions and put measures in place to protect our future. The future, needless to say, is never automatically decided. It is shaped by the decisions each of us make today and the actions we undertake'.

In summarizing the conference's activity and success in it's entirety, **Ms. Kayoko Shimizu**, acting Chair of APDA, thanked everyone for their participation and input. 'It is an adherent wish of all of us to create a society in which all peoples can live a worthy and hopeful life as human beings. Without building such a society, we cannot hope for a promising future for the members of our global community'.



Ms. Kayoko Shimizu

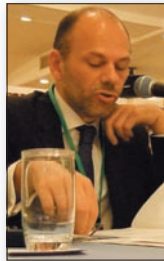


G8 International Parliamentarians' Conference on Population and Sustainable Development
Global Health, Climate Change and Food Security
2-3 July 2008 – Tokyo, Japan

Post-conference Actions

Immediately after the conference, many MPs and organizations submitted the Parliamentarians' Statement to heads of their respective Governments, Presidents and/or Parliaments. On 4 July, APDA submitted the Statement to the Executive Secretary of the Prime Minister of Japan, who chaired the G8 Summit in Toyako, which took place the following day of the end of the conference and enabled for the Statement to be used as a catalyst for debate amongst Heads of Government.

Hon. Yves Censi MP



Many of the foci of the Statement were discussed, resulting in Summit response. Call to Action 5 of the Statement was endorsed in the Section III, 'Development and Africa', of the Chair's Summary, regarding increasing the health workforce in Africa and similarly, Call to Action 14 of the Statement was acknowledged with a renewed commitment to addressing health support and infectious diseases, for which a tentative budget of USD 60 billion over the course of 5 years has been proposed. Additionally, Call to Action 2, 11 and the Prime Minister's Opening Address at this conference were incorporated into the Chair's Summary.

Hon. Akua Sena Dansua MP



The conference also gained international recognition through networking and cooperation among international and regional organizations. A press release was issued and sent to relevant local, regional and national publications, organizations and NGOs, which also resulted in coverage by several nationwide television programmes, major newspapers and a mention on more than 20 websites.

Hon. Dr. Donya Aziz MP
Hon. Munim Khalikov MP



The follow-up questionnaire taken three months after the Tokyo Parliamentarians' Conference shows that, besides the submission of the Statement to the government/parliament, most participants have discussed the relevant topics with other MPs and have written about the conference. More than 10 MPs have already made official comments in parliament or made recommendations to their Governments. The MPs from Pakistan and Sierra Leone have initiated new associations/fora on related issues.

Follow-up activities will be taking place in Africa, the

Americas, Asia and Europe; actions soon to be executed include working on new national plans/programmes, organizing related activities, reviewing current plans/programmes/legal systems and promoting MPs' activities with the focus on population.

The results of the post-conference questionnaires show that through participating in this conference, attendees have further strengthened their commitments to address the issues by providing the tools and resources needed to advocate, as seen in the fact that 47% of the questionnaire respondents "Strongly Agree" and 40% "Agree" that the conference was 'useful to advocate for population & development issues'.



Hon. Amadou Haradou MP
Hon. Benedicte Johanita Ndahimananjara MP

The majority found that media campaigns, peer education programmes and seminars by parliamentarians would best enhance public awareness of population issues and in the interim, a large majority of respondents will be meeting with international organizations and NGOs, participating in international/regional meetings and study tours, in order to enhance their personal understanding of the subject, building on the good opportunity to learn about, hear different views and share information on the interrelationship between population issues and climate change.

On a five point scale, 88% of respondents felt the conference to be "very beneficial" to their practice, which further demonstrates the success of this conference and the importance of others in the future.

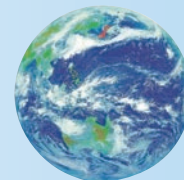


Hon. Dr. Peter David Machungwa MP



Hon. Hajah Nancy Shukri MP

Developed countries (e.g. Japan) maintained their pledged support for developing nations (e.g. African countries) in enhancing their own and parliamentary capacity to promote democracy, transparency and accountability, so that they may effectively perform oversight functions over ODA. Through these fora, developing countries can build upon others' previous experience, signifying the value of gathering and the exchange of recommendations.



**G8 International Parliamentarians' Conference on Population & Sustainable Development;
Statement on Global Health, Climate Change & Food Security**

Tokyo, Japan 3 July 2008

Preamble

We, the Parliamentarians from 27 countries gathered in Tokyo, Japan from the 2nd to the 3rd of July 2008, to discuss population and sustainable development issues, focusing on the inter-relationship between climate change and population including reproductive health, primary health care, food security and newly and re-emerging infectious diseases. We reaffirm the 2007 Berlin Appeal and all previous statements at Parliamentarian meetings on population development.

We recognize that:

1. The involvement of civil society, and its partnership with parliamentarians, is essential to the achievement of the MDGs.
2. The access to healthcare is a human right.
3. The issues of global health, population dynamics, climate change and food security are interconnected and require a comprehensive response, including the achievement of the MDGs.
4. Addressing population size, distribution and growth is very important for mitigating humanity's impact on the environment including climate change.
5. Addressing population development requires universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, the reduction of maternal and infant mortality, the reduction of early pregnancy, and the participation of both genders.
6. Strengthening health systems is a priority for improving reproductive health specifically, maternal health and family planning. This is also needed to produce effective responses to emergency situation arising from climate change which largely affects the poorest segment of the population, in particular, women and children.
7. On present projections, global population will grow by 20%, to eight billion, by 2025. This will create unprecedented demands on global resources. Meeting this growing demand will require a sustained and long-term response at global and national levels.
8. Poverty, malnutrition, malaria, TB, HIV, other infectious diseases, and a lack of clean water and sanitation are some of the most significant burdens in the context of sustainable development.
9. Both men and women have the responsibility to improve reproductive health outcomes.
10. There is a need to address unmet needs for reproductive health services, including family planning.
11. Paying particular attention to the strengthening of overall health systems, will make universal access to reproductive health, prevention of newly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases at all levels and achievement of health MDGs possible, and to put in place adequate emergency response plans to address natural disasters due to climate change.
12. There is the need to ensure equitable access to gender sensitive health care, including prevention of newly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases at all levels.
13. Smallholder farmers are important players in natural resource management and carbon sequestration and can have an important part in climate change mitigation strategies. The world's 450 million small farms feed their families that total about two billion people worldwide living in rural areas.

Call to action to: G8 heads of state and government to act urgently to:

1. Integrate population issues and poverty reduction strategies into all responses to address climate change.
2. Recommit to: the objectives of universal access to HIV/AIDS-prevention, treatment and care by 2010 as promised in Gleneagles; revitalise the reproductive health and family planning agenda to achieve gender equality; reduce neonatal and maternal mortality and morbidity, including obstetric fistula and unsafe abortions.
3. Commit to increasing investment in the development of new disease prevention technologies, such as microbicides and vaccines and the transferring of these technologies to the developing world.
4. Ensure that developing countries have equal access to affordable essential medicines whether they are generic or patented.



5. Provide adequate technical and financial support to strengthen primary health care systems including training and retaining health workers. This includes terminating the active recruitment of skilled health care workers from developing countries unless there is prior consent between the recipient and sending countries.
 6. Commit to achieving the MDG 5 target of universal access to reproductive health by 2015, through the provision of adequate technical and financial support to address unmet needs for reproductive health services and supplies, including family planning.
 7. Use maternal mortality, maternal morbidity, infant mortality, and life span as indicators for health system performance.
 8. Advance comprehensive cooperation in global health for the timely action to reduce the impact of newly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases by establishing an early warning system and ensuring that all people have access to essential and affordable medical supplies.
 9. Support global research and development and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), to address global health challenges such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected diseases.
 10. Support programmes which promote environmentally sustainable and healthy lifestyles.
 11. Invest in the world's 450 million smallholder farms to enable them to increase production through improved access to essential inputs, such as agricultural tools, seeds and fertilizers, in order to respond to the global increase in demand for food and ensure that the investment in biofuels is not at the risk of increased competition for agricultural land, jeopardising food security.
 12. Engage the Parliaments of ODA recipient countries through requiring the disclosure of ODA conditionalities and details by recipient governments to their parliaments.
 13. ODA lender countries should reduce conditionalities consistent with the Paris Principles on ODA, particularly on conditionalities on consultancy, equipment and supply components in order for the recipient countries to maximize the utilization of the ODA.
 14. Agree on comprehensive funding and action plans with clear timetables on the commitment of Heiligendam (2007) to fund \$60 billion to address health related needs of developing countries, including support for health systems strengthening and efforts to fight AIDS, TB and malaria.
- We call on Parliamentarians to:** ensure that legislation, policies and funding related to the above issues are clearly defined and enforced.
1. Call upon both donor and recipient countries to have a shared responsibility for reaching the MDGs. Donor countries are also strongly requested to meet the ODA pledge of 0.7% of GNI. Recipient countries are particularly called upon to put in place measures that will ensure the transparent and effective use of development aid.
 2. To demand from the governments of developing countries to embrace good governance, democracy and accountability to allow for the attainment of MDGs in their countries by 2015.



PROGRAMME

DAY 1: Wednesday 2 July 2008

09:00 OPENING CEREMONY

Opening Address

Hon. Yasuo Fukuda Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of JPPF and Chair of AFPPD

Address

Mr. Koji Tsuruoka Ambassador, Director-General for Global Issues, MOFA

Ms. Safiye Çağar Director of IERD-UNFPA

09:45 KEYNOTE SPEECH

Hon. Dr. Taro Nakayama MP, Japan Principal Adviser to JPPF and Adviser to APDA

10:15 COFFEE BREAK

10:45 INTRODUCTION: G8 From Germany to Japan and Toward Italy

Results from 2007 G8 Summit Germany

Hon. Sibylle Pfeiffer MP, Germany Chair of Parliamentary Advisory Committee of DSW

Hopes for 2009 G8 Summit Italy

Hon. Anne Van Lancker MEP, Belgium President of EPF

Chair: **Hon. Wakako Hirokawa MP, Japan** Acting Chair of JPPF

11:45 LUNCH

13:00 SESSION 1: Interrelationship Between Population and Climate Change

The Human Impact on Climate Change — Population Growth, Economic Activity & Countermeasures

Dr. Gerald Stokes President & CEO of Battelle Japan

Reproductive Health and Climate Change: A Case Study

Dr. Gill Greer Director-General of IPPF

Comments from G8

Hon. Françoise Castex MEP, France

Chair: **Hon. Chieko Nohon MP, Japan** Secretary General of JPPF

15:00 COFFEE BREAK

15:15 SESSION 2: Achieving the Health MDGs Through Sustainable Populations

Health is the Premise for Global Development: The Case of Malaria

Dr. Awa Marie Coll-Seck Executive Director of RBM

Universal Right to Health as a Critical Step to Advancing the MDGs: A Prescription for Action

Hon. Dr. Keith Martin MP, Canada

Comments from G8

Hon. Danielle Bousquet MP, France

Chair: **Hon. Khira Lagha Ben Fadhel MP, Tunisia** President of FAAPPD

18:30 DINNER RECEPTION

20:00 DRAFTING COMMITTEE MEETING

Chair: **Hon. Dr. Keith Martin MP, Canada**

DAY 2: Thursday 3 July 2008

9:00 SESSION 3: Population, Food Security and Poverty Alleviation

Climate Change and Agricultural Development

Ms. Farhana Haque Rahman Chief of Media Relations, Special Events & Programmes for IFAD

Climate Change, Globalized Economy and Food Security

Dr. Yonosuke Hara Professor of GRIPS

10:00 COFFEE BREAK

10:15 SESSION 3 (Continued)

Global Monitoring Report: MDGs and the Environment — Agenda for Inclusive and Sustainable Development

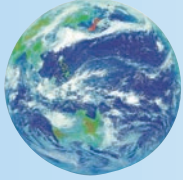
Mr. Mohammad Zia Qureshi Senior Adviser of WB

Comments from G8

Hon. Dennis Kucinich, USA

Read by **Ms. Amy Coen** CEO of PAI

Chair: **Hon. Elizabeth Salguero Carrillo MP, Bolivia**



11:45 LUNCH

13:00 SESSION 4: Panel Discussion on Concrete Actions for Achieving MDGs

Panellists:

Hon. Dr. Shuichi Kato MP, Japan

Hon. Dr. Sascha Raabe MP, Germany

Hon. Ibrahim Sorie MP, Sierra Leone

Mr. Jose G. Rimon II Senior Program Officer of Global Health Policy & Advocacy, BMGF

Chair: **Hon. Dr. Peter David Machungwa MP, Zambia**

15:00 COFFEE BREAK

15:30 SESSION 5: Discussion and Adoption of G8 Parliamentarians' Statement

Chair: **Hon. Dr. Keith Martin MP, Canada**

16:45 CONFERENCE EVALUATION

17:00 CLOSING CEREMONY

Address

Hon. Wakako Hironaka MP, Japan Acting Chair of JPFP

Ms. Kayoko Shimizu Acting Chair of APDA

17:30 PRESS CONFERENCE

18:30 DINNER RECEPTION

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACPD Action Canada for Population and Development
AFPPD ... Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
APDA Asian Population and Development Association
BMGF..... Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CSI Corporate Social Investment
CSR..... Corporate Social Responsibility
DSW..... Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (German Foundation for World Population)
EPF..... European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development
FAAPPD.. Forum of African and Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development

FP Family Planning
GCPPD... Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
GRIPS.... National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
IAPG..... Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development
IAPPD Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
IERD..... UNFPA Information Executive Board and Resource Mobilization Division
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGES Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
ICPD..... International Conference on Population & Development (Cairo Conference)
ICPPD International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population & Development
IPC/CPD.. International Parliamentarians' Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action
IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation
JBIC Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JFPA..... Japan Family Planning Association
JFPF Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population
JOICFP .. Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
LDC Least Developed Countries
MDGs..... The Millennium Development Goals
MD The Millennium Declaration
MOFA..... Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ODA..... Official Development Assistance
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAI..... Population Action International
PGA..... Parliamentarians for Global Action
PNoWB.. Parliamentary Network on the World Bank
R&D Research & Development
RBM..... Roll Back Malaria Partnership
RH Reproductive Health
SRH..... Sexual/Reproductive Health
TICAD Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UNFPA ... United Nations Population Fund
VAPPD ... Vietnamese Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
WB The World Bank
WHO World Health Organization



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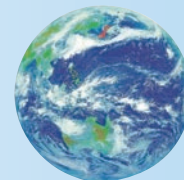
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