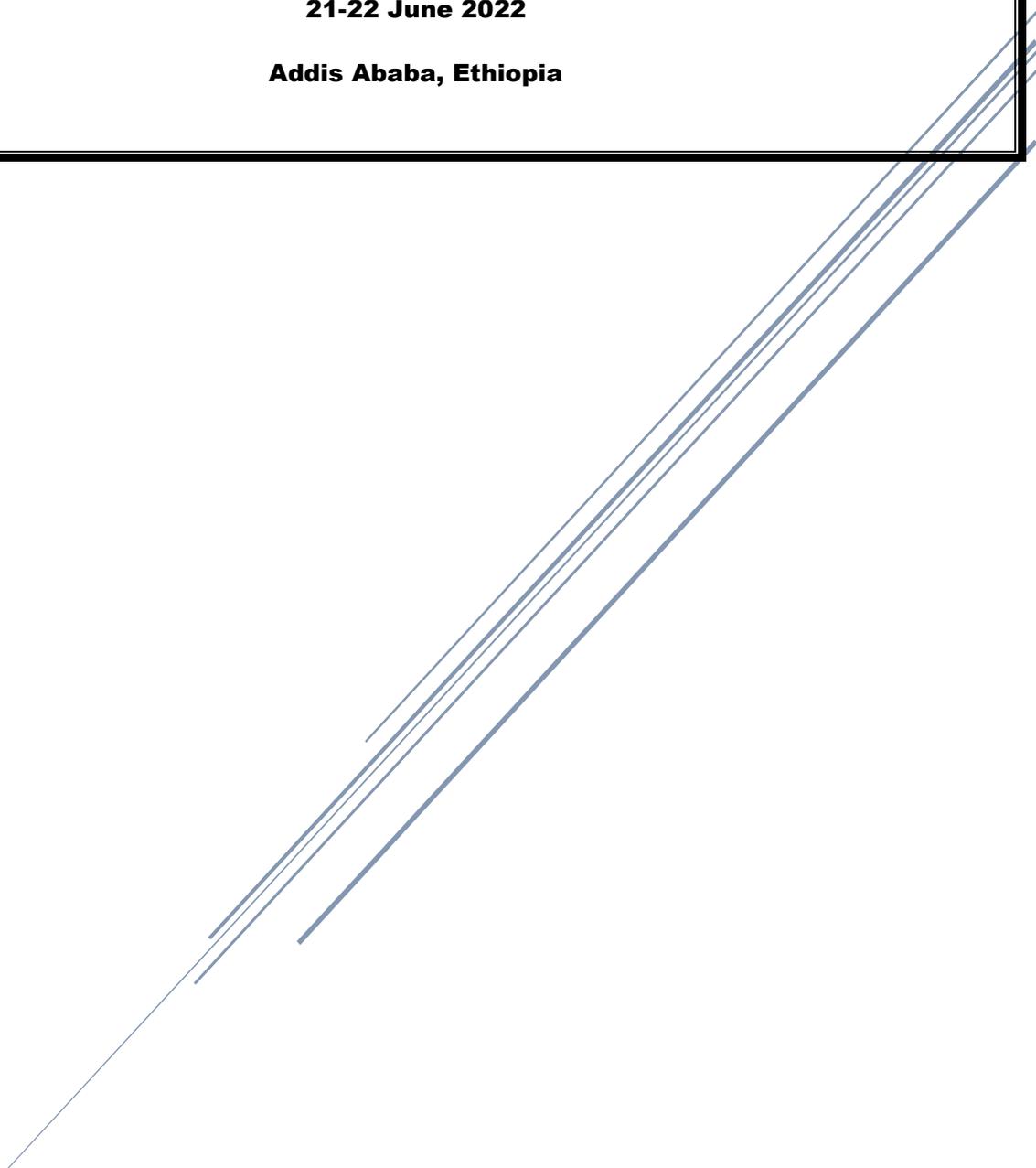


**African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting to Follow-Up
on ICPD25 Commitments**

Part II

21-22 June 2022

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Introduction

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) and the Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) with support from the Japan Trust Fund (JTF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), in cooperation with the INTERNATIONAL PLANNED Parenthood Federation (IPPF), organized the African and Asian Parliamentarians' meeting to follow-up ICPD25 Commitments-Part II. The meeting was hosted by the House of Peoples' Representatives of Ethiopia on 21-22 June 2022 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting was attended by more than 110 participants from 42 countries, comprising parliamentarians from African and Asian countries and representatives from the secretariats of national committees on population and development, United Nations organizations, and civil society organizations. The meeting was followed by a one-day study visit to Horizon Addis Tire S.C, a Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Kaizen project, the House of Peoples' Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) and the Youth Employability Incubation Center.

DAY ONE: Meeting

OPENING SESSION

Opening Remarks by Mr. Mabingué Ngom, Senior Advisor to the Executive Director of UNFPA and Director of UNFPA Representation Office

Mr. Ngom welcomed all the participants to the joint session of African and Asian Parliamentarians to follow up on ICPD25 commitments reached during the Nairobi ICPD25 Summit in 2019. He thanked APDA and FPA for their noble work of advancing the ICPD agenda. He also thanked the Ethiopian Parliament for hosting such an important event. Mr. Ngom admitted that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on the ICPD undertakings, which requires major steps to shape our future trajectory so that we would be back on course towards realizing all ICPD commitments. He said that the forum is of paramount importance in sharing best practices, leveraging south-south cooperation, and accelerating the progress of our common agenda for development, especially on ICPD agenda, the Africa we want and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He underscored the importance of members of parliament in domesticating international instruments that advance peace, security, health and development. Lastly, he urged the members of parliament to use a gender lens in taking measures that address the impact of COVID-19 pandemic because the experience has shown that women, girls and youth were hit hard by the pandemic.

Opening Remarks by Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, President of FPA

On behalf of FPA, Hon. Effa welcomed the participants to Addis Ababa, the capital of Africa. She said that this city is home to the headquarters of the African Union from May 1963. She said that FPA was established in December 2012 with the overall objective of creating an enabling environment at the continental level for the promotion of constructive dialogue and cooperation among parliamentarians, beyond political debates and the resulting divergences. She further said that the forum strove to address health issues in general and reproductive health (RH) issues in particular to work towards a better future for African people especially youths and girls.

She called for full utilization of the constitutional obligations entrusted to legislators to convert citizens' aspirations into legislation, as it their mandate to translate political commitments into measurable actions and outcomes. She said that it was this mandate and these obligations of parliamentarians that made us meet today. It is within this framework of consultation and dialogue that we were looking forward to taking stock of the progress we have made since our last meeting in Kampala, Uganda in 2021 and to strengthening our actions so that national laws best integrate the central and crucial issues of population and development. She also pointed out that continued support was needed to build and consolidate the synergies induced by meetings such as this one that has brought us together here.

Opening Remarks by Hon. Desalegn Wedaje, MP Ethiopia, on behalf of H.E. Tagesse Chafo, Speaker of Peoples' Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE)

Hon. Wedajo on behalf of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of FDRE welcomed the participants and congratulated APDA and FPA for holding such a very important forum. He congratulated APDA and AFPPD for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment. He pointed out that the SDGs without collaborative efforts would not be achieved. He further said that the world is still grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic and its ramifications, which requires not only resources to address them but also leadership and political

commitment to overcome them. He said that the pandemic has significantly affected women and girls more than men, leading to deepening gender inequality in all spheres of life. Lastly, he reminded the participants to take collective responsibility to achieve the ICPD agenda and SDGs.

Organizers Address by Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA

Hon. Fukuda touched on two major challenges we face. One is the military invasion of Ukraine, and he stressed that it is unacceptable for human lives to be lost and civilization is destroyed under the circumstances. The other is the COVID-19 pandemic and its enormous impact.

He also mentioned that promoting universal health coverage (UHC) not only helped prepare for future pandemics but also contributed to food security, environmental conservation, and achievement of the SDGs. It was also his hope that discussions would take place towards the 8th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD8) in August. Then he emphasized the importance of this global parliamentarians' networking on population and development, which was initiated by Japan, as this is for creating a more peaceful and secure society. He called on the participants to unite for a ceasefire in Russia-Ukraine war, regain world peace, and recreate a world of solidarity as soon as possible.

Session 1: Addressing ICPD25 commitments in Africa and Asia

Hon. Larry Younquoi, MP Liberia

Hon. Larry Younquoi began his presentation by outlining the ICPD25 commitments, which were made at the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of ICPD in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2019:

- i. Zero sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices
- ii. Zero children, early and forced marriage
- iii. Zero female genital mutilation, and
- iv. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against all women and girls, in order to realize all individuals' full socio-economic potential.

In view of these commitments, he stressed the role of parliamentarians in addressing these commitments by requesting parliamentarians to use their traditional roles given to them by their respective constitutions, namely: Lawmaking, Representation, and Oversight.

Lawmaking function: Hon. Younquoi said that in order to address the above commitments, parliamentarians need to come up with appropriate laws. However, where laws already exist, they need to be reinforced through amendments and ratifications. Since most international instruments (communiqués, treaties), etc. are broad in context, it is normally prudent to have them domesticated in order to conform to local realities. The body responsible for such function is the Parliament. Some of these international instruments are Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), just to mention a few.

Representation function: Under this mandate, he urged parliamentarians to take action when they find out that efforts pertaining to the ICPD25 commitments are being compromised. For instance, parliamentarians must not be silent when issues, such as cases of gender-based violence (GBV), are taking place in their communities. Similarly, they need to be vigilant and persuasive during the budgeting process. Parliamentarians always need to ensure that adequate resources are appropriated for addressing the issues affecting people; the ICPD25

commitments being no exception. They should also explore other avenues outside of the national coffers to enhance the goals of the ICPD and SDGs.

Oversight function: Hon. Younquoi insisted that parliamentarians need to follow-up on the implementation of the laws they make as well as the utilization of the money appropriated in the national budget for the achievement of certain goals, including the ICPD25 commitments. Furthermore, parliamentarians need to blow the whistle when they find corruption and other unethical practices in their society.

Hon. Sebastian Kapufi, MP Tanzania, Chair of TPAPD

During his presentation, Hon. Kapufi noted that a number of noticeable achievements were made. They include among other things: increasing the use of family planning services from 7% in 1991 to 32% in 2015, and further, to 39% in 2020; births attended by skilled personnel increased to above 64%; and vaccination coverage exceeding 75% by 2015, mainly due to expanded institutional deliveries. He also mentioned that the proportion of women's representation in Parliament currently stands at 37%.

On the education aspect, Hon. Kapufi highlighted that Tanzania made significant progress in the proportion of female primary school pupils progressing to secondary schools from 14% in 1994 to 71.5% by 2017. Currently, adolescent and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services are widely and readily available. Most importantly, he stressed that to increase sustainability, ICPD25 components must be included in the revised SRH policy document moving forward towards 2025. Due to various government initiatives, SRH services are now accessible in more than 63% of all health facilities since 2017.

Hon. Kapufi also noted that despite these achievements, the budget of the Ministry of Health for SRH services and the COVID-19 pandemic was constraining the supplies of family planning commodities, especially at this critical moment when the demand for family planning services is rapidly increasing.

He told the participants that the prospects for moving the ICPD agenda ahead was supported strongly by the political leadership of Her Excellency President Mama Samia Suluhu Hassan, who is a champion number one in this and other areas of national development. To this end, Members of Parliament, Councilors at Local Government Authorities (LGAs), service providers and technocrats, as well as development partners continuously align themselves with the focus and agenda of the government in moving this noble course forward to the next level.

Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary of IAPPD,

On behalf of Hon. Deepender Hooda, MP India, Vice-Chair of AFPPD

Mr. Sharma observed that in 1994 India was one of the 179 governments that embraced a bold vision for ensuring rights and well-being during ICPD in Cairo. According to his presentation, India has made significant progress in bringing healthier lives to its citizens in the past 25 years. For instance, he pointed out that life expectancy significantly increased from 60.7 to 68.3 years, while the total fertility rate (TFR) declined at a steady pace, from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.3 in 2013, and then to 2.2 in 2015-16 period. Further to it, modern contraception use increased from 36% in 1992-93 to 48% in 2015-16 and teenage pregnancy reduced from 15.7% to 7.6% during the same period, while GBV among women aged 15-49 came down from 37% in 2005-06 to 29% in 2015-16.

However, he noted that there were serious challenges facing the country in advancing the ICPD agenda. He mentioned that an estimated 47 million women wanted to avoid pregnancy but there was no enabling

environment to support family planning services for them. About four women die during giving birth every hour, and one in three women face some form of violence. Additionally, one in three of the world's child brides live in India with a huge variation across states, mainly on account of education level, rural-urban divide, and social and economic categories. He further noted that during COVID-19, the country experienced a baby boom mainly due to the imposed local down restrictions.

He concluded that in a bid to address these challenges, various measures were taken to ensure UHC through its Flagship Programme, "Ayushman Bharat (Healthy India)". Also, the National Health Protection Scheme (called Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, or PM-JAY) is expected to cover 500 million Indians by providing coverage of US\$7,000 per family per year, while 0.15 million health and wellness centers will provide comprehensive primary health care.

Discussion

Hon. Hassan Omar, MP Djibouti referred to India's serious problem with early marriages. The problem requires more effort to address while emphasizing that sensitization programmes can assist in solving the problem.

Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary of IAPPD, admitted the problem and noted that some of the challenges they were facing include ineffective implementation of laws in some parts of the sub-continent and the role of politicians in interfering with the proposed interventions.

Hon. Tsepang Tisra-Mosera, MP Lesotho, raised three important issues, namely: the level at which the implementation of the ICPD25 commitments is engaged in terms of collaboration at the regional level; involvement of the private sector in the ICPD25 commitments; and the work of members of parliament in translating the ICPD25 commitments into action, especially by holding the executive branch.

Hon. Majur Babur Ajar MP, South Sudan, thanked APDA for organizing such an important event because ICPD agenda touched the lives of people directly. On the issue of GBV, he said that the issue was deeply rooted in their culture and that they needed to transform their cultural settings to enable the legislation to work. He pointed out that the legislation should follow after a comprehensive awareness campaign. He also urged the legislators to harmonize customary laws with other laws to reduce GBV and protect reproductive rights.

Hon. Luhamba Mwene, MP Zambia, wanted to know and learn from the Indian experience in terms of how they managed to reduce child marriage and early pregnancies so that Zambia can adopt.

Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary of IAPPD, responded that the involvement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), effective law enforcement, availability of contraceptives, comprehensive sexual education and family planning services are the key to success.

Hon. Francisca Castro, MP Philippines, thanked all presenters and raised questions to presenters on how the COVID-19 pandemic affected the implementation of ICPD activities across countries.

Session 2: Global Food Security in Times of Crisis and the attainment of the SDGs

Dr. Katsuki Morihara, Chief Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office

Dr. Morihara presented their agricultural cooperation in the country and good practices that have increased agricultural production. He informed the participants that the dynamics of food insecurity in the Ethiopian context could be described as chronic or transitory/acute. For chronic food insecurity, it encompasses poverty brought about by lack of assets, while for transitory/acute food security, it is essentially a result of natural and man-made calamities.

Dr. Morihara noted that due to the frequent recurrence of food insecurity in Ethiopia, several interventions have been carried out to address the problem. The notable ones are as follows:

- Agriculture Development Led Industrialization (ADLI 1991)
- Food security strategy (1996, 2003)
- Rural development Strategy (2002)
- Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRs) (2002-2005, 2006-2010)
- Food and Nutrition Policy (2018)
- 10-year Development Plan (2021-2030).

In line with these plans, strategies and interventions; several national policies were formulated to support the agriculture sector. These policy initiatives were:

- The National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management (2013)
- The National Social Protection Policy 2012
- The Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) (2011)
- The Pastoral Development Policy (PDP) (2019)
- The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997)

Dr. Morihara mentioned that some of the achievements of the latest reforms included a doubling of crop production, an increase in the agriculture budget, expansion of irrigation schemes, the introduction of strategic crops and an increase of extension services in the country. The presenter elaborated that the country deployed more than 72,000 development agents and established more than 12,000 farmer training centers throughout the country.

Despite all the achievements made, some key challenges remain. About 20 million people face food insecure, and up to 10 to 15 million people are supported by humanitarian food assistance (Ethiopia Food Security Alert, May 2022). The Fifth Phase of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP5) supports about 8 million food-insecure people annually (the figure has not changed, the same number in 2014). With respect to the state of agricultural production, he noted that the sector was still characterized by subsistence-oriented, low yields and inadequate farm inputs. Over 90% of cultivated land is dependent on rain-fed, making the sector highly susceptible to climate change.

Dr. Morihara informed the participants that JICA is working with the people of Ethiopia in supporting the agriculture sector in the country. He pointed out that JICA has provided more than US\$1 billion in the sector in the last 20 years and referred to JICA's cooperation principles with emphasis on supporting partner countries' ownership, self-help and concrete actions on the ground.

Hon. Rashid Pelpuo, MP Ghana, Chair of GPCPD

Hon. Pelpuo started his presentation by raising concern regarding the recent challenge of global food security. Huge numbers of people are facing acute food insecurity in ways that are more devastating than expected. The UN Sustainable Development Goals report has articulated that since 2015 the number of people who go hungry has been increasing. Currently, it is estimated that the number of people who go hungry has reached 690 million representing 8.9% of the world population. He also noted that projections indicate that the number of people affected by hunger would surpass 840 million by 2030.

Hon. Pelpuo further mentioned that there have been three key crisis situations that have had a direct impact on global food security and pose a direct threat to achieving the SDG2 of having zero hunger by 2030. As reported by World Food Programme (2020), 135 million people suffer from acute hunger largely due to man-made conflicts, climate change and economic downturns.

Firstly, it is the perpetual situation of conflict across the world on almost every continent. For instance, the Ukraine war which has hit hard on the Black Sea grains supply chain, exposing the interconnected nature and fragility of global food systems.

Secondly, it is the effect of climate change which results in extreme weather conditions. This has affected human settlement and food production systems. Extreme bad weather conditions according to the UN Global Report on Food Crisis have pushed 23 million people in 8 countries/territories into food crisis and require some actions.

Thirdly, global economic crises tend to push people into poverty and at risk of food security. According to the aforementioned 2022 Report, 30 million people in 21 countries were affected in 2021, while 40 million people in 17 countries were affected in 2020. This was mainly due to the economic slowdown in the heat of the COVID-19 period.

Given these scenarios, it can be concluded that countries and regions periodically experience food shortages due to extreme weather conditions, economic crises, conflicts/insecurity, sanctions, and health shocks including epidemics. These largely affect food production, environmental conditions, and labor or supply chain and endanger food security.

In addressing these challenges, he underscored the importance of promoting structural changes and longer-term investments in agriculture development with the ultimate capability of being able to tackle the root causes of hunger.

Hon. Milton Muwuma, MP Uganda

Hon. Milton Muwuma started by noting that access to food is a basic right that is cherished worldwide. Food security is seen as having food availability, consumption, storage, preservation, marketing and the like. Hon. Muwuma reminded the participants that the world has made several promises on food security. The most notable are the ICPD 1994 and SDGs, which promised eradication of extreme poverty, and hunger and Maputo Declaration and Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which aimed to increase the annual national budgetary allocations for agriculture to at least 10% and to ensure growth of agricultural output of at least 6% annually.

Besides, the Malabo Summit reaffirmed that agriculture should remain high on the Development Agenda of Africa and should be a critical policy initiative for African economic growth and poverty reduction. Lastly, Hon. Muwuma stressed that, as parliamentarians, let us play our critical roles of legislation, oversight,

representation and budget approval in ensuring the above commitments are met to improve global food security.

Discussion

Mr Ikube, General Manager of Agricultural Policy Department, Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives (JA-Zenchu) commented on food security and the achievement of the SDGs from the standpoint of a Japanese agricultural organization. He said that JA Group is a group of agricultural co-operatives in Japan with over 10 million members, including almost all small- and medium-sized or family-based farmers. With respect to food security, he noted that Japan is a net importer of food, with less than 40% calorie-based food self-sufficiency ratio. As an agricultural organization, JA Group has always stressed the importance of food security in Japan, but the COVID-19 pandemic coupled with the situation in Ukraine led to the supply chain disruption leading to soaring food prices globally, including prices for production materials such as fertilizers, livestock feed, and fossil fuel products that are necessary for fostering global food supply systems. The risk of food supply instability has become apparent globally, including in African countries, and the situation has become more serious than ever before. On the SDGs, it was noted that the spirit of mutual support of co-operatives, *“One for all and all for one”*, and the basic principle of the SDGs, *“No one is left behind”*, are very close in concept.

Hon. Noel Nelson Messone, MP Gabon, wanted to know about the experience of JICA in Ethiopia on protecting plant species that are at the risk of disappearing because JICA was also involved in addressing the effects of climate change in the country. At the same time, he wanted to know how JICA was involved in promoting private sector participation in addressing food insecurity. Lastly, he wanted to know how youths are involved in the agriculture sector.

Dr. Katsuki Morihara, Chief Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office, responded by saying that JICA’s focus has been geared at commercializing the agriculture sector in the country by promoting smallholders’ horticulture farms that are linked to the market. On protecting disappearing plant specials, Dr. Morihara said that species preservation and crop reserve programme were in place.

He said that the improvement of the agriculture sector in Ethiopia was a result of the private sector participation. He empathized the role of the private sector by noting that there were many Japanese companies in the agricultural sector in Ethiopia working in close collaboration with the local private sector. He concluded that recent privatization initiatives in the agricultural sector have been hampered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Hon. Milton Muwuma, MP Uganda, reacted on the issue of involvement of youth in the agriculture sector by informing that it was true that most of the youths were not interested in the sector because of lack of access to financing. He then said that recently, however, there was an initiative called a parish development model, which disburses about 100,000 million Ugandan shillings in every parish of which 30% will be used by youth engaged in the agriculture sector. Uganda also has a programme of taking youths to Europe to learn agriculture.

Hon. Rashid Pelpuo, MP Ghana, pointed out that in Ghana there was a special programme to make agriculture appealing and inclusive across youth groups.

Hon. Aboubacry Diallo, MP Senegal, raised a concern that Africa despite owning vast tracts of fertile land for agriculture with plenty of water, still faces an acute food crisis. He urged members of parliament to take serious measures of ensuring food security in the region. He stressed that African countries are required to cooperate to promote food security. The synergy between JICA and African countries is vital in promoting food security in the region.

Session 3: Role of Legislators and Policymakers on Implementation of ICPD 25 to accelerate 2030 Agenda in line with TICAD8

Mr Jyoti Tewari, Regional Health System Advisor, UNFPA ESARO

Mr Jyoti Tewari informed the participants that since 1994 has been improvement in the health area and the use of family planning has increased. However, there are a lot of challenges that need to be addressed. The most pressing challenges include high maternal mortality, and high unmet need for contraceptives.

Proposed solutions include the need to increase the budget for health to cater for contraceptive provisions and the expansion of health care facilities. The use of comprehensive health insurance is of paramount importance for increasing access to RH and health care as a whole. He also stressed the importance of maximizing the involvement of the private sector in the provision of health cares in developing countries.

Hon. Issa Mardo, MP Chad

Hon. Mardo presented a paper on the role of legislators and policymakers in implementing ICPD25 and 2030 Agenda through promoting participatory law-making and budgeting.

The participatory frameworks contribute to monitoring the application of laws and public policies and identifying priorities for legislative reforms. He insisted that by developing legislative texts relating to the SDGS, it is very important to reflect and respond to the diverse needs of the people. For instance, he noted that in Chad, the implementation of the SDGS in the state budget included gender mainstreaming, which ensured that gender parity is almost becoming a reality. He also mentioned that religious leaders were involved in disseminating information on various issues discriminating against women.

In addition, Hon. Mardo noted that despite insecurity in neighboring countries, Chad has made a considerable progress in the implementation of the commitments. Some of the achievements include among others: the law prohibiting child marriage, the revision of the penal code, gender parity in the nominative and elective functions; and the establishment of the Inter-ministerial and Parliamentary Committee to monitor the implementation of ICPD25 commitments.

Hon. Francisca Castro, MP Philippines

Hon. Castro started the presentation by highlighting how the ICPD is linked to the SDGs in promoting health and the empowerment of women and gender equality. She said that the Philippines has managed to create an enabling legal and policy environment for the implementation of ICPD25 commitments. The related laws that passed include:

- Magna Carta of Women
- Reproductive Health Law
- Sanggunian Kabataan (Youth Council) Reform and Empowerment
- Expanded Maternity Leave
- Anti-Violence against Women and their Children (VAWC)
- Safe Space Act
- Gender and Development.

She further said that there were several bills that were filed in Congress. These proposals include a universal health care; addressing teenage pregnancies; HIV prevention, treatment, care and support; anti-discrimination

based on sexual orientation and gender identity; and reproductive rights of women (policy on home births) and electronic VAWC. Lastly, she urged the parliamentarians to use their power at disposal in making the ICPD25 commitments a reality.

Hon. Luhamba Mwene, MP Zambia

He presented about the success story of women empowerment in his country. At the parliament, they have both the Speaker and first Deputy Speaker positions occupied by women, as well as the position of the Deputy Chief Whip. He then said that free education has led to higher demand for more classrooms, and as a result, more resources were needed by the Government of Zambia. This investment supported the expansion of enrolment and ensure gender parity. He further noted that the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) played an important role in improving the education sector in the country.

Hon. Mwene also noted that in attaining SDG3, for ensuring good health and wellbeing, Zambia has made progress in the provision of health services. He also noted that the involvement of CSOs and media in campaigning against child marriage has been successful. The campaign also involves sports activities and sexual education for teenagers.

Discussion

Hon. Majur Babur Ajar, MP South Sudan, said that in his country, customary laws were very strong with a hard stance. In view of this, he wanted to know the experience of other countries because these laws have more influence than other laws.

Hon. Elvis Donkoh, MP Ghana, shared the experience of many laws in Ghana but the problem is on the enforcement side.

Hon. Hamiha Douksia Senghor, MP Chad, noted that child marriage prevails because the offenders are not brought before the law or face severe punishments. Therefore, all actors should be implicated in order to discourage those with similar intentions.

Hon. Milton Muwuma, MP Uganda, mentioned that they were still struggling with having, naming, and talking about comprehensive sexuality education and asked how Zambia was dealing with this topic. He also pointed out that women's empowerment takes time, interest and recruitment, noting that in Uganda Speaker, Vice President, Prime Minister, Minister of Health, Minister of Gender, Minister of Education were all women.

Hon. Luhamba Mwene, MP Zambia, responded by saying that in the country there are several NGOs that are conducting sexuality education, but in parliament when they discussed this, people's reception could be negative due to traditions. But Hon. Mwene said that through various programmes they were encouraging young people, especially girl children, to be educated first and advocating for the importance of comprehensive sexuality education.

Hon. Matthews Ngwale, MP Malawi, pointed out that many African countries still had high maternal mortality rate (MMR) and one of the contributors is unsafe abortion. He asked why in ICPD25 commitments there no specific reference was to address unsafe abortions. Why are African governments and we parliamentarians look away from the fact that women die every day due to unsafe abortions, and what the way forward.

Hon. Ndong Moutome Elise Pokossy Doumbe, MP Cameroon, said that addressing cultural issues through awareness and education can serve the purpose. They noted that we should also take into consideration that the effects of removing a girl from the marriage have several implications.

Session 4: UN and Parliamentarians' role in ending child marriage

Ms. Meron Negussie, Program Specialist, UNFPA ESARO

Ms. Negussie noted that adolescent girls face multiple challenges – child marriage, high levels of teenage pregnancy, and high levels of violence, being vulnerable to HIV transmission – these acts of violence were exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic period. She also noted that approximately 1 in 3 of all girls aged 20-24 married before their 18th birthday with large variations existing between and within countries. For instance, In Mozambique, nearly 1 in 2 girls (48%) married before their 18th birthday; in Nampula province, more than 3 in 5 girls (62%) married before age 18 and nearly 1 in 5 before age 15.

Ms. Negussie observed that the advent of COVID-19 worsened the problem of child marriage globally. For instance, she mentioned that UNFPA projects that the pandemic will disrupt efforts to end child marriage, potentially resulting in an additional 13 million child marriages taking place between 2020 and 2030 that could otherwise have been averted. She recommended that remedial steps should be undertaken including strengthening an integrated approach to end child marriage (health, education and social protection) and integrating child marriage into COVID-19 response and recovery plans.

Ms. Clare Musonda, Southern African Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum

Ms. Musonda presented a paper on the model laws aimed at preventing child marriage adopted by SADC Parliamentary Forum on 3 June 2016. The main objective of the model laws was to create a gold standard for the region by incorporating regional and international human rights instruments. She highlighted that the model laws have seven parts with crucial provisions and concepts related to the Prohibition of Child Betrothal and Marriage, measures related to preventing child marriage and mitigating its effects.

Ms. Musonda also presented the findings of the recent study carried out to monitor the implementation of the model laws in the SADC member states as follows:

- nearly, in all countries, child protection is governed by a set of different laws instead of a single law;
- many countries still allow for civil child marriages but within a given legal/administrative framework (e.g., authorisation of parents, judge or Minister);
- little information available for customary/traditional marriages which occur in informal/rural settings;
- many countries do not have a centralised register for marriages where reliable data can be retrieved;
- for some countries, there are offences provided but enforcement appears to be complaint-based.

However, Ms. Musonda noted that there are some positive developments recorded in some countries. In Lesotho, the lawmakers have proposed the marriage act to be revised from 16 to 18 years. In Seychelles, no marriage is allowed below 18, even with parental or guardian consent. In Malawi, the parliament voted (131 to 2) in outlawing marriage before age 18, removing a provision that allowed children between ages 15 and 18 to marry with parental consent, and raising the age of majority from 16 to 18. Furthermore, she noted that in the quest to better protect children, the Marriage Act of Malawi holds parents and family members who marry off children below 18 accountable and they are liable to prosecution in court.

Lastly, she urged members of parliament to take the lead in advocating for child protection programmes to be implemented by the executive arm of government, use their constitutional mandate to increase the budget for eliminating child marriage, continue to support laws which favour sound education and socio-economic empowerment of children and youth; and promote oversight on child marriage through parliamentary questions and parliamentary committees.

Mr. Yeukai Chuma, SADC Parliamentary Forum

Mr. Chuma presented experiences in promoting policy and legal changes through SADC Model Law on ending child marriage.

He noted that before the model law the statistics were poor and many laws were ambiguous, operated in disharmony, less punitive and provided no measures to rescue those already in marriage or lacked mitigation mechanisms for those who were rescued.

Mr. Chuma, therefore, noted that the SADC-PF model laws were enacted as a prototype law that could effectively address the problem of child marriage in the context of the SADC members and they have proven to be effective in Malawi, Tanzania, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique and Lesotho between 2016 and 2020. Lastly, he commented that despite that the model laws have shown some prospects, there remain more opportunities in the Model Law to be explored, and the challenge remains.

Discussion

The participants appreciated the model laws and urged their implementation in many African countries. One of the participants argued that mitigation measures should be put in place after rescuing a child from child marriage because in most cases children rescued need to be supported by both parents.

Session 5: Discussion for the Adoption of Recommendations for the follow-up of ICPD 25 Commitments

This Session was chaired by **Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP Kenya**, based on the papers presented, discussions and the objectives of the conference. Participants deliberated on the key issues raised in the four sessions and then unanimously adopted the joint declaration (See appendix 1).

Closing Session

Mr. Antenane Korra Woldegebriel, Advisory Board Member of Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (FGAE)

Representing IPPF/FGAE, Mr. Korra thanked the organizers for giving IPPF/FGAE an opportunity to speak at the event. He underscored the importance of CSOs in advancing the ICPD Programme of Action and SDGs in a rapidly changing environment. He pointed out that FGAE has been working closely with legislators and other stakeholders in filling in the gaps in service delivery and strengthening the health system. According to him, the support of FGAE during the COVID-19 pandemic was so crucial in availing and providing health services to the community. He also mentioned that APDA meetings are a strategic forum for south-south and triangular cooperation among members of parliament in Asia and Africa. He reiterated that IPPF would forge a strong partnership with APDA and UNFPA in the future.

Closing remarks by Hon. Kwaramba Goodlucky, MP Zimbabwe

Hon. Goodlucky, Executive Member of FPA, thanked APDA, UNFPA and all collaborating partners such as the Government of Japan, IPPF and the Parliament of Ethiopia for organizing a very successful event. She urged members of parliament to work hard in order to achieve results leading to zero GBVF, fighting gender inequality and promoting justice and rule of law. She also mentioned that COVID-19 recovery programmes should be intensified in order to lessen the feminization of the pandemic and increase the number of women in parliament. She commended the steps taken by Zambia in empowering women in the top leadership. Equally, Hon. Kwaramba stressed the role of members of parliament in ensuring that the Abuja Declaration because of its importance in promoting food security in Africa.

Closing Speech by Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami, Executive Director/Secretary General of APDA

Dr. Ikegami thanked the participants for constructive discussion in each session during the first day of the conference. She said that the outcome of the conference, with a focus on a set of recommendations made, was very fruitful as it took all concerned parties on board and in line with the ICPD objectives.

She assured her support in working with parliamentarians and other stakeholders on all aspects related to population and development, including food security, UHC and gender equality. Then she briefed the participants on the planned TICAD8 in Tunisia in August 2022. In 2023 Japan will host the G7 summit in Hiroshima and prior to the G7, JPFP and AFPPD will organize a parliamentarians' meeting to come up with recommendations by reflecting Parliamentarians' views and opinions and impact the final document of the G7. She assured the support of Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Chair of APDA, and Hon. Keizo Takemi, Chair of AFPPD, in providing leadership at these meetings, for achieving global peace and improving individual human rights and quality of life for all. Again, as an organizer, she thanked the participants and co-organizers for their spirit of cooperation.

DAY TWO: Study Visit

On the following day, first the participants had an opportunity to visit Kaizen Excellence Center and Horizon Addis Tyre S.C. (JICA project). They were received by the General Manager of the company Mr. Getachew Abebe. He briefed the delegates that in 2018 they started implementing Kaizen, which has helped the company improve quality and productivity.

Dr. Katsuki Morihara, Chief Representative of JICA Ethiopia Office, explained that Kaizen is a Japanese word meaning a “change for the better” and that the goals of the Africa Kaizen Initiative (AKI) are threefold, namely to accelerate industrialization, create employment, and develop innovative human resources.

In illustrating the Kaizen model, two presentations were done by Mr. Mindaye Mirga, the Deputy Managing Director and Mr. Getachew Habtu, the Kaizen Excellence Center officer. They informed the delegates about what the Center was all about and the performance of Horizon Tire S.C before and after adopting Kaizen. Participants were told that the market for Horizon products is huge because the demand was higher than the supply. After all, availability of raw materials and electricity supply was a problem for the growth of the company.

The participants then took a study tour to learn in person how the company is adopting Kaizen process of making the Horizon products. Learning from this project, a number of members requested JICA to expand the Kaizen programme to other African countries.

Then the participants paid a courtesy call to the House of Peoples’ Representatives of Ethiopia. They were received by H.E. Tagesse Chafo, Speaker of the House of Peoples’ Representatives of Ethiopia, who was unable to attend the meeting due to urgent parliamentary business and were greeted by Ethiopian parliamentarians attending a parliament session. While in the parliamentary precinct, they interacted with various representatives and staff of the House.

Finally, the delegates visited the Youth Employability Incubation Center that is run by the Government of Ethiopia and were briefed on its activities for youth capacity development.

Appendix 1:

African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting to Follow-Up on ICPD25 Commitments-Part II

21 June 2022

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Recommendations

We, Members of Parliaments from the Africa and Asia regions, having participated in the African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting to Follow-Up on ICPD25 Commitments -Part II in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 22 June 2022,

This meeting was held as a continuation of the 2021 meeting in Kampala, Uganda to translate ICPD25 commitments into actions, and to focus on other related developmental issues.

Taking into account the outcomes of the discussions and interventions that took place during the working sessions as well as the outcome of the Kampala Declaration, we have come to the following recommendations:

- I. Continue our advocacy for the full implementation of the ICPD agenda to provide comprehensive rights-based sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to all, including the provision of comprehensive reproductive and sexual education for adolescents as affirmed by the SDGs which is vital for preventing unintended pregnancies;
- II. Continue our advocacy to accelerate progress toward the three zeros: zero preventable maternal deaths; zero unmet needs for family planning; and, zero Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) and harmful practices, so that our people, in particular young people, can live healthy and productive lives;
- III. Improve people's health by integrating comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services into Primary Health Care (PHC) and expanding PHC as a crucial component of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for accelerating progress toward ICPD25 commitments to the 2030 Agenda;
- IV. Ensure stronger political commitments and use our role as parliamentarians to influence policies that end child marriage;
- V. Support expansion of primary and secondary education, and advocate for appropriate reproductive and sexual education for boys and girls at the right time, based on accurate scientific and medical knowledge so that they can make responsible choices;
- VI. Recognize that the promotion of social, agricultural and economic development and environmental protection rights can create a favourable condition for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all;
- VII. Make an active investment in youth education and training at par with the acceptable global standards in order to ensure that the ever-increasing youthful population becomes an engine for social and economic development;
- VIII. Promote foreign capital investment and domestic entrepreneurship skills to provide employment opportunities to young people, which will require innovation initiatives, need-based skills improvement and credit facilities;
- IX. Take measures to ensure food security to avoid food shortage by addressing price spiralling on basic food items globally;
- X. Call for the development of a national monitoring framework for budgetary allocation, disbursement and oversight for the implementation of the ICPD25 commitments to ensure effective parliamentary oversight roles;
- XI. Identify ways to implement ICPD25 commitments at the national level and develop/adopt the necessary monitoring and evaluation frameworks that will keep track of progress through selected key performance indicators;

- XII. Ensure that parliamentarians actively work in the regions with their governments at the national level to secure the necessary budgets and exert efforts to mobilize resources to ensure the implementation of ICPD25 commitments;
- XIII. Work globally, regionally and nationally through cooperation to deepen parliamentarians' understanding of the importance of implementation of ICPD25 commitments and the 2030 Agenda;
- XIV. Issue a strong demand for the inclusion of the recommendations from the African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting to Follow-Up on ICPD25 Commitments into the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD8)
- XV. UNFPA offices, development partners, civil society organizations and governments to continue with national committees and regional fora on population and development to implement the ICPD25 commitments.



APPENDIX 2: PROGRAMME:

African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting to Follow-Up on ICPD25 Commitments-Part II

21-22 June 2022

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

(Note: This is a hybrid meeting with some participants participating in person in Addis Ababa (observing all COVID-19 protocols) and other participants joining online)

Programme

20 June 2022

Arrival of Participants

21 June 2022

Meeting (Day 1)

08:40-09:00

(*Ethiopia time) Registration (Venue: Ethiopian Skylight Hotel, Addis Ababa)

09:00-09:40 Opening Session

MC:

Address of Organizer

Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA (online) [10 min]

Address

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, President of African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) [10 min]

Mr. Mabingué Ngom, Senior Advisor to the Executive Director of UNFPA and Director of UNFPA Representation Office [10 min]

Opening Statement

Hon. Dessalegn Wedaje, MP Ethiopia on behalf of **H.E. Tadesse Chafo**, Speaker of the House of Peoples' Representatives of Ethiopia

09:40-09:50 Group Photo

09:50-10:10 Coffee Break

10:10-10:55 Session 1: Addressing ICPD25 commitments in Africa and Asia

Session Chair: **Hon. Paul Chibingu**, Vice-President of FPA, former MP Malawi

1. **Hon. Larry Younquoi**, MP Liberia [15 min]

2. **Hon. Sebastian Kapufi**, MP Tanzania; Chair of TPAPD [15 min]

3. **Mr. Manmohan Sharma**, Executive Secretary of IAPPD, on behalf of **Hon. Deepender Hooda**, MP India, Vice-Chair of AFPPD [15 min]

10:55-11:25 Discussion [30 min]

11:30-12:15 Session 2: Global Food Security in Times of Crisis and in Attainment of the SDGs

Session Chair: **Hon. Elvira Surabaldieva**, MP Kyrgyzstan

1. **Dr. Katsuki Morihara**, Chief Representative, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Ethiopia Office [15 min]

2. **Hon. Rashid Pelpuo**, MP Ghana, Chair of GPCPD [15 min]

3. **Hon. Muwuma Milton**, MP Uganda [15 min]
- 12:15-12:45** Discussion [30 min]
 Comment by **Mr. Seiji Ikube**, General Manager of Agricultural Policy Department, Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives, Japan [3 min]
The floor will be open for questions and discussion
- 12:45-13:50** Lunch
- 13:50-14:50** **Session 3: Role of Legislators and Policymakers on Implementation of ICPD 25 to accelerate 2030 Agenda and UHC in line with TICAD8**
 Session Chair: Hon. Helen Kuyembeh, former MP Sierra Leone
1. **Mr. Jyoti Tewari**, Regional Health System Advisor, UNFPA ESARO [15 min]
 2. **Hon. Issa Mardo**, MP Chad [15 min]
 3. **Hon. Francisca Castro**, MP Philippines [15 min]
 4. **Hon. Luhamba Mwene**, MP Zambia [15 min]
- 14:50-15:20** Discussion [30 min]
- 15:20-15:30** Coffee Break
- 15:30-16:00** **Session 4: UN and Parliamentarians' role in ending child marriage**
 Session Chair: **Hon. Abubakry Ngaide**, MP Senegal
1. **Ms. Meron Negussie**, Program Specialist, UNFPA ESARO [10 min]
 2. **Mr. Yeukai Chuma**, SADC Parliamentarians Forum [10 min]
 3. **Ms. Clare Musonda**, SADC Parliamentarians Forum [10 min]
- 16:00-16:30** Discussion [30 min]
- Session 5: Discussion for the Adoption of Recommendations for the Follow up on ICPD+25 Commitments**
- 16:35-17:20** Session Chair: **Sen. Fredrick Outa**, MP Kenya
- 17:25-17:45** **Closing Session**
Mr. Antenane Korra Woldegebriel, Advisory Board Member for Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (FGAE) [5 min]
Hon. Kwaramba Goodlucky, MP Zimbabwe [5 min]
Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami, Executive Director/Secretary General of APDA, Japan [5 min]
 Representative from Ethiopia [5 min]

22 June 2022
Study Visit (Day 2)

- 08:50-09:00** Meeting at the lobby
- 09:00-09:30** Travel to Kaizen Excellence Center and Horizon Addis Tyre (JICA project)
- 09:30-11:00** Briefing and Visit
- 11:40-12:00** Courtesy visit to Speaker of the Parliament
- 12:00-12:25** Travel to the Youth Employability Incubation Centre, run by the Government of Ethiopia
- 12:25-13:25** Briefing
- 13:25-14:00** Travel back to the hotel and lunch
- 14:00-15:00** Lunch

23 June 2022

Departure for the Asian members

General Assembly of FPA (Day 3) – for African members only

08:50-09:00 Gathering at venue

09:00-17:00 General Assembly of FPA and ExCom

Whole day Departure of Participants (who will not attend the GA)

Organized by:

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) in partnership with **The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

Hosted by:

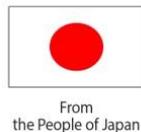
House of Peoples' Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Funded by:

The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

Supported by:

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)



Appendix 3 List of participants

No	Title	Name	Country	Position	
MPs and National Committees on Population and Development					
1	Hon.	Khadija Elham	Afghanistan		Online
2	Hon.	Amalia Maria Alexandre	Angola	MP	in-person
3	Hon.	Kgosi Mosadi Sebon	Botswana	MP	In-person
4	Hon.	Marie Rose Nguini Effa	Cameroon	President of FPA	in-person
5	Hon.	Ndongo Moutome Elise Pokossy Doumbe	Cameroon	MP	in-person
6	Hon.	Ouk Damry	Cambodia	MP	Online
7	Ms.	Chanlinda Mith	Cambodia	Director of Research	Online
8	Hon.	Timoleon Baikoua	CAR	MP	in-person
9	Hon.	Issa Mardo	Chad	MP	in-person
10	Hon.	Housna Moussa Ali	Chad	MP	in-person
11	Hon.	Hamlha Douksia Senghor	Chad	MP	in-person
12	Hon.	Ladaenti Houmadi	Comoros	MP	in-person
13	Hon.	Hassan Omar	Djibouti	MP	in-person
14	Hon.	Adolphe Lumanu	DRC	MP	online
15	Hon.	Sylvia Mthethwa	Eswatini	MP	in-person
16	Hon.	Desalegn Wedaje	Ethiopia	MP	in-person
17	Mr.	Estifanos Alemayehu	Ethiopia	Chief Protocol	in-person
18	Hon.	Nelson Noel Messone	Gabon	MP	in-person
19	Hon.	Fatou K.Yawara	Gambia	MP	in-person
20	Hon.	Abdu-Rashid Hassan Pelpuo	Ghana	MP; Chair of GPCPD	in-person
21	Hon.	Elvis Donkoh	Ghana	MP	in-person
22	Hon.	Hadja Djakagbe kab	Guinea	MP	in-person
23	Hon.	Auba Balde	Guinée Bissau	MP	in-person
24	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	India	Executive Secretary of IAPPD	in-person
25	Hon.	Yasuo Fukuda	Japan	Former Prime Minister; Chair of APDA	Online
26	Hon.	Teruhiko Mashiko	Japan	MP	Online
27	Hon.	Fredrick Outa	Kenya	Senator	in-person
28	Hon.	Elvira Surabaldieva	Kyrgyzstan	MP	in-person
29	Hon.	Kose Julius Mako	Lesotho	MP	in-person
30	Hon.	Tsepang Mosena	Lesotho	MP	in-person
31	Hon.	Larry Younquoi	Liberia	MP	in-person
32	Hon.	Jocelyne Bahelinant	Madagascar	MP	in-person
33	Hon.	Jean Patrice France Quirin	Madagascar	MP	in-person
34	Hon.	Matthews Ngwale	Malawi	MP	in-person
35	Mr.	Paul Chibingu	Malawi	Former MP, Vice-President of FPA	in-person
36	Hon.	Moussa Bowa Sid Amar	Mauritania	MP	in-person
37	Mr.	Andreu Enkhtuvshin	Mongolia	Parliamentary expert	Online
38	Mr.	Manohar Bhattarai	Nepal	Parliamentary expert	Online
39	Hon.	Mariama Elhadji Ibrahim Niger	Niger	MP	in-person
40	Hon.	Zainab Gimba	Nigeria	MP	in-person
41	Hon.	Promise Nwadigos	Nigeria	MP	in-person
42	Hon.	Francisca Castro	Philippines	MP	in-person

43	Ms.	Nenita Dalde	Philippines	Manager, National Advocacy and Policy Development Unit (NAPDU), PLCPD	Online
44	Hon.	Marie Mediatrice Izabiliza	Rwanda	MP	in-person
45	Hon.	Ana Isabel Meira Rita	Sao Tome and Principe	MP	in-person
46	Hon.	Diakhate Mously	Senegal	MP	in-person
47	Hon.	Aboubacry Diallo	Senegal	MP	in-person
48	Hon.	Aboubakry Ngaide	Senegal	MP	in-person
49	Hon.	Regina L. Esparon	Seychelles	MP	in-person
50	Hon.	Helen Kuyembah	Sierra Leone	MP	in-person
51	Hon.	Pemmy Castelina	South Africa	MP	in-person
52	Hon.	Majur Babur Ajal	South Sudan	MP	in-person
53	Hon.	Sebastian Kapufi	Tanzania	MP; Chair of TPAPD	in-person
54	Mr.	Brown Gideon Mwangoka	Tanzania	TPAPD coordinator	in-person
55	Hon.	Muwuma Milton	Uganda	MP	in-person
56	Mr.	Musa Wamala	Uganda	UPFFP&D coordinator	in-person
57	Hon.	Luhamba Mwene	Zambia	MP	in-person
58	Mr.	Anthony Mpolokoso	Zambia	Deputy Principal Clerk (Public Relations)	in-person
59	Hon.	Kwaramba Goodlucky	Zimbabwe	MP	in-person
The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)					
60	Dr.	Mabingue Ngom	Ethiopia	Senior Advisor to the Executive Director of UNFPA and Director of UNFPA Representation Office	in-person
61	Ms.	Meron Negussie	South Africa	Program Specialist, UNFPA, ESARO	in-person
62	Mr.	Jyoti Tewari	South Africa	Regional Health Systems Advisor, UNFPA, ESARO	Online
63	Ms.	Sophia	Ethiopia	Assistant to UNFPA Representation Office	in-person
64	Mr.	Kokou Sename Djagadou	South Africa		in-person
Government, Partner Institutions and Resource Persons					
65	Mr.	Antenane Korra Woldegebriel	Ethiopia	Advisory Board Member for Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia (FGAE)	in-person
66	Dr.	Katsuki Morihara	Ethiopia	Chief Representative, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Ethiopia Office	in-person
67	Ms.	Clare Musonda	South Africa	SADC PF	in-person
68	Mr.	Yeukai Chuma	Zimbabwe	SADC PF	in-person
69	Mr.	Seiji Ikube	Japan	General Manager of Agricultural Policy Department, Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives, Japan	Online
70	Mr.	Maru Tesfa	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
71	Mr.	Wondwossen Mesfin	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
72	Ms.	Senayit Gadissa	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
73	Mr.	Siefu Mengisitu	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
74	Mr.	Hailemichael Gezahegn	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
75	Mr.	Iake Bezabih	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person

76	Mr.	Redai Aberah	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
77	Mr.	Solomon	Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
78	Ms.		Ethiopia	protocol team	in-person
79	Mr.	Gaku Izawa	Japan	JA ZENCHU	Online
80	Ms.	Sumie Ishii	Japan	Chair of JOICFP	Online
81	Mr.	Kenya Yoshino	Japan		Online
84		SANGEET Kayastha	Thailand	Y-PEER AP	Online
85		Rajesh Sharma_ICPD30_AP			Online
86		Mark Devon Maitim			Online
87		Ram DulipiCPD30	Sri Lanka		Online
88		Cameron Artango			Online
89		Palden Wangchuk Dorji	Bhutan		Online
90		Sherly			Online
91		Maryada Neupane	Nepal		Online
92		mmollel			Online
93		Pooja kumari Baishya	Nepal		Online
94		Dupcho			Online
95		Meshack			Online
96		James Mlali			Online
97		Cameron Artango			Online
98		Halima			Online
The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)					
99	Dr.	Kiyoko Ikegami	Japan	Secretary-General / Executive Director	in-person
100	Ms.	Hitomi Tsunekawa	Japan	Chief Manager, International Affairs	Online
101	Dr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Japan		in-person
Interpreters, Photographer, Videographer					
102		Sara	Ethiopia	Interpreter	
103		Joselyne	Ethiopia	Interpreter	
104		Mihret	Ethiopia	Interpreter	
105	Mr.	Ryo Hirano	Japan	Interpreter	
106	Ms.	Choko Harada	Japan	Coordinator	