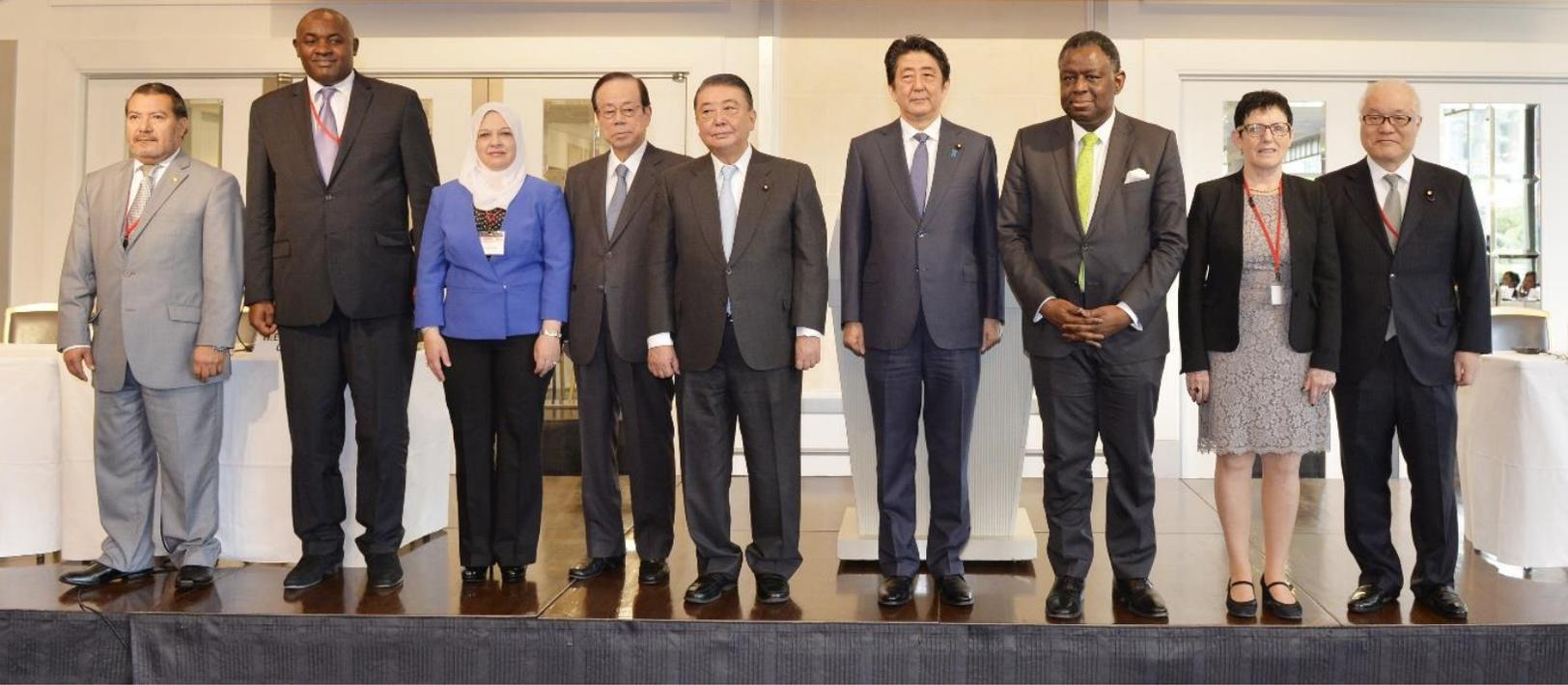




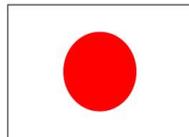
2016年 G7伊勢志摩サミットに向けた
世界人口開発議員会議
Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit (GCPPD)



CONFERENCE REPORT

**Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit**

26-27 April 2016, Tokyo, Japan



From
the People of Japan



JFPF

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Cover Photo (L-R): **Hon. Dr. Guillermo Mata Bennet** (MP El Salvador); **Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi** (Minister of State for Health, Uganda; Chair of UPPFSP&D); **Hon. Dr. Sahar Fahed Daoud Qawasmi** (MP Palestinian Authority); **H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda** (Former Prime Minister of Japan); **H.E. Mr. Tadamori Oshima** (Speaker, House of Representatives of Japan); **H.E. Mr. Shizo Abe** (Prime Minister of Japan); **Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin** (Executive Director of UNFPA); **Hon. Ms. Edith Gueugneau** (MP France); **Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi** (MP Japan, AFPPD Chair & JFPF Executive Director).

This Conference Report (2nd edition) was prepared and finalized by the AFPPD Secretariat team headed by Ms. Mika Marumoto (AFPPD Executive Director) and Ms. Hadley Rose (AFPPD Consultant and GCPPD Rapporteur), with the overall guidance from AFPPD Chair Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi. We would like to express our appreciation to the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) for its comments and contributions to sub-session summaries and Annexes.

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FOREWORD



May 24, 2016

Dear GCPPD Participants and Partners,

On behalf of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JFPF) and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), we would like to express our sincere appreciation for your participation in the **Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit (GCPPD 2016)** on 26-27 April 2016 in Tokyo, Japan.

We are extremely pleased with the outcomes of the two-day conference. We, over 140 global parliamentarians from 64 countries, committed ourselves to addressing the 2030 Agenda and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by reaffirming the importance of the role of parliamentarians to design and implement laws and policies to realize healthy lives and promote well-being for all.

We successfully adopted the *GCPPD Declaration and Recommendations to the G7* at this conference, which was delivered to Prime Minister of Japan H.E. Shinzo Abe and Foreign Minister of Japan Hon. Fumio Kishida. As the G7 Ise-Shima Summit is fast approaching, we would like to share with you once again the major outcomes of the GCPPD 2016 in this conference report, and how we, parliamentarians, made our joint statement as one voice from all regions regarding the role of parliamentarians in achieving SDGs and emphasizing the importance of addressing population and development issues and universal health coverage as a means to resolve them.

We are looking forward to collaborating with you further in translating our commitments into national, regional and global actions together in coming years.

We thank you again for your contribution to the GCPPD 2016 to further strengthen the global network of parliamentarians in pursuit of equitable and sustainable development and lasting world peace.

Sincerely yours,

Sadakazu Tanigaki, MP Japan
Chairperson, JFPF

Keizo Takemi, MP Japan
Chairperson, AFPPD



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: GCPPD OUTPUTS

The 42nd G7 Summit in May 2016 will be the first Summit held since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) co-organized the Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD) toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit, in cooperation with other regional parliamentarians' fora and partners. The aim of the GCPPD was to solicit the commitment of global parliamentarians as well as the G7 to achieving the fundamental goal enshrined in the 2030 Agenda, "to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment," which is aligned with the critical principle of safeguarding human security. 140 parliamentarians from 64 countries gathered to discuss five thematic topics: (1) gender equality and women's empowerment; (2) investing in youth; (3) building active aging societies; (4) infectious diseases and effective risk management systems; and (5) the role of parliamentarians in the SDG era. Promoting Universal Health Coverage (UHC) throughout the world is a key instrument proposed at the GCPPD to tackle population and development challenges. The GCPPD also successfully adopted **the Declaration and Recommendations to the 2016 G7 Summit**, which was delivered to the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Japan on 27 April 2016 prior to the 2016 G7 Summit.

The GCPPD was opened by high-level Japanese political leaders and the Executive Director of UNFPA. They all emphasized the importance of addressing population and development issues in achieving the SDGs in general, and the critical importance of women's access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), in particular. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in his keynote speech comprehensively set forth the critical issues that should be discussed at the GCPPD, ranging from UHC, health systems strengthening to eradicate poverty, global pandemics and infectious diseases, the critical role of governments to allocate financial resources to health, and the role of global parliamentarians in alleviating poverty by working with NGOs.

The Plenary Session offered action-oriented and policy prescriptive recommendations. Building on the outcome of the 2015 G7 Parliamentarians Conference in Berlin, Hon. Mr. Frank Heinrich (MP Germany) emphasized the importance of establishing the link between poverty, health, and economic progress, ensuring access to health, and recognizing SRHR as a prerequisite for women's empowerment and development. UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, in his address, *'Human Security and the SDGs: How to Tackle Population Issues,'* argued that in the new era for population and development with the advent of Agenda 2030, it is imperative to take the right to life as a fundamental human right. He referred to a wide range of population issues, from ageing to migration and the need to build better systems to control outbreaks and promote human security, especially addressing the needs of women and girls in emergencies. He urged donors to allocate 0.7% of GNI for ODA and recipient countries to ensure accountability by channelling the aid money into the right programmes. Given that Zika, Ebola, and anti-microbial resistance present new challenges, Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi also argued that the most vulnerable populations, especially women and children, often suffer most from these challenges. He further commented that the continued achievements of UHC, national capacity-building and seamless cooperation among local, national, and global levels are critically important to ensure world health quality.

Session 1 focused on gender equality and women's empowerment, covering cross-cutting issues related to investing in youth, active ageing and the role of parliamentarians. The session underlined that advancing women's rights is advancing their health. Nonetheless, all panellists shared that gender inequality continues to impact women's ability to exercise their rights in all spheres of their lives, and that accountability and collaborative efforts between public and private sectors, as well as

with governments and other stakeholders must be employed to address these challenges. Even in developed countries, health outcomes are unevenly realized, with regional disparities in access to healthcare, including legal abortion services. Session panellists also expressed frustration on the slow progress in gender equality. Lack of political will was cited as the main factor attributed to the dismal progress in this regard. Panellists agreed that high-level commitment needs to be strategically addressed by introducing gender-based analysis and collection and use of sex-disaggregated data to inform policy. It was confirmed that UHC and access to comprehensive SRHR for all must be implemented to realize gender equality and women's empowerment. All forms of discrimination should be eliminated, whether they are harmful practices imposed on young girls or discrimination in workplace, including women's tendency to take on larger proportions of unpaid work. Session 1 called on parliamentarians and G7 leaders to ensure national legislation and policy implementation be in place to "leave no one behind," reaching the most vulnerable and furthest behind as well as promoting women in leadership.

Session 2 emphasized that investing in the 1.8 billion youth worldwide is imperative to take advantage of a demographic dividend, and that the costs of not investing in education, skills development, health and empowerment is one of the highest costs that we can incur. Panellists underscored the importance of engaging youth as leaders of today, as well as those of the future, promoting their social and political participation. Both parliamentarians and youth representatives shared the difficulties faced by youth including forced migrants in access to public education and a 'transition from education to employment.' A demographic dividend needs to be capitalized upon and harnessed through careful planning, and parliamentarians have a major role to play in this regard. Panellists also recommended investing in youth in the areas of SRHR through comprehensive sexuality education and youth access to information and services. Youth representatives inspired and challenged parliamentarians that "the notion of leaving no one behind should not just to protect the vulnerable, but value and empower them to lead meaningful lives."

Ensuring meaningful and dignified lives for the elderly was the main theme of Session 3. The world is ageing rapidly, with the average worldwide dependency ratio currently at its lowest. Presentations and panel discussions centred on social, political and economic protection and participation of the elderly, especially women and the most vulnerable. Effectiveness of long-term care was also addressed in the context of existing gaps between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy. In order to ensure healthy life expectancy, preventing both under-nutrition and the decline of cognitive functioning are cited as critically important through the elderly's access to healthcare through UHC. Healthcare provision that takes a prevention-based rather than cure-based approach is recommended in light of the recently increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases. The role of parliamentarians in evidence-based policy making and legislation is also critical, especially in creating policies that engender a positive outlook among the elderly and value their accumulated life experiences and capabilities. The session concluded with a positive note that ageing should be considered as a triumph, and that government must invest in pensions and other social protection programs, as well as evening out the gaps often faced by elderly women.

Session 4 focused on infectious disease risk management as a part of human security. Collective responsibility and solidarity are key concepts most presenters and panellists relied upon. Based on technical experiences and lessons learned from the past outbreaks and pandemics, representatives from the WHO, UNFPA, and the World Bank provided specific and technical policy prescriptions, including the effective implementation of a treaty called the International Health Regulations (IHR) by State signatories, new international health emergency processes through UN OCHA, the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Facility (PEF), and national capacity-building for preparedness and surveillance at all levels. Political will is imperative to implement these recommendations.

Parliamentarians from countries of various sizes, ranging from the most populous country (China) to a small island nation (Tonga) shared some challenges faced and lessons learned by their respective countries in their fights against infectious diseases. In so doing, they reaffirmed the importance of the role of government in public awareness, legislation and policies, coordination among local, national, regional and supra-national levels, the implementation of protocols for containing infectious diseases, collection and analysis of data, the need for better health systems for preventing, responding and containing infectious diseases, and the importance of UHC in this regard. The session reaffirmed that global solidarity is mandatory in confronting pandemics.

Session 5 on the role of parliamentarians in the SDG era was opened by emphasizing the importance of the broader concept and purpose of “accountability and transparency” in the SDG era for the benefit of all, including donors, parliamentarians’ constituencies, and all citizens. **National perspectives** were shared by the participating Speakers and Vice-Speakers of Parliament. They recommended inclusive, participatory political dialogue at the community level and the importance of increased global partnerships engaging public and private sectors to achieve the SDGs. In the face of increasingly growing security threats, Central Asian countries emphasized the importance of parliamentarians in making a meaningful contribution to peace and security, and the need for taking joint and coordinated action by strengthening existing parliamentary networks in order to help governments achieve the 2030 Agenda and fight terrorism. Representing Africa, Asia and the Middle East, three parliamentarians shared their respective **regional perspectives**. Africa underscored the importance of showing solidarity and forging partnerships within the region to achieve population and development goals, by ensuring budget allocations for such programmes and adopting relevant legislation tackling health and the root causes of poverty. The Middle East representative shared his view on the need for global action for change through global networks and conferences, emphasizing the need to provide healthcare for all citizens in the world. The Asian parliamentarian shared the regional challenge of rapidly ageing societies. He also recognized the utility of cooperation with international and regional stakeholders and the importance of building strong monitoring frameworks to ensure the effective implementation of the SDGs. **Global perspectives** were shared by three MPs from Italy, Turkey and South Korea who noted the importance of governmental and inter-governmental bodies in developing functional, effective legislation in governance and budget allocations for implementing programmes to achieve the SDGs.

Concluding Session reaffirmed the ***Declaration and Recommendations to the G7***, which was deliberated for finalization and adopted at Session 6. In conclusion, Japanese Health Minister Hon. Yasuhisa Shiozaki and Hon. Ryuhei Kawada reiterated the importance of providing UHC and basic health services for all at all times. This should include both non-emergency and emergency situations caused by infectious diseases and pandemics, natural disasters, or humanitarian crises. In this regard, Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Director-General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, shared some important lessons from global experiences: “prevention of health crises is much more important than treatment and post-crisis response,” and “without family planning, there is no human security.” This was echoed by UNFPA Director Mr. Aurthur Erken, who cited a staggering statistic that 800 women still die every day giving birth—not because their diseases are unpreventable, but because their health has not been made a priority. They both urged parliamentarians to assume their responsibility to hold their governments accountable, and to translate their declaration into concrete actions at the national level. H.E. Mr. Masaaki Yamazaki stated that each country and every parliamentarian is expected to play a critical role to ensure their national commitment to international cooperation to forge effective global partnerships. The session was closed by Hon. Ms. Sandra Zampa, *MP Italy*, the next G7 host country. She emphasized the dire humanitarian circumstances faced by forced migrants and pervasive discrimination against boys and girls based on ethnicity and religion, which need to be raised at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit.

Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development

Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit (G7 GCPPD)

Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)

Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP)

26-27 April 2016

OPENING SESSION

MC/Welcome Remarks:



Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi, MP Japan
Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JPFP

Hon. Takemi welcomed all participants and introduced briefly the objective and background of the Global Conference of Parliamentarians and Population and Development Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit. He explained that the conference is designed to discuss a broad range of population and development topics relevant to human security and sustainable development, in order to produce concrete recommendations for the G7 Summit. Hon. Takemi then introduced the speakers of the opening session.

Welcome Addresses

Hon. Mr. Sadakazu Tanigaki, MP Japan, Chair of JPFP

Hon. Tanigaki thanked all participants and the Government of Japan for their support and participation in hosting the event in Japan. He expressed gratitude to the participants for coming to Japan to represent their people from all over the world. He also thanked Prof. Takemi for organizing the conference.

Hon. Tanigaki noted that population issues must take a central role in development planning in our finite planetary environment. Therefore, **sustainable development of the planet is essential**, and must be undertaken with a sense of crisis. In fact, **population issues are key to achieving sustainable development**. However, communities, constituents, and individuals must be informed about population issues affecting them so that they can participate in the sustainable development of the planet of their own free will and within their civil and human rights.



Hon. Tanigaki also reviewed the legacy of action on population development, which began in 1969, when the UNFPA was formed. The Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) was then

established in 1974, as the world's first non-partisan parliamentarians group committed to population issues. In 1981, the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) was established, representing the Asia-Pacific region. The Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG) was later established in 1982. In 1994, the **International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA)** was adopted in Cairo.

In striving for the happiness and development of all people, Hon. Tanigaki urged constant, careful engagement in the people's daily activities, noting that the philosophy of population development issues is **human dignity**, a core concept recognized by the ICPD in the earliest years of the population development movement. Continuing that legacy, last September, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** were adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly, which bring population development issues once again to the forefront of the global sustainable development agenda.

Hon. Tanigaki furthermore explained to participants that this conference aimed to create recommendations to be brought to the G7 Summit being held in Japan in May. This context provides parliamentarians with a unique opportunity to come together and make recommendations to the G7, which creates **global momentum toward promoting the sustainable development of the world.**



H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, *Former Prime Minister of Japan*
Honorary Chair of the Japan Organizing Committee of G7 GCPPD
Honorary Chair of JPPF
Chair of the Asian Population and Development Association

H.E. Fukuda noted that the coming year would be a milestone in the world's international cooperation. The G7 Summit taking place in Ise-Shima next month would be the first summit of its kind after the 2030 Agenda was adopted last September. At the G7 Summit, he noted that global economy and security will be discussed, but global sustainable development will also be a central topic. In August of this coming year, he reported that the 6th Tokyo International Conference of African Development (TICAD) will also be held in Kenya. H.E. Fukuda noted that these conferences will help parliamentarians determine how to achieve the 2030 Agenda, and to coordinate their efforts in that regard.

H.E. Fukuda recalled that the JPPF was established in 1974, when the total world population was around 4 billion. By that time, H.E. Fukuda noted that Japan was a leading voice in raising the importance of the issues of population growth and development, and the potential of population issues to seriously impact the global environment. In fact, 40 years later, a few countries like Japan face decreasing birth rates and ageing. This has resulted in some de-emphasis on population issues globally, but it should not relieve any of us of the obligation to understand and intervene in the link between population and environment.

H.E. Fukuda explained that the world population is predicted to surpass 9 billion people by the second part of the century. Only in Africa, however, will the population continue to increase at national levels. Population increase in one part of the world, however, can have outreaching effects: **infectious diseases** like Ebola also cause global threats and are impacted by population development issues. **Threats of international terrorism and political unrest** can cause and be

impacted by migration. Accordingly, H.E. Fukuda recognized that **universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), universal access to education, and women's empowerment** must be central to the world's development agenda moving forward.

H.E. Fukuda recognized this conference as an opportunity for parliamentarians to understand and address the problems of today, but also anticipate and address the problems of the future before they become severe and inevitable.

Keynote Address

H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, *Prime Minister of Japan*



H.E. Abe welcomed the parliamentarians to the session, noting their dedication to population issues. H.E. Abe noted that the SDGs were adopted in September last year, and that parliamentarians are on the front lines of advancing this agenda, and must work together to improve our world. **Agenda 2030 represents the beginning of a new era for the global community, where no one should be left behind.**

In achieving the Agenda 2030, H.E. Abe noted that we must end all forms of poverty, and establish a healthy life for all. H.E. Abe recognized proactive peace-building as one of his utmost goals that he hoped to support global parliamentarians in advancing, because the notion of human security encompasses all people who live in this world. H.E. Abe confirmed that the Agenda 2030 sets forth all these policies, including **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**, which is one of the **greatest**

contributions to the strength of the Agenda 2030. The standard of healthcare must be elevated, but requires the economic development of all countries and the alleviation of global poverty.

In achieving UHC and poverty alleviation, H.E. Abe identified the most important issues as: 1) uplifting **healthcare systems** so that healthcare can be provided for all people throughout their entire life courses; and 2) focusing adequate healthcare resources on public hygiene. The elevation of **healthcare systems** can also have **the effect of preventing large-scale outbreaks of infectious diseases like Zika and Ebola, which are no longer national topics, but global ones.**

In Japan, H.E. Abe noted that the focus has been on improving healthcare and reducing maternal and child mortality. In fact, UHC was implemented 50 years ago in Japan, and the Japanese model for UHC could be shared with other countries as well. H.E. Abe noted the **significant ODA resources** that Japan focuses on healthcare, which can uplift the standard of healthcare around the world. This assistance can be provided through **international NGOs**, and also through direct bilateral aid, which has already been used to address hygiene and sanitation issues, as well as infectious disease issues. Access to hygiene and sanitation should be available to everyone in the world, so Japan intends to continue contributing in these ways to solving some of the global issues in the world affecting health and population development. In this regard, access to information is also a key to population development issues.

H.E. Abe noted that the international conference on UHC held in Japan in late 2015 reflected his own views that healthcare is the key to peoples' lives. The G7 Summit in Ise-Shima next month reflects another historic opportunity to raise the profile and importance of population issues in a global forum, and **reaffirm the importance of population development to the global sustainable development agenda.** In order to achieve our goals of bringing population issues to the forefront of the world development agenda, parliamentarians must collaborate with INGOs, and Japan is committed to spearheading these efforts, and appreciates the leadership of parliamentarians worldwide on these issues.

Opening Addresses



Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, *Executive Director of UNFPA*

Dr. Osotimehin thanked the government of Japan and the participants of the conference for their commitment to population development issues. In light of the recent deadly earthquake in Japan, Dr. Osotimehin noted that natural disasters can cause great losses, and always remind us who the most vulnerable members in society are. In fact, the vulnerability of women and girls often causes them to suffer most in such situations.

In order to address **the vulnerability of women and girls**, it is imperative that they have **access to both human security and SRHR.** Today, 60% of maternal mortality occurs during crisis. However, Dr. Osotimehin noted that women must be free from the fear of sexual violence, and must have access to family planning and contraceptives, most importantly in these crisis times.

Dr. Osotimehin noted that the initiative to start the UNFPA originally began in Japan. He also appreciated the financial support of the Government of Japan for the activities of the UNFPA. He thanked all the honourable Members of Parliament in attendance for their leadership on population issues on the national and global levels. Dr. Osotimehin closed his remarks by noting that UNFPA looks forward to further collaboration with each country, and to develop national level, specific plans to ensure we leave no one behind.

H.E. Mr. Tadamori Oshima

Speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan

H.E. Oshima welcomed all participants to the conference on behalf of the Parliament of Japan. In his brief remarks, H.E. Oshima noted that population and development issues have been a major policy priority in Japan for decades. While economic development was at a high rate, other Asian nations were struggling to develop in a way that benefitted all people, and many social problems arose throughout the region.



Since the founding of the JFPF in 1974, H.E. Oshima noted that Japan has taken a leadership role in mobilizing support around population and health issues, and expected that it would continue to do so into the future. He thanked the conference organizers for putting together the conference, and wished all participants a fruitful time of learning and sharing over the coming days.

Opening Session - Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

The Opening Session set the tone of the GCPPD's Declaration and Recommendations to the 2016 G7 Summit. High-level Japanese political leaders including **former Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda** emphasized the importance of addressing population and development issues in achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, which are reflected in the Introduction (I), Preamble (P), and Section 5 of the *GCPPD Declaration and Recommendations* (D&R). **The UNFPA Executive Director and the former Prime Minister** also emphasized the critical importance of women's access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (D&R 1; 1.1-1.3). Furthermore, **Prime Minister Shinzo Abe** comprehensively laid out the critical issues to be discussed at the GCPPD, ranging from UHC in the SDGs (D&R Preamble 7 & 1-3), health systems strengthening to eradicate poverty, and global pandemics and infectious diseases (D&R 4; 4.1-4.2), and the critical role of governments to allocate financial resources to health (D&R 5.2), and that of global parliamentarians in alleviating poverty by working with civil society organizations (D&R 5.5).

Note/ Please see Annex 1: *The Declaration and Recommendations to the G7 Ise-Shima Summit* for relevant sections and paragraphs (in parentheses).

PLENARY SESSION



Chair:

Hon. Mr. Ichiro Aisawa, MP Japan, Senior Vice-Chair of JPPF

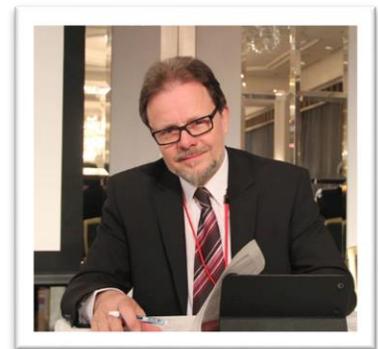
Keynote Speeches

Hon. Mr. Frank Heinrich, MP Germany

Chair of the German All Party Parliamentarians' Group on Population and Development

'Outcomes of the 2015 G7 Parliamentarians Conference in Berlin'

Hon. Heinrich presented on the outcomes of last year's G7 Summit in Berlin. The major outcome in his view was establishing the **link between poverty, health, and economic progress**. Hon. Heinrich reminded the participants that at least 1.2 billion people in the world still live on less than \$1.20 per day, which is considered as extreme poverty. He also emphasized that **health and economic progress are interconnected**, as anyone who is sick will have lower economic productivity, and will also have less access to their legal, civil, and human rights.



Hon. Heinrich noted that women are particularly disadvantaged in their **access to health** and other rights. In fact, one of the main outcomes of the last G7 Summit was to allow women and girls to live healthy and productive lives. Hon. Heinrich pointed to the theme of the parliamentarians conference last year, which was "She Matters" aimed at bringing the **women's development agenda to the forefront of population development issues** before the G7/G20. In fact, at this conference, the emphasis on **SRHR** was recognized as a **prerequisite for women's empowerment and development**. Hon. Heinrich noted in particular the importance of recognizing the specific challenges women and girls face in respect of **HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria**, which is also supported by Goal 3 of the SDGs. Furthermore, he urged participants to support **research and the development for medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases** that affect low- and middle-income countries, noting that funding problems can exacerbate the achievement of all the goals.

Hon. Heinrich reported that, at the end of the parliamentarians' conference, the outcomes and findings were passed on to the G7. The statement from that conference focused specifically on

fighting epidemics, neglected diseases, and antibiotic resistance. Hon. Heinrich noted that many of their specific recommendations to the G7 Summit actually showed up in the stated outcomes of the Summit as well.

Hon. Heinrich urged participants to remember that **fighting epidemics, promoting research, and securing financing for neglected diseases and other global health crises** must remain priority policy areas. He also noted the importance of including the perspective of the global South in these efforts, as well as addressing the research gap, especially in those countries. He recalled that the SDGs create an important framework and provide guidance for advancing global policy objectives, but that increased funding for the Global Fund must also occur for these objectives to be achieved.

Hon. Heinrich closed his remarks by calling on participants to recognize that the **renewed global strategy for women’s, children’s, and adolescents’ health** should continue to be a priority for this group of parliamentarians, as well as for the G7. Hon. Heinrich noted that the participants must continue to create awareness, advance further the progress made so far, and put these topics in front of the G7 Summit. Finally, within this group, parliamentarians can also agree to concrete measures that can be implemented in our own countries as well.



Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, *Executive Director of UNFPA*

‘Human Security and the SDGs: How to Tackle Population Issues’

Dr. Osotimehin, who in 2015 was elected for his second term as the Executive Director of UNFPA, noted the critical importance of women’s empowerment in the global development agenda. Dr. Osotimehin recognized that sexual and reproductive health can be categorized as a health issue, but that it must also be set apart as a rights issue. Dr. Osotimehin noted that the world is in a **new era for population and development with the advent of the Agenda 2030**. The MDGs did in

fact make history, eradicating poverty and poor health for millions, and now the 2030 Agenda presents an opportunity to finish the job started with the MDGs, leaving no one behind.

Dr. Osotimehin noted that the UNFPA focuses on country ownership, and working within countries’ national priorities to achieve these global development goals, and he finds that parliamentarians are essential partners in this work. The continued collaboration between parliamentarians and the UNFPA will be crucial to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Dr. Osotimehin also noted that, although all countries are different, people are central to development wherever they are, and accordingly pledged that the UNFPA would provide leadership in these key development priority areas.

Dr. Osotimehin noted that the SDGs are arising in an **era of demographic change**—while Japan is already **ageing**, we have many other countries that are nearing “ageing.” With that noted, he also urged that people in the developing world be engaged in implementing the 2030 Agenda. He emphasized the fact that **migration**—whether voluntary or forced—is a major issue confronting population development and policy today. In fact, estimates note that very soon, almost 70% of the world’s population will live in urban areas, which will impact population development significantly as well. Furthermore, urbanization brings the issue of inequality to the forefront of daily life, which only exacerbates the effects of extreme poverty. Dr. Osotimehin noted that this problem of inequality is pervasive even in middle-income countries.

Dr. Osotimehin noted that **global health issues** are changing as life expectancy is rising and the burden of illness is moving toward **chronic diseases** as opposed to acute illnesses. He also noted that the poor and vulnerable often do not get the services they need, especially women and girls in regards to SRHR and family planning in particular. In light of these challenges, Dr. Osotimehin noted that we must continue **to build better systems to control outbreaks and promote human security**, and that the **specific needs of women and girls are often overlooked in emergency situations**.

In achieving **UHC**, Dr. Osotimehin noted the importance of prioritizing the right to health and addressing inequality. **Full inclusion of SRHR** must also be ensured in any plan to implement UHC. Dr. Osotimehin called on participants to mobilize toward incorporating the rights of vulnerable populations and populations on the move into the global development agenda. Furthermore, he emphasized that all these issues are rooted in human security, and in fact Principle 1 of the ICPD PoA confirms the **right to life as a fundamental human right** and a key priority for the population development agenda.

Dr. Osotimehin looked for the G7 to take a proactive role in driving the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, he noted that Japan will hold the 6th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in Kenya later this year, which will be an opportunity to discuss African development on the continent of Africa. He also called upon parliamentarians to display leadership in **allocating 0.7% of GNI for ODA**, and for recipient countries to invest this money into the right programs. Dr. Osotimehin closed by noting that **if women and girls get empowered, GDP can increase by over \$1 trillion globally**. Women's and girls' empowerment improves women's confidence and self-determination, their communities, and harmony and peace in the world.



Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi, MP Japan
Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JPPF

***'Universal Health Coverage, Human Security and Populations:
Focusing on Women/Girls, Youth, and Elderly Populations'***

Hon. Takemi thanked the more than 140 parliamentarians from over 64 countries ¹ attending the conference for their continued commitment to population development issues. He noted that the role of parliamentarians in representing their own people and constituencies, and in particular in knowing their ways of life and their individual and community-level challenges. In light of their close relationship to their people, Hon. Takemi called upon parliamentarians to be the catalyst for each level of decision-making toward achieving a common agenda.

Hon. Takemi noted that, since the inception of the UNFPA in 1969 and the Colombo conference, the JPPF and other population development organizations have proposed using legislative measures to tackle population issues globally. Last year was in fact the target year for the realization of the MDGs, which was the framework for a modern, progressive global development agenda. Hon. Takemi recognized that, since the inception of the MDGs, major improvements have been realized in maternal

¹ As of 23 May 2016. Confirmed numbers of parliamentarians and their countries who participated in the GCPPD.

mortality, and in three major infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria). Life expectancy is now up to 75 years, with dependency ratios continuing to increase. However, **Zika, Ebola, and anti-microbial resistance present new challenges, and women and children often suffer most from these challenges.**

Hon. Takemi closed his remarks by summarizing the agenda for the conference, and previewing the session set aside to discuss and adopt the conference declaration and recommendations. He particularly called for **national capacity-building to ensure world health quality regulations**, and for **UNFPA** and **WHO** to take their leadership roles of representing the vulnerable in emergencies. Hon. Takemi also noted that, in order to achieve the goals, **seamless cooperation at each level as well as between local, national, regional and global levels** will be required, and the **continued achievement of UHC** can go a long way toward confronting outbreaks and pandemics. As parliamentarians, he urged the participants to consider their role in population development within the framework of the SDGs, as these are also critical issues to national security.

Plenary Session - Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

The Plenary Session speakers all contributed to the *Declaration & Recommendations* (D&R) by offering action-oriented and policy recommendations. Building on the outcomes of the 2015 G7 Parliamentarians Conference in Berlin (Preamble 5), the **Hon. Mr. Frank Heinrich** (MP Germany) emphasized the importance of establishing the link between poverty, health, and economic progress, ensuring access to health (D&R 1-4), and recognizing SRHR as a prerequisite for women's empowerment and development (D&R 1; 1.1-1.4; 1.6). He urged participants to support research and development for medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases as well as to fight epidemics (D&R 4.2.3). **UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Osotimehin**, in his keynote speech, *'Human Security and the SDGs: How to Tackle Population Issues'*, argued that in the new era for population and development with the advent of the Agenda 2030, it is imperative to take the right to life as a fundamental human right (D&R 1; 1.2-1.3). He addressed a wide range of population issues, including elderly populations and migration (D&R 2.5, 3, Preamble 10), and the need to build better systems to control outbreaks and to promote human security, especially by meeting specific needs of women and girls in emergency situations (D&R 4; 4.1-4.3). He urged donors to allocate 0.7% of GNI for ODA, and recipient countries to ensure accountability by channelling this money into the right programmes (D&R 5; 5.1-5.2, 5.5). Given that Zika, Ebola, and anti-microbial resistance present new challenges, **Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi** also argued that vulnerable populations, especially women and children, often suffer most in these settings (D&R 4.1). He further commented that the continued achievement of UHC (D&R 1-4), national capacity-building and seamless cooperation among local, national, regional and global levels are critically important to ensure world health quality, specifically mentioning the important role of international organizations such as the UNFPA, WHO and the World Bank in these efforts (D&R 4.2-3).

SESSION 1

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Reproductive Health and Universal Health Coverage

Thematic Questions: Realizing Women's Rights for All: "What can parliamentarians do to reduce gender gaps and advance gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as promote healthy life and well-being for all women and girls?"



Background:

Gender equality and women's empowerment are the bases of all population issues. They are now universally recognized as core development objectives, fundamental for the realization of human rights, and as keys to effective and sustainable development outcomes. No society can develop sustainably without increasing and transforming the distribution of opportunities, resources, and choices for males and females so that they have equal power to shape their own lives and contribute to their communities.

Despite the intense efforts of many governments and organizations, and numerous inspiring successes, the picture is still disheartening. It takes far more than changes in the law or stated policy to change practices at home, in the community and in the political decision-making sphere of influence, including governments and parliaments at the local and national levels. Discriminatory mindsets must be changed, along with policies and laws. Also, these policies and laws must be effectively implemented, which requires the allocation of adequate resources toward their enforcement. Parliamentarians can play an important role in these efforts by exercising their oversight and budgetary authority. The onus is on governments and parliaments to ensure that all laws and policies are effectively followed and enforced for both incremental and long-term changes in services, and in social and environmental conditions. All of these issues must occupy a central place in political action at the local and national levels in order to make gender equality and women's

empowerment a reality for all, providing women and girls access to full social, economic and political participation, and preventing the feminization of poverty.

Purpose:

The main purpose of this session is to provide an opportunity for participants to discuss and review situations of gender inequality, gender-based violence and harmful practices (e.g., child marriage, female genital mutilation) and sexual and reproductive health of women and girls in their countries, with an aim to inform policy decisions and the development of appropriate interventions and services for women and adolescents in national SRH programs.

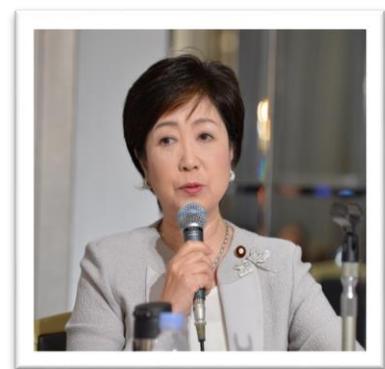
GCPPD Outputs:

MC: Hon. Mr. Hitoshi Kikawada, *MP Japan, JPPF*

Co-chairs:

Hon. Dr. Sharman Stone, *MP Australia, Vice-Chair of AFPPD*

Hon. Ms. Yuriko Koike, *MP Japan, Vice-Chair of JPPF, Chair of GLOBE Japan*



Presentation



Hon. Dr. Saliya Murzabayeva, *MP Russia*

Hon. Murzabayeva opened her presentation by reminding participants that healthcare is not only a basic human right, but an **essential foundation for peace and prosperity**. She recommended governments give special attention to gender equality and women’s health, recognizing that **advancing women’s rights is advancing their health**, and she noted that this can be done through **national legislation**. She explained that, in Russia, direct and indirect measures have been undertaken in all government programs to realize gender equality, including demography, employment, education, and family planning, among other areas, and in particular maternal and child health and reproductive health for women are priority policy areas.

Hon. Murzabayeva reported that the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States (IPACIS) developed and adopted a model law on reproductive health, with the active participation of the AFPPD. The IPACIS was also able to provide some funding to disseminate this regulation throughout the member states. Hon. Murzabayeva also noted that, notwithstanding the difficult situation facing the world economy, none of the social programs Russia has endeavoured to implement in recent years has been shut down by the poor economic situation. In fact, she noted that about 30% of appropriated funds in Russia's health budget went toward improving health access for women and children. Most of this healthcare is offered free of charge, including organ transplants and other high-tech treatment options. Hon. Murzabayeva noted that, in Russia, about 20,000 children were born through IVF and other complex technologies last year, and 32 peri-natal centres are currently being built country-wide. Furthermore, three years ago, Russia resumed the program of comprehensive examination and preventive care for all, and all of these initiatives go toward the improvement of women's equality and women's health.

Hon. Murzabayeva noted that these health sector and legislative initiatives have also had other positive effects in Russia. Firstly, life expectancy has grown—females are now expected to live up to 77 years, with men only shortly behind. Abortion rates have decreased, and HIV vertical transmission (from infected mother to child) has almost stopped completely. Russia met the 4th and 5th MDGs on reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. Russia's success in these endeavours has been recognized by the international community, and it is noted as one of the top three countries in the world for non-communicable disease decrease. Hon. Murzabayeva closed by noting the critical and central role of women's empowerment and women's equality to the achievement of the SDGs.

Panel Discussion



Hon. Ms. Jan Logie, MP New Zealand
AFPPD Standing Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Hon. Logie provided some examples of New Zealand's positive initiatives on gender equality, which have been brought about by parliamentarians, and also some lessons learned when projects had less than ideal results. Hon. Logie explained first how effectively parliamentarians can introduce legislation. For example, a recent initiative came from an opposition member, who brought legislation

to ensure marriage equality, which likely would never have been initiated by the government.

Hon. Logie noted that the government has also been working across parties to reform the family violence law. The first law on domestic violence was introduced in New Zealand in 1995. That legislation allowed a woman to get a protection order and have her abusive partner arrested to keep her safe. However, over time, **courts were less interested in enforcing these orders** and some women had to pay additional fees to get these orders enforced. What Hon. Logie believes is that this may have been due to the fact that Parliament thought it had so successfully fixed the problem that it failed to follow up. She reported that they are once again revisiting this issue to ensure it is addressed through appropriate legislation.

Hon. Logie explained that New Zealand also has **free maternal healthcare and abortion services**. Despite the provision of universal access to medical support, **abortion is still technically a crime** in New Zealand. Hon. Logie reported that this results in disparities between women in rural and poor areas and women from wealthier areas and backgrounds accessing these services. In fact, studies have shown that about 55% of pregnancies in these rural areas were actually unplanned. This example supports Hon. Logie’s closing statement that, although New Zealand’s GDP has increased, its **health outcomes are still unevenly realized by its citizens**.



Hon. Dr. Hedy Fry, MP Canada
Chair of Canadian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (CAPPD)

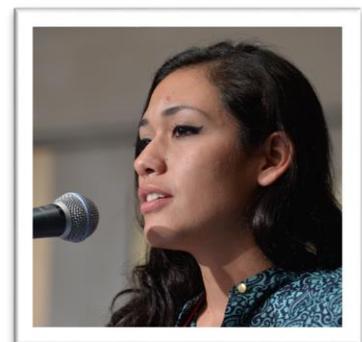
Hon. Fry opened her remarks by noting that we are still, and again, talking about reducing the gender gap. She explained that she herself was present in both Cairo and Beijing for the seminal conferences on population development and gender equality, and yet 21 years later, she notes that **we are still talking about the same issues and devising action plans**. Hon. Fry then shared a terrible statistic that at least 1500 women die a day due to **pregnancy-related complications**. She noted that, in order to realize these action plans devised at high-level meetings, **political will** must be mobilized. This means that members of parliament and leaders of government must be willing and committed to act.

Furthermore, Hon. Fry noted that religion and culture can no longer be used as excuses to treat women unequally. She noted that girls and women need access to information and resources for regulating their fertility and engaging in family planning. Hon. Fry also noted that **one of the worst threats to women today is conflict, where they are often raped, exploited, and trafficked**. Women are unable to stop their children from being exploited in war as well.

Hon. Fry called on **aid money to be used for education and SRHR information**. She noted that we must help women be able to prevent pregnancy and terminate pregnancy where needed and where it is legal to do so. Hon. Fry in closing noted that legislation alone is not enough—she urged **gender-based analysis** to understand how programs impact the real lives of men and women, and **the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data to inform policy**.

Hon. Ms. Adriana Salvatierra, MP Bolivia

Hon. Salvatierra explained that in the Bolivian Senate, which is comprised of 37 members, she is the youngest member. She also noted that, among women, she is at a very young age to be a politician. Hon. Salvatierra explained that, in Bolivia, the democratic movement is just now emerging, and that democracy means politicians must understand what their citizens want, and voice the citizens’ needs on their behalf. In Bolivia, even further democratization is needed, and in particular democratization of women’s rights and empowering women is crucial.



Hon. Salvatierra noted that, according to the Bolivian Constitution, women have equal rights, and the law also prescribes that **50% of parliamentarians must be women**. In fact, 52% of the seats in the Senate are currently held by women—among the highest percentages in the world. In fact, most of these women are younger than 30 years old. Hon. Salvatierra noted that, despite the challenges to democracy and women’s empowerment in Bolivia, this equality in the Senate was attained by starting with a 30% quota. Local grassroots organizations and other civic organizations also supported the empowerment of women. Furthermore, Hon. Salvatierra explained that the Bolivian Constitution **guarantees women’s rights to be free from discrimination in the workplace, their right to access land, and to realize their SRHR, and violations of these provisions are punishable by law**. She noted that women must also continue to be protected from all forms of violence as a key to creating the safe conditions for the realization of their other rights.

Hon. Salvatierra noted that eradicating poverty is a key to the entire SDG program. She also reported on some specific indicators that have shown significant improvement in Bolivia in recent years. For example, she reported that Bolivia has improved maternal mortality by 70% in recent years, and has reduced infant mortality as well. Five per cent of Bolivia’s population is over 60 years old, which she attributed to improvements in reproductive rights. In closing, she remarked that newborn health remains an important challenge, and Bolivian mothers are encouraged to nurse and raise healthy children.



H.E. Ms. Margareth Mensah-Williams, MP Namibia
Chairperson of the National Council Namibia

Hon. Mensah-Williams affirmed that societies must provide equality, opportunity, and life prospects for both men and women, so that their citizens can shape their own lives. In Namibia, Hon. Mensah-Williams stated that they have realized some of these rights, shown by high enrolment of girls in primary school and tertiary education. The enrolment ratio of female to male in schools has increased as well.

Hon. Mensah-Williams noted that women’s employment has also improved in Namibia, with more women in waged employment and non-agricultural work. The legal framework for gender equality in Namibia has also been implemented, and women’s representation in the national assembly has increased from 24% in 2009 to 47% in 2015. She also noted that about 40% of local government councillors are women. This new influx of women into political office is due to the adoption of the 50-50 gender representation policy of the ruling party.

Hon. Mensah-Williams also reported that Namibia established a Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare in the year 2000. The work of the Ministry is supported by many other agencies, including NGOs, donors, parastatals, political parties, and CSOs. Gender focal points have also been appointed in all government ministries to ensure gender-responsive budgeting and programming.

Hon. Mensah-Williams also reported on the establishment of the Rural Women’s Parliament, which was largely inspired by the 2011 Resolution of the Commission on the Status of Women. This network aims to provide a space for both women and men involved in grassroots social movements and development to access information and share initiatives and ideas about social change and politics.

Hon. Mensah-Williams also explained that the Government of Namibia has recently taken great strides in expanding access to SRHR throughout the country, and has implemented Adolescent-

Friendly Health Services centres in all 14 administrative regions in the country. Over the past 5 years, Namibia has seen a steady decline in both maternal and child mortality. She also explained that the National Gender Policy and National Gender Plan of Action set forth the reasoning and approach to the government's gender initiatives, and are in line with the country's Vision 2030 and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development.

Some of the challenges remaining for Namibia according to Hon. Mensah-Williams include lowering the **high rates of gender-based violence (GBV)**, and the **transmission of HIV**, as well as the high levels of **household inequality between the genders**, and the **inequitable access to resources among the genders**. Furthermore, addressing **high teenage pregnancy and sexual exploitation of women and girls** must also be development priorities. Despite the recently increased representation of women in politics, women are still under-represented in **decision-making roles**. **Gender inequality continues to impact women's ability to exercise their rights in all spheres of their lives, and collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors, as well as with government and other stakeholders**, must be employed to address these challenges. Furthermore, Hon. Mensah-Williams explained that **UHC and access to comprehensive SRHR for all must be implemented to realize gender equality and women's empowerment**.



Ms. Sarbani Chakraborty

*Senior Director for Global Public Policy, Merck Group;
Co-chair of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Healthy
Women Healthy Economies Initiative*

Ms. Chakraborty identified **UHC and the role of the private sector as key to realizing gender equality and women's empowerment**. In particular, she focused on the issue of women in business and the private sector. According to Ms. Chakraborty, women's economic empowerment and women's right to work are key aspects of the broader discussion on women's empowerment and gender equality.

She noted that, by giving women equal access to work and bringing them into the formal economy on a broader scale, GDP would quadruple worldwide, showing us that gender diversity is critical to the bottom line.

Ms. Chakraborty noted, however, that bringing women access to work can also be a double-edged sword. This is because **women face particular challenges of discrimination when they enter the workforce**, which they may not be able to address through legal and other channels available to them. Furthermore, women are responsible for **larger proportions of unpaid work** in their organizations, and for this and other reasons, they may face distress and even end up leaving the labor force.

Ms. Chakraborty closed her remarks by noting that, while governments should certainly see the economic potential of bringing more women into the workforce, they must also create the enabling conditions for women to thrive in the economy and address the **GBV and discrimination, health barriers, and burdens of unpaid work women may face**. As an example of a creative policy initiative in this regard, Ms. Chakraborty suggested that men could be encouraged and supported in taking parental leave. Finally, Ms. Chakraborty noted that the private sector should be encouraged to take some accountability in bringing women into the workplace as well through implementing some of these approaches, and she directed participants to the publication, *Healthy Women, Healthy Economies* for more information.

Ms. Anjali Sen, *Regional Director of South Asia Regional Office International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)*



Ms. Sen recommended that gender equality must come through an effective, cross-sectoral approach in order to **leave no one behind**, and in fact **to reach the furthest behind first**. Ms. Sen encouraged the participants to view women and girls as the key to development, and to recognize that they must be supported to stay in school and have **access to SRH, and to comprehensive SRHR**. She encouraged participants to consider strengthening **national legislation to end GBV, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, and other harmful practices**. She further noted that SRHR are central to women’s empowerment and to achieving gender equality because they allow women and girls to **participate in political and social life**.

Ms. Sen also encouraged parliamentarians to consider all opportunities to **promote women in leadership**, in some cases by creating parliamentary forums and dialogues focusing on women’s issues and promoting women’s empowerment. She further encouraged participants to consider making increased financial commitments to SRHR as a key to women’s empowerment. She noted that this could be accomplished by increasing funding to grassroots organizations that help women participate across the social and political spectrum.

Ms. Sen also noted that **investing in maternal health and HIV prevention**, which are leading causes of death of women in low- and middle-income countries, can be a major part of the women’s empowerment agenda and movement. Furthermore, she asked the participants to consider how the funding mechanisms implemented to achieve the SDGs could further prioritize funding for SRHR for girls and women. In this regard, she encouraged participants to consider how to engage with unofficial actors, like traditional leaders, who might promote practices such as “exchange marriage” in conservative South Asian societies, among others.

Ms. Sen further encouraged participants to **collect sex-disaggregated data on SRH, and to focus on providing information and services to geographically remote and unreached areas**. She also noted the need to increase and address contraceptive needs of young couples, especially from ages 15-18 years, through multi-stakeholder approaches, noting that overall, contraceptive prevalence rates have improved. Finally, she encouraged all participants to consider **how to engage with men and boys in gender transformative change**, and also with **private sector**, noting the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa beyond 2014, as these efforts will be keys to sustainable gender equality.

Open discussion and chairs’ wrap-up

During the open discussion, Hon. Fry raised the issue that many countries sign on to plans and programmes, but then do nothing to implement them back at home, and the **political will** of leaders and parliamentarians is needed to realize those plans.

Hon. Logie mentioned the case of women’s suffrage in New Zealand, where women fought for 21 years to get the vote, and now, over 120 years later, although they have good legislation, they do

admit that they still need to work on implementation. In particular, **one-third of women experience sexual violence and domestic violence**, so women’s empowerment is a “never-ending struggle.”

Ms. Chakraborty mentioned that using data to inform policy will be key to scaling up gender equality efforts, but that good GBV data is often unavailable. This is one example where public-private partnerships could be relied upon to produce some of this data.

Hon. Salvatierra noted that gender equality is one of the most basic social issues. Bolivia has achieved 52% of women in the political arena not because it is a politically mature, advanced country, but because they recognized discrimination and set a goal for how to end it. Hon. Murzabayeva noted that gender equality also must involve men, and reproductive health must be addressed with men as well as women.

Hon. Mensah-Williams noted that the domestic violence law in Namibia allows for the application of protection orders in some cases, but that these are not being properly enforced, and almost all women killed by partners had protection orders against them. She also noted some of the small but significant changes that could be made at parliaments to make women more welcome—changing the title “Chairman” to “Chair,” adding baby-friendly facilities, and ensuring women’s toilet facilities are also available, among other suggestions.

Session 1 - Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

The outcomes of Session 1 contributed to all sections of the D&R, from gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment, investing in youth, active ageing and the role of parliamentarians (D&R 1-5). The main presentation (MP Russia) underlined that advancing women’s rights is advancing their health (D&R 1; 1.5). However, “gender inequality continues to impact women’s ability to exercise their rights in all spheres of their lives,” and “accountability and collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors, as well as with government and other stakeholders, must be employed to address these challenges,” as mentioned by both MP (Namibia) and non-MP panellists (D&R 1, 5.5). MP panellists (New Zealand & Canada) shared that even in developed countries, health outcomes are unevenly realized, specifically mentioning regional disparities in access to healthcare, including legal abortion services (D&R 1.5). Session panellists shared frustrations on the slow progress of gender equality (D&R 1). Lack of political will and high-level commitment needs to be strategically addressed by introducing gender-based analysis and collection and use of sex-disaggregated data to inform policy (D&R 5.3). Session panellists shared that UHC and access to comprehensive SRHR for all must be implemented to realize gender equality and women’s empowerment (D&R Preamble 7, 1-1.1). Session 1 also called on aid money to be used for education and SRHR information for young people (D&R 1, 2, 5.2). All forms of discrimination should be eliminated, whether they are harmful practices imposed on young girls (D&R 1.3, 2.2-2.4) or discrimination in the work place, including women taking on larger portions of unpaid work (D&R 1.4-1.6). Session 1 also called on parliamentarians and world leaders to ensure national legislation and policy implementation be in place to “leave no one behind,” thereby reaching the most vulnerable and furthest behind as well as promoting women in leadership in all areas (D&R Preamble, 1.6, 5; 5.4).

SESSION 2

Investing in Youth: Health, Education, Employment and Population Issues

Thematic Questions: “How can we realize demographic dividends and promote youth participation as an engine of growth and sustainability?”



Hon. Dr. Sahar Qawasmi (MP Palestine) shares the challenges faced by youth in the Middle East and North Africa.

Background:

Empowering youth² is a key to their bright future and sustainable development. Countries that undergo demographic transitions have the potential to reap demographic dividends. However, demographic dividends are not the given aspect of population and development: investing in youth is necessary to reap demographic dividends and boost economic growth. Investing in youth not only enables young people to develop necessary skills and abilities, but also allows them to contribute to global partnerships and sustainable development based on different generational perspectives.

Countries that stand to benefit from the demographic window of opportunities, primarily low-income countries in Africa, South Asia and parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, should be a key focus of the G7 attention and support. Many of these nations are the home to large cohorts of young people. Globally, 1.8 billion people are between 10-24 years old, accounting for a quarter of the world’s population, and the overwhelming majority of young people live in low- and middle-income countries.³ Asia and the Pacific are the home to almost one billion of these young people between

² The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines ‘youth’ as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

³ UNPFA, *Sexual and reproductive health of young people in Asia and the Pacific*, 2015. P. 13.

10-24 years old, accounting for more than a quarter of the total population in the region. Nearly 300 million young people live in the African region, a number set to double by 2045, and the Latin American and the Caribbean regions together account for more than 165 million young people aged 10-24 years.⁴ Youth investment and empowerment through education, vocational training, employment generation, and provision of health services, including adolescent sexual and reproductive health services, are crucial for developing life planning skills and promoting youth participation in social, economic and political activities, which support the conditions for economic growth and global partnerships.

Today, every country has a chance to invest strategically in allowing young people to realize their full potential, and enabling them to actively contribute to the sustainable development of their communities and countries. The right policies and investments can make young people true agents of growth, positioning a country to benefit from a demographic dividend.

Purpose:

This session is expected to examine issues related to young people and identify policy options and recommendations to harness demographic dividends. It will also highlight parliamentarians' roles and responsibilities in safeguarding the rights, needs and aspirations of young people through targeted policies and investments. The session also offers youth representatives the opportunity to share their views and visions directly with parliamentarians so that they can voice their concerns and the challenges faced by young people.

GCPPD Outputs:

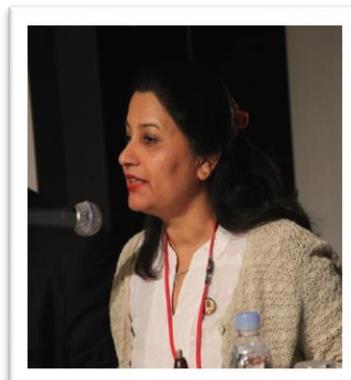
MC: Hon. Mr. Hideki Makihara, MP Japan, JFPF

Co-chairs:

Hon. Ms. Dina Mahalaxmi Upadhyay, MP Nepal

Co-chair of AFPPD Standing Committee on Investing in Youth

Hon. Mr. Paul Chibingu, MP Malawi



⁴ UNFPA SWOP -2014 https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EN-SWOP14-Report_FINAL-web.pdf

Presentation

Mr. Leonardo Garnier, *Associate Professor*
University of Costa Rica, Former Minister of Public Education
of Costa Rica Administration of President Laura Chinchilla
Miranda



Professor Garnier presented the fact that the middle class is growing worldwide, but that so much of the world's population still suffers from poverty—in fact, two-thirds of the population in developing countries are living in poverty. Saying this, Mr. Garnier noted that more education correlates to individuals being able to take higher-qualified jobs and earn better wages. Those members of society with the least education are in fact the most likely to be poor.

Professor Garnier noted that, worldwide, there are **1.8 billion youth**, and we are experiencing the **demographic dividend** that we must take advantage of now. Inequalities present in the poorest countries include women getting less education than men, the poor getting less education than the wealthy, and lower education in rural areas. Education of children also depends on the education level of their parents. Professor Garnier affirmed that, **if education is for all, access to public education must be increased**, and increasing private education is not the answer.

Professor Garnier also noted that education is about more than enhancing opportunities for individuals to get better jobs. In fact, **increasing education is about attaining a better quality of life, having more enjoyment of life, and learning to live together**. In addition to academic skills like reading and writing, children must also learn to listen. They must attain logic and math skills, but also apply scientific research skills to actual problems. Children must develop curiosity and learn to solve problems in collaboration with others, and be creative. According to Professor Garnier, arts and culture education should be essential in any curriculum. Quality education also teaches children to learn to use power well. Affection/sex classes must be introduced in high school to help children understand how to handle their affections well: sexual education is all about freedom and responsibility.

In prioritizing the **quality of education**, Professor Garnier noted **that appropriate funds must be allocated to train and recruit good teachers**. He also noted that if teachers are not respected and well-paid, no one will want to be a teacher. While education is expensive, and good quality education is much more expensive, Professor Garnier concluded that **the costs of not investing in education are much higher**.

Panel Discussion



Hon. Ms. Mizuho Onuma, MP Japan

Hon. Onuma reported that the Upper House elections in Japan will take place this summer, and all citizens aged 18 years old and above have voting rights. As the youngest parliamentarian in Japan, she encouraged parliamentarians to consider how they can represent the voices of all citizens, including youth. Hon. Onuma noted that **participation of youth in politics is important** but has not been common, which means that politicians tend to listen more to the voices of adults and the elderly because they are the ones who actually vote.

Hon. Onuma noted that the population is in fact declining in Japan. After World War II, the average age of the Japanese population was 27.3 years, and the number of youth was increasing. Japan is now realizing that demographic bonus. Japan has at least 80,000 people who are over 100 years old, and 47 years is now the average age, which will continue to increase. Individuals aged 65 years old and above account for about 25% of the population. Hon. Onuma affirmed that it is the responsibility of politicians to make space for youth, provide equality and fairness to youth, and provide an environment where youth will get plenty of opportunities.

Hon. Onuma explained that in Japan, education is compulsory from 6 years of age. In fact, over 90% of students in Japan do graduate from high school. However, ages 3-6 years are becoming very important in terms of education. Pre-school and kindergarten services should be provided free of charge for these children. When children leave high school before graduation to pursue work, they should also have opportunities to return to school at a later stage of their lives. Furthermore, equality, fairness, and opportunities for higher education are also crucial. Additional assistance with repayment of educational loans should also be considered to reduce the burden of higher educational costs.

Hon. Ms. Cynthia A. Villar, MP Philippines

Hon. Villar opened her remarks by stating that the Philippines has recently made some notable achievements in implementing legislation to protect women and families. However, some of the practical realities of women's and youth protection are yet being realized. Among the 24 members of the Senate, only 6 are women. Furthermore, youth (those aged 15-29 years) make up 27 million of the 100 million population of Philippines, and one of the key challenges facing this large demographic is poverty, and in particular inter-generational poverty. In addition, the **long-term effects of poverty upon the population** include **poor nutrition, inadequate education, and poor healthcare**, among other effects.



Hon. Villar noted that the **transition from education to employment is the main obstacle** facing Filipino youth. Hon. Villar reported that the Constitution of the Philippines protects the right of all its

citizens to have access to quality education, and education up through secondary school (12th grade) is now compulsory. She also noted some of the possible options for opening up educational opportunities and easing the transition for youth into employment can include creating more distance learning options and technical education, as well as developing policies to enable more youth to attain higher education. The **Youth Entrepreneurship Act** is an example of legislation that promotes entrepreneurship education and opportunities for youth to facilitate the transition from education to employment. The Labour and Employment Department also addresses the problem of youth unemployment through facilitating government internships, youth employment, and youth entrepreneurship, as well as aiming to shorten the school to work transition.

Hon. Villar recalled the benefits for youth brought about by the **Reproductive Health Law**, which include **age-appropriate training and education on SRHR**. She reported that health spending is in fact the lowest in countries with the highest proportion of youth. Hon. Villar also noted that around 14% of Filipino girls are already mothers or are pregnant, and that the Philippines has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in the world. This is one of many reasons that lawmakers are seeking to build new health facilities in remote areas of the Philippines, and attempting to fund this project through a “sin” tax.

Hon. Villar noted that the Philippines is an agricultural society. For this reason, youth should get involved in agriculture as a profession. Furthermore, youth can be involved in all aspects of civic life, and can participate in politics and society at the community level. Among lawmakers, Hon. Villar noted the obligation to continue developing relevant legislation for the youth sector, and to use **political will to ensure the implementation of this important legislation**.



Hon. Mr. Andrew Toboso Anyanga, MP Kenya

Chair of the Kenyan Parliamentary Network on Population and Development

Hon. Anyanga opened his remarks by noting that **harnessing the demographic dividend is in fact harnessing youth as a vehicle of growth**. As the Chair of the Kenyan Parliamentary Network on Population and Development, Hon. Anyanga posed the challenge to participants of helping youth be an asset to their societies and not a liability. He noted that, just as businesses do not pay out dividends when they take a loss, so for youth to make a positive impact on their countries that reaps benefits for all, they must also make a contribution to their societies. In fact, 15 million (out of 40 million) Kenyans are under the age of 35. Hon. Anyanga noted that these youth are energetic, daring and innovative, and their energy must be harnessed in order to make use of the demographic dividend.

Hon. Anyanga also noted that disillusioned youth tend to channel their energy toward negative activities like substance abuse and criminality. He urged participants to recognize that, although we are used to thinking of youth as the leaders of tomorrow, we should see **youth as the leaders of today**. He noted that youth should be empowered to take charge of their own lives and make critical decisions about their lives. When youth are not engaged in productive activities, they end up consuming more than they produce, and they do not actually add to the economy in any meaningful way. This results in the dependency ratio becoming high, and parents in their old age end up being responsible for the whole family.

In order to **capitalize on the demographic dividend** in countries like Kenya, Hon. Anyanga called for **investment in appropriate education for the benefit of youth** and our countries. Youth should be self-reliant and self-sustaining. He also noted that we must invest efforts toward improving the accessibility to and **quality of technical education**, enabling youth to be enterprising and to exploit their natural talents. Furthermore, Hon. Anyanga noted the importance of **investing in the health of youth**. To do this, he urged participants to consider how to **develop youth centres that teach SRHR and basic sanitation and hygiene**.

Finally, Hon. Anyanga noted that Kenya's new 2010 Constitution guarantees certain rights for youth. To realize these rights, lawmakers have set aside 30% of opportunities for contracting with the government to be for youth-led businesses, and have developed a business start-up fund and business incubation centres to further these other programs. Likewise, 30% of public appointments are also dedicated to youth and women.



Hon. Dr. Sahar Qawasmi, MP Palestine
Vice-Chair of the Forum for the Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD)

Hon. Qawasmi opened her remarks by noting that youth in the Arab world can be positive for the development of the region. However, their potential to be a positive force for change can also bring about certain risks as well. One major challenge in investing in youth in the Arab region is to understand the differences in this demographic transition from one country to another in the region.

Hon. Qawasmi reported that the Middle East and North Africa are under a **youth bulge**, and have recently experienced a population explosion. She noted that around 65% of the region's population is under the age of 30. However, **youth unemployment** is at 25%. The youth bulge is comparable to that experienced in East Asia, but East Asia successfully harnessed this human capital.

Hon. Qawasmi noted that birth rate is lowest in countries where women's rights are highest. In Somalia, for example, the birth rate has not changed throughout the conflict, possibly because of the poor rights of women and girls in that country. In Kuwait and Palestine, the birth rate went down during their respective conflicts, and then bulged after the conflicts ended, and Palestine now has a major problem of food security among at least two-thirds of its population. Furthermore, in Somalia, more than 80% of the population are youth, and yet they have no national youth policy. Somalia also has the **highest maternal mortality rate in the world and extremely high rates of early marriage**.

In order to harness the youth bulge and demographic dividend in the Middle East and North Africa, Hon. Qawasmi identified the imperative to **overcome the technology gap, enhance education and training for youth**, and support Arabic language reform, as well as enhance the use of foreign languages for interacting with the rest of the world. In this regard, Hon. Qawasmi noted the need for coordination among Arab countries in the region, further transition to secularized states, and constitutional reforms that promote human rights and democratic change.

Hon. Mr. Miguel Pizarro Rodriguez, MP Venezuela

Hon. Pizarro Rodriguez opened his remarks by noting that the young generation in Venezuela is faced with a global crisis and must spearhead major reforms. He noted that, although Venezuela has a lot of oil wealth, this oil wealth cannot be realized because Venezuela does not enjoy true democracy, and sees rampant political violence and even death, which has disproportionate impacts on youth who seek to be involved in the political sphere. He also noted that this resource and political crisis causes problems in Venezuela's education system, where only 27% of students graduate from primary school. This creates a vicious cycle where **young people are not getting the training and education they need to become new leaders** in Venezuela, and in fact very few youth won seats in the last administration.



In healthcare, education, and employment, Hon. Pizarro Rodriguez noted that **parliamentarians have a major role to play**, especially in Venezuela. In the past, parliamentarians simply signed off on laws without taking the care and allocating the resources to actually implement them. However, Hon. Pizarro Rodriguez noted that the political climate is now ripe for change. In particular, he urged young parliamentarians to take responsibility for representing the needs of citizens, and work together to develop common objectives despite ideological differences.

Youth Representatives

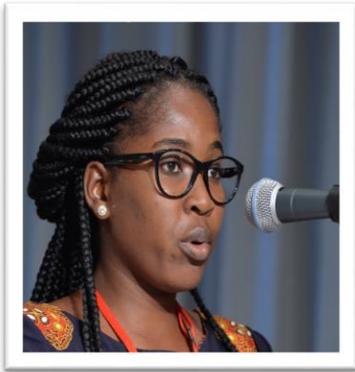


Ms. Yoshimi Horiuchi

Director & Founder of The Always Reading Caravan (ARC)

Ms. Horiuchi, who holds a degree in Japanese language, lost her sight shortly after she was born. After working as an intern in Thailand and learning to speak Thai, she started a literacy project in Thailand. In Thailand, Ms. Horiuchi noted that literacy rates are relatively high, but that young people are not very interested in reading. Furthermore, she noted that accessibility to literacy and reading opportunities for young people from vulnerable groups like the hill tribes and those with disabilities are much lower.

Ms. Horiuchi also asserted her belief that reading and literacy are extremely important for vulnerable groups, and shared that she herself had a lot of help learning to read books that were in braille. Furthermore, she noted that **the most vulnerable within these vulnerable groups are even more disadvantaged**. Girls from the poor communities have worse access to education than the boys from the same communities. Furthermore, girls with disabilities, girls who are intersex, and girls from indigenous groups are even more disadvantaged than their male counterparts. **The notion of leaving no one behind is not just to protect vulnerable groups, but to value and empower them to lead meaningful lives.**



Ms. Hilka Ngwedha Amadhila

Chair of the Youth Action Movement in Namibia (YAM)

Ms. Amadhila chairs the Youth Action Movement (YAM) in Namibia, which collaborates with the IPPF to strengthen the confidence of women and youth in speaking about issues related to SRHR. Girls in Namibia experience high rates of unemployment, up to 28.9% in girls aged 15-29. Overall, **youth unemployment** in Namibia is at 58%.

When youth are unemployed, Ms. Amadhila noted that they often engage in **risky behaviours**. Investing in the youth can help them to be **educated about their SRHR and also focus their attention on positive activities**. They also need assistance in the **transition from education to employment**. While primary education in Namibia is free, it is not of high quality. Education must also be compulsory. Within the context of education, the transition to employment can be incorporated. **Lawmakers can provide programs to ensure that students get internships and job experience, and that school curricula includes training and technical skills.**

Ms. Amadhila also recommended **investing in the expansion of youth access to information about SRH through creating specific health clinics that reach out to youth**. In Namibia, she reports that many young people go to these clinics because they are not comfortable in the regular public facilities. Accordingly, government should think about **investing more into youth-friendly health facilities**, and in training healthcare workers to attend to youth, even in the regular health facilities. Ms. Amadhila's organization, YAM, also reaches out-of-school youth and works with them on SRHR. The program activities include teaching them to use condoms and conducting HIV testing, as well as promoting HIV testing in universities.

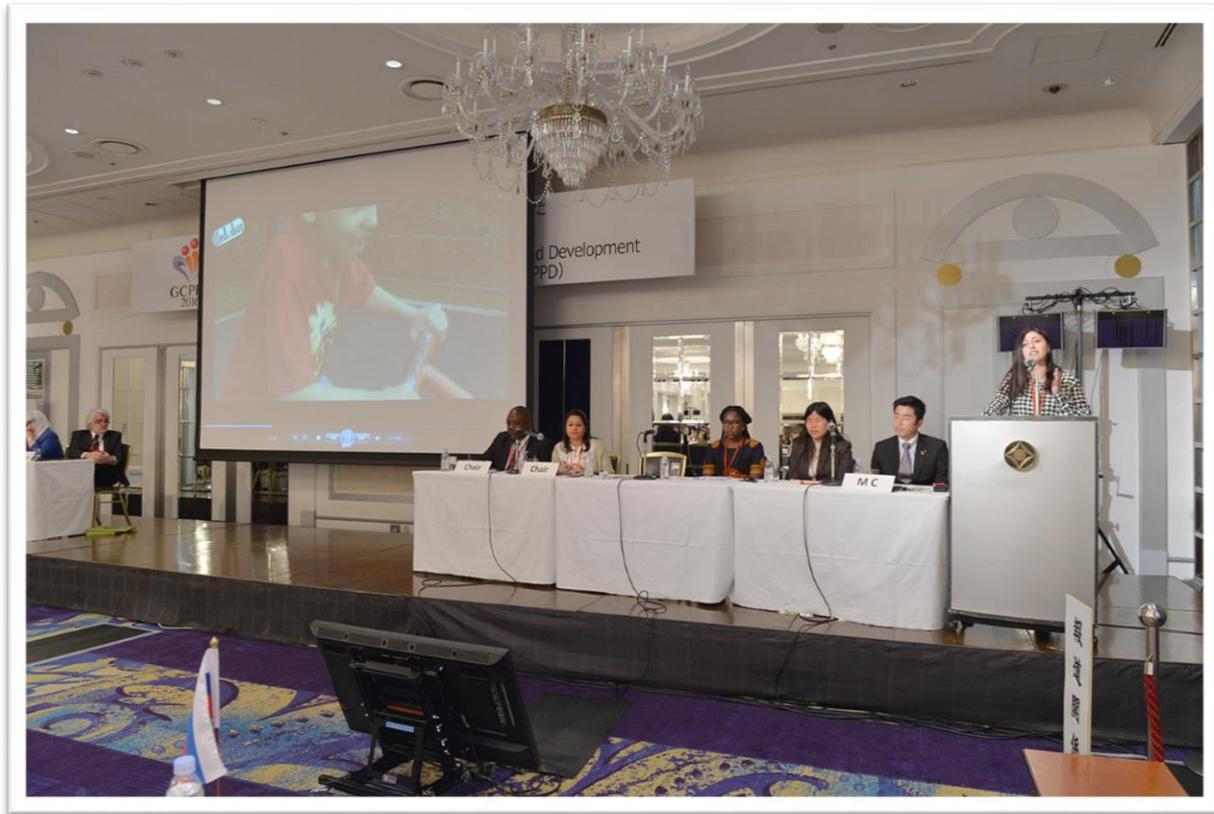


Ms. Hasret Saygi, Refugee Activist, DurDe, Turkey

Ms. Saygi works to combat racism in Turkey and support the Syrian and Palestinian **refugee communities** that have developed in Turkey. Ms. Saygi works to get the status of Syrian refugees legally recognized, and also to minimize racial aggression toward the refugees. Ms. Saygi noted that these refugees risk their lives to come into Turkey, and that there are currently 2.7 million Syrian refugees living as "guests" in Turkey. While they do get access to education and health services with this status, they have not been granted permission to work since the beginning of the conflict in 2011. In January 2016, Ms. Saygi noted that Syrian refugees were granted

limited work permits in some circumstances in Turkey, but the situation has resulted in even the most well-educated Syrians working illegally, or not working at all, in Turkey.

In 2014, Syrians got **legal access to public education** in Turkish schools, but because of the linguistic and economic barriers, they were not adequately able to access these educational opportunities. In her work, Ms. Saygi assists Syrian refugee children to integrate into Turkish schools, providing supplemental language teaching and assistance with homework and literacy skills.



Ms. Hasret Saygi (Youth Representative from Turkey) calls on the global parliamentarians to take the immediate and collective action to provide equal opportunities to Syrian refugees, especially the children to receive education.

Session 2 - Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

Session 2 set the tone and shaped the structure of the 'Investing in Youth' section of the *Declaration and Recommendations to the G7*. Dr. Leonardo Garnier emphasized in his presentation that investing in the 1.8 billion youth of the world is imperative to take advantage of a demographic dividend, and that the costs of not investing in education, skills development, health and empowerment is one of the highest costs that we can incur (D&R 2; 2.4-2.5). Panellists (MPs from Japan, Kenya) underscored the importance of engaging youth as leaders of today as well as of the future, thereby promoting their social and political participation (D&R 2.5). MPs (Philippines, Venezuela, Kenya, and Palestine) and youth representatives (Namibia, Japan, and Turkey) all shared the difficulties faced by today's youth including forced migrants in access to public education and in the 'transition from education to employment,' and confirmed that the demographic dividend needs to be capitalized upon and harnessed with planning (D&R 2.1, 2.4). They confirmed that parliamentarians have a major role to play in this regard (Preamble 11; D&R 5). Investing in youth in the areas of SRHR through age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education and youth access to information and services are among their specific recommendations (D&R 2.2). Youth representatives inspired and challenged the participants that "the notion of leaving no one behind is not just to protect the vulnerable, but to value and empower them to lead meaningful lives." (D&R Preamble 11, 2).

SESSION 3

Active Ageing and Well-being for Ageing Population

Thematic Questions: “How can we enable a healthy, productive, dignified life for older persons and realize the second demographic dividend for economic and social development?”



Professor Minah Kang from the Republic of Korea shares her research findings and elaborates on the definition of ‘active ageing.’

Background:

Population ageing is one of the most significant trends of the 21st century and is an unavoidable process following demographic transition. Today, people aged 60 and older make up 12.3 per cent of the global population, and by 2050, that number will rise to almost 22 per cent.⁵ By 2030, older persons will outnumber children aged 0-9 years, and by 2050, there will be more people aged 60 or over than youth aged 10-24 years.⁶ Globally, the proportion of people aged 60 and over is growing faster than any other age group. While population ageing is a global phenomenon, it is progressing fastest in developing countries, including those with large youth populations. Today, almost two in three people aged 60 or over live in developing countries, and by 2050, nearly four in five will live in the developing world.⁷ Population ageing is occurring because of declining fertility rates, lower infant mortality and increasing survival at older ages. The demographic transition has significant social, economic and political implications. Shrinking working-age populations will affect future economic growth. Increasing old-age dependency ratios will mean fewer employed people will have to support

⁵ <http://www.unfpa.org/ageing>. Some countries still use 60+ instead of 65+.

⁶ United Nations (2015). World Population Ageing 2015 Highlights. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. ST/ESA/SER.A/368.

⁷ <http://www.helpage.org/resources/ageing-in-the-21st-century-a-celebration-and-a-challenge/>

a growing number of older persons. This will also place a strain on social security systems, infrastructure and the provision of health care services.

Despite significant progress in the development and implementation of policies and programmes focusing on older persons in many countries in the world, much remains to be done in mainstreaming ageing into relevant policy domains. Age discrimination, limited access to affordable health care, poverty and lack of income security in old age persist. In order to enable the full inclusion of older persons in our society, we must better understand their contributions and encourage their participation in decision-making, thereby mainstreaming older persons' needs into relevant policies. Also, we should ensure their accessibility to basic health services and social pensions, creating an enabling and supportive environment, establishing laws that protect against elderly abuse, and taking gender into account in ageing policies.

Purpose:

The session will provide an overview of population ageing from a global perspective, focusing on trends relevant for public policy, and its economic and social implications. It will discuss policy options in responding to changing demographic trends and in promoting active and healthy ageing so older persons can enjoy their lives fully and continue to contribute to economic activities, poverty reduction and social stability. At the end of the session, parliamentarians will gain a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with ageing populations and different issues to consider in ensuring that their society is better prepared for this demographic transition by protecting the rights and well-being of older persons, and maximizing their contributions to economic and social development.

GCPPD Outputs:

MC: Hon. Mr. Shinsuke Okuno, *MP Japan, JFPF*

Co-chairs:

Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, *MP Thailand, Secretary-General of AFPPD*

Hon. Dr. Pascal Cherki, *MP France*



Presentation (1)



Prof. Minah Kang, Professor

*Department of Public Administration College of Social Sciences
Dean, Career Development Centre, Ewha Women's University*

Prof. Kang identified active ageing as a response to overall ageing among the population. While the WHO introduced the concept, she noted that it lacks clarity and seems to mean many different things, including an activity-oriented approach to ageing, productive ageing, and a disengagement theory. The productive ageing concept has in fact been criticized for dividing people between being productive and being non-productive. Prof. Kang noted that **active ageing** is a much broader concept than

productive ageing, and has to do with enhancing the quality of life of older people in regards to their **health, social participation, and security**.

Prof. Kang identified seven guiding principles of active ageing: meaningful activity, a preventive approach to health, social inclusion of older people, an intergenerational approach, recognition of the rights and obligations of older people, participation and empowerment of the elderly, and respect for their national and cultural diversity. The active ageing index (developed by Professor Ashgar Zaidi) measures indicators such as **employment, social participation, independent living, and capacity** for active ageing. Sweden is at the top of the index, followed by other Scandinavian countries. However, **among aged populations, gender gaps still exist in employment**, and Least Developed Countries are facing rapid ageing, as well as transitions in family structures.

Among the populations in East Asia, Prof. Kang shared data showing that the happiness quotient was high, but anxiety about medical costs was also high, especially in China. Many Chinese reported having unmet medical needs due to the **costs of obtaining these services**. Chinese respondents were also concerned about their physical environment, but were more positive about their social environment. Furthermore, Prof. Kang noted the specific finding that employment status was not highly correlated with happiness. Instead, respondents' income level, neighbourhood environment, and their subjective assessment of their own health were the factors most decisively correlated to overall happiness.

Prof. Kang noted that the results of her study were similar to the results from recent studies done by HelpAge, where productivity of older populations is over-emphasized. Among the poor, in fact, studies have shown that employment can actually harm aged individuals. What the data show is in fact that **social participation and engagement**, as well as **improving health and well-being of the aged**, are what matters.

Presentation (2)



Dr. Takao Suzuki, *Professor J. F. Oberlin University*
Special Adviser to the President of the National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology

Dr. Suzuki presented research that focuses on the **effectiveness of long-term care for the elderly**. In a “super-aged society,” Dr. Suzuki noted the rapid increase in the number of old-old (over 75 years) people. This causes a rapid increase of elderly who require significant care, and also of demented people. This change in the age of the population overall also means that deaths per year increase. The young-old (under 75), according to Dr. Suzuki, can be very healthy, active, and maintain good social ties and networks. Many of them are also hoping to work as possible. The old-old tend to be frail, lose muscle mass, develop geriatric syndrome and dementia, and are in a **long-term care** state.

In Japan, Dr. Suzuki reported that **life expectancy is good, but the healthy life expectancy ends up to 10-12 years before the actual life expectancy**. During this phase of ageing, many people develop geriatric syndrome, which includes falling, incontinence, under-nutrition, dementia and depression, oral dysfunction, and loss of muscle mass. However, many of these conditions are **preventable with proper intervention**.

For example, Dr. Suzuki provided approaches to **preventing under-nutrition among the aged**. Under-nutrition is a low caloric intake associated with the loss of muscle mass. He reported on a program to combat under-nutrition that provided a cooking class and an exercise class to certain groups of elderly people. The groups that received the exercise and cooking classes had a clear improvement in physical performance. Those who received exercise only also experienced very positive physical performance outcomes. For quality of life both physically and emotionally, however, only the group receiving nutrition and exercise classes showed improvement.

Another example Dr. Suzuki provided was an approach to combating the loss of muscle-mass. Groups were provided either exercise classes, amino acid supplements, or both. Among all of these groups, the group that received exercise classes with the amino acid supplement showed the most significant improvements for muscle mass and strength. Dr. Suzuki closed his remarks by noting that mild cognitive impairment is in fact reversible, and studies involving brain stimulation and task learning among the aged proved to be very effective for preventing the decline of cognitive functioning and brain atrophy.

Panel Discussion



Hon. Ms. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah, MP Indonesia
Chair of Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development

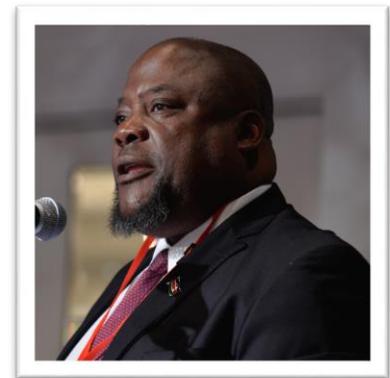
Hon. Hasbullah, Chair of the Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development (IFPPD), reported that life expectancy in Indonesia is now over 70 years of age. In fact, she noted that **many elderly members of the population are looking for work**, whether in farming or small and medium enterprises.

Ageing in Indonesia is a serious issue, and Indonesia is a home to 16 million aged people. Hon. Hasbullah reported that the Indonesian Parliament has 560 members, and essentially, they must have half of parliament plus one to vote in favor of adopting any new law. Accordingly, she has been involved in developing an advocacy program with IFPPD to **reach out to parliamentarians one by one to sensitize them to important population issues in order to mobilize the necessary support for new legislation.**

Hon. Hasbullah noted that the IFPPD has also engaged in **capacity building for parliamentarians on population issues**, as well as building networks with universities, subject-matter experts, and also NGOs, which has resulted in the enhanced development of the practice of **evidence-based policy making in Parliament.** Some of this advocacy has led to enhanced budgetary allocations aimed at providing better services for the elderly because parliamentarians have been able to better understand and appreciate the magnitude of ageing in Indonesia.

Hon. Mr. Paul Chibingu, MP Malawi

Hon. Chibingu, who serves as the chair on the committee on health and population in the Malawi Parliament, noted that in Malawi, the age of the elderly is considered to be starting at 60 years old. In African culture, Hon. Chibingu noted that the elderly have certain **rights and freedoms**, and that these rights are also guaranteed by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. Culturally, the duty to respect one's parents often means that the elderly are integrated into their families, so institutionalized long-term care is not needed in Malawi at this time.



Hon. Chibingu noted that Malawi is a relatively young population. Out of its total population of 13.1 million, only 550,000 are aged 65 or older. Nonetheless, he called for a **comprehensive social protection program for the elderly.** Although older people are often absorbed into their families as they age, they also sometimes face the burden of caring for their grandchildren, whose parents have died of AIDS or other causes. **Elder abuse** is also a problem in Malawi, and whereas the former government set up a Ministry of the Elderly, that Ministry has now been absorbed into the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Community Development, which might hinder the efforts to prevent elder abuse.

Hon. Dr. Ayman Ahmed Hussein Abouelala, MP Egypt

Hon. Abouelala reported that the Regional Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 2013 identified ageing as a key issue in the Arab region. Ageing is in fact a rapidly growing phenomenon in the region. In Egypt in particular, many people do not have **access to a pension**, so they end up working after the age of retirement in menial jobs in order to provide for themselves and their families. **Healthcare remains cure-based rather than preventive**, and **chronic, non-communicable disease is very common** in the region. In fact, Hon. Abouelala reported that 45% of the over 60 population in Egypt has some type of chronic disease, and vision impairment is between 20% and 89%, and hearing impairment is between 10% and 40%. These health challenges are compounded by the fact that speciality in medicine is not prevalent in the Arab region.



In addressing these ageing issues, Hon. Abouelala recommended that **parliamentarians work to create policies that engender a positive outlook among the elderly, and value their accumulated life experiences and capabilities**. Parliamentarians must ensure that ageing is mainstreamed, and must work to build awareness of **the rights of the elderly**, which is the first step in reducing their marginalization in society. Parliamentarians can also adopt policies and legislation to improve **pension systems**. In regards to healthcare, Hon. Abouelala urged parliamentarians to prioritize **prevention over mere treatment**, where early screening can help. He also noted that age-friendly centres can reach out to the elderly and meet their individual needs. Finally, Hon. Abouelala recommended that public buildings be designed accessibly, with the elderly in mind, and that special attention be given to older persons caring for young children and disabled people, and that elder abuse be addressed.



Ms. Reiko Hayashi, Director
Department of International Research and Cooperation
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
(Japan)

Ms. Hayashi briefly shared some key demographic information, and the predictive power of demographic statistics. She noted that the **dependency rate is currently at its lowest worldwide**, and will only go up over time. This means that the moment to enjoy the demographic dividend is now, and is already passing in some countries. Furthermore, she noted that the number of aged countries—where at least 14% of the population is aged 60 or more—is increasing from 71 countries right currently, to up to 144 countries by the year 2050.

Because ageing is on the rise worldwide, **the demand for care for the elderly** is also on the rise. In fact, Ms. Hayashi noted that the number of elderly people in South Asia and Africa will double by the year 2050. In closing, she called for understanding the specific causes of death for the elderly, which will lead to better care for the elderly.

Mr. Toby Porter, CEO of HelpAge International

Mr. Porter opened his remarks by noting that **ageing is not necessarily a problem**, but is actually **a triumph**. Worldwide, only Africa will remain a young population by the year 2050. Mr. Porter also noted that two-thirds of the world's aged population will be living in Asia by 2050, and the ratio of working-age younger people to older people, which is currently about 8.2, will fall to just 2.6 by 2050.



Mr. Porter also recognized that, although **populations are now living longer, they are not necessarily living in good health**. Even during adult life, individuals slip through poverty and below the disability threshold, but active ageing can be accomplished even in low-income contexts. In particular, Mr. Porter noted **the success of intergenerational self-help clubs to promote active ageing**. Furthermore, **primary healthcare** must be the focus of active ageing. Women and men must both be supported in participating in the informal economic sector, and **governments must invest in pensions and other social protection programs, as well as the evening out of the gap often faced by aged women**, who tend to get less in their pensions because they have worked fewer years in the formal sector during their lifetimes.

Session 3 - Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

The outcomes of Session 3 contributed broadly to the *Declaration and Recommendations* (D&R), encompassing health, social, political and economic protection and participation of the elderly, especially referring to women and the most vulnerable (D&R Preamble; 3, 3.1-3.3). At the same time, the effectiveness of long-term care was addressed in main presentations in light of existing gaps between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy. In order to ensure healthy life expectancy, preventing the physical and mental conditions such as under-nutrition, the decline of cognitive functioning, and brain atrophy is cited as critically important attribute of healthcare for the ageing. At the same time, reaffirming the need to ensure the elderly's access to healthcare through UHC is imperative (D&R 3). MPs (Malawi; Egypt) emphasized the importance of recognizing and respecting the rights of the elderly so that they can lead meaningful and dignified lives. The importance of healthcare provision that is prevention-based rather than cure-based is underscored in the D&R in the context of increasing treatment options and prevention for non-communicable diseases. The utility of affordable UHC in order to provide better healthcare to the elderly was also emphasized (D&R 3; 3.3). Panellists also reaffirmed the role of parliamentarians in evidence-based policy making and legislation (MP Indonesia; D&R 3.3, 5.4), and in creating policies that engender a positive outlook among the elderly, valuing their accumulated life experiences and capabilities (MP Egypt). Session 3 was concluded by two evidence-based presentations by non-MP panellists, confirming that the world is fast ageing as the dependency rate is currently at its lowest worldwide. Yet, ageing should be considered as a triumph, and governments must invest in pensions and other social protection programs, as well as evening out the gender gap in ageing, in order to properly address some of the challenges that can come along with increased longevity worldwide (D&R 3; 3.1-3.3).

SESSION 4 Human Security and Establishment of Risk Management System for Infectious Diseases

Thematic Questions: *How can we strengthen national capacity for resilience against crises such as pandemics of Ebola and Zika? How can parliamentarian play a role to improve global governance and risk management for such crises?*



Background:

The world is increasingly faced with unpredictable health related crises, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as Ebola and Zika. Infectious diseases can be a global threat, and the risk management of infectious diseases is a part of human security. In order to respond to such public health emergencies, it is essential to strengthen national and local capacities for resilience against these crises, as well as to promote international cooperation to address them. Robust and sustainable communities at the local/community level and solid and functioning health systems at the national level can form a basis for strengthening health resilience. International assistance in human resource development in the health field is urgently needed to maintain and improve national health systems and services. Such measures contribute to improving preparedness not only to avoid or mitigate a crisis, but also to ensure service delivery during an emergency response.

As a lesson learned from the Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014, the health systems in the affected countries faced difficulties in coping with this human emergency as well as the daily health needs of their populations. Preparedness enables a health system to (i) better provide people with the essential health services they need, including reproductive health services; (ii) function in a seamless manner during normal daily activities to crisis situations; and (iii) safeguard the health and rights of women and children who are particularly vulnerable and exposed during such crises.

Addressing often short-term and acute humanitarian emergencies on one hand, while incorporating longer-term population issues into a health system on the other, requires a comprehensive, cross-cutting approach. This session aims to explore the role that parliamentarians who need to play towards implementing this comprehensive framework of risk management. In addition, two concurrent sub-sessions (4.1 and 4.2) will be organized along with the main Session 4, in cooperation

with civil society organizations in order to address hands-on experiences and concrete initiatives in the health sector.

Purpose:

This session is expected to provide insights into building equitable and sustainable health systems that are integral to addressing population issues, developing good governance for international cooperation in preventing the expansion of infectious diseases that directly pose a serious threat to human security, as well as creating resource mobilization mechanisms. This session also explores the role of parliamentarians in developing an international risk management system for infectious diseases through legislation.

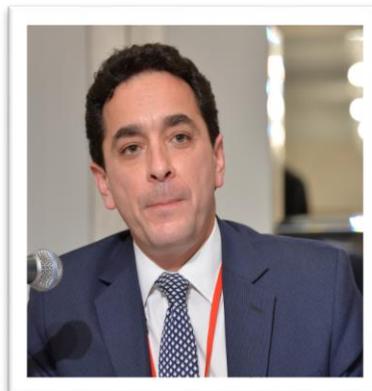
GCPPD Outputs:

MC: Hon. Mr. Masanobu Ogura, MP Japan, JFPF

Co-chairs:

Hon. Dr. Marco Antonio Nuñez, MP Chile

Hon. Mr. Asahiko Mihara, MP Japan, Director of JFPF



Presentation

Dr. Bruce Aylward

*Executive Director a.i., Outbreaks and Health Emergencies
Director-General's Special Representative for the Ebola Response, WHO*

Dr. Aylward recognized that the outbreak of Ebola wreaked havoc globally, but was actually a new disease to the area where it originally broke out. This meant that local health officials were unprepared to address it, so the virus spread rapidly. However, instead of trying to help the affected areas, Dr. Aylward noted that most other parts of the world closed off that regions, restricting travel and transport, and shutting borders.



Dr. Aylward also noted that **people mistakenly believe that deadly, infectious diseases are things of the past.** Spanish Flu, Asian Flu, and H1N1 Flu have also recently caused millions of deaths. Since the year 1970, 1420 new pathogens have emerged, and just since 2007, 177 new pathogens have emerged. These pathogens come from the animal population in most cases, and the outbreaks have devastating economic consequences. A Spanish flu outbreak today would cause up to \$3-4 trillion in damage to the world economy.

Dr. Aylward noted that, as population grows, so does urbanization, and crowded urban areas mix the habitats of humans and animals, and sometimes poultry even live among people, all of which increases the risk of a global health crisis. In fact, **increased mobility of people in today's world also adds additional risks of outbreak.** Dr. Aylward noted that Zika is only the most recent of an increasing trend in dangerous pathogens that the world must be prepared for. Bird Flu and MERS actually kill up to 30% of those who contract the diseases. While the infection rates are low, the viruses could gain the ability to transmit into human populations, which would cause a much more devastating outbreak.

According to Dr. Aylward, the information revolution, the biotech revolution, and the **International Health Regulations (IHR)** can help the world to be prepared for such outbreaks and threats from infectious diseases. The **IHR is a treaty that is not very well-known, but in fact provides a roadmap for preparing for threats from infectious diseases.** 196 states are parties to the IHR, and it came into force on June 15, 2007. The IHR requires states to prepare, report and cooperate in regards to infectious disease threats and outbreaks, and requires the **WHO to coordinate those efforts.** Dr. Aylward noted that the Ebola crisis in fact shows a failure of the IHR, and those countries that were supposed to cooperate in sharing information and resources to address the outbreak actually closed their borders and exacerbated the problem.

In order to address these gaps in fighting infectious diseases, Dr. Aylward urged **implementation of the IHR,** which have just been reviewed in the post-Ebola era. The results of this review showed that the content of the IHR is fine, but it must be properly implemented and respected by signatory countries in the time of need. Dr. Aylward noted that **research and development** must also be continually implemented around the world to develop the new tools needed to make the IHR work. He also recommended a **new health emergencies program in the WHO be established, as well as new international health emergency processes through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).**

As for **the role of parliamentarians** in these efforts, Dr. Aylward urged them to ensure that proper financing is in place for these important initiatives. The WHO contingency fund for emergencies must be capitalized, and the **World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Facility (PEF)** should also be supported. Parliamentarians can also assess whether their own countries are prepared for an outbreak or health emergency. They must request the health ministry to have an **independent assessment of its capacities for preventing, detecting, and responding to health emergencies.** **Parliamentarians can also mobilize the political will needed to implement the IHR worldwide.**

Presentation (2)



Mr. Mabingue Ngom

Regional Director for Western and Central Africa Region, UNFPA

Mr. Ngom noted that, in the past 20 years, and especially the past 2 years, the **international community's capacity for response to outbreaks and crisis** has been tested multiple times. Some of the most critical channels for support and coordination in these efforts were through **mobilization of existing youth and women's networks, and community and religious leaders. Engagement with local and intergovernmental organizations (ECOWAS, AU)** was also critical. In fact, according to Mr. Ngom, responding to Ebola also taught us how to respond to other threats as well. In all of these efforts, Mr. Ngom noted the need to **focus on the most vulnerable members of the community and leave no one behind**. In many crises, he identified the most vulnerable groups as women, girls, and youth, and confirmed that in fact UNFPA reached out to these groups in the Ebola response in particular.

Mr. Ngom noted that engaging in partnerships was an important aspect of UNFPA's success in the Ebola response, and UNFPA worked across sectors in those efforts. UNFPA specifically received support from Japan to manage cross-border issues during the crisis. Following this experience, Mr. Ngom noted that UNFPA would urge **strengthening of early warning mechanisms**, because the costs of not engaging early and comprehensively with local communities are extremely high in the face of outbreak of infectious disease.

Mr. Ngom recommended that, in order to strengthen national capacity for resilience against crisis, UNFPA and its partners must also **strengthen the capacity to assess, plan, and implement preparedness and surveillance at all levels (local, regional, and national)**, and that **data and evidence** are needed for action. **Greater solidarity among nations** must be part of the way forward, and **the well-being and basic human rights of the poorest in society must be paramount in the human security agenda, and be cross-cutting issues for parliamentarians**.

Mr. Ngom applauded the efforts to contain Ebola, but noted that it was not in fact quickly contained. This experience showed that health systems as a whole must also be strengthened, because affected countries and their partners were not prepared to deal with large outbreaks like Ebola. Communities must also learn to change their response to diseases—human security in the context of infectious diseases requires **collective responsibility and solidarity**. Strong engagement of local communities is required to end these outbreaks and rebuild strength and trust in the health system.

Presentation (3)

Mr. Yasusuke Tsukagoshi, *Special Representative
The World Bank Tokyo Office*



Mr. Tsukagoshi identified global health security as one of the key aspects needed to achieve the SDGs. He noted that the world must be better prepared to respond to public health crises in the future, and that this can be achieved through **stronger finance planning, assessment and immediate response, containment, and recovery**. He also noted that **financing from the World Bank has helped with preparedness** in many cases, and that the **WHO's contingency plan for emergency for high frequency outbreaks** can be a continued support for potential outbreaks like Ebola in the future.

Mr. Tsukagoshi also pointed to the **Pandemic Emergency Facility (PEF)** to be used to respond to address critical gaps in the risk management approach for infectious disease outbreak. The PEF is meant to help close health system gaps in the case of an outbreak of pandemic, and would channel financing to governments, agencies and CSOs to slow down an outbreak with pandemic potential. He also noted that the World Bank is developing a consensus framework for financing preparedness that goes beyond the health sector, with the **goal of implementing UHC**. Accordingly, the **PEF must be seen as a necessary part of pandemic risk management, and should be recommended to the G7**.

Panel Discussion



H.E. Dr. Saia Piukala, *Minister of Health, Tonga*

H.E. Dr. Piukala spoke to the challenges faced by **small island nations in the face of global health crises and infectious diseases**. These islands have small inland mass and population, but are nevertheless a significant part of addressing global health issues. For example, the Zika outbreak came to Tonga in January this year. In fact, Zika was first isolated in the 1950s, and then spread sporadically in Africa and Asia amongst humans from then on. H.E. Dr. Piukala reported that Zika took 57 years from that time to actually reach the Pacific Islands. Between the years 2013-2015, Zika reached Tahiti, Fiji, and neighbouring areas. He noted that Tonga finally declared the outbreak of Zika in the beginning of February.

When the outbreak was officially announced in Tonga, H.E. Dr. Piukala noted that the population had a lot of fear about the disease because they had heard it could cause microcephaly. He noted then **the role of government in raising awareness among the public about the disease and the prevention of the disease**. To begin with, the government carried out a national clean-up campaign to eliminate breeding sites for mosquitoes. In particular, they targeted public areas like hospitals and schools in the clean-up, and saw Zika cases drop from 650 cases per week to less than 30 per week.

Hon. Dr. Wang Longde, MP China, Vice Chair of AFPPD

Hon. Dr. Wang, who served as Vice-Minister of Health of China for 12 years, noted that China has had the experience of dealing with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and many other outbreaks in past years. During the Ebola crisis, he reported that the Chinese government offered emergency aid and dispatched four expert groups composed of 1000 medical workers each to deal with the Ebola issue on site in the affected areas. These experts were able to bring the experience of **preventing and controlling infectious diseases** in China to the Ebola-affected areas.



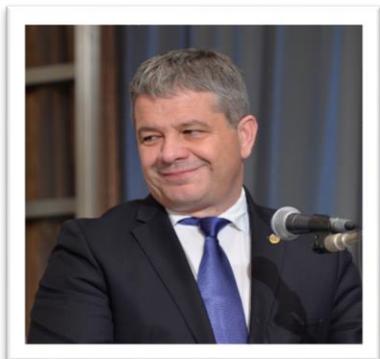
Hon. Dr. Wang explained that China actually has a **law on infectious diseases**, and has also **promulgated administrative regulations to implement that law**. To this end, China has established more than 3000 centres for disease control country-wide, and hospitals **at regional and local levels have adopted protocols for containing infectious diseases**. Hon. Dr. Wang also reported that wait times in hospitals have been minimized through the **collection and analysis of data from health centres**, and this data has been used to tackle the challenges of unexplained pneumonia and Bird Flu. Hon. Dr. Wang declared that **China is also ready to exchange and share this type of information that it has collected on infectious diseases affecting our world**.

Hon. Mr. Guillermo Mata Bennet, MP El Salvador

Hon. Mata Bennet, a medical doctor and AIPD board member, noted that the Ebola crisis revealed the weaknesses in the global health system, and showed us that we **need a better system for responding to outbreaks of infectious diseases**. In El Salvador, Hon. Mata Bennet identified weak infrastructure and the lack of water and electricity as particular challenges it faces in the response to Zika. Although El Salvador has not dealt with Ebola, he reported that it has experienced other major outbreaks like Dengue. In order to protect life and human dignity during such outbreaks, **basic knowledge and skills in the area of health must be improved at all levels of society**.



Hon. Mata Bennet explained that, in 2010, **“live well”** became a slogan for the elderly, women, and children, and it was at that time that El Salvador specifically decided **to improve its health system**. The overall goal is **free healthcare services, or UHC, for the entire population**, because **healthcare is a basic human right**. To this end, Hon. Mata Bennet reported that El Salvador has conducted major reforms for health services, with the emphasis on primary care. He noted that, in protecting human life and providing for a better quality of life, strong health systems must be set up with human rights at the centre. He noted that El Salvador was in fact able to respond to Zika in 2015 when it first experienced an outbreak, and that experience helped in reducing the number of mosquitoes breeding, as well as reducing the incidence of the virus overall. In closing, Hon. Mata Bennet noted the need for a comprehensive approach taken up at the regional level when dealing with Zika and other outbreaks.



Hon. Dr. Florian Dorel Bodog, MP Romania

Hon. Dr. Bodog urged governments and global institutions to recognize their important role in addressing pandemics. He stressed the need to elaborate a **general framework to aid development of national and supra-national systems of control and coordination to reduce loss of life during outbreaks and disasters**. Hon. Dr. Bodog also suggested that alternatives could be offered to improve national measures to actually prevent rather than merely control epidemics. He noted the critical importance of **engaging communities in a dialogue and respecting both their privacy and their right to care in**

fighting the outbreak of infectious diseases. He pointed to the negative example of simply closing off impoverished areas in Liberia during the Ebola crisis, and warned against relying on quarantines, which can cause the public to distrust the health system and formulate further misconceptions about their health and the health system in general.

Hon. Dr. Bodog urged parliamentarians to **take up the call to re-write the public health narrative, and that countries with more developed healthcare systems might aid in these efforts by offering input into reforms and helping implement programs that have worked in other contexts**. Basic measures such as infection control must be implemented, and for more complex outbreaks like Ebola and Zika, patients must be identified and cared for, and communities must be engaged in the process to help them understand the nature of these viruses, as well as supporting disease surveillance, and finally re-establishing healthcare systems. Hon. Dr. Bodog noted that **healthcare and prevention is also part of maintaining international security and standards**, and that **strong international partnerships** must be undertaken based on concrete steps rather than mere talking points.

H.E. Dr. Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko

African Union Commissioner for Social Affairs

H.E. Dr. Kaloko noted that many of the countries affected by Ebola were emerging from war and crisis in their recent histories, and that many of these countries were also some of the fastest developing economies on the African continent before the Ebola crisis. He also noted that many of them had recently held very open and democratic elections, but that progress had been all but reversed by the Ebola outbreak. The health institutions in these countries were poor before the outbreak, but now they are even worse.



According to H.E. Dr. Kaloko, **global solidarity is mandatory in confronting pandemics**. He agreed with the sentiments of other panellists that the response was slow and uncoordinated. He applauded local communities for their work in addressing the outbreak, and for the support in the form of “gloves on the ground” with equipment and expertise from the African Union (AU). Dr. Kaloko urged participants to consider how to prevent epidemics before they start rather than merely fighting them once they are already underway. At the AU level, 5 zones are being set up throughout Africa for event-based surveillance and emergency response, and Ethiopia already has teams of medical technicians

on the ground to detect outbreaks. He closed his remarks by calling for the **global implementation of UHC as one of the key ways to address the effects of infectious disease.**

Session 4 - Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

The outcomes of Session 4 mainly contributed to section 4 of the D&R: ***Infectious Disease Risk Management as a Part of Human Security***. Collective responsibility and solidarity are the key concepts repeated by most presenters and panellists (D&R 4.2). Based on the technical experiences and lessons learned from past outbreaks and pandemics, the representatives from the WHO, UNFPA, and the World Bank provided specific and technical policy advice concerning infectious diseases (D&R 4; 4.1-4.3). Recommendations include the effective implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR) by State signatories (D&R 4.2; 4.2.2), enhancing the role of the WHO as a coordinating body, implementing new international health emergency processes through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), supporting the development of the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Facility (PEF) (D&R 4.2), improving national capacity building to assess, plan, and implement preparedness and surveillance at all levels, and furthering data and evidence collection (D&R 4.2; 4.2.4). Political will is imperative for parliamentarians and governments to implement these recommendations (D&R 4.2, 5). MPs from countries of various sizes ranging from a small island nation (MP Tonga) to the most populous country in the world (MP China) shared challenges faced by their respective countries, as well as lessons learned from their fight against infectious diseases. In this regard, the role of government is critically important in promoting public awareness, legislation and policies, regional, local, national, and supra-national level coordination, the implementation of protocols for containing infectious diseases, collection and analysis of data from health centres, prioritizing prevention, and responding to and containing infectious diseases. The importance of UHC is also emphasized in this regard (MPs El Salvador, Romania). The Session was concluded by H.E. Dr. Kaloko with his remark that 'global solidarity is mandatory in confronting pandemics.' (D&R 4; 4.2-4.3).

SESSION 4: Sub-Session 1

In Danger of Healthcare Workers for Caring with Ebola, HIV, and Other Infectious Diseases

Thematic Questions: *Measures to deter the outbreak of infectious diseases such as Ebola require effectual medical interventions. Medical service workers, driven by a sense of responsibility, often continue to work on site, facing enormous risks of becoming victims themselves. How can parliamentarians in each country address this issue, and what are the specific roles of regional and global parliamentary networks to protect frontline health workers and their families? What are the lessons from the Ebola experience?*

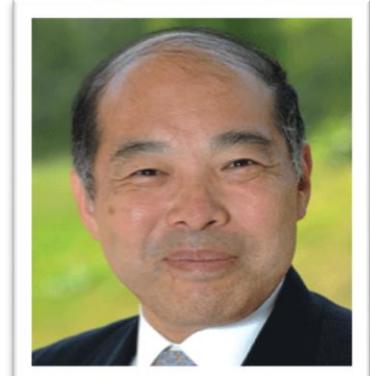
GCPPD Outputs:

Co-chairs:

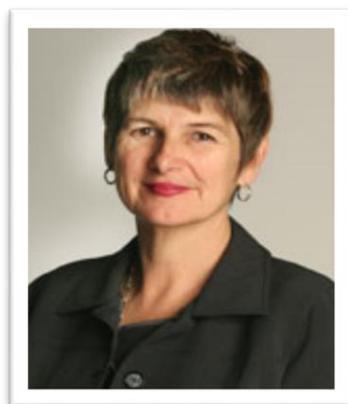
Hon. Dr. A.F.M. Ruhul Haque, *MP Bangladesh*

Hon. Mr. Jose Manuel Sanches Tavares, *MP Cabo Verde*

Rapporteur: Mr. Hiroki Nakatani, *Professor for Global Initiatives, Keio University*



Presentations



Dr. Frances Hughes, *CEO of the International Council of Nursing (ICN)*

Dr. Hughes, CEO of the International Council of Nurses, representing 16 million nurses of 130 national nursing associations, highlighted in her presentation the serious challenges that nurses faced in the case of Ebola. Out of 815 health workers infected with Ebola, nursing professionals accounted for 50%, of which two-thirds perished. Dr. Hughes urged parliamentarians to ensure the **safety and protection of nurses and other health service providers** so that they can carry their tasks under the best possible condition, thereby maximizing the benefits of their services to patients. She also introduced their project to support the orphans who lost their health-worker parents as they infected the virus while trying to save their Ebola-infected patients.

Hon. Mr. Mathias Kasamba, MP Uganda

Hon. Kasamba shared his country experience in fighting Ebola and HIV/AIDS. He described the harsh reality faced by health workers who are poorly equipped with when it comes to dealing with such deadly infectious diseases and epidemics. Hon. Kasamba stressed that overcoming epidemics will require **strong leadership to mobilize resources from both private and public sectors**. He also suggested that **health workers and their families should be compensated for through insurance** in the event of deaths and health-related complications caused by such infectious diseases contracted from their patients.



Panel Discussion



Hon. Mr. Andrew Toboso Anyanga, MP Kenya

Hon. Anyanga shared how his country showed **solidarity** with the three Ebola-hit Western African countries by sending health workers and maintaining air traffic using national carriers. He stressed that epidemics have no border, and proposed to (1) establish a **special fund to address cross-border health emergencies**; (2) develop a pool of health workers who are ready to be dispatched with proper equipment when needed; and (3) strengthen health services in rural areas where many epidemics first emerge.

H.R.H. Princess Phumelele Dlamini, MP Swaziland

H.R.H. Princess Phumelele Dlamini of Swaziland pointed out the need of a paradigm change in health, in view of the increasing number of cases in which health challenges emerge simultaneously. H.R.H. Phumelele stressed that the concept of **health for all** should be realized, and that **capacity building** towards that end is a matter of urgency.





Dr. Shigeru Suganami, *Chair of the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) Group*

Dr. Suganami stated that human security is greatly challenged by serious infections, climate change and bio-terrorisms. He stressed that in the case of infectious diseases, it is critically important to identify the root causes of a particular infection to make our societies safe from such fears.

Dr. Kunihiko Chris Hirabayashi, *Director of UNICEF Tokyo*

Mr. Kunihiko Chris Hirabayashi, Director of UNICEF Tokyo Office, proposed to use the term “health workers” instead of “health care workers,” since in operation, many persons bring their own unique skills and services that are provided not only by doctors and nurses. Then he urged parliamentarians to (1) develop a legal framework for dealing with future large epidemics; (2) strengthen basic health services and stock protective gears; and (3) **mobilize domestic and international financial resources to compensate for care-related casualties and deaths of health workers.**



Finally, the Chair summed up by stating that the trans-boundary nature of epidemics can occur in any country, and that this calls for both domestic and international preparedness.

Mr. Hiroki Nakatani: *Rapporteur (Note: Presented during Session 5 on the following day)*

Mr. Nakatani reported that one of the important topics discussed in the sub-session was the challenge faced by nurses in the field. In fact, it was noted during the sub-session that a **50% of health professionals infected with Ebola were nurses.** Concerns were also expressed about the risks that health workers face in the field. While African parliamentarians did note some cross-continental support and collaboration during the Ebola crisis, it is evident that there is a **need to mobilize further financial resources to the benefit of these frontline health workers.**

Sub-session 4.1 Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

Sub-Session 4.1 contributed to D&R by highlighting the serious challenges that health workers face in crisis situations, urging parliamentarians to ensure the safety and protection of nurses and other health workers (D&R 4.2). This session also called for financial resources to compensate for care-related casualties and deaths of health workers by institutionalizing insurance schemes (D&R 4.2).

SESSION 4: Sub-Session 2

Dialogue between Parliamentarians and Civil Society

~Building partnerships toward G7 and TICAD for achieving the SDGs~

Thematic Questions: *What roles are parliamentarians expected to play towards implementing the SDGs in the first year in order to achieve the goals by 2030? This sub-session aims to highlight and strengthen parliamentarians' commitments to achieving the SDGs through dialogue between Japanese NGOs and parliamentarians representing each region.*

Co-chairs:

Hon. Mr. Mahmud A. Mohammed, *Nigeria MP*

Ms. Yumiko Horie, *Advocacy Manager of Save the Children Japan*

Rapporteur:

Mr. Toby Porter, *CEO of HelpAge International*



Panel Discussion



Dr. Toru Honda

Chairperson of Services for the Health in Asian & African Regions (SHARE)

Dr. Honda argued that **Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)** should be addressed in order to achieve the SDGs. In this context, Dr. Honda reminded the audience of the importance of a **long-term perspective in designing and implementing UHC**, by sharing the history, background and successful steps taken by the Japanese government to achieve UHC starting in 1961.



Ms. Ayano Kubota, *Japan Youth Platform for Sustainability*
Student of Nagoya University

Ms Ayano Kubota emphasized that in order to achieve the SDGs, it is imperative to realize the **full participation of all stakeholders concerned**, especially major implementing groups. In this regard, she explained that the Japan Youth Platform represents the Japanese young people, reflecting their voice and holding its vision of creating a world where all voices are heard and respected, including the voices of young people who aspire to do what is best for the world as well as for themselves.

Ms. Tomoko Hoshino

Vice President of Environmental Partnership Council (EPC)

Ms. Hoshino emphasized the importance of **protecting environment and planet earth** over prioritizing social and economic considerations, because the latter will become meaningless if our environment and planet ends up being ruined. She advocated for understanding and strengthening the linkages between and inter-related nature of the SDGs for education, as well as for localizing the SDGs via a multi-stakeholder approach as integrated in the SDGs 16 and 17.



Ms. Eri Ishikawa

Chair of the Board of the Japan Association for Refugees (JAR)

As the last speaker representing the CSOs group, Ms. Ishikawa reminded those who were present that the world has more **refugees** today than any other time in its history after the Second World War. She urged parliamentarians and participants to consider how they can contribute toward the solution of the refugee crisis by making a positive impact. She stressed the importance of stepping up for **solidarity**, not falling back to isolationism.



Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimgizi, *MP Azerbaijan*

Hon. Dr. Ibrahimgizi shared her view that **parliamentarians can play a critical role to bring all stakeholders of different interests together** in working on the SDGs. She particularly emphasized **parliamentarians' budgetary allocation and oversight role**, thereby advancing the agenda and raising awareness on the SDG related matters at parliament. As for the **SDG 5, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**, she explained the positive aspects of the goal, while admitting it presents both opportunities and challenges.



Hon. Ms. Loubna Amhair, MP Morocco

Hon. Amhair presented that Morocco has faced a major challenge with 49% of its young population currently being unemployed. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) period saw a remarkable rise in education enrolment, but much remains to be done in Morocco in terms of **quality education**. Morocco needs to create jobs, while ensuring that students acquire necessary **skills** that enable young people to be employed. Hon. Amhair shared that young people's dreams are to achieve **100% education, employment and participation, and elimination of disrespect, discrimination and injustice against young people**.

Hon. Mr. Fidelis Mmilili Macdonald Molao, MP Botswana
Assistant Minister of Education and Skills Development

Hon. Molao offered a detailed and practical example of how the government has been supporting young people. The government's **National Youth Policy** and grants for young entrepreneurs to set up a small business are among the examples, which inspired the audience.



Hon. Ms. Viplove Thakur, MP India
Vice-Chair of Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD)

Hon. Thakur challenged participants and panellists by reminding that the MDGs failed to deliver sufficient changes to many people's lives, expressing her scepticisms toward the SDGs. She questioned if the SDGs are mere words from New York, or if they represent meaningful promises for the poor and the vulnerable. She also stressed the **critical role that women can play as mothers in the health of their family members, as well as in education and finances**.

Hon. Ms. Kuniko Inoguchi, MP Japan

Hon. Inoguchi set out the different but **complementary role of civil society organizations and governments in achieving the SDGs**. Hon. Inoguchi agreed to the earlier discussion point made by one parliamentarian that their role is to serve as a bridge between CSOs and governments. She explained how the Japanese Government came to identify core policies that increase longevity. What you see now in Japan is the result of that foresight. She also commented that Japan has much to offer to the world in the area of coping with disasters.



Commentator:

Ms. Yoriko Yasukawa, Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, UNFPA



Ms. Yasukawa first pointed out that there are major differences between the MDGs and the SDGs. The SDGs' spirit and principle of the 2030 Agenda are different from those of the MDGs in that a "dignified and sustainable life for all" is encapsulated in the Agenda 2030 to promise to "leave no one behind." Unlike the MDGs process, the SDGs involved a massive, unprecedented global consultation with people, an effort to democratize the process through public debate on development. She concluded by expressing her hope that the SDG implementation process would lead to positive thinking within all the world's governments on ways to **allocate sufficient budgets to health, education, youth participation, and environment protection**, by raising more funds through taxation on those in a position to pay.

Mr. Toby Porter: *Rapporteur (Note: Presented during Session 5 on the following day)*

In Sub-Session 2, the participants reflected on Japan's history and success in **achieving UHC**. The participants noted that governments should be planning for long-term and positive social outcomes. To this end, **non-communicable diseases** should be addressed with the same efforts given to combating infectious diseases. Beyond infectious disease and health care, environmental issues must be stressed in the development agenda. In particular, participants noted that the linkages between the SDGs must be better understood so that policy can be developed to appropriately address and achieve all the SDGs. The implications of the refugee crisis were also discussed, as well as integrating and mainstreaming **Goal 5 (gender equality)**, and **how to work toward Goal 16 (strong institutions) and Goal 17 (strong partnerships)**.

Sub-session 4.2: Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

Sub-Session 4.2 discussions are reflected in the D&R, with topics ranging from **UHC, education, refugees, environment, women's empowerment to the role of parliamentarians**. The sub-session's major contributions to the D&R include the importance of taking a multi-stakeholders approach to the SDGs implementation, embracing the complimentary roles of civil society and governments in implementing the SDGs (D&R 5). The role of parliamentarians was also emphasized in terms of **allocating sufficient budgets** to health, education, youth participation, and environment protection through taxation (D& R 2; 5). In terms of UHC, it was recommended that governments take **a long-term perspective in designing and implementing UHC, addressing NCDs** as well. The implications of the on-going refugee crisis were discussed.

A welcome luncheon was held at the Hotel New Otani, and an official dinner was hosted by H.E. Mr. Tadamori Oshima, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan, on 26 April 2016.



SESSION 5

The Role of Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Networks for Global Partnerships in the SDG Era

Thematic Questions: “How can parliamentarians and parliamentary networks forge effective global partnerships to ensure accountability at the national, regional and global levels in the SDG era?”



Background:

In September 2015, the Member States of the United Nations gathered together and adopted *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The Agenda, comprised of five critical pillars of “people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership,” and encompassing 17 comprehensive Goals and 169 targets, is ambitious and unprecedented in terms of its scope, inclusiveness and significance. Building on the achievements of both the Millennium Development Goals and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Agenda not only addresses the unfinished business of those initiatives, but reaches far beyond the conventional development agenda. Taking a bottom-up rather than top-down approach, the Agenda is the result of two years of intensive public consultation and extensive engagement with all the stakeholders involved, including the poorest and the most vulnerable. The Agenda is applicable to all, both developed and developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states, regardless of different national contexts, capacities and levels of development. Furthermore, all nations have pledged that no one will be left behind in the SDG era.

The 2030 Agenda aims to stimulate action by all stakeholders involved. Most significant and relevant to parliamentarians is that, aside from the goals and targets, the Agenda specifically clarifies the “means of implementation” for each goal, the importance of global partnerships (SDG17), and “the role of parliaments and parliamentarians” in the implementation of the SDGs, explicitly laid out in *means of Implementation (para. 45) as follows*: “We acknowledge the essential role of national

parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments.” Parliamentarians are accountable for ensuring effective governance and leadership (SDG16) through legislation, shaping and supporting government policy-making and implementation for each sustainable development goal at the national level.

Purpose:

Session 5 provides opportunities for all the GCPPD participants to reflect on the first day’s individual session topics and discussions in the context of SDG implementation, while redefining the role of parliamentarians in the 2030 Agenda toward the full implementation and achievement of the SDGs. Speakers or Deputy-Speakers of selected national parliaments share their views on the national level challenges and their roles in ensuring effective national planning and implementation. Representatives from regional parliamentary networks also share regional perspectives for effective follow-up and review processes, as well as explain their mutual learning opportunities. Members of Parliaments from selected G7/G20 countries reflect on their collective role to exert political influence on the effective implementation of the SDGs. The GCPPD provides global parliamentarians a platform to deepen all participants’ understanding of the parliamentarians’ collective role, thus reaffirming their responsibilities at the national, regional and global levels in the SDG era.

GCPPD Outputs:

Co-chairs:



Hon. Mr. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP Japan, Vice Chair of JFPF

Hon. Nagahama noted that the JFPF has been collaborating with African and Asian colleagues for many years. In the 2007 conference in Berlin, he recognized that parliaments have not much good information about ODA. He also noted that parliamentarians sometimes feel that transparency and accountability are best left to experts in accounting and law, but he urged participants to establish the common standards of transparency and accountability regardless of their different cultures and country-contexts. Hon. Nagahama reflected that **accountability and transparency must be upheld, not for the benefit of our donors, but for the parliamentarians’ constituencies.**

Hon. Ms. Edith Gueugneau, MP France

Hon. Gueugneau recognized the COP 21 as an important international conference, where the Paris Agreement was reached, which was sustainable, dynamic, and legally binding. This agreement will provide for the foundation of collaboration for movement in the **field of climate change**. She also noted that the SDGs took effect this year, and over the next 15 years, countries will take measures to eliminate inequality and poverty pursuant to these goals. At the same time, she urged participants to consider how they can also **take measures to combat climate change as part of their overall development agenda**. Hon. Gueugneau recognized that each country is responsible for implementing the goals at the national level, and parliamentarians must play a key role in these efforts. She urged participants to consider how to implement concrete strategies and generate renewed energy to form strong partnerships for achieving the goals at the global level.



National Level Perspectives



H.E. Mr. Lord Tu'ivakano, MP Tonga, Speaker of the House

H.E. Lord Tu'ivakano first spoke about the issue of **climate change**, identifying it as possibly the most critical and relevant issue for Pacific Islands like Tonga. The word “gaila” in his language represents a call to action for the Pacific. The Lord noted that, as a Minister, he was responsible for finding a solution to the longstanding problem of energy supply on the island. In confronting this issue, he engaged a global and multilateral approach to change the aid paradigm, which resulted in a more transparent and accountable system overall. H.E. Lord Tu'ivakano noted that, in light of these experiences, **parliaments can play a critical role in ensuring that targets are met and that governments are accountable, and also that inclusive and participatory political dialogue occurs at the community level.**

H.E. Mr. Abadulla Gameda Dogo, MP Ethiopia, Speaker of the Parliament

H.E. Dogo recognized that **increased international cooperation** is critical to the achievement of the SDGs. He noted that providing critical feedback on plans and reports to parliaments for supervision can be one step in these efforts. He also noted that Parliament's activities can lead the country to quicker development and into the rule of law. In Ethiopia, H.E. Dogo reported that two-digit economic growth was achieved in the past 12 years by implementing some of these strong parliamentary initiatives. Ethiopia now hopes to transform itself into a middle-income country during the period of the SDGs. Nonetheless, H.E. Dogo noted that Ethiopia is an emerging country and needs **global partnerships** to continue in its progress, as well as needing to **engage the private and public sectors** in its development goals.





Hon. Mrs. Khayriniso Yusufi, MP Tajikistan
Deputy-Speaker of the Lower House
Co-chair of the AFPPD Standing Committee on Investing in Youth

Hon. Yusufi recognized that the world has a rapidly changing climate with increasingly **growing security threats**. She noted that significant changes are happening in international relations and within the balance of power in the global world. She further recognized that these problems can only be addressed through **joint and coordinated action**, and that parliamentarians have a key role to play in this regard. Hon. Yusufi identified **parliamentarians as the key agents for implementing policies to achieve the SDGs**, and

that they must express their concerns regarding **climate change, gender equality, and human rights through progressive policies and legislation**.

Hon. Yusufi urged participants to recognize that the globalization of problems and threats requires global responses. She recommended that **existing parliamentary networks be further strengthened to help governments achieve the 2030 Agenda and fight terrorism**. She also recognized the pivotal role youth can play, and that engaging them through social media, investing in their education, and encouraging their participation in the political sphere will be critical to the success of the SDGs.

Hon. Ms. Gulmira Issimbayeva, MP Kazakhstan
Vice Speaker of the Parliament
Vice-Chair of AFPPD

Hon. Issimbayeva remarked that, although all the participants come from so many different countries, they all share the same major goals. Kazakhstan, for example, has a national plan with 100 concrete steps, including a plan to enter into the top 30 developed nations by the year 2050. She also noted that Kazakhstan has provided its young people with a lot of opportunities to gain free technical education, and lawmakers have recently adopted 59 laws to promote development in Kazakhstan.



Hon. Issimbayeva called for concerted efforts to fund programs and policies to achieve the SDGs through the annual transfer of 1% of defence budgets to the SDG Fund. Given that more than \$2 trillion is annually allocated to defence spending worldwide, Hon. Issimbayeva urged her colleagues to consider what such funding might do toward the realization of the SDGs instead. In light of Kazakhstan's recently commemoration of its independence and the shut-down of a significant nuclear test site, Hon. Issimbayeva urged parliamentarians to make a **meaningful contribution to the peace and security of the world through their work**.

Regional Level Perspectives



Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi, MP Uganda
Minister of State for Health of Uganda
President of AFPA; Chair of UPPFSP&D

Hon. Baryomunsi affirmed that African parliamentarians were in attendance at the conference in order to show solidarity and do their part in the development of population issues and the achievement of the SDGs. He reported that the African Parliamentary Network on Population and Development is trying to **build linkages with various countries and other networks on the continent** as well to **build solidarity around population development issues**. In this regard, he noted their need for

increased visibility and participation, and **collaboration with the Arab region** and other continental networks, as well as with national networks.

In particular, Hon. Baryomunsi expressed his appreciation to the JFPF for its **capacity-building efforts in Africa**, and reported that they have in fact been able to make great progress in population and development issues due to the JFPF's efforts. In order to achieve Agenda 2030, African members of parliament working on population issues must continue to have increased visibility in order to influence what actually happens on the African continent.

Hon. Ms. Ana Carolina Gaillard, MP Argentina

Hon. Gaillard noted that South American countries are working to achieve the 2030 Agenda, and have in fact already been doing so. Governments provide **specific budgets** for those programs, and Parliaments have also promoted additional activities to improve national economies and achieve the Goals. Nonetheless, Hon. Gaillard noted that **democracy, rule of law, and protection of human rights** are lacking in some countries, and that it is the parliamentarians who must be responsible for taking up those issues and actually addressing them.



Hon. Gaillard urged participants to consider how to best represent the will of their people and to engage in the social issues actually affecting people. This may mean through the **adoption of important laws**, as well as **specific initiatives to address health and poverty issues**. For poverty in particular, the root causes of poverty must be identified so that appropriate economic and social policy responses can be undertaken to address those causes.



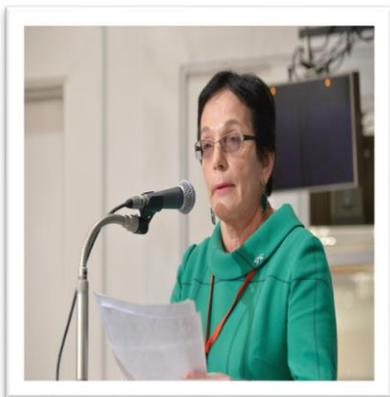
Hon. Dr. Mohammed Magdy Saad Aly Morshed, MP Egypt

Hon. Morshed recognized that parliamentarians can ensure effective governments through shaping and supporting government decision-making, and supporting the achievement of each SDG. Hon. Morshed noted that, through **global conferences, global action for change** can be mobilized. In these efforts, however, he urged the participants to consider **how to provide healthcare for all citizens in the world**. In this regard, parliamentarians need experts from around the world to provide **data and expertise to inform policy changes**.

Hon. Morshed reported that Egypt does have a national population and development strategy for 2015-2030, which includes important issues such as **reproductive health and family planning**, and that **girls' education, women's empowerment, and youth empowerment** are the three pillars of the strategy. The UNFPA is also supporting the development of a national strategy on GBV, and next to follow may be freedom of expression, which allows youth and all people to have the freedom to develop their lives.

Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP Vietnam
Executive Committee Member of AFPPD

Hon. Tien noted that Asia does have an **ageing population**, and that the AFPPD has been supporting national committees for the past 35 years in making laws and policies related to ageing. In fact, Hon. Tien recognized the need for parliamentarians to continue **to cooperate with INGOs like AFPPD and others, as well as UN agencies in achieving the SDGs**. Through these collaborative relationships, Hon. Tien also noted the **importance of building strong monitoring frameworks to ensure implementation of the Goals**.

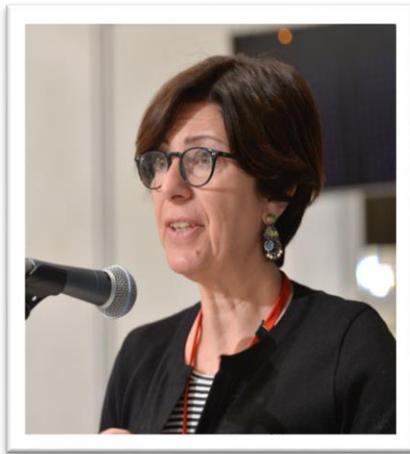


Hon. Ms. Marija Ausrine Pavilioniene, MP Lithuania

Hon. Pavilioniene noted that peace and human security are truly the keys to sustainable development. In the Baltic region, for example, the Baltic-Nordic states have historically needed to collaborate in order to make a collective defence against Russia. Furthermore, they have also needed to cooperate for the development of their people and the **development of democracy and human rights and freedoms** due to the interdependent nature of the local economies and the growing problems of forced migration, as well as terrorism.

Global Perspectives (G7/G20 Countries)

Hon. Ms. Roberta Agostini, MP from Italy, Hon. Ms. Oznur Calik, MP from Turkey, and Hon. Dr. Yong-Ik Kim, MP from the Republic of Korea, shared the perspectives of some G7/G20 countries. Among their remarks, they noted the **importance of governmental and also inter-governmental bodies in developing functional, effective legislation in their areas of governance.** They also stressed the importance of **appropriate budgeting for supporting global development and the implementation of the SDGs.** They furthermore encouraged parliamentarians to engage regionally and globally on important issues of population and development, as global action is needed to achieve the SDGs.



Session 5 - Contributions to the Declaration & Recommendations to the G7

The outcomes of Session 5 are reflected mainly in the section of the *Role of Parliamentarians in the Era of the SDGs*. Co-chairs opened the session by emphasizing the broader concept and purpose of “accountability and transparency” in the SDG era for the benefit of all, including donors, parliamentarians’ constituencies, and all citizens (D&R Preamble 11, 5; 5.5;). National level representatives, all high-level parliamentarians, **Speakers** or **Vice-Speakers of Parliament**, shared their respective **national perspectives**. Tonga emphasized the critical importance of inclusive and participatory political dialogue at the community level, as well as identifying the specific challenges faced by Small Island Countries (D&R Preamble 9). Ethiopia underlined the importance of increased global partnership, and engaging public and private sectors to achieve the SDGs (D&R 5.2, 5.5). In the face of increasingly growing security threats, Tajikistan emphasized the role of parliamentarians as key agents for implementing policies to achieve the SDGs, as well as the need for taking joint and coordinated action by strengthening existing parliamentary networks to help governments achieve the 2030 Agenda and fight terrorism (D&R Preamble 8, 5). Kazakhstan emphasized the role of parliamentarians in making a meaningful contribution to peace and security (D&R Preamble 8). Representing Africa, Asia and Middle East, three MPs shared their respective **regional perspectives**. Uganda underscored the importance of showing solidarity and forging partnerships within the region to achieve population and development goals (D&R 5; 5.5), ensuring budget allocations for such programmes (D&R 5.1-5.2), and adopting relevant legislation tackling health and the root causes of poverty. Egypt continued to share his view on the need for global action for change through global networks and conferences, emphasizing the need to provide healthcare for all citizen in the world (D&R 5; 5.1, 5.3). Vietnam shared the regional challenge of rapidly ageing societies, recognizing the utility of cooperation with international and regional stakeholders, including parliamentary networks such as the AFPPD. The importance of building strong monitoring frameworks was also emphasized to ensure implementation of the SDGs (D&R 5.3-5.5). **Global perspectives** were shared by three MPs from Italy, Turkey and South Korea, who noted the importance of governmental and inter-governmental bodies in developing functional, effective legislation in governance, and providing budget allocations for implementation of programmes in order to achieve the SDGs (5.1-5.6).

SESSION 6

Adoption of Parliamentarians' Declaration and Recommendations To the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit

Co-chairs of the Drafting Committee of the GCPPD Declaration and Recommendations:

Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi, MP Uganda

Chair of FPA, Chair of UPFFSP&D, Minister of State for Health

Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi, MP Japan, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF

Facilitator: Ms. Mika Marumoto, Executive Director of AFPPD



Drafting Committee Members:

(On the left side of the stage L-R):

Hon. Hedy Fry; Hon. Pamela Fraser-Damoff (MP Canada, representing North & South Americas)

Mr. Akinyele Eric Dairo (UNFPA)

Hon. Dr. Ayman Ahmed Hussein Abouelala (MP Egypt, representing the Middle East and North Africa)

Hon. Frank Heinrich (MP Germany, representing Europe)

(On the right side of the stage, L-R)

Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi (MP Uganda, representing Africa)

Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi (MP Japan, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF)

Ms. Mika Marumoto (Executive Director of AFPPD)

The GCPPD adopted unanimously **the Declaration and Recommendations to the 2016 G7 Summit (Annex 1)**. The Committee integrated into the final draft all relevant written comments received from participating parliamentarians, convening a three-hour drafting committee meeting to discuss details on April 26. The meeting was attended by over a dozen observers including civil society organization representatives. The final version of the *Declaration and Recommendations* reflects additional comments received from the participating parliamentarians during the open discussion of Session 6 on April 27. The *Declaration and Recommendations* was delivered to the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Japan on 27 April 2016 prior to the 2016 May G7 Summit.

Open Discussion during Session 6



CLOSING SESSION

Closing & Farewell Remarks



H.E. Mr. Masaaki Yamazaki

President of the House of Councillors of Japan

H.E. Yamazaki provided closing remarks by expressing his appreciation to all the participants for their attendance and contribution to the GCPPD. He thanked Hon. Takemi, Chair of AFPPD and Executive Director of IPFP, for the successful outcomes of the conference. He congratulated the participants on the productive and successful conclusion of the meeting with the adoption of the Declaration and Recommendations to the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit. Emphasizing Japan's role in initiating first the global movement of addressing population and development issues and establishing a network of

parliamentarians at home, Hon Yamazaki reaffirmed Japan's commitment to continuing to address population and development issues by offering other countries Japan's experiences and lessons learned. Japan overcame the challenge of high fertility and mortality rates. Now, faced with a super-aged society, Japan intensifies its efforts to establish a sustainable social security system. Japanese MPs have initiated **global activities, including addressing issues such as infectious diseases, which requires each country's commitment to international cooperation.** H.E. Mr. Yamazaki concluded by stating that he is convinced GCPPD's initiatives will lead to concrete actions and outcomes of the G7 Summit.

Hon. Mr. Ryuhei Kawada, *Director of JFPF*

Hon. Kawada thanked the participants for opening new horizons through the conference, and thanked all of them for their participation on behalf of JFPF. Hon. Kawada remarked that **UHC should never be separated from the promotion of population issues in general**, and in fact, establishing UHC is crucial to all population issues. He also noted that the reproductive health rights of women must be protected as part of other health goals. Hon. Kawada urged participants to recognize that **UHC must have a place in every country**, especially as population issues are entering a new era, shifting in focus from population increase to ageing. In closing, Hon. Kawada noted that the socially vulnerable must be empowered to protect our fragile environment, and that **global partnerships based on information sharing** must also be strengthened.





Mr. Tewodros Melesse, *Director-General
International Planned Parenthood Federation*

Mr. Melesse recognized the Japanese government for honouring the efforts of the participants of the conference with its high-level commitment to present the Declaration and Recommendations to the G7 leaders. Mr. Melesse also noted that human security is very important to the Japanese government, which recognizes that, **without family planning, there is also no human security**. In this respect, a family which is not secure cannot form a community which is secure.

Mr. Melesse also recognized that **prevention of health crises is much more important than treatment and post-crisis response**. In the example of sexual education, the aim is not to teach people sex, but rather to prevent unwanted pregnancy and STIs. In closing, Mr. Melesse urged **parliamentarians to assume their responsibility to hold governments accountable** on behalf of their people.

H.E. Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki

Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan

H.E. Shiozaki recalled that the upcoming G7 Summit would be the first such meeting since the adoption of the SDGs, and Japan is the proud host of that Summit. Furthermore, Japan will also be supporting the African Development Conference in Kenya later this year, as well as a Health Ministers' conference in Kobe. H.E. Shiozaki expressed his hope that Japan would continue to make contributions to the international dialogue on health issues into the future as well.

H.E. Shiozaki identified **UHC and basic health services as an imperative worldwide**. In fact, in 2014 when Ebola broke out, he noted that much was learned about the strengths and weaknesses of the global health response system. In fighting these types of diseases, the global health system must be rebuilt, which will include necessary changes in the WHO, and in particular, emergency response and lifelong health services must be the objectives of the WHO's interventions strategy.

H.E. Shiozaki recalled that UHC was introduced in Japan in 1961. Through this experience of operating UHC for so many years, Japan has developed some experiences to share with other nations as well. While Japan is now dealing with the ageing of the population and a low birth rate, he pointed also to the need for emergent health services, and noted the likelihood of lacking the human resources to supply those services at the time they are needed. He furthermore called for **ICT innovation in the health field**, and using and analysing **big data to improve health services**.





Mr. Arthur Erken, Director of UNFPA-DCS

Mr. Erken opened his remarks with the staggering statistic that during this two-day conference, an estimated 1,600 pregnant women die due to entirely preventable causes. He noted that, while the ability to control fertility is a fundamental freedom, it is deprived from a quarter of a million women worldwide. He urged participants to recognize the stark fact that **these women die not because their diseases are unpreventable, but because their health has not been made a priority.**

In closing, Mr. Erken urged parliamentarians to **translate their Declaration and Recommendations into concrete actions on the national level.** He also expressed his hope and belief that these issues identified by the conference participants in the Declaration and Recommendations would show up in the G7 communiqué as well.

Hon. Ms. Sandra Zampa, MP Italy

As the host of the next G7 presidency, Hon. Zampa previewed some of the issues upcoming for the following year. In particular, she raised the issue of migration, especially the imperative of reducing forced migration. She noted in particular the **dire humanitarian circumstances** faced by so many in the world. Furthermore, she noted that at least **400 million girls and boys are discriminated against because of ethnicity and religion**, and that another 400 million live in extreme poverty. She counted the **global refugee** total up to at least 145 million. She noted that, in tackling these issues, collaboration between MPs and civil society organizations will be critical. In closing, she noted her proposal for the topic of the next G7 Summit to be **migration through a gender perspective.**

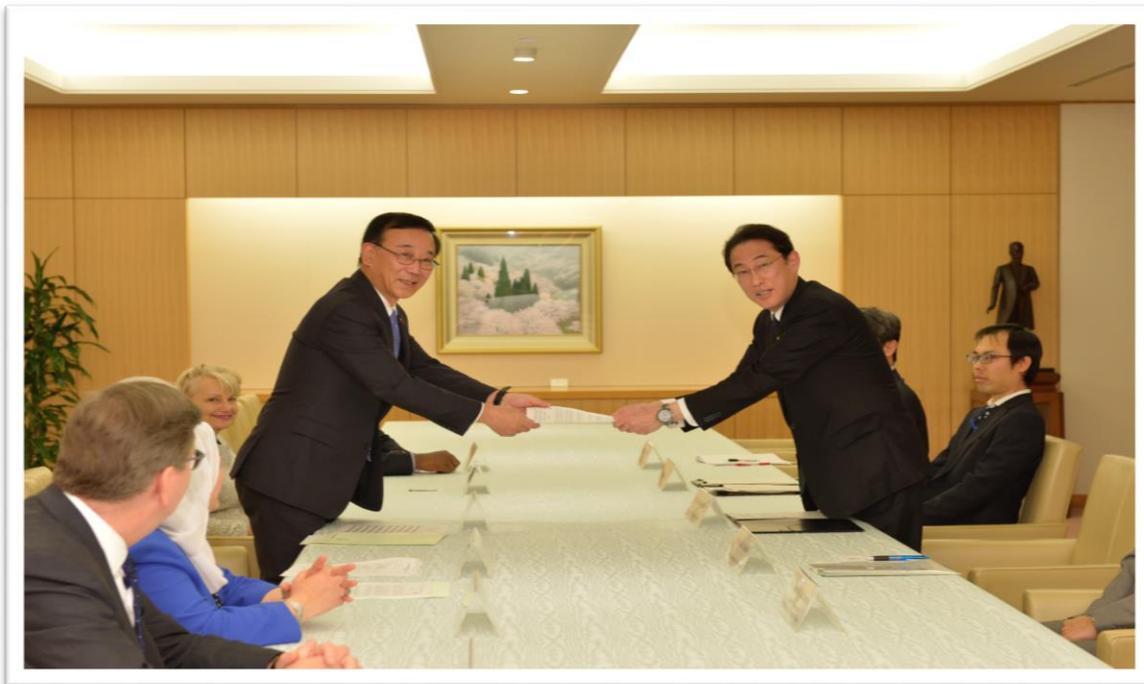


Concluding Session Reaffirming *the Declaration and Recommendations to the G7*

The Concluding Session reaffirmed the *Declaration and Recommendations to the G7*, which was finalized and adopted during Session 6 of the GCPPD on 27 April 2016. In conclusion, **Japanese Health Minister Hon. Yasuhisa Shiozaki** and **Hon. Ryuhei Kawada** reiterated the importance of providing UHC and basic health services for all at all times. This should include during non-emergency and emergency situations caused by infectious diseases and pandemics, natural disasters, and humanitarian crises. In this regard, **Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Director-General of IPPF**, shared some important lessons from global experiences—“prevention of health crises is much more important than treatment and post-crisis response,” and “without family planning, there is no human security.” This was echoed by **Mr. Arthur Erken, UNFPA Director**, noting that 800 women still die every day giving birth, “not because their diseases are unpreventable, but because their health has not been made a priority.” Both speakers urged parliamentarians to assume their responsibility to hold their governments accountable, and to translate their Declaration and Recommendations into concrete actions at the national level. **H.E. Mr. Masaaki Yamazaki** stated that each country and every parliamentarian is expected to play a critical role to ensure their national commitment to international cooperation and forge global partnerships. The session was closed by **Hon. Ms. Sandra Zampa, MP Italy**, the next G7 host country, who reaffirmed the dire humanitarian circumstances faced by forced migrants and pervasive discrimination against boys and girls based on ethnicity and religion should also be raised at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit (D&R Preamble 8, 2.5).

GCPPD DELEGATION VISITING THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JAPAN

27 April 2016



(Top) GCPPD Delegation visiting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (L-R) Mr. Arthur Erken (UNFPA); Hon. Dr. Sahar Qawasmi (MP Palestinian Authority); Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi (MP Japan, AFPPD Chair, JFPF Executive Director; Co-chair of the GCPPD Drafting Committee); Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki (MP Japan, Chair of JFPF); Hon. Dr. Sharman Stone (MP Australia, AFPPD Vice-Chair); Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi (Minister of State for Health of Uganda; Chair of UPPFSP&D; Co-chair of GCPPD Drafting Committee)

(Bottom) JFPF Chair Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki (Left) handing the *GCPPD Declaration and Recommendations to the G7 Summit* over to the **Japanese Foreign Minister Hon. Fumio Kishida (Right)**.

Annex 1

Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit

Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP)

8

GCPPD Declaration and Recommendations to the G7

27 April 2016

Introduction

I-1. We, over 140 members of parliaments from 64 countries⁹ around the world, attending the *Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit* in Japan, on April 26th-27th, call on the G7 to reaffirm its commitment to human security to achieve freedom from fear and freedom from want, and sustainable development to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

I-2. We congratulate the Government of Japan for convening the first G7 Summit after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 193 Member States of the United Nations, and taking a proactive leadership role in carrying forward the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The SDGs issued from the 2030 Agenda provide hope, vision and assurance for the future of our planet, and will act as a platform for the world to achieve sustainable growth and development.

I-3. We, on behalf of our citizens, present our recommendations for world leaders to deliver on this agenda at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit where the leaders of the world's seven largest economies can proactively drive the direction of international cooperation and economic management in a way that delivers benefits for all people.

Preamble

P-1. Recalling global parliamentarians' work on population and development, beginning with the 1979 International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD) in Colombo, Sri Lanka;

P-2. Affirming the findings and declarations of the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD 1994), convened ahead of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, placing population issues squarely within the context of sustainable development, which was reflected in the Preamble and Principles of the ICPD's Programme of Action (ICPD PoA),

P-3. Reaffirming the findings and recommendations of the 20th Anniversary of the ICPD in 2014, including those from the global thematic meetings on youth, human rights and women's and girl's health, as well as the outcomes of the regional reviews, constituting regional plans of action;

⁸ *GCPPD Declaration & Recommendations to G7* is available in [French](#) (as courtesy of EPF), Spanish and Russian.

⁹ The confirmed figures of participating MPs and countries after the GCPPD as of May 11.

P-4. Reinforcing the concept promoted by Prime Minister Abe’s administration, popularly known as “a society where women shine,” to intensify all countries’ efforts to take action to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls and to provide women and girls with opportunities to lead meaningful and dignified lives;

P-5. Reaffirming the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Beijing Platform for Action, UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions on women, peace, and security, and the Declaration adopted at the G7 Parliamentarians Conference held in Berlin in 2015, which underlined the importance of strengthening universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) around the world, while realizing that gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment is fundamental to achieving the SDGs;

P-6. Emphasizing the principle of the 2030 Agenda, agreed to by every nation, affirming the commitment to take bold and transformative action in order to shift the world toward a sustainable and resilient path;

P-7. Recalling that ‘leaving no one behind’ is a key principle of the SDGs, and that universal health coverage (UHC), which is complementary to and reinforcing of population issues, is critical to achieving the SDGs;

P-8. Recognizing that poverty, social injustice and environmental degradation are often the driving causes of violence and insecurity, including international and domestic conflicts and terrorism, and that tackling the root causes of these challenges is necessary to secure peace and prosperity for all;

P-9. Acknowledging the grave impacts of global climate change, particularly on geographically vulnerable countries, including the Small Island Nations, which is a threat to health and human security everywhere;

P-10. Recognizing that currently more than 100 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, an estimated 26 million of whom are women and girls of reproductive age, highly vulnerable to rape, sexual exploitation, and human trafficking;

P-11. Emphasizing that we parliamentarians and policy makers must pay careful consideration to the needs and rights of all people – including women, youth, the elderly, ethnic and religious minorities, persons with disabilities, and groups with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity;

We make the following declaration and recommendations,

Declaration and Recommendations for the G7 Summit

1. Gender Equality, Women’s and Girl’s Empowerment, and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

We firmly recognize the imperative of gender equality and empowering women and girls, who represent half of the world’s population and have a critical role to play in every aspect and area of society in achieving sustainable development, but express our frustration at the slow and inequitable progress. Ensuring comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) is also critical to empowering women and girls, who have a right to control their healthcare and fertility in achieving their schooling, careers, health needs and personal ambitions. In guaranteeing equal access to

critical health services and information for women and girls, and also to other marginalized communities and individuals, Universal Health Coverage is the best investment a government can make in the health and well-being of its population, in reducing the burden of untreated illnesses and the transmission of these illnesses, and in the prosperity and dignity of all.

We, parliamentarians, commit to and call on the G7 to:

1.1 Invest in Universal Health Coverage to support equity and rights by focusing on the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, including women and girls, delivering comprehensive sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent primary health care services, and by ensuring services are provided regardless of ability to pay;

1.2 Enable every woman and girl to have access to full reproductive health services, including in humanitarian settings, and especially in conflict and post-conflict situations, and make informed, independent choices regarding her sexual and reproductive health and rights as a vital and necessary basis for building sustainable societies. As gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment are recognized in the SDGs as fundamental to realizing human rights and key dimensions of poverty eradication and of population development, the strengthening of access to SRHR is essential for women's and girl's empowerment and the realization of all other goals;

1.3 Advance the empowerment of women and girls, and protect and promote their human rights, including their right to education, health, safety and security, thereby achieving gender equality, including through eradication of pregnancy-related death, gender-based violence in the private and public spheres and in humanitarian crises, and harmful practices such as early and forced marriage and FGM as essential for women's and girl's empowerment;

1.4 Reaffirm the continued efforts in this direction as well as towards those issues related to the sharing of unpaid work, access to equal pay, economic and productive resources, land and social protection for women and girls, which also address the feminization of poverty in ageing societies. Appropriate assistance, policies and programmes, including international development cooperation should be provided in this regard;

1.5 Strengthen national and international legal frameworks and policies in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls, and further develop and support fair and functional implementing and monitoring bodies. Remove legal barriers preventing women and adolescent girls from access to safe abortion, including revising restrictions within existing abortion laws, and where legal, ensure the availability of safe, good-quality abortion services;

1.6 Support active political and economic participation by women and girls to ensure the development of societies that guarantee liberty and individual choice for women and girls. Given that the percentage of women in parliament has nearly doubled in the last 20 years, yet this translates into only 22% of women in parliament today, more systematic national, regional and global actions are imperative to involve women in decision-making processes at all levels, thereby enhancing gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment and effective participation and leadership.

2. Investing in Youth

With today's generation of young people being the largest in history, numbering 1.8 billion, young people should be at the center of population issues, representing society's hopes for the future. Investing in young people is therefore of critical importance to making future societies economically dynamic, and for building peaceful, inclusive and sustainable societies. In fact, the cost of not investing in education, skills development, health, and empowerment

is one of the highest costs we can incur.

We, parliamentarians, commit to and call on the G7 to:

- 2.1** Adopt the “4E” framework of action-oriented policies for young people: ensure access to quality health information and services, provide quality education, create employment, and strive for equality/equity for all, thereby ensuring peace, security and stability of society and enhancing the realization of a demographic dividend;
- 2.2** Provide comprehensive sexuality education and establish a UHC system that focuses on universal access to full sexual and reproductive health services including family planning and information for young people, addressing the negative social consequences of gender stereotypes;
- 2.3** Commit to eradicating harmful practices such as early, child and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation, and provide girls at risk of these practices with the information they need to advocate for their rights;
- 2.4** The demographic dividend requires planning: provide youth with access to quality education, skills, and training and create decent work and employment opportunities in developing and developed countries in order to make full use of the capabilities and resources of the young population once they attain working age;
- 2.5** Invest in and promote civil, economic, political and social participation of youth, including the most vulnerable and marginalized young populations such as young forced migrants and refugees, while ensuring equity in educational, vocational and professional development programs for all young people in order to realize their full potential and to combat vulnerability and radicalization.

3. Building Active and Economically Vibrant Ageing Societies

The world is ageing rapidly. By 2050, people aged 60 and older will make up 22 per cent of the total population. Ageing is a natural part of the human life cycle and should be celebrated. Increased life expectancies remain and will be a challenge for both developed and developing countries, so effective measures should be created as a social foundation for good health, ageing with dignity, maintenance of functional capacity, and longevity. Elderly women, who tend to be the poorest and most vulnerable to mental and physical illnesses require special investment and support.

We, parliamentarians, commit to and call on the G7 to:

- 3.1** Support the development and maintenance of a sustainable UHC system that offers equitable and affordable health and social insurance, along with comprehensive health and social services, to extend healthy life expectancy and mitigate the impact of non-communicable diseases. Take necessary measures to provide essential nutrition and address mental health needs. Every elderly person, in particular women, should be able to lead a meaningful and dignified life while enjoying family, community, and social participation;
- 3.2** Recognize and take into account the elderly’s varied and changing abilities and physical capacities when promoting their social participation. Prioritize support for their economic independence, promote social and technological innovation that serves their needs, and develop various alternatives for long-term care;
- 3.3** Support the review and updating of relevant social, economic, and health policies and legislation, including the introduction of UHC and the implementation of preventive care policies in order to maximize the functional capacities and autonomy of older people, before

the cost of implementing these policies becomes prohibitive;

4. Infectious Disease Risk Management as a Part of Human Security

The world is becoming increasingly interdependent, further increasing global risks of new and acute communicable diseases, such as SARS, Zika and Ebola, and the emergence of drug-resistant organisms. However, this interdependence also enhances opportunities for cross-border cooperation and health system strengthening and implementation of lessons learned from the continuing global fight against diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV, and Malaria.

We, parliamentarians, commit to and call on the G7 to:

4.1 Support the development of UHC as a fundamental basis to ensure preparedness and prevention of infectious diseases at all times, whether during emergencies or non-emergency times, underlining the importance of protecting the health of most vulnerable and marginalized members such as women and children as their basic, fundamental human rights;

4.2 Strengthen solidarity among parliamentarians and governments to play a catalytic role in building a health governance system with a special focus on infectious disease risk management and prevention, by ensuring that stakeholders at the community, local, national, regional and global levels all play their respective roles and responsibilities seamlessly to mitigate the negative impacts of potential public health crises by:

- establishing and strengthening health systems, including the cost of medication and other infrastructure, to withstand infectious disease epidemics, and implement gender-sensitive coping measures at the community, local and national levels in our respective countries to ensure that women and girls are not disproportionately affected **(4.2.1)**;
- complying with the International Health Regulations (IHR) of the World Health Organization (WHO) at our respective national levels, along with strengthening the core capacity of the WHO to implement the IHR **(4.2.2)**;
- strengthening research and development (R&D), sharing knowledge and information, including measures to address anti-microbial resistance (AMR) with affordable and accessible new drugs, diagnostics and vaccines **(4.2.3)**;
- ensuring that a well-coordinated international cooperation architecture is in place, including the Contingency Fund for Emergency (CEF) at the WHO and the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) at the World Bank deliver immediate and effective responses, in order to support affected countries **(4.2.4)**;
- protecting public health and medical personnel, especially frontline healthcare providers, from contracting infectious diseases and instituting insurance schemes where possible **(4.2.5)**.

4.3 Improve global health governance and exercise collective leadership to prevent and contain the impacts of future infectious diseases which exceed national mitigation capacity by:

- emphasizing human resource development in the public health sector, with international assistance **(4.3.1)**;

- where a large scale pandemic cannot be brought under control by the WHO alone, ensure that, under the UN Secretary General’s leadership, the WHO is equipped with the institutional capacity to take an effective overall coordination role among UN and bilateral agencies and CSOs, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) **(4.3.2)**;
- ensuring and implementing policies related to research and development (R&D) for infectious diseases, vaccine dissemination, and the development of other medical products and tools for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and similar infectious diseases **(4.3.3)**;
- securing access to basic health services including universal access to sexual and reproductive health in both emergency and ordinary times. For this purpose, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) should take a lead role in ensuring universal access to SRH and the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual and reproductive health in order to build resilience and readiness for safeguarding maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services including in times of emergency and conflict **(4.3.4)**.

5. The Role of Parliamentarians in the Era of the SDGs

Parliamentarians are directly involved in public policy planning, design and implementation as the representatives of their people, and are responsible for mobilizing the political will to achieve important policy goals. As a result of prior efforts, the established parliamentary networks have continuously proposed recommendations on the worldwide agenda, particularly global health issues that inevitably affect their constituencies, countries and ultimately the world. The importance of parliamentarians was highlighted in the 2030 Agenda, which underlines “the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments.” (2030 Agenda, para. 45).

We, parliamentarians, commit to:

5.1. Address population issues such as gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment, investing in youth and active ageing, and secure appropriate budgetary allocations toward the realization of UHC as a cross-cutting policy approach at the national level, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health;

5.2. Increase development assistance budgets for population and development while ensuring the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI for official development assistance, as agreed at the previous International Parliamentarians Conferences on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, and earmark at least 10 percent of those funds for realizing sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality, women’s and girls’ human rights and their empowerment;

5.3. Establish oversight mechanisms, including the use of sex and age disaggregated data, to facilitate good risk management and governance systems at the community, local, national, regional and global levels, by serving as catalysts in linking all levels in responding to any emergency situations, including public health crises;

5.4. Implement evidence-based policies reflecting the diversity of demographics and marginalized groups that exist in different countries, ‘leaving no one behind’, and integrate such differences in order to achieve the SDGs, taking into consideration economic, social,

environmental and institutional dimensions;

5.5. Ensure accountability and transparency in all institutions and actively promote good governance, with the full participation of civil society, the private sector, and the media, in order to build a common action framework designed to achieve global partnerships to address human security and sustainable development;

5.6. Urge our governments to fulfill commitments taken at the international level and commit our own resources toward the achievement of the SDGs at the national level.

The above-mentioned recommendations to the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit and subsequent intergovernmental fora will be brought to respective national parliaments for implementation by our governments.

Annex 2.

G7 GCPPD 2016: FINAL AGENDA (as of 11 May 2016)	
Monday 25 April	
Participants Arrive	
18.00 – 21.00	AFPPD 80th Executive Committee Meeting (Note: Standing Committee Co-chairs will be invited to attend as observers)
Tuesday 26 April	
08.00 – 09.00	Registration (The Banquet Room “Hō”, Garden Tower Banquet Fl., Hotel New Otani)
09.00 – 10.00	(The Banquet Room “Hō”)
	Opening Session MC/Welcome remarks by Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi , Chair of AFPPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcome address by Hon. Mr. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Chair of JPPF ➤ Welcome address by H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Honorary Chair of the Japan Organizing Committee of the G7 Global Conference on Parliamentarians, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Honorary Chair of JPPF, Chair of Asian Population and Development Association ➤ Keynote address by H.E. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Government of Japan ➤ Address by Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director of UNFPA ➤ Opening address by H.E. Mr. Tadamori Oshima, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan
	<i>Group Photo Session</i>
10.00-10.30	Plenary Session: Chair: Hon. Mr. Ichiro Aisawa, MP Japan , Senior Vice-Chair of JPPF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Keynote speech (1): <i>Outcome of 2015 G7 Parliamentarians Conference in Berlin</i> Hon. Mr. Frank Heinrich, MP Germany, <i>Chair of the German All Party Parliamentarians' Group on Population and Development</i> (10 minutes) ➤ Keynote speech (2): <i>Human Security and SDGs: How to Tackle Population Issues</i> Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director of UNFPA (10 minutes) ➤ Keynote speech (3): <i>Universal Health Coverage, Human Security and Populations: Focusing on Women/Girls, Youth, and Elderly Populations</i> Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi, Chair of AFPPD (10 minutes)
10.30 – 10.35	<i>Organizers' Announcement</i>
10.35 – 11.00	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i> (Foyer)
11.00 – 12.30	Session 1: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Reproductive Health and Universal Health Coverage <i>Thematic Questions: Realizing Women's Rights for all: "What can Parliamentarians do to reduce gender gaps and advance gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as promote healthy life and well-being for all women and girls?"</i> Co-chairs (5 minutes introduction of RPs and panellists) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Dr. Sharman Stone, MP Australia, Vice-Chair of AFPPD ➤ Hon. Ms. Yuriko Koike, MP Japan, Vice-Chair of JPPF, Chair of GLOBE Japan Presentation (10 minutes)

G7 GCPPD 2016: FINAL AGENDA (as of 11 May 2016)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Dr. Saliya Murzabayeva, MP, Russia <p>Panel (40 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Ms. Jan Logie, MP New Zealand, Co-chair of AFPPD Standing Committee on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment ➤ Hon. Dr. Hedy Fry, MP Canada, Chair of Canadian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (CAPPD) ➤ Hon. Ms. Adriana Salvatierra, MP Bolivia ➤ H.E. Ms. Margareth Mensah-Williams, MP Namibia, Chairperson of the National Council Namibia ➤ Ms. Sarbani Chakraborty, Senior Director for Global Public Policy, Merck Group; Co-chair of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) <i>Healthy Women Healthy Economy</i> Initiative ➤ Ms. Anjali Sen, Regional Director of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) South Asia Regional Office <p>Open discussion and chairs’ wrap-up (35 minutes)</p>
12.30 - 13.30	<p>Lunch Reception (Venues: The Banquet Rooms “Fuyo”, The Main Bldg., Banquet Floor, Hotel New Otani)</p>
13.30 - 15.00	<p>Session 2: Investing in Youth: Health, Education, Employment and Population Issues</p> <p><i>Thematic Questions: “How can we realize demographic dividends and promote youth participation as an engine of growth and sustainability?”</i></p> <p>Co-chairs (5 minutes introduction of RPs and panellists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Ms. Dina Mahalaxmi Upadhyay, MP Nepal, Co-chair of AFPPD Standing Committee on Investing in Youth ➤ Hon. Mr. Paul Chibingu, MP Malawi <p>Presentation (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Leonardo Garnier, Associate Professor, University of Costa Rica, Former Minister of Public Education of Costa Rica, Administration of President Laura Chinchilla Miranda <p>Panel (40minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Ms. Mizuho Onuma, MP Japan ➤ Hon. Ms. Cynthia A. Villar, MP Philippines ➤ Hon. Mr. Andrew Toboso Anyanga, MP Kenya, Chair of the Kenyan Parliamentary Network on Population and Development ➤ Hon. Dr. Sahar Qawasmi, MP Palestine, Vice-Chair of the Forum for the Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD) ➤ Hon. Mr. Miguel Pizarro Rodriguez, MP Venezuela ➤ Ms. Yoshimi Horiuchi, Director & Founder of The Always Reading Caravan (ARC) ➤ Ms. Hilka Ngwedha Amadhila, Chair of the Youth Action Movement in Namibia (YAM) ➤ Ms. Hasret Saygi, a pro-refugee activist in DurDe, Turkey <p>Open discussion and chairs’ wrap-up (30 minutes)</p>
15.00 – 15.30	<p><i>Coffee/Tea Break</i> (Foyer)</p>
15.30 – 17.00	<p>Session 3: Active Ageing and Well-being for Ageing Population</p>

G7 GCPPD 2016: FINAL AGENDA (as of 11 May 2016)

	<p><i>Thematic Questions: “How can we enable a healthy, productive, dignified life for older persons and realize the second demographic dividend for economic and social development?”</i></p> <p>Co-chairs (5 minutes introduction of RPs and panellists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP Thailand, Secretary-General of AFPPD ➤ Hon. Dr. Pascal Cherki, MP France <p>Presentation (30 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prof. Minah Kang, Professor, Department of Public Administration College of Social Sciences Dean, Career Development Center, Ewha Womans University ➤ Dr. Takao Suzuki, Professor J. F. Oberlin University, Special adviser to the President of the National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology <p>Panel (35 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Ms. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah, MP Indonesia ➤ Hon. Mr. Paul Chibingu, MP Malawi ➤ Hon. Dr. Ayman Ahmed Hussein Abouelala, MP Egypt ➤ Ms. Reiko Hayashi, Director, Department of International Research and Cooperation, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research ➤ Mr. Toby Porter, CEO of HelpAge International <p>Open discussion and chairs' wrap-up (20 minutes)</p>
17.10 – 18.40	<p>Session 4: Human Security and Establishment of Risk Management System for Infectious Diseases</p> <p><i>Thematic Questions: How can we strengthen national capacity for resilience against crises such as pandemics of Ebola and Zika? How can parliamentarian play a role to improve global governance and risk management for such crises?</i></p> <p>Co-chairs (5 minutes introduction of RPs and panellists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Dr. Marco Antonio Nuñez, Chile MP ➤ Hon. Mr. Asahiko Mihara, Japan MP, Director of JPPF <p>Presentation (25 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Yasusuke Tsukagochi, Special Representative of World Bank Tokyo office ➤ Dr. Bruce Aylward, Executive Director a.i., Outbreaks and Health Emergencies, Director-General's Special Representative for the Ebola Response, WHO ➤ Mr. Mabingue Ngom, UNFPA Regional Director for Western and Central Africa Region (WCARO) <p>Panel (30 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ H.E. Dr. Saia Piukala, Minister of Health, Tonga ➤ Hon. Dr. Wang Longde, MP China, Vice Chair of AFPPD ➤ Hon. Mr. Guillermo Mata Bennet, MP El Salvador ➤ Hon. Dr. Florian Dorel Bodog, MP Romania ➤ H.E. Dr. Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko, African Union Commissioner for Social Affairs <p>Open discussion and chairs' wrap-up (20 minutes)</p>

G7 GCPPD 2016: FINAL AGENDA (as of 11 May 2016)

17.10 – 18.40	<p>Session 4 - Sub-Session 1: In Danger of Health Care Workers for Caring with Ebola, HIV, and Other Infectious Diseases (The Banquet Room “LAPIS 1”, the Main Bldg. 16th Fl., Hotel New Otani)</p> <p><i>Thematic Questions: Measures to deter the outbreak of infectious diseases such as Ebola require effectual medical interventions. Medical service workers, driven by a sense of responsibility, often continue to work on site, facing enormous risks of becoming victims themselves. How can parliamentarians in each country address this issue, and what are the specific roles of regional and global parliamentary networks to protect frontline health workers and their families? What are the lessons from the Ebola experiences?</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: (5 minutes introduction of resource persons and panellists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Dr. A.F.M. Ruhul Haque, MP Bangladesh ➤ Hon. Mr. Jose Manuel Sanches Tavares, MP Cabo Verde <p>Presentation (45 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dr. Frances Hughes, CEO of the International Council of Nursing (ICN) ➤ Hon. Mr. Mathias Kasamba, MP Uganda <p>Panel (40 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Mr. Andrew Toboso Anyanga, MP Kenya ➤ HRH. Princess Phumelele, MP Swaziland ➤ Mr. Shigeru Suganami, Chair of AMDA Group ➤ Dr. Kunihiro Chris Hirabayashi, Director of UNICEF Tokyo <p>Rapporteur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Hiroki Nakatani, Professor for Global Initiatives, Keio University
17.10-18.40	<p>Session 4 - Sub-Session 2: Dialogue between Parliamentarians and Civil Society ~Building partnership towards G7 and TICAD for achieving SDGs~ (SDGs) (The Banquet Room “LAPIS 2”, the Main Bldg. 16th Fl., Hotel New Otani)</p> <p><i>Thematic Questions: What are the roles expected by parliamentarians to play in the first year of the SDGs implementation in order to achieve the goals by 2030? Through dialogue by parliamentarians representing each region and Japanese NGOs, this session aims to highlight and strengthen their commitments to achieving the SDGs.</i></p> <p>Co-chairs (5 minutes introduction of panellists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Mr. Mahmud A. Mohammed, Nigeria MP ➤ Ms. Yumiko Horie, Advocacy Manager of Save the Children Japan <p>Panel: (60 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimgizi, MP Azerbaijan ➤ Hon. Ms. Loubna Amhair, MP Morocco ➤ Hon. Mr. Fidelis Molao, MP Botswana ➤ Hon. Ms. Viplove Thakur, MP India, Vice-Chair of Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD) ➤ Hon. Ms. Kuniko Inoguchi, MP Japan ➤ Dr. Toru Honda, Chairperson of Services for the Health in Asian & African Regions (SHARE)

G7 GCPPD 2016: FINAL AGENDA (as of 11 May 2016)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ms. Ayano Kubota, Japan Youth Platform for Sustainability/Student of Nagoya University ➤ Ms. Tomoko Hoshino, Vice President of Environmental Partnership Council (EPC) ➤ Ms. Eri Ishikawa, Chair of the Board of the Japan Association for Refugees (JAR) <p>Commentator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ms. Yoriko Yasukawa, Director of UNFPA APRO <p>Rapporteur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Toby Porter, CEO of HelpAge International <p>Open discussion (25 minutes)</p>
19.00	Depart from the hotel
19.15 – 21.00	Official Reception Hosted by Speaker of the House of Representatives Japan
22.00 – 23.00	Drafting Committee Meeting (Venue: The Banquet Room “LAPIS 2”, the Main Bldg. 16 th Fl., Hotel New Otani)

Wednesday 27 April	
08.30 – 09.00	Registration (The Banquet Room “Hō”)
09.00 – 10.30	<p>Session 5: The Role of Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Networks for Global Partnership in the SDGs Era</p> <p><i>Thematic Questions: “How can parliamentarians and parliamentary networks forge effective global partnerships to ensure accountability at the national, regional and global levels in the SDG era?”</i></p> <p>Co-chairs (5 minutes introduction of RPs and panellists)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Mr. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP Japan, Vice Chair of JPFP ➤ Hon. Ms. Edith Gueugneau, MP France <p>National level perspectives (20 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ H.E. Mr. Lord Tu’ivakano, MP Tonga, Speaker of the House of Tonga ➤ H.E. Mr. Abadulla Gameda Dogo, MP Ethiopia, Speaker of the Parliament of Ethiopia ➤ Hon. Mrs. Khayriniso Yusufi, MP Tajikistan, Deputy-Speaker of the Lower House, Co-chair of AFPPD Standing Committee on Investing in Youth ➤ Hon. Ms. Gulmira Issimbayeva, MP Kazakhstan, Vice Speaker of the Parliament of Kazakhstan, Vice-Chair of AFPPD <p>Regional level perspectives (25 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi, MP Uganda, Minister of State for Health; President of AFPA, Chair of UPPFSP&D ➤ Hon. Ms. Ana Carolina Gaillard, MP Argentina ➤ Hon. Dr. Mohammed Magdy Saad Aly Morshed, MP Egypt ➤ Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP, Vietnam and Executive Committee Member of AFPPD ➤ Hon. Ms. Marija Ausrine Pavilioniene, MP Lithuania <p>Global perspectives (G7/G20 Countries) (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Ms. Roberta Agostini, MP Italy ➤ Hon. Ms. Ozgur Calik, MP Turkey ➤ Hon. Dr. Yong-Ik Kim, MP Republic of Korea

	<p>Outcome from Civil Society's Sub-Session (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Hiroki Nakatani: Rapporteur from Session 4 Sub-Session 1 ➤ Mr. Toby Porter: Rapporteur from Session 4 Sub-Session 2 <p style="text-align: center;">Chairs' wrap-up (5 minutes)</p>	
10.30 – 11.00	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>	
11.00 – 12.00	<p>Session 6: Adoption of Parliamentarians' Declaration</p> <p>Co-chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Professor Keizo Takemi, Chair of AFPPD and the Drafting Committee ➤ Dr. Chris Baryomunsi, MP Uganda, Minister of State for Health; President of FPA, Chair of UPPFSP&D 	
12.00 – 13.00	<p>Closing Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Closing remarks by H.E. Mr. Masaaki Yamazaki, President of the House of Councillors of Japan ➤ Farewell remarks by Hon. Mr. Ryuhei Kawada, Director of JPFP ➤ Closing remarks by Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Director-General of IPPF ➤ H.E. Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki, Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare ➤ Closing remarks by Mr. Arthur Erken, Director of UNFPA-DCS ➤ Hon. Ms. Sandra Zampa, MP Italy (next G7 Presidency) 	
13.00 – 13.05	Organizers' Announcement	
13.05 – 14.30	Farewell Luncheon (Venue: Banquet Room "Tsuru East", The Main Bldg., Banquet Floor)	
15.00 – 18.00	<p>15:00-17:00</p> <p>Optional Study Tour to National Institute of Population and Social Security Research</p>	<p>14.30 – 15.30</p> <p>Press Conference (Venue: Banquet Room "Yamabuki", Garden Tower)</p>

Thursday 28 April	
	Participants Depart

Annex 3: List of Participants

(*only includes MPs, resources persons, secretariat staff, supporting/cooperating organizations officials)

Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development Toward the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit 26-27 April 2016, Japan

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

1. Afghanistan

Hon. Mr. Obaidullah Kalemzai, MP

Hon. Mrs. Golalai Nur Safi, MP

2. Argentina

Hon. Ms. Ana Carolina Gaillard, MP

3. Australia

Hon. Dr. Andrew Southcott, MP

Hon. Dr. Sharman Stone, MP

Vice-chair of AFPPD

4. Azerbaijan

Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimgizi, MP

5. Bangladesh

Hon. Ms. Mahabub Ara Begum Gini, MP
Whip

Hon. Dr. A.F.M. Ruhul Haque, MP

6. Bhutan

Hon. Mr. Karma Dorji, MP

H.E. Mr. Jigme Zangpo, MP

Speaker

7. Bolivia

Hon. Ms. Adriana Salvatierra, MP

8. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Hon. Dr. Nermina Kapetanovic, MP

9. Botswana

Hon. Mr. Fidelis Molao, MP

10. Burundi

Hon. Mr. Jean-Marie Muhirwa, MP

11. Cambodia

Hon. Mrs. Lork Kheng, MP

Treasurer of AFPPD

12. Canada

Hon. Ms. Pam Damoff, MP

Hon. Dr. Hedy Fry, MP

Acting Chair of CAPPD

13. Cabo Verde

Hon. Mr. Jose Manuel Sanches Tavares, MP

14. Chad

Hon. Mr. Dingamadji Ngakoutou Moryo Delphin,
MP

15. Chile

Hon. Mr. Marco Antonio Nunez, MP

16. China

Hon. Mr. Wang Longde, MP
Member of the NPC Standing Committee
Vice-Chairperson of the ESCPHC, NPC
Vice-Chairperson of the AFPPD

Hon. Mr. Wang Zuoshu, MP

Member of the NPC Standing Committee
Vice-Chairman of the ESCPHC, NPC

17. Cook Islands

Hon. Ms. Rose Brown, MP

Deputy Speaker

Hon. Mr. Tangata Vavia, MP

Chairman of our Parliamentary Group for
Population and Sustainable Development
Committee

18. Côte d'Ivoire

Hon. Mr. Toure Souleymane, MP

Vice-President of the National Assembly

19. Djibouti

Hon. Mr. Hassan Omar, MP

20. Egypt

Hon. Dr. Ayman Ahmed Hussein Abu El Ella, MP

Hon. Dr. Mohammed Magdy Saad Ali Morshed,
MP

21. El Salvador

Hon. Mr. Guillermo Mata Bennet, MP

22. Ethiopia

Hon. Mrs. Sofiya Almamun Babekir, MP

H.E. Mr. Abadula Gemed, MP
Speaker of Parliament

Hon. Mr. Zewdu Kebede Tesema, MP

23. France

Hon. Mr. Pascal Cherki, MP

Hon. Ms. Edith Gueugneau, MP

24. Germany

Hon. Dr. Frank Heinrich, MP

25. Ghana

Hon. Mr. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP

26. India

Hon. Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho, MP

Hon. Mr. Jugal Kishore Sharma, MP

Hon. Mrs. Viplove Thakur, MP

27. Indonesia

Hon. Ms. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah, MP
Chair of the National Committee in Indonesia

Hon. Mr. Pius Lustrinalang, MP

28. Iran

Hon. Mr. Ezzatollah Yousefian Molla, MP

29. Italy

Hon. Ms. Roberta Agostini, MP

Hon. Ms. Sandra Zampa, MP

30. Japan

H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, MP
Prime Minister of Japan

Hon. Dr. Toshiko Abe, MP
Deputy Executive Director of APFP

Hon. Mr. Ichiro Aisawa, MP
Senior Vice-Chair of JPFP

Hon. Mr. Tsuneo Akaeda, MP

H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda
Former Prime Minister
Honorary Chair of JPFP, Chair of APDA

Hon. Mr. Katsuei Hirasawa, MP

Hon. Dr. Kuniko Inoguchi, MP

Hon. Mr. Masahiro Ishida, MP
Deputy Secretary-General of JPFP

Hon. Mr. Ryuhei Kawada, MP
Director of JPFP

Hon. Mr. Hitoshi Kikawada, MP
Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Hon. Ms. Yayoi Kimura, MP

Hon. Mr. Seigo Kitamura, MP

Hon. Ms. Yuriko Koike, MP
Vice-Chair of JPFP, Chair of GLOBE Japan

Hon. Ms. Megumi Maekawa, MP

Hon. Mr. Hideki Makihara, MP

Hon. Dr. Karen Makishima, MP
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Cabinet Office

Hon. Mr. Teruhiko Mashiko, MP
Vice-Chair of JPFP

Hon. Mr. Takeaki Matsumoto, MP

Hon. Mr. Asahiko Mihara, MP
Director of JFPF

Hon. Mr. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP
Vice-Chair of JFPF

Hon. Mr. Akihiro Nishimura, MP

Hon. Mr. Kiyoshi Odawara, MP

Hon. Mr. Masanobu Ogura, MP

Hon. Mr. Shinsuke Okuno, MP

Hon. Ms. Mizuho Onuma, MP

H.E. Mr. Tadamori Oshima, MP
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Hon. Mr. Yoshitaka Sakurada, MP

Hon. Mr. Akira Sato, MP

Hon. Ms. Aiko Shimajiri, MP
Secretary-General of JFPF

H.E. Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki
Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

Hon. Mr. Kentaro Sonoura, MP

Hon. Ms. Emiko Takagai, MP

Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, MP
Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF

Hon. Mr. Naokazu Takemoto, MP

Hon. Mr. Sadakazu Tanigaki, MP
Chair of JFPF

Hon. Ms. Mayuko Toyota, MP

Hon. Dr. Michiyo Yakushiji, MP

Hon. Mr. Kouzou Yamamoto, MP

H.E. Mr. Masaaki Yamazaki, MP

President of the House of Councillors

31. Kazakhstan

Hon. Ms. Gulmira Issimbayeva, MP
Vice-Speaker of the Parliament
Vice Chair of AFPPD (TBC)

Hon. Ms. Kuralay Karaken, MP

32. Kenya

Hon. Mr. Andrew Toboso, MP

33. Korea, Republic of

Hon. Dr. KIM Choonjin, MP
Chair of Committee for Health and Social Welfare
of National Assembly

Hon. Dr. Young-Ik Kim, MP

34. Kyrgyzstan

Hon. Mr. Osmonbek Artykbayev, MP

Hon. Ms. Jyldyz Musabekova, MP

Hon. Ms. Elvira Surabaldiyeva, MP

35. Lao PDR

Hon. Mrs. Manivanh Vongsamoraphoum, MP

36. Lithuania

Hon. Ms. Marija Aušrinė Pavilionienė, MP

37. Malawi

Hon. Mr. Paul Chibingu, MP

38. Maldives

Hon. Mr. Ahmed Nihan Hussain Manik, MP

H.E. Mr. Abdulla Maseeh Mohamed, MP
Speaker

39. Morocco

Hon. Ms. Loubna Amhair, MP

40. Mozambique

Hon. Mr. Antonio Niquice, MP

41. Myanmar

Hon. Mrs. Nan Moe Htwe, MP
Union Parliament

Hon. Mrs. Shwe Sein Latt, MP
Union Parliament

Hon. Ms. Pyone Kathy Naing, MP
Lower House

Hon. Mr. Hnair Uk, MP
Lower House

42. Namibia
H.E. Ms. Margareth Natalie Mensah-Williams, MP
Chairperson of the National Council

43. Nepal
Hon. Mr. Bhishma Nath Adhikari, MP

Hon. Ms. Kamala Kumari Ghimire Subedi, MP

Hon. Mr. Sher Bahadur Tamang, MP

Hon. Ms. Dina Mahalaxmi Upadhyay, MP
Chair of NFPPD, Co-chair of the Standing
Committee on Investing in Youth

44. New Zealand
Hon. Ms. Jan Logie, MP

Hon. Ms. Tracey Martin, MP

45. Nigeria
Hon. Mahmud A. Mohammed, MP

46. Palestinian Authority
Hon. Dr. Sahar Qawasmi, MP
Vice-Chair of FAPPD

47. Papua New Guinea
Hon. Ms. Julie Soso, MP

48. Philippines
Hon. Sen. Mr. Aquilino "Koko" Pimentel, MP

Hon. Sen. Ms. Cynthia A. Villar, MP

49. Romania
Hon. Dr. Florian Bodog, MP

Hon. Mr. Ion Rotaru, MP

50. Russia
Hon. Ms. Saliya Murzabayeva, MP

51. Senegal
Hon. Mr. Mously Diakhate, MP

52. Sierra Leone
Hon. Ms. Hellen Kuyembeh, MP

53. Spain
Hon. Mr. Jose Antonio Rubio Mielgo, MP

54. Sri Lanka
Hon. Ms. Chandrani Bandara, MP

Hon. Ms. Sriyani Wijewickrama, MP

55. Swaziland
H.R.H. Princess Phumelele Dlamini, MP

56. Tajikistan
Hon. Mrs. Hilolbi Qurbonzoda, MP
Chair of Committee on Social Issues, Family and
Healthcare

Hon. Mme. Khayriniso Yusufi, MP
Vice-Speaker of the Parliament,
Chair of the National Committee in Tajikistan

57. Thailand
Hon. Adm. Wallop Kerdphol, MP

Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP
Chairman of the Standing Committee on Public
Health, Secretary General of AFPPD

58. Timor-Leste
Hon. Mrs. Angelica da Costa, MP
Member of GMPTL

Hon. Mr. Eladio Faculto, MP
Member of Committee F

59. Tonga
H.E. Dr. Saia Piukala, MP
Minister of Health

H.E. Lord Tu'ivakano, MP
Speaker of the House

60. Turkey

Hon. Ms. Oznur Calik, MP

Hon. Mr. Mehmet Muş, MP

61. Turkmenistan

Hon. Mr. Dovranberdi Annaberdiyev, MP

H.E. Ms. Akja Nurberdiyeva
Speaker of the Parliament

62. Uganda

Hon. Mr. Chris Baryomunsi, MP
Chairperson of UPFFSP&D
Minister of State for Health

Hon. Mr. Mathias Kasamba, MP

63. Venezuela

Hon. Mr. Miguel Pizarro Rodriguez, MP

64. Vietnam

Hon. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Le Bo Linh, MP
Vice Chairman of the Committee on Science,
Technology and Environment

Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP
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Vice Chairperson of Parliamentary Committee
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Ms. Yoshimi Horiuchi (Thailand)
Founder/Director, The Always Reading Caravan

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Chair of the Board of the Japan Association for
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Dr. Francis Hughes
CEO of International Council of Nurses (ICN)

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Commission

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Mr. Hiroki Nakatani (Japan)
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Mr. Toby Porter (UK)
Chief Executive Officer, HelpAge International

Ms. Hasret Saygi (Turkey)
Pro-Refugee Activist, DurDe

Mr. Shigeru Suganami (Japan)

Chair of Association of Medical Doctors of ASIA
(AMDA)

Dr. Takao Suzuki (Japan)
Professor, J. F. Oberlin University

Mr. Yasusuke Tsukagoshi (Japan)
Special Representative of Tokyo Office
The World Bank

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International Cooperation Bureau

Mr. Toshifumi Ishida
Chief for Global Health Policy Section
Global Health Policy Division
International Cooperation Bureau

Mr. Makoto Shimoaraiso
Principal Deputy Director, Domestic Public
Relations Division, Minister's Secretariat

Mr. Keizo Takewaka
Ambassador for Civil Society, Deputy Director
General for International Cooperation and Global
Issues

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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Director, Office of International Cooperation

Cabinet Secretariat

Mr. Yasuhide Yamada
Cabinet Counsellor, Coordination Office of
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Mr. Arthur Erken
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Regional Director, APRO

Ms. Junko Sasaki
Director, Tokyo Office

Mr. Mabingue Ngom
Regional Director for Western and Central Africa
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UNFPA East and Southern Africa

Ms. Ragaa Said
Parliamentary Affairs Specialist

Ms. Kae Ishikawa
Resource Mobilizations Specialist, DCS, HQ, NY

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ECA IPPF Liaison Office

Ms. Yuri Taniguchi
Resource Mobilization Officer

Ms. Mahdere Asrat Wendemagegnehu

TB Caucus

Ms. Sarah Kirk
Head of secretariat, Asia Pacific TB Caucus

Mr. Murray Proctor
Former Australian AIDS Ambassador
Advisor to the Global TB Caucus

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Executive Director a.i., Outbreaks and Health
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UNDP

Mr. Tetsuo Kondo

Director, UNDP Tokyo Office

IOICFP

Ms. Sumie Ishii
Chairperson

Ms. Tomoko Fukuda
Chief, Advocacy Group

Ms. Asami Kamiya
Program Officer, Advocacy Group

Ms. Kanako Miyachi
Program Officer, Advocacy Group

Africa Japan Forum

Mr. Masaki Inaba
Program Director for Global Health
Executive Director, Ugoku/Ugokasu
(Global Call to Action against Poverty Japan)

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Department, Wolesi Jirga (House of People)
National Assembly of Afghanistan

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Private Secretary to Hon'ble Whip, Bangladesh
Parliament

Mr. M.A Kamal Billah

Deputy Secretary of Bangladesh Parliament and
Project Director of Strengthening Parliament's
Capacity in Integrating Population Issues into
Development (SPCPD) Project

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Assistant of H.E Mrs. Lork Kheng

Mr. Ouk Damry
Advisor to the National Assembly and
Secretary General of CAPPD

Mr. Eng Vannak

National Officer

Canada

Ms. Sarah Kennell
Secretariat of CAPPD

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Ms. Guo Junlin

Deputy Director of the International Exchange
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English Interpreter

Ms. Ou Lin

Deputy Director General of the Science Office,
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Assistance Protocol

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Manager Executive Support of Fiji Parliament

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Executive Secretary, IAPPD

Indonesia

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Member of Commission IX

Iran

Mr. Babak Ahmadi
Secretary of the committee

Italy

Ms. Maria Grazia Panunzi

Kazakhstan

Mme. Aitkul Samakova

Korea, Republic of

Mr. Jeongwoo Son

Ms. KWON Ayoung

Administrative Chief of Committee for Health and Social Welfare of National Assembly

Professor Jong-koo Lee

Seoul National University College of Medicine,
Director of JW LEE Center for Global Medicine

Laos

Mr. Bounlert Louanedouangchanh

Director of LAPPD and Vice Deputy Director of Social Affairs Department

Maldives

Mr. Ali Waheed

Security Officer

Namibia

Mrs. Berenice Van Wyk

Director of Communications, Speaker's Office

Mrs. El-zanne Feris

Secretary

New Zealand

Ms. Viktoria Chamberman

Director, NZPPD

Pakistan

Mr. Syed Rahim Shah

Assistant Director to Deputy Speaker
National Assembly of Pakistan

Papua New Guinea

Ms. Catherine Maria Fokes

Director, Safe Motherhood Alliance PNG

Philippines

Ms. Dulce Adora Morales

Technical Staff

Ms. Reina Yap Villaflores

Technical Staff

Spain

Ms. Filomena Ruggiero

Tajikistan

Ms. Zulfiya Barotova

Special adviser to the Vice-Speaker

Timor-Leste

Mr. Ratnofianos Sani Antonio Usfinit

Parliament staff Center for Capacity Building and Information on Gender Equality (CEGEN)

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Secretariats for the organizers

Zambia

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International Relations & Officer & ZAPPD Desk
Officer National Assembly

EPF

Ms. Marina Davidashvili

Programme Officer

Mr. Ruairi Talbot

Communications Officer

IAPG

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Executive Director of IAPG

Embassy

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Embassy of Afghanistan in Tokyo

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First Secretary Embassy of Botswana

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Maritime Counsellor
Republic of Dibouti

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Embassy of the F.D.R. of Ethiopia

Ojige Osso Orcho
Counsellor I
Embassy of the F.D.R. of Ethiopia

Mehari Berhane Tesfu
First Secretary
Embassy of the F.D.R. of Ethiopia

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Koukaz FAEZ
Attache
Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Minister-Counsellor (Deputy Head of Mission)
Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Mr. Anvar Mirzatillayev
Counsellor
Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Woong Oh
Embassy of the Republic of Korea

Keon Jin Seo
Embassy of the Republic of Korea

Ms. Lira Sabyrova
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Mr. Adam Hamid
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Imane BADDA
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Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco

Dmitrichenko Andrey
Counsellor
Embassy of the Russian Federation

Birichevskaya Olga
First Secretary
Embassy of the Russian Federation

Mr. Golibjon Gulov
Third Secretary
Republic of Tajikistan

Orazov Yslam
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H.E. Mr. Gurbanmamet Elyasov
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Embassy of Turkmenistan

H.E. Ms. Tania Laumanulupe Tupou
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Embassy of Tonga

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Executive Director

Ms. Hadley Rose
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Mr. Anake Lekoon
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Ms. Pornprapas Sappapan

Administrative Manager

Mr. Marc Eliemel Tagub

Programme Specialist – Communications

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Communication Officer - Central Asia

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Administrative Assistant

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Mr. Masaaki Uechi

Intern (Logistics)

APDA**Ms. Kiyoko Ikegami**

Consultant

Mr. Osamu Kusumoto

Executive Director/Secretary-General

Ms. Hitomi Tsunekawa

Manager of International Affairs

Mr. Farrukh Usmonov

Chief of International Affairs/Researcher

Ms. Ryoko Nishida

Research Fellow

Ms. Yoko Oshima

Programme Associate

Mr. Joji Sugawara

Programme Associate

Ms. Hikari Taniguchi

Programme Associate/Researcher

Ms. Reiko Umehara

Programme Associate

Participants Summary

TOTAL:	271
(as of June 6, 2016)	
MPs:	140 (101 non-Japanese MPs)
* Male:	80
* Female	60
* Africa (Sub-Sahara)	20
* Asia-Pacific	96 (incl. 39 Japanese MPs)
* Arab	4
* Europe	13
* North America	3
* Latin America	4
Resource Persons:	20
Supporting Organizations:	15
Cooperating/Participating Organizations:	12
Parliamentary & National Committee Secretariat Staff: 36	
*Afghanistan	1
*Bangladesh	2
*Cambodia	3
*Canada	1
*China	4
*Ethiopia	2
*Fiji	1
*India	1
*Indonesia	1
*Iran	1
*Italy	1
*Kazakhstan	1
*Korea, Republic of	3
*Laos	1
*Maldives	1
*Namibia	2
*New Zealand	1
*Pakistan	1
*Papua New Guinea	1
*Philippines	2
*Spain	1
*Tajikistan	1
*Timor-Leste	1
*Tonga	1
*Zambia	1
Embassy:	27
Secretariat Staff:	21
*EPF	2
*IAPG	1
*AFPPD	9
*APDA	9

Annex 4:

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (IPSS)

Study Tour, April 27, 2016, 15:00 – 17:00

Dr. Ryuichi Kaneko, Deputy Director-General, Greeting and opening remarks

Dr. Kaneko welcomed the participants to the IPSS, and in particular appreciated the AFPPD for its cooperation and interest in their work. Dr. Kaneko noted Japan has now entered a new demographic regime. Dr. Kaneko reported that Japan's population has actually decreased by 1 million from its peak in 2008, and will lose another 30 million by the year 2050. The elderly make up 27% of the overall population, and this proportion will increase to 40% by the year 2060. The ageing of society means that Japan will be facing new social problems in the near future, so drastic social reforms will be needed to manage this demographic change. As many other countries will soon share this experience of ageing with Japan, Dr. Kaneko hoped that Japan could serve as a field of demographic experiment to the benefit of other countries as well.

Ms. Reiko Hayashi, Director, Department of International Research and Cooperation: About IPSS and Population Trends in Japan

Ms. Hayashi recalled the history of the IPSS for the participants, noting that it actually used to be called the "Institute of Population Problems." At this stage, the Institute was working to increase the quality of life for the population of Japan, and keep people healthy enough to work during the war years. In 1965, the Social Development Research Institute was established, and it managed all policies for population development, as well as family planning and lowering fertility. Now, these core issues of fertility and family planning have been transformed to social security and ageing, so the Institute changed in 1996 to become the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, and actually subsumed both of the existing Institutes. It is now attached to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, and is an independent institution.

Ms. Hayashi also reported that the Institute conducts five national surveys annually. These are the national fertility survey, the migration survey, the survey on social security, the survey on the family, and the survey on household changes. The Institute also makes population projections on the national and regional levels, and project the costs of social security in Japan. The Institute has also undertaken the population census since 1920, at which time, Ms. Hayashi noted that the population displayed the typical pyramid shape. By 2010, it was a bell shape, and by 2060, it's predicted to be an almost inverted pyramid, reflecting the rapid ageing of Japanese society.

In 1920, Ms. Hayashi reported that the population of Japan was at 56 million people. In 2010, it was up to 128 million people. But in 2015, the decline was noted for the first time in census history, down to 127 million. The Institute projects the population will be down to 87 million by 2060. In its work, the Institute considers 65-75 years old as the young-old, and 75 years and older as the older old. As this population ages, the modal age of death is 92 for women and 86 for men. Ms. Hayashi reported that, at the Institute, they have come to assume that dying around age 90 is normal.

Ms. Hayashi recalled that, in the 1960s and 1970s, Japan enjoyed the demographic dividend. In the 1950s, the abortion law was adopted, which contributed to the rapid decrease in maternal mortality. At the same time, a wide-scale national family planning campaign in the public and private sectors occurred, and at the same time, life expectancy continued to go up. This series of conditions led to the current situation in Japan as an aged society.

In Japan, Ms. Hayashi recalled that the dependency ratio was at its lowest in the 1970s, unlike in most other countries, which saw low dependency ratios closer to the year 2010. In fact, many aged individuals now continue living at home with or without a spouse as opposed to living in a long-term care facility. She also noted that the proportion of elderly will be increasing in the metropolitan areas, and long-term care facilities will need to be built in order to house the urban elderly population.

When asked about the funding source for the Institute, Ms. Hayashi noted that it does get its budget from the government. This caused some concern among participants about the independence of the Institute as well as the level to which the government actually used the research produced by the Institute. Ms. Hayashi responded to this inquiry by noting that, in Japan, the executive power is very strong, so the pipeline between research and policy implementation is also strong and tends to lead to continuity of policy implementation from research.

Mr. Taichi Ono, Coordination Officer for Policy Studies: Social Security in Japan

Mr. Ono opened his remarks by noting that Japan expends a large percentage of its GDP on social security comparatively to other countries. In this regard, he explained that Japan has three different UHC schemes: employment-based, community-based, and a special system for the elderly, which was instituted in 2008. The community-based systems run their own insurance pools locally, and was instituted only in 2010. The funding stream for the community-based systems comes half from taxes and half from premium payments. The employer-based scheme is run through employers. In general, all citizens enjoy 100% health coverage, although people under some schemes do pay copayments. In any case, monthly maximums are set so that individuals will not have to pay too much.

Mr. Ono also explained that public pension systems in Japan have basic coverage plus a second layer for some individuals, whether through their own savings or through an employer's pension insurance. However, the Japanese government has recognized that it must reform the social security system because it is not going to remain affordable given the ageing of the Japanese population.

Mr. Ono reported that Japan is moving toward being an integrated community care system, with healthcare, long-term care, housing, preventative healthcare, and living support available. The elderly are also expected to volunteer in some of these activities that benefit them in order to make them more cost-effective. In regards to long-term care and housing, the nature of the coverage depends on the specific facility or insurance scheme: some of the aged population will only get health services, and some get health services in addition to housing.

In response to a question about the community-based systems, Mr. Ono explained that the community-based health insurance scheme is allocated on the local level, based on the demographic composition of the community. These schemes are funded through the distribution of national tax to the local governments, depending on their individual needs. He also noted that social security or pension has a separate budget than the community-based health care, and that long-term care insurance essentially comes from national budget, co-pays, the prefecture budget, and the municipal budget in the community-based scheme.

Ms. Rie Moriizumi, Senior Researcher, Department of Population Dynamics Research: Policies to tackle low fertility and depopulation

Ms. Moriizumi opened her presentation by noting some of the changes in marital status and desire to marry among the Japanese population. She noted that, in fact, there must be respect for those who do not wish to marry or have children. She also noted that many individuals, and in particular women, have reservations about the Japanese work style, and fear not being able to balance job duties with family obligations. She noted that the expansion of childcare services and family-friendly work policies could go a long way in creating conditions where parents could balance both sides of their lives.

Ms. Moriizumi also noted that, by 2010, the child allowance paid by the Japanese government to families with children was expanded, and attempts were being made to revitalize local economies in order to retain the population in those local areas. The Japanese government had also set its desirable birthrate at 1.8. With a new set of legislative reforms, parental leave was also expanded up to 1.5 years, and allowed both parents to take leave, and get compensation for that time through labor insurance. In general, she noted that daycare facilities are oftentimes full because dual household income has actually increased the demand.

Masataka Nakagawa, Researcher, Department of International Research and Cooperation: International Migration in Japan – Historical Background and Contemporary Issues

Mr. Nakagawa noted that Japan had experienced historical emigration with people leaving Japan to go to the US and Hawaii. However, when the US became more closed in the World War II era, they then often emigrated to Brazil and other South American countries.

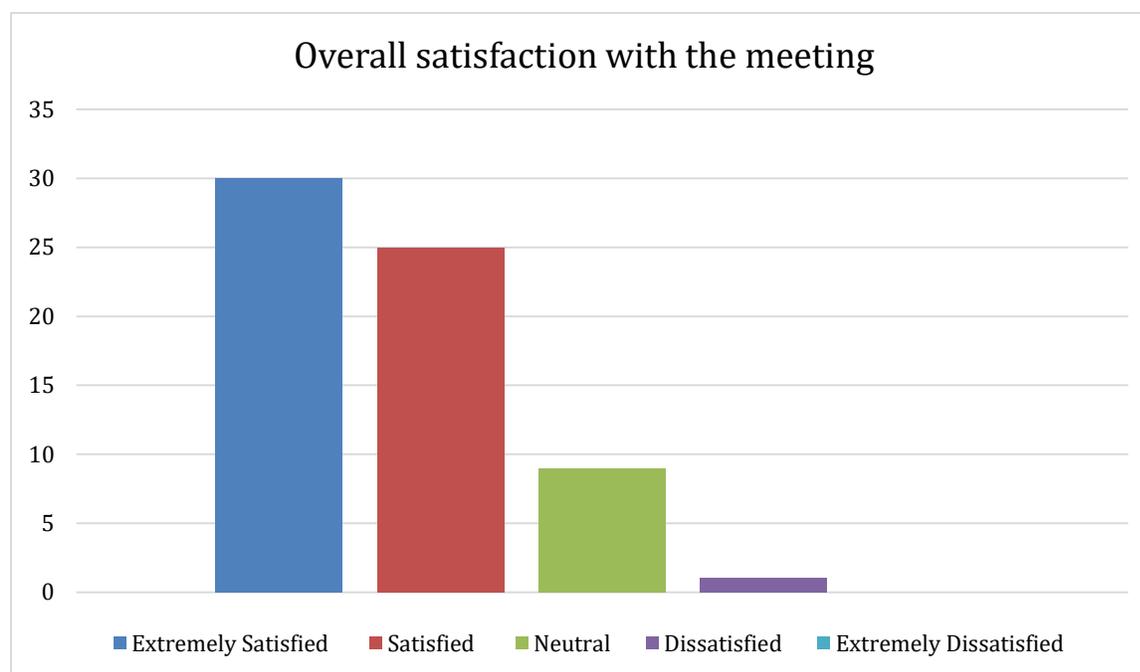
In terms of immigration to Japan, Mr. Nakagawa noted that non-skilled foreign workers are not admitted for the purposes of taking up employment in Japan. Even skilled foreign workers are admitted only on a temporary basis. Because of these restrictions, Japan has one of the lowest levels of immigration among all developed countries. However, Brazilians (or other South American nationalities) who are ethnically Japanese and come to Japan are granted permanent residence in Japan. This immigration policy has become known as the side-door policy, where the official front-door remains closed to non-skilled workers, but ethnically Japanese Brazilian non-skilled workers can come through this side door.

Wrap-up: lessons learned, questions, and comments

Through its population dynamics and development challenges and stages, Japan has recognized that it must consider the benefits and the burdens of policies and taxes when implementing them. Japan may also have missed its population bonus, and is in fact facing a fiscal deficit now. In order to move forward, Japan must value the next generation of its youth. In the past, Japan actually over-emphasized mothers staying home to raise children, so the policies have not kept up with the realities of modern life, which is why daycare options are more limited. Due to the population decline, there is also a general surplus of schools and services in the rural areas of the country.

Annex 5. Evaluation of the conference by participants

** Please note that the comments have been edited for brevity and appropriate grammar where needed.*

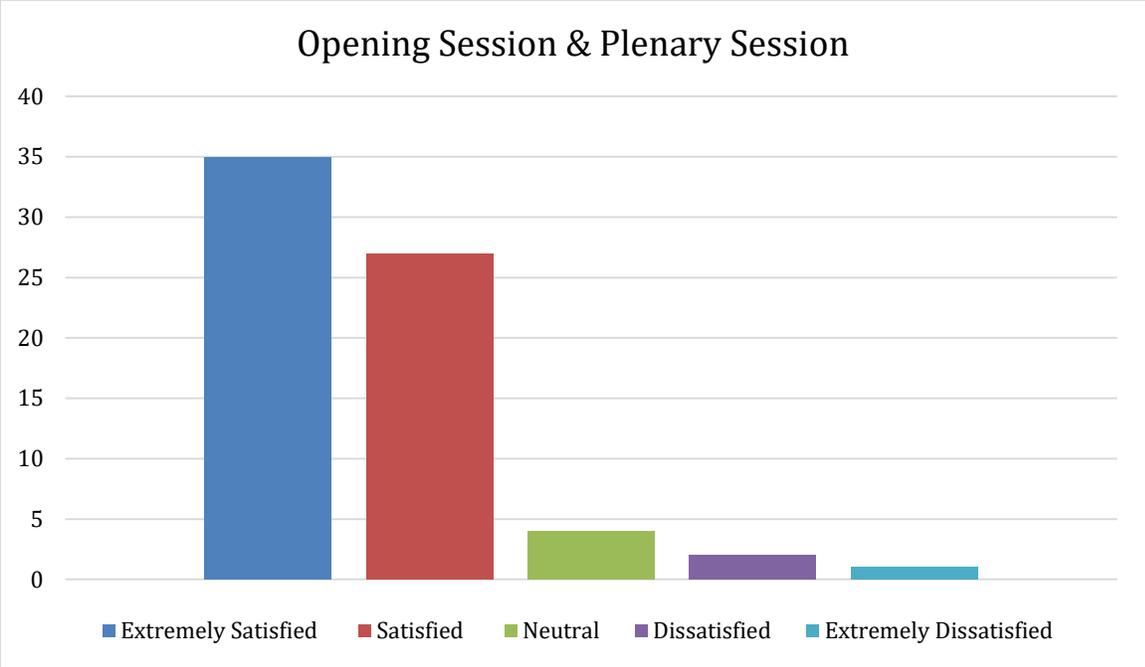


General Comments:

- *The overall session was effective and educational.*
- *Well managed, interesting topics, good service, and good venue.*
- *Nice, good arrangement, hospitable and good resource persons*
- *I was satisfied with the conference.*
- *It is great to have a commonly agreed and accepted declaration.*
- *Too general and abstract.*
- *Universal Health Coverage was given too much attention, especially in the Japanese government's policy.*
- *Some questions that were written on the paper were not answered.*
- *The first day was long.*

Recommendation(s):

- *The conference needed more discussions and exchange of ideas between MPs through working-group.*
- *There should have been a Q&A session on the presenters' papers.*

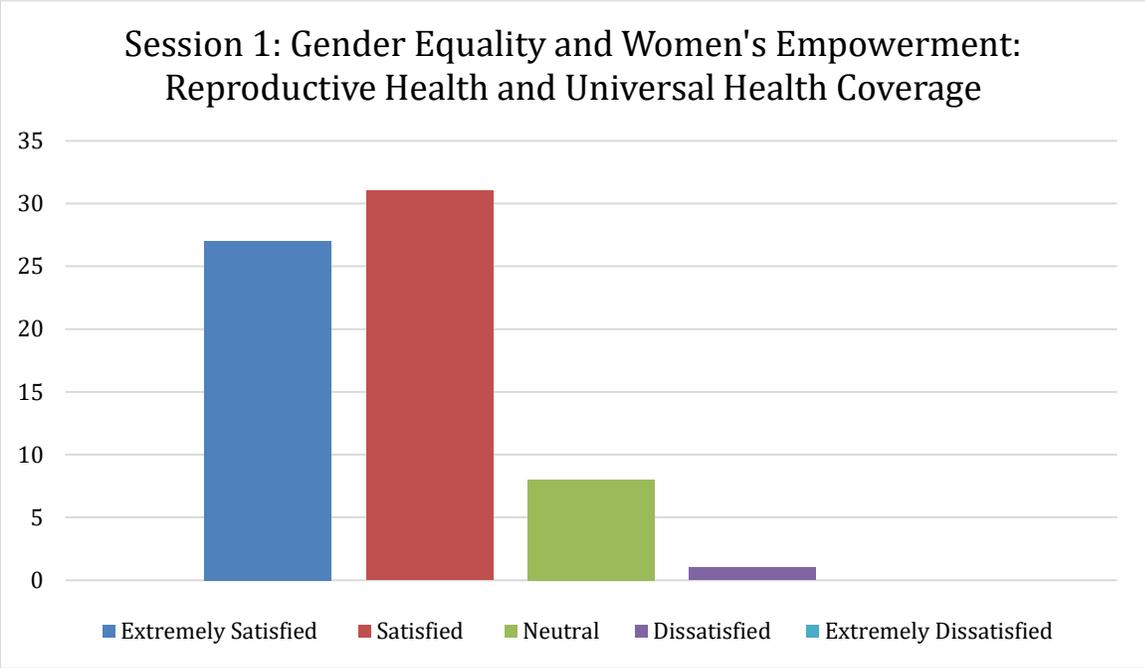


General Comments:

- *The attendance of Japan's Prime Minister is good.*
- *It was an informative and great session.*

Recommendation(s):

- *There should have been allocated time for questions from the general participants.*



General Comments:

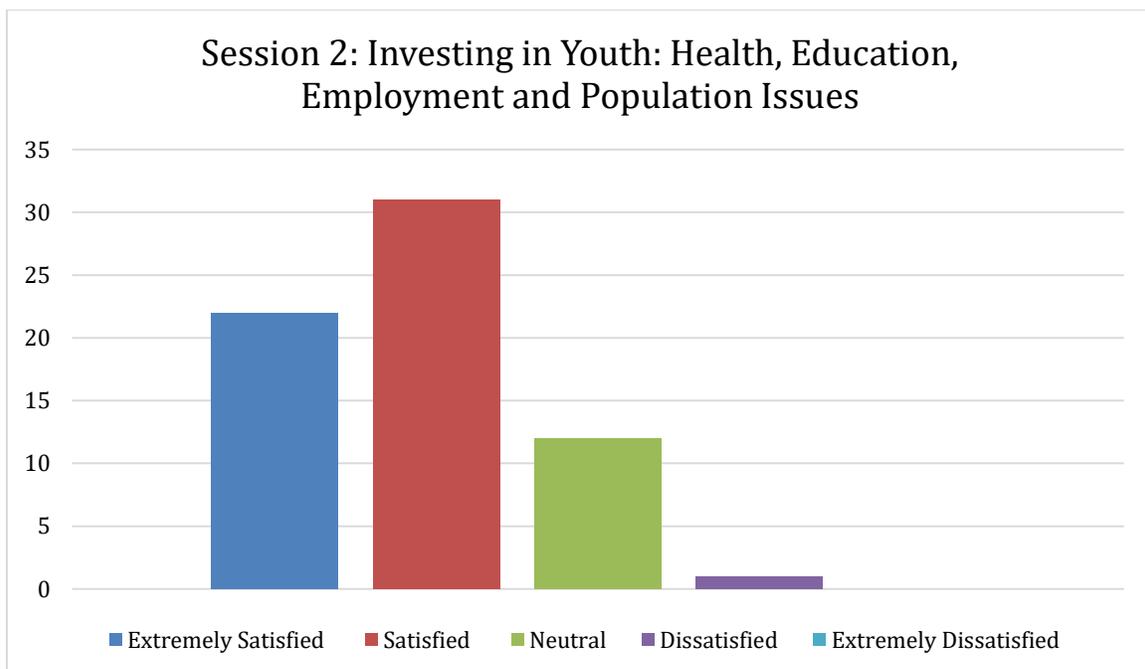
- *The set of panellists was a diverse group. All of them have great experience and the presentations were good.*
- *There were too many panel members and very little time for audience participation.*
- *Presentations did not provide clear plan of actions and objective analysis of the situation of women's rights as well as the achievement in the national, regional and global levels in terms of women empowerment.*

Comments on the topic:

- *There is a need for a more active participation of women in politics including in the parliament and provincial governments. Women should be part of economic and political decision-making.*
- *The issues [which were discussed in the conference] are very similar to our country's issues. Empowering women, mainly on their encouraging involvement in economic development, is a challenging endeavour in my country especially in the rural areas, where literacy is lower compared to urban areas.*

Recommendations:

- *There should have been working groups as part of the conference's sessions/activities.*
- *Presentations should have offered more specific legislative examples for action.*



General Comments:

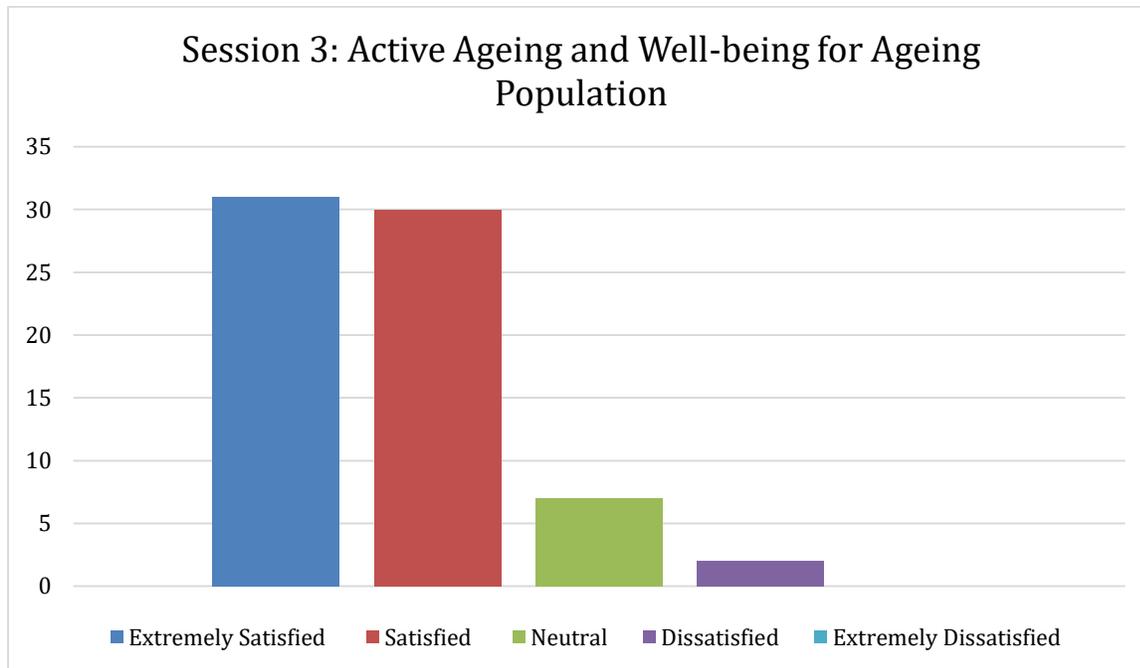
- *All panellists and speakers made interesting presentations and provided new information.*
- *The allocated time was not enough for the big topic.*
- *Unemployment was discussed but there were no suggestions on how to meet this problem.*

Comments on the topic:

- *Still a lot to be done. It is about the time for governments, especially parliamentarians, to prioritize the needs of the youth. Formulating a National Development Plan, which includes the youth, is a step to having the youth's voices heard.*

Recommendations:

- *The session needed more discussion and sharing of good practices and experiences.*
- *The presentations should have more focus on 'how to make the youth around the world employable' as a good means of strengthening the youth.*



General Comments:

- *Very informative session.*
- *Presentations were good and useful.*
- *Data is vital to effectively implement programmes that address ageing. 'Thank you for stressing that.*

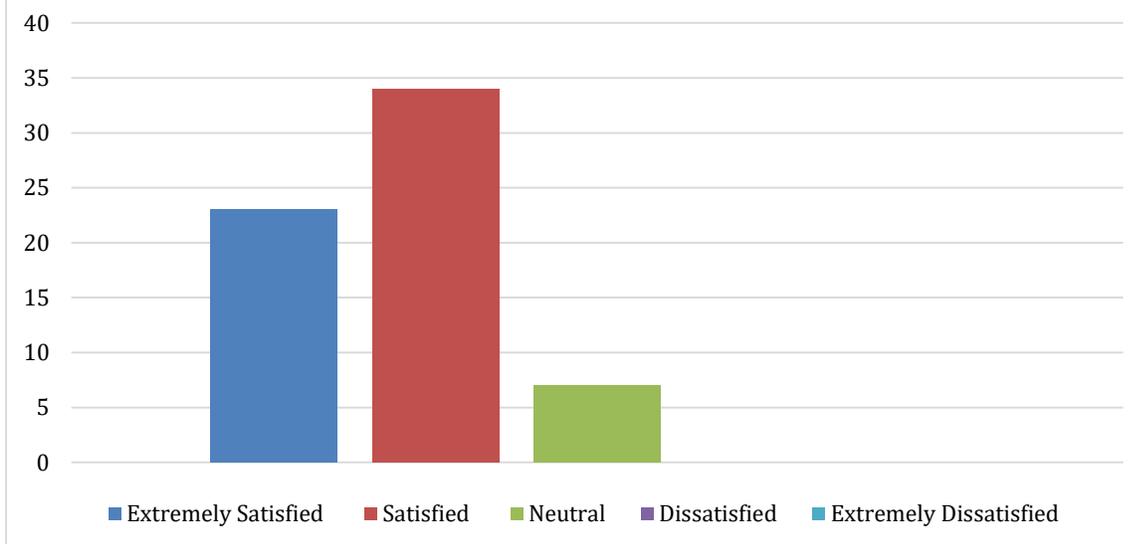
Comments on the topic:

- *Elderly people, who are the most vulnerable to physical illnesses, require more support by family and society.*
- *The approach should not only be about policy but also about how to ensure the sustainability of the solutions.*

Recommendations:

- *The session should have provided time for sharing of lessons learnt and best practices.*

Session 4: Human Security and Establishment of Risk Management System for Infectious Diseases



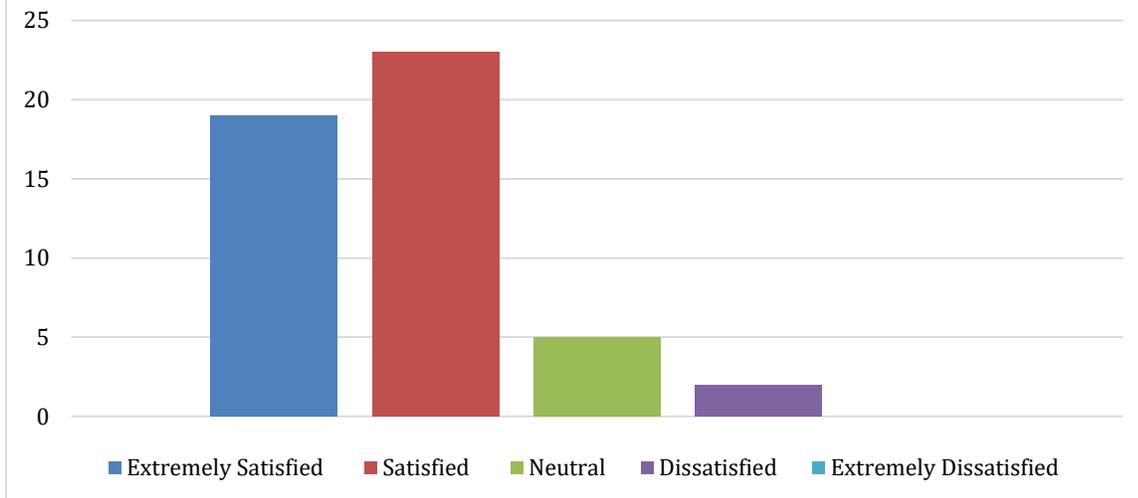
Comments on the topic:

- *Risk management system for infectious diseases is important but we also need to address lifestyle diseases such as heart disease, diabetes and cancer and their risk factors.*
- *Frontline health care workers should be given insurance packages.*

Recommendation(s):

- *Too many panel members. There should be more time for audience participation.*
- *The WHO indicators of communicable diseases and achievement wasn't presented.*

Session 4 Sub-Session 1: In Danger of Health Care Workers for Caring with Ebola, HIV, and Other Infectious Diseases



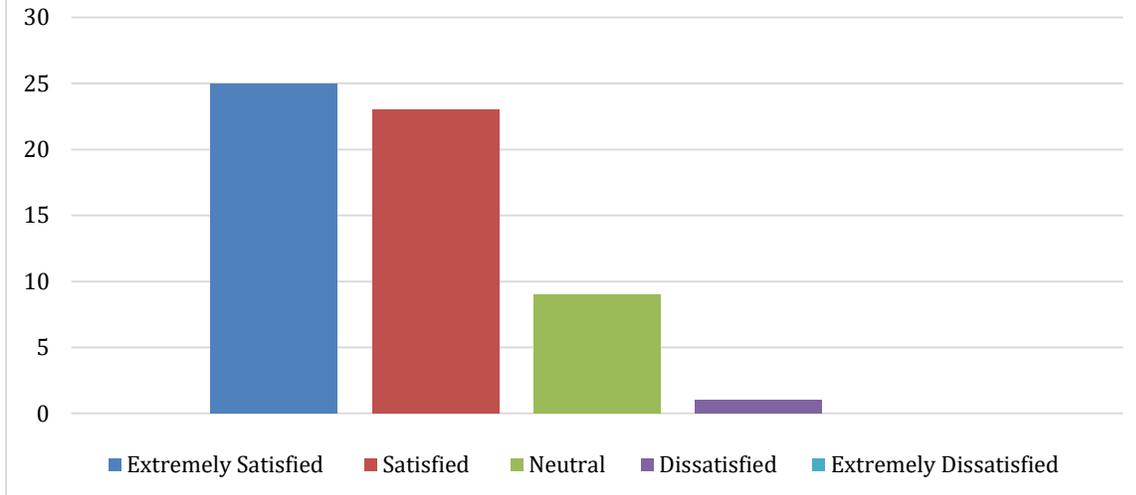
General Comments:

- *Congratulations AFPPD and APDA (JFPF) organizations.*
- *I think you've done an incredible job organising such a significant conference in a relatively short time frame.*
- *The room was too small.*

Comments on the topic:

- *It is very important to protect health workers (doctors, nurses, and paramedics).*

Session 4 Sub-Session 2: Dialogue between Parliamentarians and Civil Society: Building partnership towards G7 and TICAD for achieving SDGs



General Comments:

- *This was a very productive and relevant session.*
- *It was a very effective session.*

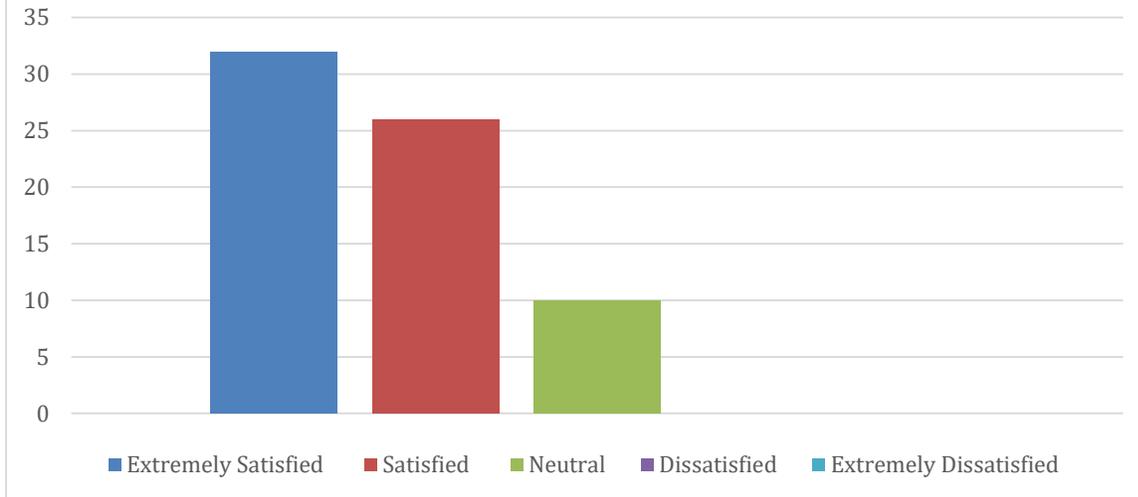
Comments on the topic:

- *Parliamentarians can play a role in bridging all stakeholders.*
- *Dialogue between parliamentarians and civil society is very important.*
- *Role of CSOs is very important to any country. We just need to give them an enabling environment and the space to operate in.*
- *The parliamentarians and the civil society organizations have to work together. The new government in my country, unlike the old government, is working with CSOs. It makes a big difference.*

Recommendation(s):

- *CSOs should also be invited to inter-governmental meetings like this.*

Session 5: The Role of Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Networks for Global Partnership in the SDGs Era



General Comments:

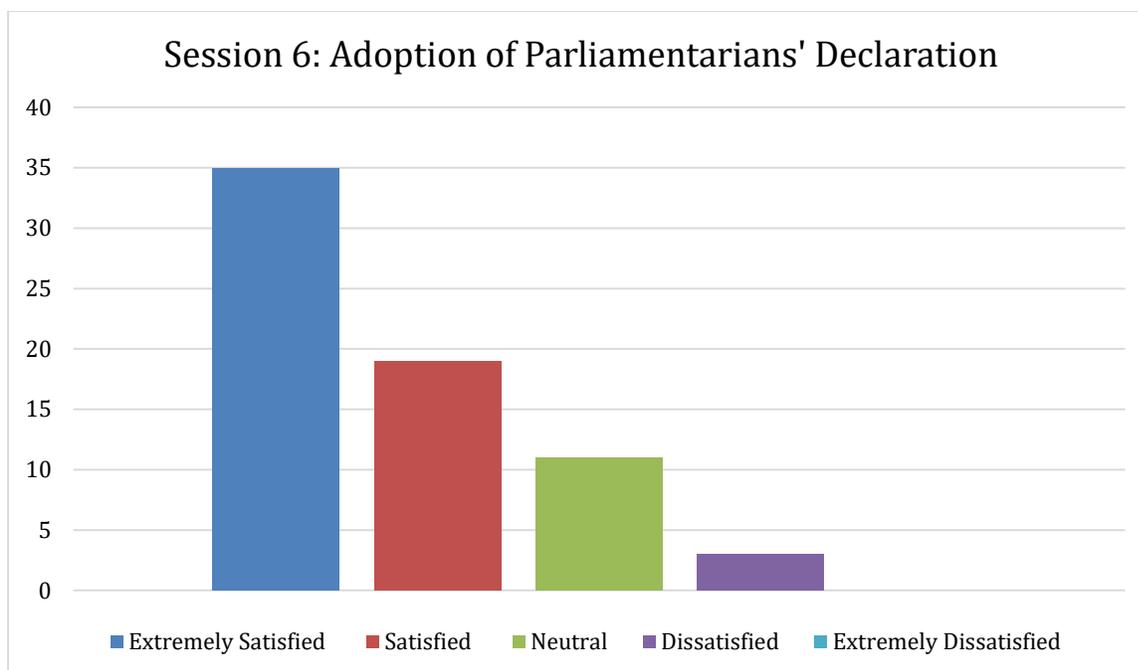
- *There were too many panellists.*

Comments on the topic:

- *Parliamentarians can stir the direction as to what plans and strategies are required achieving the goals.*
- *Part of the major role of parliamentarians is to secure financing.*

Recommendations:

- *More conference of this nature is needed. Further discussions on SDGs to influence and assist leaders in their global decision is important.*



General Comments:

- *The adoption and declaration was good because of the open discussion.*
- *The comments and important areas were considered and covered in the declaration.*

Recommendation(s):

- *More time for open discussion.*
- *More interaction with civil societies.*
- *Terrorism and migration should be given prime focus in global and regional conferences like this.*

[Q] During the meeting, which topics did you find most interesting?

- *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Reproductive Health and Universal Health Coverage*
- *Investing in Youth: Health, Education, Employment and Population Issues*
- *Active Ageing and Well-being for Ageing Population*
- *Human Security and Establishment of Risk Management System for Infectious Diseases*
- *The Role of Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Networks for Global Partnership in the SDGs Era*
- *The issues, especially on ageing, youth and women empowerment, are relevant to our country.*

[Q] Which topic would you like to know more about?

- *Active ageing and well-being for ageing populations*
- *Conflicts and population displacement*
- *Economic rights of women*
- *MDGs*

- *Universal Health Coverage*
- *Active ageing and well-being for ageing population*
- *Education in Japan*
- *How to fill up the gap between youth and ageing populations*
- *Human security and establishment of risk management system for sustainable economic development*
- *Comparative analysis of best practices.*
- *Demographic dividend issues: utilizing the youth and caring for the ageing population.*
- *Good practices and achievement of other countries*
- *Climate change*
- *Resource mobilization for population and development programmes*
- *Parliamentarian responses to human development indicators*
- *Responses to lifestyle diseases*
- *Human security and risk management*
- *Financing and accountability for SDGs*

[Q] From what you have learned at the conference, what actions do you plan to take in order to influence the national policies related to gender equality and women’s empowerment, investing in youth, active ageing, and national capacity for resilience against crises related to infectious diseases?

- *I’ll organize a meeting in the Committee to discuss issues that were highlighted in the conference. I’ll see how to legislate/to address the issue in order to guarantee achievement of good results and goals.*
- *Influence other policy makers to invest in youth and empower women.*
- *I will work on primary health care and active ageing.*
- *Work towards better implementation of legislations and actions that are part of our national agenda on the issues discussed on the conference.*
- *Preparation for unexpected situations (infectious diseases) in the future.*
- *Lots of legislation work.*
- *Raise awareness on ageing societies. Set a legal framework to support and protect the ageing population.*
- *Invest in youth, quality education and healthcare for all.*
- *Set a meeting with other government officials in the country.*
- *Echo the information from the conference to the parliament.*
- *Discuss areas where we need to review laws and policies relevant to the conference topics.*
- *Conduct capacity-building for resilience against cases related to infectious diseases.*
- *Provide more opportunities for vocational and technical skills training for young people.*
- *Influence budget debates in the country.*
- *I will champion compensatory systems for frontline health workers.*
- *Report to the Committee, Speakers and Ministers/Ministries.*
- *Advocate at appropriate platforms for all topics mentioned.*
- *Lobby for funding for the national parliamentary group on population and sustainable development; lobby for cross-party participation; and lobby for political parties to ensure 30% women participation in the upcoming election.*
- *Share and discuss the declaration.*
- *Law and policy making, oversight and budgeting.*
- *Translate the declaration into actions.*

[Q] Additional Comments/ Recommendations

- *Thank you and congratulations to AFPPD, JFPF, and the Japanese government.*
- *The conference is very interesting, informative and valuable.*
- *There is a need for follow up meetings.*
- *Provide more time for interaction and discussion. (Some topics need round table discussions to effectively raise awareness and to share ideas and to collect possible solutions.)*
- *Too many speakers on the topics and no time for comments from the plenary/floor.*
- *(Translated from French) "I am satisfied but the declaration should have a French version."*
- *Question-and-answer sessions could have been managed better. Putting questions on the paper and passing it to speakers is not an effective approach.*
- *Very tight/congested programme.*
- *Retired parliamentarians should also be participants in the conference. (They have a lot of information, a lot of time after retirement, many experiences, and have strong will to contribute.)*
- *While addressing the issues of ageing, the issue on youth unemployment should also be dealt with.*
- *I humbly propose that the (G7 countries) should facilitate developing countries to make significant budget provisions towards the sustenance of maternal health, girl-child health and the giving of employable skills to the youth of developing countries. Reproductive health and free medical care for pregnant women should be high on the agenda of developing countries and inability to pay should not become a hindrance to women and youth. This conference should be sustained and going forward. The attention should be focused on the continent behind, which is Africa.*
- *For future conference: Consider a one-day pre-meeting workshop that directly discusses issues and solutions for advancing legislation on issues related to health and population.*
- *Additional topic for the next year: rights-based approach to health services*
- *Additional topic for the next year: migrant health issues.*

Annex 7. G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration and other Outcome Documents (Links)

The G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration and other **Outcome Documents** reflect the major outcomes of the GCPPD which are explicitly laid out in the **GCPPD Declaration and Recommendations to the G7**, especially recommendations concerning health, women's empowerment, migration, and climate change. Such official documents include the following:

- * [**G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health;**](#)
- * [**G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls;**](#)
- * [**Ise-Shima Progress Report;**](#)
- * [**Japan's Initiatives toward G7 Ise-Shima Summit.**](#)

The entire list of the [official documents](#) of the G7 Ise-Shima Summit is available at the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan – [**G7 Ise-Shima Summit**](#) (May 26-27, 2016).

Sources: Official Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration

G7 Ise-Shima Summit, 26-27 May 2016

Preamble

We, the leaders of the G7, met in Ise-Shima on 26 and 27 May 2016 to address major global economic and political challenges. Global growth remains moderate and below potential, while risks of weak growth persist. Escalated geo-political conflicts, terrorism and refugee flows complicate the global economic environment. The rise of violent extremism, terrorist attacks and other challenges, pose serious threat to the existing rule based international order, as well as to common values and principles for all humanity.

The G7 has a special responsibility to lead international efforts to tackle these challenges. We remain bound together as a group guided by our common values and principles, including freedom, democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. Furthermore, following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the Paris Agreement on climate change last year, we will further make efforts to implement our commitments. Today, we have demonstrated our capacity to make tangible progress on a broad range of economic, security, and development policy issues, and we will demonstrate through our actions, a path forward in solving major issues to ensure peace, security and prosperity of the world.

G7 Ise-Shima Economic Initiative

We pledge to collectively tackle current economic challenges, while laying out foundations for stronger long-term global growth. Therefore, we have developed our commitment in the following areas as our response to contribute to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

- **World Economy:** Global growth is our urgent priority. Taking into account country-specific circumstances, we commit to strengthening our economic policy responses in a cooperative

manner and to employing a more forceful and balanced policy mix, in order to swiftly achieve a strong, sustainable and balanced growth pattern.

We reiterate our commitments to using all policy tools – monetary, fiscal and structural – individually and collectively, to strengthen global demand and address supply constraints, while continuing our efforts to put debt on a sustainable path. We reaffirm the important role of mutually-reinforcing fiscal, monetary and structural policies, the three pronged approach, to buttress our efforts to achieve strong, sustainable, and balanced growth. We concur on the importance of strengthening our efforts in a cooperative manner to implement our fiscal strategies flexibly to strengthen growth, job creation and confidence, while enhancing resilience and ensuring debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path, as well as to advance structural reform decisively. We are committed to advancing structural reforms to boost growth, productivity and potential output and to leading by example in addressing structural challenges. We commit to further investment in areas conducive to economic growth, such as environment, energy, digital economy, human resource development, education, science and technology.

- Migration and Refugees: The G7 recognizes the ongoing large scale movements of migrants and refugees as a global challenge which requires a global response. We commit to increase global assistance to meet immediate and long-term needs of refugees and other displaced persons as well as their host communities. The G7 encourages international financial institutions and bilateral donors to bolster their financial and technical assistance.
- Trade: We are committed to using trade to create economic opportunities for workers, consumers and firms. We reaffirm our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight all forms of protectionism. In order to further boost free trade, we commit to strengthen the rules-based multilateral trading system and promote WTO negotiations. We also encourage trade liberalization efforts through regional trade agreements including the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). We recognize that global excess capacity in industrial sectors, especially steel, is a pressing structural challenge with global implications and this issue needs to be urgently addressed through elimination of market distorting measures and, thereby, enhancement of market function.
- Infrastructure: We endorse the *G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment* to address the global demand-supply gap and strive to align our own infrastructure investment with the *Principles*. We further encourage the relevant stakeholders, including multilateral development banks (MDBs), to align their infrastructure investment and assistance with the *Principles*.
- Health: We commit to take concrete actions for advancing global health as elaborated in the *G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health*, highlighting that health is the foundation of economic prosperity and security. We commit to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) as well as endeavor to take leadership in reinforcing response to public health emergencies and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) which could have serious impacts on our economies. We also emphasize promoting research and development (R&D) and innovation in these and other health areas.
- Women: We commit to create a society where all women and girls are empowered and actively engaged for sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth. We commit to empowering

women and girls, including through capacity-building such as education and training as well as promoting active role of women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields. We endorse to the *G7 Guiding Principles for Building the Capacity of Women and Girls* as common guiding principles for our actions.

- **Cyber:** We strongly support an accessible, open, interoperable, reliable and secure cyberspace as one essential foundation for economic growth and prosperity. We promote digital adoption for improved quality of life, by bridging digital divides, enabling innovative business models and affordable universal and high quality access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as well as enhancing digital literacy. We endorse the *G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber* and commit to take decisive actions.
- **Anti-Corruption:** Our collective and individual action to fight corruption is critical for economic growth, sustainable development and maintaining peace and security. We resolve to take measures to improve public procurement transparency, enhance fiscal transparency, and improve anti-corruption capacity building as well as strengthen law enforcement cooperation. We will also promote global effort to fight corruption. We endorse the *G7 Action to Fight Corruption* as our commitment to lead by example in moving the global anti-corruption agenda forward.
- **Climate:** The G7, continuing to take a leadership role, commits to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance or approval of the Paris Agreement as soon as possible, and calls on all Parties to do so striving for a goal of entry into force in 2016. We commit to take the lead by early, transparent and robust implementation of our nationally determined contributions, and promoting increased ambition over time. We also commit to actively participate in the regular review of global stock-take progress every five years. We commit to formulate and communicate ambitions mid-century long-term low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development strategies well ahead of the 2020 deadline.
- **Energy:** Recognizing the important role that the energy system has to play in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, we are determined to accelerate our work towards the transition to an energy system that enables a decarbonization of the global economy, and commit to further invest in supporting innovation in energy technologies and encouraging clean energy and energy efficiency, so as to ensure economic growth with reduced GHG emissions. Faced with the increased uncertainty posed by the current energy price levels, we also commit to play a leading role in facilitating energy investments, in particular investments in quality energy infrastructure and upstream development.

Global Economy

State of the Global Economy

The global recovery continues, but growth remains moderate and uneven, and since we last met downside risks to the global outlook have increased. Global trade performance has disappointed in recent years. Weak demand and unaddressed structural problems are the key factors weighing on actual and potential growth. There are potential shocks of a non-economic origin. A UK exit from the EU would reverse the trend towards greater global trade and investment, and the jobs they create,

and is a further serious risk to growth. Escalated geopolitical conflicts, terrorism and refugee flows, are complicating factors in the global economic environment. We have strengthened the resilience of our economies in order to avoid falling into another crisis, and to this end, commit to reinforce our efforts to address the current economic situation by taking all appropriate policy responses in a timely manner.

Policy Response

In light of this background, taking into account country-specific circumstances, we commit to strengthening our economic policy responses in a cooperative manner and to employing a more forceful and balanced policy mix, in order to swiftly achieve a strong, sustainable and balanced growth pattern. We stand ready to deploy robust policy responses to bolster short and longer-term growth as necessary. We reiterate our commitments to using all policy tools – monetary, fiscal and structural – individually and collectively, to strengthen global demand and address supply constraints, while continuing our efforts to put debt on a sustainable path. We reaffirm the important role of mutually-reinforcing fiscal, monetary and structural policies, the three pronged approach, to buttress our efforts to achieve strong, sustainable, and balanced growth. We remain committed to ensuring that growth is inclusive and job-rich, benefitting all segments of our societies.

Monetary policy authorities have committed to supporting the economic recovery and overcoming disinflation, consistent with their mandates, including through unconventional policies. However, monetary policy alone cannot lead to strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

We concur on the importance of strengthening our efforts in a cooperative manner to implement our fiscal strategies flexibly to strengthen growth, job creation and confidence, while enhancing resilience and ensuring debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path, as well as to advance structural reforms decisively. This will also allow us to respond to emerging risks and urgent social and humanitarian needs.

We are also making tax policy and public spending as growth-friendly as possible, including by prioritizing expenditure in favor of high-quality investment. We will consider the composition of our budget expenditures and revenues to support productivity, employment, inclusiveness and growth. We commit to ensuring that our fiscal and structural policies support sustainable social security services, which contribute to addressing our common demographic challenges. We intend to ensure an appropriate level of public investment as well as promote quality infrastructure investment to address shortfalls, including through effective resource mobilization in partnership with the private sector. We commit to further investment in areas conducive to economic growth, such as environment, energy, digital economy, human resource development, education, science and technology.

We are committed to advancing structural reforms to boost growth, productivity and potential output and to leading by example in addressing structural challenges. Labor market reform remains important in some of our economies. We commit to advancing labor market participation by women, the youth and the elderly, and improving job opportunity and quality. We commit to promote active labor market policies in order to ensure flexibility, inclusiveness and provide opportunities for the unemployed. We recognize the importance of achieving price stability and underline that wage dynamics should remain in line with productivity. We commit to ensuring a strong corporate governance framework that helps firms to channel corporate earnings in a productive manner to

investment and wages. We are promoting competition, entrepreneurship and innovation, including by lowering barriers to new business entrants. Innovation is critical to realize sustainable growth. Competition is a source of innovation and we commit to protect intellectual property rights.

We recognize that global excess capacity in industrial sectors, especially steel, is a pressing structural challenge with global implications.

We reaffirm our existing exchange rate commitments to market determined exchange rates and to consult closely in regard to actions in foreign exchange markets. We reaffirm that our fiscal and monetary policies have been and will remain oriented towards meeting our respective domestic objectives using domestic instruments and that we will not target exchange rates. We underscore the importance of all countries refraining from competitive devaluation. We reiterate that excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates can have adverse implications for economic and financial stability.

A stable and resilient international financial architecture is critical for economic and financial stability. We welcome the entry-into-effect of the 2010 IMF Quota and Governance reforms and reaffirm our commitment to a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF.

Financial Regulation

We reiterate our commitments to support the timely, full and consistent implementation of the G20 financial sector reform agenda, which will help us achieve our objective of sustainable economic growth. We also remain committed to finalizing the main elements of the regulatory reform agenda. We also reiterate our support for the work by the Basel Committee to refine elements of Basel III framework to ensure its coherence and maximize its effectiveness without further significantly increasing overall capital requirements across the banking sector. We continue to closely monitor, and if necessary, address emerging risks and vulnerabilities in the financial system, including those associated with shadow banking, asset management and other market-based finance activities. We welcome the work of the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in cooperation with other standard setting bodies (SSBs) to assess holistically the extent, drivers and possible persistence of shifts in market liquidity across jurisdictions and asset classes and consider policy measures if necessary.

We will also continue to enhance the monitoring of implementation and effects of reforms to ensure their consistency with our overall objectives, including by addressing any material unintended consequences. In this regard, we welcome the work by the FSB and SSBs to enhance the analysis of the effects of G20 financial regulatory reforms, including the combined effects and interaction across sectors of related reforms, and look forward to the FSB's second annual report to the G20 on implementation and effects of regulatory reforms. We intend to reap the economic benefits of technologically enabled financial innovations while managing their potential impacts on financial stability and market integrity. We welcome the work of the G7 Cyber Experts Group in the financial area to foster cyber security and enhance cooperation among G7 countries in this area. We also welcome and support the effective implementation of the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. In particular, we look forward to the development of the assessment methodology of the Principles.

Tax and Transparency

Steady, consistent and concerted implementation of the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) package is critical to restore public trust in tax systems and to achieve a global level playing field for all engaged in economic activities. We remain committed to lead the process by example. To ensure widespread implementation of the BEPS package, we encourage all relevant and interested countries and jurisdictions to commit to implement the BEPS package and join the new inclusive framework, noting that the first meeting will be held in Kyoto in June.

To restore public trust in tax systems by enhancing transparency of tax information, we reaffirm G20's call on all relevant countries including all financial centers and jurisdictions to implement the standard on automatic exchange of information by committed deadline and to sign the Multilateral Convention, as well as the request to the OECD to establish the "objective criteria to identify non-cooperative jurisdictions with respect to tax transparency." These actions, together with possible defensive measures to be considered against non-cooperative jurisdictions, will help ensure that all relevant countries and financial centers are committed to implementing the agreed standard of tax transparency.

We recognize that strengthening capacity of developing countries in tax policy and administration is indispensable to level the global playing field. To enhance both quantity and quality of assistances in this area, we are committed to the principles of the Addis Tax Initiative along with encouraging other countries to make a similar commitment, and we request that the Platform for Collaboration on Tax be actively utilized to provide an opportunity where developing and developed countries and relevant organizations can share information and knowledge on a regular basis.

Improving the transparency of the beneficial ownership of legal persons and legal arrangements is vital to prevent misuse of these entities and arrangements for corruption, tax evasion, terrorist financing and money laundering. We commit to the implementation of the international standards on transparency, and call on all jurisdictions to do so. In this respect, we look forward to the initial proposals of the Financial Action Task Force and the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes on ways to improve the implementation of the international standards, including on the availability of beneficial ownership information and its international exchange, to be presented by the October meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.

Trade

Trade and investment are key drivers of growth, the prosperity of our people and the achievement of sustainable development worldwide. It enables us to access a broad range of goods and services, enhances competitiveness thereby inviting investment and leads to job creation and improved living standards. We continue to strive for better application of internationally recognized labor, social and environmental standards in global supply chains.

We are committed to using trade to create economic opportunities for workers, consumers and firms.

In such a highly interconnected global economy, protectionism only delivers negative consequences. We reaffirm our commitment to keep our markets open and to fight all forms of protectionism including through standstill and rollback. We remain committed to reducing barriers to trade and investment and to improving competitiveness by liberalizing our economies. We recognize the importance of ensuring a level playing field in all areas including officially supported export credit and in this regard, we reiterate our support for the International Working Group to develop guidelines for publicly supported export finance and encourage all participating parties to press for substantive progress through active engagement.

We recognize the negative impact of global excess capacity across industrial sectors, especially steel, on our economies, trade and workers. In particular, we are concerned about subsidies and other support by governments and government-supported institutions that distort the market and contribute to global excess capacity, including such supports granted to overseas expansion of the capacity. We are committed to moving quickly in taking steps to address this issue by enhancing market function, including through coordinated actions that identify and seek to eliminate such subsidies and support, and by encouraging adjustment. In this regard, we are prepared to consult with other major producing countries, utilizing venues such as OECD and other fora, and, as necessary and consistent with the WTO rules and disciplines, to consider the broad range of trade policy instruments and actions to enforce our rights. Our experts will continue to coordinate actions, working with other countries affected by this issue.

We underline that the rules-based multilateral trading system, which is embodied in the WTO, has helped to create a strong and prosperous world economy. We continue to strengthen the functions of the WTO, including on negotiation, dispute settlement and monitoring. We welcome the successful conclusion of the Nairobi Ministerial Conference, and in order to solidify our achieved outcomes in the recent Ministerial Conferences, call for a swift entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) by the end of 2016 and its full implementation, including through a coordinated approach to Aid for Trade, and the implementation of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion as agreed. We aim to conclude an ambitious Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) that eliminates tariffs on a broad range of environmental products by the G20 Summit in September in Hangzhou, having in mind a future oriented agreement. We also look forward to concluding negotiations on an ambitious, balanced and mutually beneficial Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) by the end of 2016. At the same time, we promote forward-looking post-Nairobi discussions with our partners in various fora, addressing outstanding and new issues as well as new formats of negotiations. We call on all WTO members to engage constructively and with sense of urgency to restart negotiations in Geneva, so that the WTO meets the needs of the private sector including SMEs and other stakeholders, as digital technologies and Global Value Chains transform the global movement of goods, services and investment. As an increasing number of developing countries have started to benefit from this changing environment, we recognize the need to shed a new light on the positive role of trade on growth and development, and we look forward to useful work by the OECD and other international organizations.

As a useful complement and a building block to the multilateral trading system, we encourage trade liberalization efforts in various forms. The signing of the TPP is an important step forward for the establishment of a platform for common trade rules and trade integration across the Asia-Pacific region, and we encourage each TPP signatory to complete its domestic process. We welcome the strong commitment of Japan and the EU to reach agreement in principle on a comprehensive, high-

level and balanced Japan-EU EPA as early as possible in 2016. We are committed to applying the necessary political will to reach a TTIP agreement as early as this year, provided that it is ambitious, comprehensive, high standard and mutually beneficial, with a view to harnessing the full potential of the transatlantic economy as soon as possible. We welcome the shared commitment of Canada and the EU to sign CETA this year. We encourage Canada and the EU to bring CETA into force as early as possible.

Infrastructure

The global demand-supply gap of infrastructure investment is a serious bottleneck to the current growth including job creation and development challenges the world faces. While recognizing that effective mobilization of resources in quantity is imperative, we highlight that investment without the quality perspective could end up introducing infrastructure with higher lifecycle costs, less durability, inequitable distributive effects, highly negative environmental and social impacts, vulnerability against natural disasters and the impacts of climate change. We therefore reaffirm the crucial importance for stakeholders, including governments, international organizations and the private sector, to work coherently to bridge the existing gaps by promoting quality infrastructure investment, so as to promote strong, sustainable, and balanced growth, with an important contribution to productivity gains, and to enhance resilience in our society, as well as to contribute to the global efforts to advance sustainable development by addressing development challenges including those identified in the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

To promote such quality infrastructure investment, we strive to align our own infrastructure investment with the *G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment*, as set out in the Annex. We further encourage the relevant stakeholders, namely governments, international organizations, including MDBs, and the private sector, such as in PPP projects, to align their infrastructure investment and assistance with the *Principles*, including the introduction and promotion of a transparent, competitive procurement process that takes full account of value for money and quality of infrastructure.

Health

We highlight that health is the foundation of prosperity and security not only for individuals but also for nations. At the juncture of the first G7 summit after the historic adoption of the 2030 Agenda, we are fully committed to implementing the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) therein that ensure well-being at all stages and health security for all individuals, and foster inclusive economic growth for nations. Our leadership is needed more than ever in this regard. UHC provides a comprehensive framework that underpins all of the health targets. To achieve UHC, health systems need to be strong, resilient, sustainable and responsive to the current and future needs of the populations they serve. This includes, but is not limited to, promoting women's, children's, and adolescents' mental and physical health, ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights without

discrimination of any kind, and addressing malnutrition as well as communicable and non-communicable diseases, including those due to environmental factors and ageing.

Learning lessons from the Ebola outbreak, especially through the wisdom offered by a wide-range of experts across the globe, including the work of the UN High-Level Panel on the Global Response to Health Crises, we recognize that health systems need to be resilient and have the capacity to respond to, better prepare for and prevent global public health threats such as pandemics and other severe events. Prompt and effective responses to public health emergencies will also require World Health Organization (WHO) reforms, funding mechanisms that enable speedy disbursement for prompt response, coordinated implementation of action among relevant stakeholders and systems, and better implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR).

We note that the efforts and achievements toward UHC, health system strengthening (HSS) and preparing and responding to public health emergencies are further jeopardized by the significant threat posed by AMR. We also acknowledge the importance and contribution of R&D and innovation to preserve and deploy existing remedies, and to discover new remedies for these and other health areas, such as neglected tropical diseases and poverty related infectious diseases as well as conditions related to ageing.

With these in mind, we particularly commit to take concrete actions in the following areas as elaborated in the *G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health*, as set out in the Annex. We also instruct our Health Ministers to further elaborate necessary actions on these areas at their Meeting in Kobe in September.

Reinforcing of the Global Health Architecture to strengthen response to public health emergencies

Recognizing the Ebola outbreak turned into a major epidemic partly due to the lack of swift and coordinated actions among relevant stakeholders, we commit to take leadership in reinforcing the Global Health Architecture, relying on strengthening existing organizations.

We reaffirm the WHO's central role in that architecture to enable and support more swift, effective and coordinated responses to public health emergencies. In this light, we urge and support the WHO to implement its emergency and wider reforms, including its One WHO approach across the three levels of the Organization, namely its headquarters, regional and country offices, in a timely manner, recognizing its resource needs. We also highlight the vital importance of adequate, responsible and timely disbursement of financial resources to ensure appropriate response to public health emergencies. In this connection, we call on the international community to support the Contingency Fund for Emergency (CFE) to enable swift initial responses by the WHO. Further, to support a surge response by governments, multilateral agencies and NGOs, we welcome the World Bank's formal announcement of launching the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF), and invite the international community including G7 members to extend technical support and financial contributions to this end. We also call upon relevant international organizations to ensure coordination among the PEF and their related funding mechanisms including the CFE.

We commend the WHO for accelerating efforts to lead coordination among relevant partners in large-scale outbreaks and public health emergencies, considering its central role particularly in infectious diseases and the need for continuous, predictable, rapid and efficient response throughout the development of outbreaks from small- to large-scale and into public health emergencies, leveraging existing coordination structures, particularly the UN Office for the Coordination of

Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). We invite the WHO and OCHA under the UN Secretary General (UNSG) to review, strengthen and formalize coordination arrangement among the WHO, the UN and other relevant partners, and to update the G7 Health Ministers on the progress in September.

Recent outbreaks of Ebola and Zika underscore the imperative to improve prevention of, detection of and response to public health emergencies, whether naturally occurring, deliberate or accidental. In that respect, we remain committed to advancing compliance with the WHO's IHR objectives including through the Global Health Security Agenda (GHS). We renew our support to a coordinated approach to offer concrete assistance to 76 countries and regions and support to these partners to develop national plans in close coordination with the WHO and other relevant organizations. Recognizing the primary responsibility of countries to strengthen their IHR core capacities, we intend to assist these partners to achieve the common and measurable targets of the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool published by the WHO and in partnership with other organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). We also commit to support, undergo, and share such evaluations with our partners. In order to scale up the implementation of the IHR and in line with its implementation of the new Health Emergencies Program, we encourage the WHO to consider building on already existing structures, such as the Department of Global Capacities, Alert and Response and its Lyon office, and the emerging work of the Alliance for Country Assessment for Global Health Security. We recognize the importance of mobilizing financial resources of the relevant international organizations for strengthening preparedness for and prevention of pandemics, and look forward to discussing on the matter with those organizations, including the World Bank such as International Development Association.

Attaining of UHC with strong health systems and better preparedness

Recognizing the importance of accelerating achievement of UHC with the principle of no one left behind, we reiterate our commitment to enhance our support and coordination to strengthen health systems, especially in developing countries, to make them more resilient, inclusive, affordable, sustainable, and equitable ones. To this end, we emphasize the need for a strengthened international framework to coordinate the efforts and expertise of all relevant stakeholders and various fora / initiatives at the international level, including disease-specific efforts. In this connection, we support the establishment of *UHC 2030* that seeks to ensure the International Health Partnership (IHP+) principles and is supported by initiatives such as the Roadmap Healthy Systems, Healthy Lives. We look forward to discussions with the UNSG about the idea of nominating an envoy to promote and catalyze efforts towards UHC across different sectors. We affirm that enhancing prevention of and preparedness for public health emergencies, including through strengthening IHR core capacities, is expected to be part of HSS efforts.

Meanwhile, taking into consideration the pressing need for HSS in Low Income Countries (LICs) and Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs) where health systems are especially weak, we are also committed to support country-led HSS in collaboration with relevant partners including the WHO. In relation to this, while stressing the need of coordination with the WHO and other relevant international organizations, we welcome the World Bank's endeavor to promote UHC for Africa. We are committed to ending AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, working in partnership with the Global Fund (GF) and others. To this end, we fully support a successful 5th replenishment of the GF, taking

the opportunity of the GF replenishment conference in Montreal in September, and call on traditional and new donors to support the replenishment.

The promotion of UHC also requires provision of services to protect and improve the health of all individuals throughout their life course. As a part of such efforts and focusing on the areas where urgent responses are needed along with the rapid demographic changes, we continue to take leadership in promoting the health of women and girls, adolescents and children, including through efforts to provide access to sexual and reproductive health, rights and services, immunization, better nutrition, and needs-based responses in emergencies and disasters. In this regard, we welcome platforms such as the Global Financing Facility for Every Woman Every Child, Gavi the Vaccine Alliance, and Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, and reaffirm our continued commitment to reaching polio eradication targets. We also commit to promoting active ageing, with due consideration to gender specific aspects, through multi-sectoral approaches including the promotion of age-friendly communities and support for communities to become dementia-friendly. To this end, we share knowledge and experiences, and encourage developing countries including through the forum on active ageing to be held in Japan this year. We recognize the rising challenges of promoting a positive environment for innovative research and development, encouraging access to medicines and health care, and ensuring the sustainability of health systems, and we welcome an exchange of views on these issues at the upcoming G7 Health Ministers' meeting, recognizing the uniqueness of national circumstances, priorities, and health system designs.

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Good progress has been made to combat AMR including the adoption of WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and relevant resolutions by FAO and the OIE, but more needs to be done. Building on the G7's previous commitment, we commit to make collective efforts for strengthening and actively implementing a multi-sectoral One Health Approach, taking into account the sectors including human and animal health, agriculture, food and the environment. We particularly endeavor to preserve effectiveness of antimicrobials, including by preserving existing antibiotics, to strengthen the inter-sectoral surveillance in all sectors, and to improve access to effective antimicrobials through accelerated support in cooperation with other countries and private sector partners. Recognizing the need for addressing market failure in which pharmaceutical companies are not producing new diagnostics and drugs required to combat infectious diseases in the face of AMR, we also commit to consider potential for new incentives to promote R&D on AMR and call on the international community to take further action. Against those backdrops, we are committed to support the 2016 High-Level Meeting on AMR at the UN General Assembly that promotes effective implementation of the Global Action Plan through multi-sectoral global, regional, national, and community collaborative efforts, and recognize existing initiatives, such as those highlighted in the EU Ministerial One Health Conference on AMR, the Tokyo Meeting of Health Ministers on AMR in Asia, and the GHSA AMR Action Package.

Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality

We emphasize that the empowerment of women and girls and gender equality are indispensable for their equal participation as agents of change in the economic, social and political spheres of our societies. Globally, women and girls still face barriers and discrimination that prevent them from

realizing their full potential. We also affirm the importance of promoting and protecting women's rights, and recognize the role of women as key actors to ensure peace and security including when addressing the threat of violent extremism, the ongoing displacement crisis and protracted conflicts and disasters. Therefore, it remains the G7's goal to create societies where all women and girls are empowered and actively engaged for sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and peace and where their human rights are universally respected and protected. With this strong conviction in mind, we are committed to take leadership in gender-responsive approaches to implementing the SDGs and addressing climate change, and envision mainstreaming gender equality throughout the SDGs and in every policy area, ensuring that our national policies and public financial management to promote equity, gender equality and women and girls' empowerment. We especially emphasize the following three areas today: empowering women and girls, including through capacity-building; promoting the active role of women in STEM fields; and making concrete progress in the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Empowering women and girls to realize their full potential

Building upon the outcomes of the past G7 Summits, the G7 Forum for Dialogue with Women and the World Assembly for Women (WAW!), we are determined to ensure women's equal rights, full and effective participation, equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunities for leadership, while calling for active engagement of the private sector, including through our efforts to promote the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) of UN Women. We also endorse the mission of the UN's High Level Panel (HLP) on Women's Economic Empowerment. We reiterate our commitment to expanding opportunities for women and girls by building their capacity including through quality education and training, and supporting women and girls to realize their full potential. To translate such commitments into actions, we endorse common guiding principles set out in the Annex, the *G7 Guiding Principles for Capacity Building of Women and Girls: towards Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Growth and Peace*, that builds on the SDGs in the area of gender equality, health and education. We invite other interested countries to join us in these commitments.

Promoting the active role of women in STEM fields and careers

We recognize that a critical determinant of global competitiveness is human talent, and that promoting the active role of women in STEM fields and careers broadens the talent pool and enhances creativity and innovation which leads to economic growth and productivity. We aim to improve women's access to higher-paying jobs and to reduce gender wage gaps. Despite such benefits, while the number of women graduates in STEM fields is increasing, the share of women employed in STEM careers has shown little change in the last decade. We emphasize that, in addition to education and training, it is important to remove the gender bias that women encounter, promote institutional change and create legal and policy environments which effectively advance gender equality in those careers. In this light, we launch a G7 initiative, *Women's Initiative in Developing STEM Career (WINDS)*, to catalyze global momentum to promote the advancement of women in STEM fields and careers, in partnership with the OECD, UNWomen, and other international agencies and stakeholders.

Making concrete progress in Women, Peace and Security

We are appalled by the increase in gender-based violence in all its forms including sexual violence, in conflict and post-conflict situations, when fleeing a conflict or when migrating, as well as during

and in the aftermath of natural disasters. We therefore reaffirm the importance of tackling all forms of gender based violence including in our societies, supporting those affected and holding perpetrators to account with the aim to address the culture of impunity, while making all efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence. We are also committed to work with the UN and others to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda. In this connection, we call on all states to support full implementation of the UNSG's zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and of the UN Security Council resolution 2272. We highlight the importance of women's active and meaningful participation in conflict prevention and resolution, mediation, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction consistent with the UN Security Council resolution 1325 and its subsequent resolutions. We therefore call upon all states to implement the commitments they made at last year's UN Security Council High Level Review of SCR 1325, and remain committed to supporting efforts by other countries, both financially and technically, to establish and implement National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security or similar gender-equality related strategies.

Moreover, recognizing the underrepresentation of women among international conflict mediators, we commit to increasing the number of women in such positions.

Cyber

We strongly support an accessible, open, interoperable, reliable and secure cyberspace as one essential foundation for economic growth and prosperity. This also enhances the common values of the G7, such as freedom, democracy and respect for privacy and human rights. We will take decisive and robust measures in close cooperation against malicious use of cyberspace, both by states and non-state actors, including terrorists. We reaffirm that international law is applicable in cyberspace. We commit to promote a strategic framework of international cyber stability consisting of the applicability of existing international law to state behavior in cyberspace, the promotion of voluntary norms of responsible state behavior during peacetime, and the development and the implementation of practical cyber confidence building measures between states. In this context, we welcome the report of the UN Group of Governmental Experts in 2015 and call upon all states to be guided by the assessments and recommendations of the report. We also reaffirm that no country should conduct or knowingly support ICT-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information, with the intent of providing competitive advantages to its companies or commercial sectors. We commit to facilitate the free flow of information to ensure openness, transparency and freedom of the Internet, and a fair and equal access to the cyberspace for all actors of digital economy while respecting privacy and data protection, as well as cyber security. We commit to the protection and promotion of human rights online. We commit to promote a multi-stakeholder approach to Internet governance which includes full and active participation by governments, the private sector, civil society, the technical community, and international organizations, among others. We recognize that states have particular responsibilities and roles in the ICT environment, just as elsewhere to promote security, stability and prosperity. We commit to collaborate to maximize the potential of the digitally connected world, and to address global challenges, bridge digital divides, realize inclusive development, and to achieve progress on the 2030 Agenda. We endorse the *G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber*, as set out in the Annex to promote and protect an open, interoperable, reliable and secure cyberspace. We decide to

establish a new G7 working group on cyber to enhance our policy coordination and practical cooperation to promote security and stability in cyberspace.

Anti-Corruption

Corruption is fundamentally contrary to our common values, in particular, the rule of law, democracy and fair competition. We reiterate that our collective and individual action to fight corruption is critical for economic growth, sustainable development and maintaining peace and security. Recognizing the magnitude of the global problem of corruption, we endorse the *G7 Action to Fight Corruption*, as set out in the Annex, which demonstrates our renewed commitment to fight corruption and ensure transparency worldwide. We will promote the effective implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), as well as other key international instruments such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and will promote full participation in their respective review mechanisms. We welcome the outcomes and the momentum created by the Anti-Corruption Summit hosted by the United Kingdom in May to galvanize action against corruption in the international community, as well as valuable initiatives such as the Open Government Partnership, the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and the UN Global Compact. We commit to lead by example in moving the global anti-corruption agenda forward including in other international fora.

Foreign Policy

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism

We strongly condemn terrorism in all forms and manifestations. The attacks, atrocities and abuses of human rights targeting civilians and other victims perpetrated by ISIL/Da'esh, Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations pose serious challenges to peace and international security, as well as to common values and principles for all humanity. We take note, with grave concern, of the growing number of terror attacks, especially those aimed at vulnerable sites due to their open access and limited security barriers as well as cultural property. The Internet and social media have been exploited throughout the world for terrorist, violent extremist and other criminal purposes, such as terrorist recruiting and financing, attack planning and coordination. Aviation security is also a global challenge that requires all countries to ensure implementation of appropriate and sustainable security measures that can evolve to respond to the terrorist threat.

We reiterate that it is essential for the international community to make further collective and coordinated efforts to fight this urgent global security threat. We stress the importance of continued cooperation with the private sector, civil society and communities and the “whole-of-society” approach.

We commend the intensive counterterrorism efforts that have already been made globally, regionally, bilaterally and domestically. We emphasize the importance of filling gaps and accelerating such existing efforts and reaffirm that the G7, as a catalyst for global progress, can play a leading role in promoting effective implementation of counterterrorism measures in cooperation with the international community in a manner fully compliant with international human rights

obligations. We continue to work together to prevent the flow of foreign terrorist fighters and terrorism-related materials and equipment. We reassert our commitment to countering terrorist financing as declared in the G7 Action Plan on Combatting the Financing of Terrorism at the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' meeting in Sendai.

The payment of ransoms to terrorist groups is one of the sources of income which supports their recruitment efforts, strengthens their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks, and incentivizes future incidents of kidnapping for ransom, thereby increasing the risks to our nationals. We unequivocally reiterate our resolve not to pay ransoms to terrorists, to protect the lives of our nationals and, in accordance with relevant international conventions, to reduce terrorist groups' access to the funding that allows them to survive and thrive, and call on all states to do so.

We commit to promote peaceful co-existence wherever differences of opinion, culture and faith exist, respect for diversity, tolerance, and inclusive dialogue in order to break the vicious cycle of violence and hatred and to prevent the emergence and spread of violent extremism. In this regard, we welcome the UNSG's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, call for its implementation and support a strong model of UN leadership which will deliver a genuinely whole-of-UN approach. We also stress the importance of the role of local communities, especially women and youth, as well as empowerment of alternative voices including through education and dialogue.

We also commit to enhance our coordination to support countries in need of building their capacity on countering terrorism and violent extremism.

Committing ourselves to translate these principles into concrete action, we commit to take actions as set out in the Annex, the *G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism*. We commit to work to support the implementation of relevant UN Security Council resolutions, to bolster information sharing, to strengthen border security, to improve aviation security, to counter terrorist financing, to fight against trafficking of cultural properties, to prevent and counter violent extremism, to step up our engagement with the private sector and to further coordinate our capacity building assistance. We commit to regularly take stock of the implementation of the *Action Plan*.

Migration and Refugee crisis

With the number of refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable migrants at its highest level since the Second World War, the G7 recognizes the ongoing large scale movements of migrants and refugees as a global challenge which requires a global response, in full respect for human rights and in accordance with applicable international law. We place the highest priority on humanely and effectively managing this challenge, addressing both the humanitarian consequences and the root causes of massive displacement. Large movements of people are a multi-faceted phenomenon, which requires addressing its root causes resulting from conflicts, state fragility and insecurity, demographic, economic and environmental trends as well as natural disasters. The international community should therefore increase its efforts towards conflict prevention, stabilization, and post-conflict peacebuilding and focus on finding solutions in order to reduce poverty, promote peace, good governance, the rule of law and respect for human rights, support inclusive economic growth and improve the delivery of basic services.

We commit to increase global assistance to meet immediate and longer-term needs of refugees and other displaced persons as well as their host communities, via humanitarian, financial, and development assistance, cooperation, as well as other measures to support trade and investment

consistent with our international obligations, recognizing the necessity of closer collaboration between humanitarian, development and other actors. We aim to increase the socio-economic development of affected regions, notably regarding education, health care, infrastructure, and promotion of human rights and equal opportunities. We recognize the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda regarding effective migration management, and we commit to strengthen our development cooperation with our partner countries, with special attention to African, Middle East and neighboring countries of origin and transit.

The G7 encourages international financial institutions and bilateral donors to bolster their financial and technical assistance for refugees and other displaced persons as well as their host communities and welcomes, in particular, the launch of New Financing Initiative to Support the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region. We also call for close coordination with existing facilities and funding mechanisms, such as the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis ('Madad Fund'), the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, and the EU Trust Fund for Africa. We stress the importance of increasing support to the most affected host countries, such as Jordan, Lebanon and Kenya, and continue close cooperation with Turkey, which will help deliver the outcomes of the London Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region. The Syrian crisis has underlined the need for the international community to be better equipped to assist developing countries of all income levels and across all regions in addressing cases of protracted displacements. Increasing global support for relevant international humanitarian and emergency relief organizations, such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme, and UN Children's Rights and Emergency Relief Organization (UNICEF), is vital.

We call for the adoption of wide-range and long-term strategies and instruments to tackle the root causes of the surge of economic migration and refugee flows. We recognize that there is a need for tools that assist countries in providing sustainable livelihoods for refugees and other displaced persons as well as their host communities, through financing and technical advice to support access to jobs, education, health services, and basic infrastructure. Along with other World Bank shareholders, we ask the World Bank to develop a new platform that expands its toolkit to assist countries hosting refugees. We also welcome that the European Investment Bank is exploring options to develop a long-term crisis response initiative in support of sustainable growth, vital infrastructure and social cohesion in the Mediterranean region and Africa.

Legal channels for migration will be enhanced consistently with national and regional frameworks in tandem with addressing irregular migration. The G7 encourages the temporary admission of refugees and the establishment of resettlement schemes, to alleviate pressure on countries hosting the largest numbers of refugees. Recognizing the contribution made by existing initiatives, work to expand resettlement opportunities and other forms of safe and legal humanitarian admission for refugees should continue. We commit to assist the front-line states in creating education and employment opportunities for refugees in order to empower them as future assets contributing to the stability and prosperity of host communities and the reconstruction of home countries after their return.

The G7 supports the strengthening of the international protection approaches through promoting the core principles of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol, and by providing safe haven for those fleeing persecution. It is also clear, however, that protection frameworks should not be used to bypass legitimate immigration assessment. To these ends, individuals fleeing persecution should be granted effective protection in the first safe country they

enter, and governments should provide opportunities for safe and orderly resettlement processes as well as provide international humanitarian and development assistance for refugees, host countries and communities.

At the same time, we encourage cooperation with countries of origin and transit to facilitate the safe and dignified return and reintegration of migrants who are not eligible for international protection, including under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol. We are determined to continue to fight migrant smuggling and modern slavery, and protect victims of trafficking together with countries of origin, transit and destination. We call for the conclusion and full implementation of the relevant international instruments, such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols.

Further, we support UN-led efforts to strengthen the long-term capacity and effectiveness of the international system to respond to humanitarian crises, which includes: (i) increasing resources for humanitarian assistance, (ii) reducing reliance on humanitarian aid by investing in resilience and disaster risk reduction, and by seeking durable solutions to displacement; (iii) broadening the resource base; as well as (iv) enhancing access, efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian aid delivery systems. We also reiterate the importance of addressing the root causes of displacement, including human rights violations.

The G7 recalls that only sustainable political settlements within countries of origin, including Syria, will bring lasting solutions to the problem of forced displacement, including refugees.

We welcome the World Humanitarian Summit and look forward to the UN General Assembly Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants and the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in New York in September.

Deauville Partnership

We reiterate our commitment to the Deauville Partnership to support the countries of the MENA in their economic and governance reform efforts.

We recognize the new challenges facing the Arab Countries in Transition (ACTs) including the rise of violent extremism, intensification of military conflicts, complex humanitarian crises and significant number of refugees. We emphasize the need for stability, democratization and inclusive economic growth. To that end, we underscore the importance of structural economic reforms, improved governance, the empowerment of women and robust civil society participation.

The Deauville Partnership remains an important platform for dialogue and cooperation with the ACTs, regional partners and relevant international institutions. We commit to promote the socio-economic role of women in the region and to convene an expert meeting on this topic. We welcome the shared commitment to implement the Deauville Compact on Economic Governance, the Action Plan for Financial Inclusion and the projects financed by the MENA Transition Fund. We recognize the importance of SME-related projects and encourage the updating of the ACT SME Action Plans. We remain committed to supporting the ACTs through country-tailored approaches.

Syria

We call on all parties and their backers to fully implement the nationwide Cessation of Hostilities achieved based on the efforts taken by the International Syria Support Group (ISSG). We condemn

in the strongest terms violations of the Cessation of Hostilities, especially in and around Aleppo, by the Syrian regime and reiterate that parties must cease indiscriminate attacks on civilians. We welcome the ISSG's commitment to intensifying its efforts to ensure that all parties stop any further indiscriminate attacks, and welcome Russia's commitment in the Joint Statement of May 9 2016 to 'work with the Syrian authorities to minimize aviation operations over areas predominantly inhabited by civilians or parties to the cessation'. We expect Russia and Iran to urge the regime to comply with renewed cessation and to stop its attacks directed at civilians, and urge all parties to the cessation to abide by the terms of the cessation. We urge all members of the international community and parties to the conflict to fully implement all relevant UN Security Council resolutions, particularly 2254, 2258 and 2268 to support the efforts by the UN Special Envoy, and to commit to an inclusive and peaceful political transition in Syria based on the Geneva Communiqué. We welcome the ISSG's clear reiteration of the objective that, by the target date of August 1 2016 as established by UN Security Council resolution 2254, the parties reach agreement on a framework for a genuine political transition, which would include a broad, inclusive, non-sectarian transitional governing body with full executive powers.

We express our grave concern at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation and call on all parties, notably the Syrian regime, to immediately allow humanitarian agencies rapid, safe, unhindered and sustained access in Syria, in particular the besieged areas and hard to reach places, as well as to release all arbitrarily detained persons, including women and children. We welcome the ISSG's commitment that, starting June 1 2016, if the UN is denied humanitarian access to any of the designated besieged areas, the World Food Program should immediately carry out a program of air bridges and air drops for all areas in need. We are committed to supporting displaced persons and their host communities and to working towards a long-term, sustainable post-conflict stabilization and rehabilitation of Syria and to eradicating conditions conducive to violent extremism.

We express grave concern over the findings of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) regarding the use of chemical weapons in Syria. Practical and political support for the OPCW and for the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism is essential to identify and hold to account those involved in chemical weapons use in Syria.

Iraq

We commit our continued support for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the Iraqi people, as well as the Iraqi government's efforts to accelerate political and economic reforms and enhance national reconciliation. We commend Iraqi forces' efforts in their fight against ISIL/Da'esh. We call on the international community to continue to support the government of Iraq, including by extending humanitarian assistance and supporting stabilization efforts in areas liberated from ISIL/Da'esh. We also commit to provide, and expedite as appropriate, support for Iraq's efforts to address its fiscal challenge and strengthen its economy through reforms, in coordination with the IMF and other international financial institutions. It is critical that all Iraqis, including the Iraqi

Kurdistan region, benefit from this support. In this context, the G7 is mobilizing more than 3.6 billion USD in bilateral assistance and other financial support to complement support from the international financial institutions.

Iran

We reaffirm our commitment to actively support the full and effective implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). The lifting of nuclear-related economic and financial sanctions as provided for in the JCPOA represents an opportunity for Iran to reengage with the global community. We call on Iran to play a constructive role in its region and thus contribute to the efforts to achieve political solutions, reconciliation and peace, and cooperate to prevent and counter the spread of terrorism and violent extremism. We are deeply concerned by Iran's decision to proceed with the testing of ballistic missiles inconsistent with UN Security Council resolution 2231. We further call on Iran to comply with its international human rights obligations.

North Korea

We condemn in the strongest terms North Korea's nuclear test in January and its subsequent launches using ballistic missile technology. These acts violate multiple UN Security Council resolutions and pose a grave threat to regional and international peace and security. We demand that North Korea immediately and fully comply with all relevant UN Security Council resolutions and its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, and not conduct any further nuclear tests, launches, or engage in any other destabilizing or provocative actions. We call on the international community to fully implement and enforce relevant UN Security Council resolutions. We also deplore the human rights violations in North Korea and strongly urge North Korea to immediately address the international community's concerns, including the abductions issue.

Ukraine/Russia

We stand united in our conviction that the conflict in Ukraine can only be solved by diplomatic means and in full respect for international law, especially the legal obligation to respect Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. We reiterate our condemnation of the illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula by Russia and reaffirm our policy of its non-recognition and sanctions against those involved.

We are concerned by continued violence along the line of contact in violation of the ceasefire; we urge all sides to take concrete steps that will lead to the complete ceasefire required under the Minsk agreements. We also urge all sides to fulfill their commitments without delay with a view to holding local elections in certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions as soon as possible in accordance with the Minsk agreements. We emphasize our strongest support for full implementation of the Minsk agreements and the work of the Normandy format and the Trilateral Contact Group. We expect Russia to live up to its commitments and use its influence over the separatists to meet their commitments in full. We stress the OSCE's key role in helping to deescalate the crisis, and we call upon all sides, particularly the separatists, to provide the organization's monitors full and unfettered access throughout the conflict zone.

We recall that the duration of sanctions is clearly linked to Russia's complete implementation of the Minsk agreements and respect for Ukraine's sovereignty. Sanctions can be rolled back when Russia meets these commitments. However, we also stand ready to take further restrictive measures in order to increase cost on Russia should its actions so require. We recognize the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia in order to ensure it abides by the commitments it has made as

well as international law and to reach a comprehensive, sustainable and peaceful solution to the crisis.

We commend and support the steps Ukraine is taking to implement comprehensive structural, governance and economic reforms and encourage Ukraine to continue and accelerate the process. We urge Ukraine to maintain and enhance the momentum in its fight against corruption and its judicial reform, including the Prosecutor General's office. We are fully committed to providing long-term support to this end. We also commend the work of the Ukraine support group of G7 Ambassadors in Kyiv.

We reaffirm our commitment to undertake joint efforts with Ukraine to convert the Chernobyl site into a stable and environmentally safe condition, 30 years after the catastrophe.

Libya

We welcome the decree of the Presidential Council authorizing the ministers of the Government of National Accord (GNA) to assume duties and take control over their ministries, pending the taking of the official oath. We will work closely with the GNA as the sole legitimate government of Libya and call on all Libyan parties to recognize its authority and implement the Libyan Political Agreement. We stand ready to offer support to the GNA to help restore peace, security and prosperity, and address the dire humanitarian suffering. We express our full support to United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General Kobler's continued efforts to facilitate the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement. We remain deeply concerned about the growing terrorist threat, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and arms in Libya. We urge all Libyan parties and security forces to work quickly to implement a unified command in coordination with the GNA and in accordance with the Libyan Political Agreement to fight ISIL/Da'esh. We support the sole and effective oversight of the GNA over the Libyan financial institutions and the Libyan National Oil Corporation, ensuring that they function for the benefit of all Libyans. We express concern about activities which could damage the integrity and unity of such institutions, and condemn all attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. We reaffirm our commitment to upholding the arms embargo, in accordance with applicable UN Security Council resolutions while fully supporting the GNA's intention to submit appropriate arms embargo exemption requests to the UN Libya Sanctions Committee to procure necessary lethal arms and materiel to counter UN-designated terrorist groups and to combat ISIL/Da'esh throughout the country.

Afghanistan

We stand firm in our longstanding commitment to Afghanistan and its people and our continuing support for the government, as it counters terrorism and undertakes reforms. We remain concerned by the threat to security and stability in Afghanistan, and strongly support efforts toward establishing an Afghan-led peace process. We look forward to joining other members of the international community at the NATO Warsaw Summit in July and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan in October which will be important opportunities for Afghanistan to reconfirm its commitments toward continued reforms, and for the international community to renew political, security and development assistance commitments to Afghanistan.

Middle East Peace Process

We urge both sides to avoid further escalation, including measures which could threaten the two-state solution and strongly support international efforts to work towards a negotiated solution including the efforts undertaken by the Middle East Quartet. We welcome the upcoming ministerial conference in Paris.

Yemen

We call on all parties to work towards an inclusive, peaceful solution that will end the conflict in Yemen, including a resumption of the political transition, in line with relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and the rebuilding of the Yemeni economy. We fully support the efforts of UN Envoy for Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed to facilitate ongoing peace talks in Kuwait, to end the violence in Yemen and to urge all parties to comply fully with the ceasefire. We underline the necessity of all parties taking immediate steps to enable rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to all areas of the country.

Africa

We are convinced that stability, security, inclusive and accountable governance, as well as economic growth and diversification remain the foundations of long-term prosperity and sustainable development in Africa. We recognize the strides made by many African partners in these areas and welcome the successful political transitions in the Central African Republic and in Burkina Faso, as well as the recent positive developments in Mali and South Sudan. We also welcome the growing coordination between African partners to counter terrorism and violent extremism, especially in the Lake Chad Basin, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa. We commit to sustain and deepen the support we pledged to Nigeria in 2015, including on its efforts to tackle corruption, improve governance, strengthen its economy, and defeat violent extremism in all its forms. We also recognize the need to address both the immediate and the root causes of current challenges and the significant obstacles that remain, including persistent instability and serious humanitarian situations in Sudan, the Lake Chad Basin, South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, and Burundi as well as corruption and the lack of economic diversification in the region. We thus continue to support African and regional organizations' efforts to address these issues, including to prevent and resolve conflicts, strengthen democratic institutions, fight against trafficking in persons, manage irregular migration, combat the illicit transfer of conventional arms, create jobs for the youth, expose and tackle corruption, and promote sustainable development and resilience, emphasizing the importance of African ownership of these efforts. We continue to assist the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and support the development of the Somali security forces. We also reaffirm our commitment to combating illicit wildlife trafficking and, recognizing the urgency of the situation, further reaffirm our previous commitment to the Resolution 69/314 adopted at the UN General Assembly.

Venezuela

We call on the Venezuelan government to fully respect fundamental rights, democratic processes, freedoms and the rule of law to provide access to fair trials and due process, and to establish conditions that would allow for dialogue between the government and its citizens, in order for them

to find a peaceful means of resolving Venezuela's increasingly acute economic and political crisis, while respecting the will of the people. We call on the Venezuelan executive branch and the National Assembly to work urgently together to this end.

Maritime Security

We reiterate our commitment to maintaining a rules-based maritime order in accordance with the principles of international law as reflected in UNCLOS, to peaceful dispute settlement supported by confidence building measures and including through legal means as well as to sustainable uses of the seas and oceans, and to respecting freedom of navigation and overflight. We reaffirm the importance of states' making and clarifying their claims based on international law, refraining from unilateral actions which could increase tensions and not using force or coercion in trying to drive their claims, and seeking to settle disputes by peaceful means including through juridical procedures including arbitration.

We reaffirm the importance of strengthening maritime safety and security, in particular the fight against piracy, through international and regional cooperation.

We are concerned about the situation in the East and South China Seas, and emphasize the fundamental importance of peaceful management and settlement of disputes.

We endorse the G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Maritime Security.

Non-Proliferation and Disarmament

We reaffirm that non-proliferation and disarmament issues are among our top priorities. We reaffirm our commitment to seeking a safer world for all and to creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons in a way that promotes international stability. In this context, we endorse the G7 Foreign Ministers' Hiroshima Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation and the Statement of the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. We remain committed to the universalization of the treaties and conventions relevant to, amongst others, preventing and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

UN Reform and UN Peace Operations Review

We reaffirm the importance and necessity of realizing a strengthened, more effective and efficient United Nations and, to this end, note the importance of continued engagement on reforms of the United Nations, such as of the Security Council.

We also support the ongoing reform processes on UN peace operations and peacebuilding activities, and call for further efforts to advance these processes by Member States, the UN system and relevant international and regional partners. We welcome and urge timely implementation of the pledges made at the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping.

Human Rights

We commit our support to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people, peaceful pluralism and respect for diversity. We recall that compliance with obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law is a cornerstone for peace and security. We reaffirm the importance of the independent voice of human rights defenders and other civil society actors, as well as of partnerships between states and civil society in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom.

Nuclear Safety and Security

We welcome the report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group. Five years after the Fukushima Daiichi accident, we reaffirm our commitment to achieving and maintaining the highest levels of nuclear safety worldwide and call upon all states with nuclear power programs and every stakeholder engaged in international nuclear cooperation including transfers to promote robust safety standards and infrastructures. In this regard, full participation in multilateral cooperation frameworks for nuclear safety, including the Convention on Nuclear Safety, is essential and we call upon all stakeholders for their active engagement and continued enhancement of these frameworks. We also welcome the successful outcome of the fourth Nuclear Security Summit in Washington. We will continue to prioritize the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials and will work to further strengthen the global nuclear security architecture. We will also continue our political exchanges on nuclear security, in particular at the ministerial-level IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security.

Climate Change, Energy, Environment

Climate Change

Welcoming the historic achievement in Paris, we reaffirm not only our continuous commitment in our global efforts against climate change, but also our determination to maintain the momentum of COP21 and ensure swift and successful implementation of the Paris Agreement including the long-term aims on mitigation, adaptation, and finance. In this context, we welcome the fact that nearly every party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has signed the Paris Agreement, including all G7 members. The G7, continuing to take a leadership role, commits to taking the necessary steps to secure ratification, acceptance or approval of the agreement as soon as possible and calls on all Parties to do so striving for a goal of entry into force in 2016.

We commit to take the lead by early, transparent and robust implementation of our nationally determined contributions, and promoting increased ambition over time. We also commit to actively participate in the regular review of global stock-take progress every five years.

We also commit to formulating and communicating mid-century long-term low GHG emission development strategies well ahead of the 2020 deadline, mindful of the significance of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and of

pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels as well as of achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs in the second half of the century.

We encourage all Parties to engage constructively in technical work with a view to agreeing upon detailed rules for the effective and transparent implementation of the Paris Agreement by all countries, including by the major emitters.

Recognizing that we, together with other donor countries, are making steady progress toward achieving the goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, we continue our efforts to provide and mobilize increased climate finance from public and private sources. We encourage other countries to provide or continue to provide and mobilize climate finance, to assist developing countries with respect to mitigation and adaptation and to implement their national climate plans (NDCs). We welcome the commitments made by MDBs and development finance institutions to deliver increased levels of climate finance. We call on MDBs and development financial institutions to mainstream climate change actions across development strategies and use to the fullest extent possible their balance sheets and their capacity to mobilize private financing and other partners in support of country-led programs to meet this goal. In the context of this goal, we also emphasize our continuous commitment of mobilizing finance and promoting the transfer of appropriate technology and capacity-building to support adaptation planning and actions in the most vulnerable developing countries in response to their growing needs.

We welcome the progress to date and are ready to further promote the relevant initiatives on climate risk insurance, early warning systems and renewable energy in Africa, such as InsuResilience, CREWS and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative. We further welcome the involvement of the private sector, subnational entities, and others through the Lima-Paris Action Agenda. We recognize that innovation is critical for an effective, long-term global response to our shared climate challenge, and intend to play a leading role in Mission Innovation. We also welcome the leadership of the private sector community in this regard. We recognize the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing. We welcome the establishment of the Carbon Market Platform and its first strategic dialogue to be held in Tokyo.

Recognizing the urgent need for effective efforts in the field of international aviation, we express our strong commitment to work together for the adoption of a Global Market-Based Measure (GMBM) in order to enable carbon neutral growth from 2020, through engaging constructive dialogue, by reaching a decision at the 39th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Assembly. We encourage all world leaders to join us in supporting a decision later this year.

We also recognize the importance of mitigating emissions of short-lived climate pollutants including black carbon, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and methane to help slow the rate of near-term warming. In particular, we resolve to drive down our methane emissions and further recognize the importance of adopting domestic measures.

We welcome the decision in Dubai by the Montreal Protocol parties to work to address HFCs under the Montreal Protocol, and we support adoption of an ambitious Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down amendment in 2016, and intend to provide additional support through the Multilateral Fund following adoption of an amendment for its implementation.

Given the fact that energy production and use account for around two-thirds of global GHG emissions, we recognize the crucial role that the energy sector has to play in combatting climate change. We remain committed to the elimination of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and encourage all countries to do so by 2025.

Energy

Energy plays a crucial role in sustaining global economic growth. With this in mind, we commit to play a leading role in facilitating energy investments, and encourage relevant stakeholders, despite the increased uncertainty posed by the current energy price levels, to sustain their investments in energy sector, in particular in quality energy infrastructure and in upstream development, so that we can mitigate risks to future growth of global economy. We recognize the important role that the energy system has to play in the implementation of the Paris Agreement. In this regard, we are determined to accelerate our work towards the transition to an energy system that enables a decarbonization of the global economy. We reiterate our strong support for Mission Innovation and commit to further investments in supporting innovation in energy technologies and encouraging clean and energy efficient products, facilities and buildings, so as to ensure economic growth with reduced GHG emissions. We support the enhanced efforts on energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, including hydro, as well as other domestic resources.

We reaffirm our commitment to continuing the implementations of the energy security principles and actions decided in Brussels in 2014 and Schloss Elmau in 2015, and endorse the Kitakyushu Initiative on Energy Security for Global Growth, as well as welcome the progresses achieved in collaboration with partners including the International Energy Agency (IEA). We welcome the concrete actions to strengthen energy security for natural gas, both pipeline and liquefied natural gas (LNG), including Japan's Strategy for LNG Market Development, the EU Strategy for LNG and gas storage and the gas security plan by the IEA. We reaffirm our commitment to continuous efforts in enhancing well-functioning natural gas markets with greater transparency and flexibility, including relaxation of destination clauses, development of price indices and building sufficient and resilient infrastructure with open access, as well as furthering a strategic view of the LNG supply chain at a global level. We also commit to our continuous work on enhancing cybersecurity in energy sector and strengthening our cooperation in the field of electricity security.

In the context of the ongoing crisis between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, we reiterate that energy should not be used as a means of political coercion or as a threat to security. We welcome the substantial energy policy reforms ongoing in Ukraine, and strongly urge it to pursue further ambitious reform of its energy sector. We also call for enhanced cooperation between the Ukrainian national gas transmission system operator and relevant international peers.

We welcome the steady progress on decommissioning and treatment of contaminated water at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and Japan's efforts to proceed in an open and transparent manner in close communication with the international community, towards developing accurate global understanding of the situation in Fukushima. In those countries that opt to use nuclear energy, it substantially contributes to the reduction of future GHG emissions and works as a base load energy source. In those countries it is also crucially important to engage the public in science-based dialogue and transparency to inform policymaking. We call upon all countries that opt to use nuclear power to ensure the highest standards of safety, security and non-proliferation including an independent and effective regulator, and to exchange their expertise and experiences. We welcome the mutual

cooperation and information exchange through international organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Nuclear Energy Agency, and the World Association of Nuclear Operators.

Resource Efficiency and the 3Rs

Achieving the sustainable management and efficient use of resources is addressed in the 2030 Agenda and is crucial for the protection of the environment, climate and planet. Having in mind the importance of sustainable materials management and material cycle societies, we endorse the *Toyama Framework on Material Cycles*. This new framework provides a common vision and a guide for future actions to deepen our efforts on resource efficiency and the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). We will continue to cooperate through the G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency. We will work with business and other stakeholders to improve resource efficiency with the aim of also fostering innovation, competitiveness, economic growth and job creation. We encourage all countries to join us in these efforts.

We reaffirm our commitment to address marine litter, recognizing that our efforts on resource efficiency and the 3Rs also contribute to the prevention and reduction of marine litter, particularly plastic, from land-based sources. Furthermore, we support scientific work to enhance global ocean observation and assessment for the science-based management, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The year 2015 marked the dawn of a new era in our approach to poverty reduction and sustainable development in all countries, with the historic adoption of the 2030 Agenda, together with the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. This agenda integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development - environmental, social and economic – and applies universally to all countries. Reflecting the international community’s unwavering resolve to end poverty and transform the world into a sustainable one by 2030, leaving no one behind, the 2030 Agenda lays the foundation for a more peaceful, stable, inclusive and prosperous international community. To this end, we emphasize the integrated and indivisible nature of the 17 SDGs, being well aware that peace and security, development and respect for human rights are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing, and commit to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, domestically and internationally, in a people-centered and planet-sensitive manner. We urge all countries and stakeholders to engage in this joint endeavor under a revitalized and enhanced global partnership to ensure a multi-stakeholder approach.

We are determined to take ambitious domestic action in order to contribute substantially to the global transition to sustainable economies. In addition to our domestic actions, we commit to support developing countries’ efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, with a particular emphasis on the dignity of individuals in vulnerable groups and promoting human security. Important elements in our collective response include: the empowerment of all women and girls and gender equality, global health, quality infrastructure investment, support for youth in the Least Developed Countries

(LDCs) in particular, revitalized response to threats to peace and security, tackling forced displacement and modern slavery, industrial human resource development and inclusive innovation; food security and nutrition, the CONNEX initiative; support for disaster risk reduction including through World Tsunami Awareness Day, support for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy security and sustainable energy, resource efficiency and 3Rs including addressing marine litter, sustainable forest management and eliminating illegal logging. We also welcome the World Humanitarian Summit.

We affirm our strong commitment to the timely implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development which is an integral part of the 2030 agenda, working in partnership with all stakeholders. Amongst priorities, we highlight the primary importance of domestic resource mobilization and of the creation of a favorable climate capable of stimulating domestic and external private investment, while also reaffirming the essential role that official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) play as a catalyst for, and complement to, other sources of financing for development. In this regard, we are resolved to continue pursuing innovative partnerships and financing arrangements to advance sustainable development. We also reiterate our respective ODA commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI target, as well as our commitment to reverse the declining trend of ODA to the LDCs and to better target ODA towards countries where the needs are greatest.

We affirm that addressing challenges in Africa is central to the realization of the SDGs, recognizing that security, development, climate change and gender equality are interdependent and instrumental to ensuring a prosperous and peaceful Africa. As such, we stand ready to support the promotion of Africa's development aspirations as described in Agenda 2063 and its First-Ten Year Implementation Plan in partnership with the African Union and its members. We do so including through our bilateral and multilateral partnerships with African countries including the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), the Italy-Africa Ministerial Conference, EU-Africa partnership and the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. We affirm that TICAD VI to be held on 27 and 28 August, 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya, for the first time in Africa comes at a critical juncture of translating the global vision into actions for Africa.

Food Security and Nutrition

Ending hunger and malnutrition is a fundamental element of the 2030 Agenda. As part of a broader effort to achieve the SDGs, we commit to engage collectively in concrete actions in collaboration with relevant partners and stakeholders towards the achievement of our aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

Building on the G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, we endorse the *G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition*, which outlines collective actions in the priority areas of: (i) empowering women; (ii) improving nutrition through a people-centered approach that recognizes the diverse food security challenges people face across the rural to urban spectrum; and (iii) ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems. We commit to enhance synergies with relevant international initiatives.

We support the development of good practices for global food security and nutrition that are in line with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change. This could include expanding farming opportunities, revitalizing rural communities, and enhancing production, productivity, responsible investment, trade and sustainability in agriculture and food systems.

We welcome the International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition to be held in Japan and the Nutrition for Growth Summit.

CONNEX

We commit to intensify our efforts under the CONNEX Initiative, to provide developing country partners with multi-disciplinary and concrete expertise for negotiating complex commercial contracts, focusing initially on the extractives sector. The current downturn in commodity price underlines the importance of negotiating good contracts to help developing countries secure fair revenues from their natural resources. We endorse the *CONNEX Guiding Principles towards Sustainable Development*, designed to facilitate the mobilization of domestic resources in developing countries, contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. We commit to align CONNEX with existing initiatives to build capacity in developing countries and to improve governance and transparency in extractives sectors. Further progress will be sought in close partnership with relevant stakeholders including through the Negotiation Support Forum established with the OECD and the CONNEX International Conference on Capacity Building and Transparency to be held in Tokyo.

G7 Accountability

We remain committed to holding ourselves to account, in an open and transparent way, for the promises we have made. We welcome the *Ise-Shima Progress Report* – the third comprehensive report on our development-related commitments. The Report highlights the important contribution that the G7 is making to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Positive achievements are seen in areas such as Health, Food Security, Education and Governance. We will continue to monitor progress against our commitments.

Conclusion

- We look forward to meeting under the Presidency of Italy in 2017.



From
the People of Japan



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