

African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting

*Role of Parliamentarians in Harnessing Population Data to Foster
Inclusive Social and Economic Development*

24-25 February 2025

Dar-es-Salaam,

TANZANIA



INTRODUCTION

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) in conjunction with the African Parliamentarians' Forum on Population and Development (FPA) and hosts, Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development (TPAPD), held the Africa and Asia Parliamentarians' Meeting in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, from 24-25 February, 2025. This meeting was supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) and the Japan Trust Fund (JTF). The theme of the meeting was, "*The Role of Parliamentarians in Harnessing Population Data to Foster Inclusive Social and Economic Development.*"

The Dar-es Salaam meeting was a follow up to the Rwanda Meeting in Kigali of the Africa and Asia Parliamentarians' Meeting that was held from 24-26 October, 2023. In the same year in 2023, from 7-10 November, an Africa Population Experts Committee (APEC) and Ministers in Charge of Population Meetings met in Lusaka, Zambia for a 10-year Review of the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development. This Working Group was a Specialised Technical Committee on Health, Population and Drug Control (STC-HPDC-4), appointed by the African Union Members States. Their role was to conduct a ten-year review spanning from 2013 to 2023 after the Addis Ababa Declaration of 2013 on Population and Development (AADPD). The Addis Ababa Declaration provided region specific recommendations on population and development and guidelines for the full implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) that took place in Cairo in 1994. The AADPD was a review of progress made from the 1994 Cairo of the ICPD.

The complementarity of the ICPD Programme of Action and the AADPD has helped in ensuring remarkable advancement in the field of population and development. However, despite progress made, it has been observed that many countries still face *legislative barriers* in implementing the commitments made in Cairo and Addis Ababa. It is with this background that the Dar-es-Salaam meeting provided a platform for participants to engage in dialogue and collaboration to harness population data and therefore, develop solutions to overcome challenges facing populations in Asia and Africa. The Dar-es-Salaam meeting also aimed at equipping Parliamentarians with knowledge and skills to take concrete actions on legislative and policy issues around AADPD and ICPD PoA and thereby, advocate these agenda towards the Executive in their respective countries.

DAY I: MEETING, 24 FEBRUARY, 2025

I. OPENING SESSION

The Director of Ceremony, Mr. Wamala Musa Buyungu, FPA Secretariat from the Uganda Parliament, called upon the Members of Parliament of Tanzania to lead in the singing of the National Anthem of Tanzania and thereafter the National Anthem of the East Africa Legislative Assembly. The Opening Prayer was made by Hon Luhamba Mwene, MP Zambia.

I.1 Opening Remarks by Hon Sebastian Kapufi, MP Tanzania, Chair of the Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development (TPAPD)

Hon Kapufi welcomed the Right Hon Dr Tulia Ackson, Speaker of the Tanzania Parliament and all participants to the meeting. He also acknowledged the support of Pathfinder International represented by Dr Joseph Komwihangiro, Dr Ikegami Kiyoko of APDA (Japan), Madam Suzy of UMATI, Tanzania, a full Member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Dr. Farrukh Usmonov of APDA and Mr. Mark Bryan, UNFPA Tanzania. Hon Kapufi said that the Members shared dedication to

identifying creative and inclusive solutions to the intricate problems affecting our communities was demonstrated by the gathering of the Members in Dar es Salaam.

1.2 Welcome Address by Hon Dr Abdul Rashid Hassan Pelpuo, MP Ghana, Minister of Labour, Jobs and Employment of Ghana and President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA),

Hon Dr. Pelpuo recognized the presence of the Right Hon Dr Tulia Ackson, MP, Speaker of the Tanzania Parliament who is also the current President of the InterParliamentary Union (IPU), His Excellency Yasushi Misawa, Ambassador of Japan to Tanzania and Mr. Bryan Schreiner, Country Representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Tanzania Office, Dr. Ikegami Kiyoko, Secretary General of the Asian Population Development Association (APDA) and Dr Joseph Komwihangiro, Senior Country Director, Pathfinder Tanzania, Representative of the President of the Africa Pathfinder International, Ms. Lydia Saloucou Zoungrana, who could not be present at the meeting.

Hon Dr Pelpuo, on behalf of the FPA, thanked the Government of Tanzania, the support of H.E. Speaker and the Tanzania Parliament for their hospitality and accepting to hoist the meeting.

Hon Dr Pelpuo sad that Africa was dealing with challenges of fast population growth. In 2024 – there were High Level meetings in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda to discuss population issues. Furthermore, there have been meetings in Ghana concerning the establishment of the FPA Secretariat in Accra, Ghana. The Government of Ghana has accepted to offer the FPA Secretariat Offices in Ghana.

Hon Dr Pelpuo, took an opportunity to say farewell to the delegates as the tenure of his Executive ends in June 2025. He said that following his appointment as Minister, the Vice President Hon Outa's appointment as Kenya's Ambassador to Egypt and Hon Pemmy's appointment as Minister of Water in South Africa, it was time for them to hand over the mantle to other Members. Therefore, there was need to elect a new Executive by June, 2025. Hon Dr Pelpuo further said that unemployment was a key factor in Africa and that about 15 % are unemployed. Ensure that youth are employed.

He sympathised with the families of those who lost any Members of Parliament in 2024. For example, one Member of Parliament from Senegal MP, who was an Executive Member, but passed away that same year.

Hon Dr Pelpuo said that 2025 Activities would include the following:

- i. A High-level meeting was in Uganda held on 21 February 2025. This was a follow up meeting to the Benchmarking Visit held in Uganda on 1-2 February 2024, "to exchange ideas, share experiences, follow up and emphasize the role of parliamentarians in updating and aligning National Policies, Plans and Strategic documents to accelerate progress toward the ICPD and SDGs commitments towards 2030."¹;
- ii. The Asian-African Parliamentarians meeting which was held in Dar-es-Salaam from 23-24 February 2025;
- iii. International Youth Parliamentarians Forum headed by Hon Engineer Promise will host an international conference in May 2025 in Kigali; and

He was grateful for the support of Cooperating Partners who supported the Dar es Salaam meeting to take place. He also thanked Mr. Musa Wamalwa of the Uganda Parliament for handling the FPA Secretariat despite the challenges.

¹ African Parliamentarians Forum for Population and Development (FPA), Bulletin 1, March 2024, page 4.

I.3 Messages of Support

There were three supporting speeches as follows:

I.3.1 Mr. Mark Bryan Schreiner, Country Representative of UNFPA Tanzania

He spoke about, “Transforming the Africa Agenda 2063.” He said that this included the following:

- i. Universal access to Sexual and Reproduction Health and Rights (SRHR);
- ii. More resources needed to support programmes in SRHR;
- iii. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is promoting a peace agenda that will partner with other stakeholders to achieve universal access to SRHR.
- iv. Review of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 2024;
- v. Increased life expectancy, reduced maternal mortality, access to HIV medication and age-appropriate Sexual education;
- vi. Enhanced accountability of funds from Cooperating Partners;
- vii. Africa’s population was growing rapidly such that 42% was under the age of 15 years;
- viii. Social transformation was required to meet this increasing Africa population;
- ix. Investment in education is a priority to meet the needs of African growing population
- x. Reducing maternal mortality
- xi. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) an important target;
- xii. Family planning tools access still a challenge;
- xiii. Female Genital Mutilation among women in some communities is still a problem;
- xiv. Parliamentarians should continue advocacy to hold Governments accountable to ensure that resources are available in SRHR, youth and women on population issues;
- xv. Strong and sustainable solutions on population matters are required;
- xvi. In 2025 the Ninth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD9) will be held in Yokohama, Japan from the 20th to 22nd August, 2025 in collaboration with African nations to address among other issues some population matters.
- xvii. South Africa will be chair of G20 this year which will give Africa an opportunity to advocate for support on population matters.

I.3.2 His Excellency Mikami Yoichi, Ambassador Designate of Japan

Mr. Mikami, Japanese Ambassador Designate to Tanzania, said that the *TICAD* was important in supporting the Populations of Africa through Japan Cooperation with African Nations. He referred to the TICAD Ministerial Meeting Joint Communiqué after their meeting from 24-25 August 2024, in Tokyo, Japan. The Meeting brought together Ministers and the Delegation of Japan and African Union Member States, together with representatives of TICAD Co-organizers, namely the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the African Union Commission (AUC), as well as international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations from Japan and Africa.

The Joint Communiqué reads in part “In preparing for the Ninth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD9) to be held in August 2025 in Yokohama, Japan, we held discussions on three main pillars: 1. Society, 2. Peace and 3. Stability and Economy, under the main theme of TICAD9: “Co-create innovative solutions with Africa.” We jointly explored innovative solutions for Africa that reflect and respond to, current global challenges. In this context, we took four overarching approaches into consideration, namely (i) connectivity; (ii) women, youth and Women, Peace and Security (WPS); (iii) public-private partnerships; and (iv) building inclusive and responsible global

governance that promotes a free, open and fair international order based on the international law. We also exchanged views to develop priority areas in TICAD9.”

These four areas resonate well with population development issues that Parliamentarians dealing with population issues can follow up.

1.3.3 Ms. Lydia Salaoucou Zoungrana, President, Africa Pathfinder International

Ms. Lydia Saloucou Zoungrana, President, Africa, Pathfinder International was represented by Dr Joseph Komwihangiro, Senior Country Director, Pathfinder Tanzania. Ms Zoungrana thanked APDA, the Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population Development (TPAPD) and the UNFPA Tanzania, to invite Pathfinder to this meeting.

PATHFINDER works in 15 countries in Africa and four countries in Asia concentrating on providing SRHR services. Pathfinder works to improve maternal and child health and to combat Gender Based Violence (GBV). Pathfinder have carried out the following programmes in various African countries:

- i. In Uganda, Pathfinder has trained over one thousand (1000) health teams at community level;
- ii. In Mozambique, there is a Family planning programme;
- iii. In Burundi 100% women are followed up by Pathfinder after delivery as follow up to reduce maternal and child mortality;

In Tanzania, there are data driven interventions in SRHR as well as Sexual Violence against children in Zanzibar. In Morogoro and Ngorongoro Tanzania, there is promotion of voluntary family planning methods as well as increased access to critical health services;

Pathfinder would like to increase the *Momentum of Hope through Action* as well as improve health outcomes. Pathfinder realizes that to achieve this goal, there is need for cross sector collaboration. Therefore, Pathfinder has collaboration with the University of Tanzania to collect data through research in SRHR issues and develop action-oriented solutions. Pathfinder acknowledges the need to harness the power of data.

Pathfinder thanked TPAPD and urged parliamentarians to bridge the gap between policy and implementation of sustainable solutions. Pathfinder urged parliamentarians to develop legislation that is relevant to address health and education, considering the modern era.

PATHFINDER said that it was important that African and Asian countries to ensure that the goals of the ICPD remain on course, so that parliamentarians and do not leave any one behind.

1.4 Official Opening Statement: The Right Hon Dr Tulia Ackson, MP, Speaker of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania and current President of the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)

The Right Hon Madam Speaker acknowledged various organisations that were involved in organizing the Asia-Africa Population Development Meeting. She said that said that there was need to explore dialogue between SDGs and how population data can foster social development.



The Right Hon Dr Tulia Ackson, MP, Speaker of the United Republic of Tanzania pose for a photo with Delegates after she Officially opened the Parliamentarian's Meeting, 24th February, 2025.

She commended the Partnership between Asia and Africa Parliamentarians to tackle population related issues and said that welcomed all participants to Tanzania. She said that her country Tanzania was privileged to host this forum this year. She quoted, the first President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere – The “purpose of Development is the people and not things”² Therefore, true development was people centred and the youth should drive the development agenda. The Honourable Speaker said it was unfortunate that youth unemployment is still a major problem in Africa and Asia and also the issue of GBV.

She urged parliamentarians present that no nation had a right to make decisions for other nation and their people. Therefore, African and Asian parliamentarians needed to craft solutions that were unique to the people of Africa and Asia.

She said that the SDGs target of 2030 was fast approaching and therefore, due to the urgency of the deadline, Parliamentarians and their Executive part of Government in their countries required to act swiftly and decisively.

She reminded the parliamentarians that climate change, natural disasters and armed conflicts were reversing the gains made by both Parliamentarians and their Executive in attaining the SDGs. As such there was need for new policies and new legislation to address these new challenges. She urged parliamentarians to use their position to overcome these new challenges and ensure that in Africa and Asia there was an improvement in the people's well-being and quality of life.

She challenged parliamentarians to advocate for empowerment of youth in demographic dividend since the youth make up the majority of African and Asian populations. Empowering the youth is also a guarantee to secure future peace, ensure social stability and ensure that development is directed towards people and not things!

She gave an example of Tanzania where there is free education up to Form Six. There are 6 years in primary, 4 years in secondary and 2 years in Form six. She said that there were Bursaries offered to deserving students including those from vulnerable backgrounds to access these bursaries. However, she challenged the education systems to educate youth to start up small businesses to overcome youth unemployment. For example, empowering youth in ICT proficiency can help the youth start up online businesses.

² Julius Kambarage Nyerere, Freedom and Development, The Arusha Declaration: A Declaration Outlining Tanzania's Policy on Socialism and Self-Reliance, Publisher: Oxford University Press Oxford
Edition: reprint of J.K. Nyerere, Freedom and Development

The Honourable Speaker also cited three concerns of Mr. Antonio Guterres³, the current Secretary General of the United Nations as he addressed world leaders on 24 September 2024. The UN Secretary-General António Guterres called on Tuesday for finance, climate action and peace to achieve the SDGs by the 2030 deadline. The concerns on attaining SDGS were as follows

- 1.” *We need peace through dialogue and diplomacy and respect the UN charter*”
2. “*We need solidarity in climate action as a Global society*”
- 3.” *We need finance in investments for sustainable food production, energy and job creation.*”

Hon Speaker said that parliamentarians needed to address the gender barriers for women and girls and said that humanity can’t achieve development without all men and women together. In this regard, she quoted the late *Nelson Mandela, who once said, “It always seems impossible until it is done.”*⁴

In this regard, Hon Speaker encouraged parliamentarians not to give up in the face of challenges and even when some difficulties seemed insurmountable, parliamentarians through exchange of ideas, would be able to achieve those goals which in the first place seemed impossible to achieve.

Hon Speaker finally concluded her address to the parliamentarians by citing the late Mwalimu Nyerere again, who said, “It can be done, play your part.”⁵

Therefore, parliamentarians can attain desired goals related to improving Africa’s and Asia’s populations if parliamentarians do their part.

1.5 Asian Delegation Gift to the Right Hon Speaker

Dr Kiyoko Ikegami, Vice Chair and Secretary-General of APDA led the Asia Delegation to present a painting from Japan to the Right Hon Speaker, Tanzania, after her address to the parliamentarians. Dr Ikegami was joined by Dr Farrukh of APDA and Hon Hector, MP Sri Lanka to present the painting.

1.6 Vote of Thanks

A Vote of Thanks to Madam Speaker was given by Hon Hector, MP Sri Lanka, representing the Asian parliamentarians. He said that it was impressive to see, “One Africa all getting together” with Asia to tackle similar population issues. He expressed gratitude for Madam Speaker’s address to the parliamentarians who had gathered in Dar-es-Salaam. He also thanked Hon Minister Pemmy Majodina of South Africa for her kind words of appreciation to the Right Hon Speaker. Hon Hector, thanked the Parliament of Tanzania, Donors and the Right Hon Speaker for hosting the Africa Asia meeting.

1.7 Group Photo

A group photo of Madam Speaker and all participating parliamentarians and staff was taken outside the conference hall.

³ Antonio Guterres, <https://www.un.org/en/desa/guterres-to-world-leaders-stay-committed>, 24 September 2024.

⁴ Nelson Mandela, https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/nelson_mandela_378967, 2001.

⁵ Julius Nyerere, https://repository.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/dspace/bitstream/2433/68011/1/ASM_6_45.pdf -Kyoto University, Japan Information Repository - ASPECTS OF NYERERE’S ECONOMIC THOUGHT A Study in the Dynamics of African Leaders’ Aspirations in Directing Their Countries’ Economic Growth after Independence by- Aleck Humphrey CHE-MPONDA Department of /Political Science and Public Administration. University of Dar-es-Salaam, February 1986.

2. SESSION I: Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: Prospects and Challenges

Session Chairperson: Hon Fatma Hassan Toufiq, MP Tanzania

This session aimed at providing a platform for Parliamentarians to learn about the implications of population dynamics on sustainable development, health and well-being outcomes. Findings and actionable recommendations were expected to be presented for Parliamentarians and Policymakers to reap the benefits of demographic Dividend and improve demographic resilience against crisis⁶.

2.1 Mr Josia Mawenzi, Planning Commission of Tanzania

Mr Mawenzi defined demographic dividend as, “the growth in a country’s economy resulting from changes in the age structure and dependency ratios of its population due to the demographic transition.”

He further said that, “the first dividend occurs with the decline of birth rates and an increase in labor supply and the second occurs when significant number of workers are motivated to invest for their financial security in retirement.”

Mr Mawenzi further said that reaping the demographic dividend required deliberate effort to invest in all the enabling factors in order to maximize the gains. The Tanzania Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2022, indicated the country to have had the youth bulge (34.5% of total population) and having large number of working age population (53.4% more than half of the total population). *This was an opportunity for Tanzania and other countries like Zambia, to seize and embrace the youth and work with them for timely interventions.*

Tanzania like many other developing countries was still at pre-dividend stage. However, decline in fertility that is accompanied by good economic policy can pave the way to a quick transition.

The “Youth bulge” is a temporary demographic phenomenon which occurs when child mortality declines and fertility falls rapidly so that the previous cohort of births is larger than subsequent cohorts.

Benefit to the country - Tanzania

Tanzania Shillings of up to 71.7 million was available for 53.7% working population. This increase in resource allocation will help increase the demographic dividend to the rest of the population that depends on the working population.

Key issue - Population increase: with a child birth rate of 4.8 children per woman and population birth rate of 3.2% per annum. Tanzania’s population is projected to increase to 124 million people by 2055. According to the Tanzania UNICEF Annual Report of 2022, the Tanzania census (2022) shows that the population of Tanzania was at 62 million, an increase of 37% from 2012 (~60 million in Mainland and ~1.9 million in Zanzibar)⁷. In 2050, it is projected that the child population will double from ~29 to ~59 million. This makes Tanzania amongst the 10 most populous African countries and presents an opportunity for further development if the demographic dividend is capitalized with investments in and for children and youth.

⁶ African and Asian Parliamentarians’ Meeting on Population and Development Programme, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, 24-25 February, 2025

⁷ <https://www.unicef.org/media/136491/file/United-Republic-of-Tanzania-2022-COAR.pdf>, UNICEF Tanzania Country Office Annual Report (COAR), 2022.

The Tanzanian Government has instituted initiatives to accompany the much-needed economic growth for the increasing population. Two opportunities are available as follows:

- i. Large populations can be utilized for increased spending. The increased Population becomes an asset and not a liability; and
- ii. investment in human capital

Investment in women: There is tremendous need for investments to increase female access to education. Educating women increases their ability to make decisions about their own and their children's health, their ability to access and use family planning methods, their bargaining position within the household, and their incentive to work. *NB: not leaving behind the boys.*

Comprehensive family planning services: While the willingness to pay for contraception varies, women are more likely to buy contraception if the prices are subsidized. In addition, women are given freedom to choose any method including traditional ones towards this initiative.

- i. Enhance child health and nutrition as a profound impact on children's ability to grow and learn and the future adult in the labor force especially in the first 1000 days.
- ii. Supportive economic policies necessary to create jobs for today's large population of youth. The need to shift economic priorities into sectors that can absorb today's youth, such as manufacturing, service, and technology.

Intervention by Government

- i. Need for improvement in Governance, entrepreneurship and youth employment.
- ii. Take necessary intervention to create jobs for youth
- iii. Need for better health in the population especially for the youth

Five areas of strategic planning to increase benefits/ demographic dividends:

- ❖ Resources- Financial Resources is one of the Issues to consider. This means increasing the income per person by reducing the fertility rate;
- ❖ Political Commitment- Needs someone who will spearhead the process of demographic dividend;
- ❖ Improving Technical Capacities;
- ❖ Increase Public Awareness;
- ❖ Good Governance- Corruption, Accountability, Transparency; and
- ❖ Linking the demographic dividend with National Strategies and Policies for Sustainability.

What is Tanzania doing?

Tanzania is giving Economic Empowerment a priority to its population as follows:

- ❖ District level leaders are responsible for identifying existing economic opportunities and develop programs to enable young people to exploit them;
- ❖ Enterprises: to stimulate opportunities in different sectors of the economy such as agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing and the service sector
- ❖ Provision of loans to Youth Economic Groups which are strategically positioned to engage , for e
- ❖ Example in agricultural projects.

2.2 Hon Abdou Mbou, MP Senegal

In Senegal there has been research to estimate the real needs of the population. The needs have been assessed and distribution of resources to the population is according to category of age.

As Senegal parliamentarians, we propose the following in accordance to the theme which is considering perspectives and challenges:

- i. Social politics that are adaptive. These social policies should depend on various demographic domains, e.g. age.
- ii. Demographics are mostly composed of the youth: Basic education is needed; professional training is required to reduce unemployment of the youth. Education training should ensure that the youth are employable;
- iii. Reduce the death rate and child rate;
- iv. At some point Senegal had 60.7% maternal death;
- v. Pharmaceutical sovereignty is important!!
- vi. Control urbanization_ otherwise over population and diseases- 23%-40.6% urbanization. By 2035 there will be more urban population
- vii. Decentralise so that population to remain in rural areas (As the example of Zambia that has increased the Constituency Development Fund (CDF);
- viii. A competitive economy to generate strong economic growth!
- ix. Climatic changes: Need to put in place sufficient public funding and good to mitigate climate change.

Recommendations

1. Efficient strategies to reduce death rate;
2. Promote urbanization that is inclusive: therefore, youth, women and the differently abled should be given priority targeted measures to adapt to climate change;
3. Priority on youth employment;
4. Demographic transition that is getting lost; and
5. Since 50% of Africa's population is less than 35 years old there is: need to prioritize activities for this population groups.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

The Chair of the session, Hon Anthony Akol, MP Uganda, asked Members what they had done since the Addis Ababa declaration as a way to stimulate the discussion on the three presentations:

Hon Salome Makamba, MP Tanzania, Vice Chair for youth Forum in the Tanzania Parliament: This gathering was concerned about the youth as follows:

- i. Potential for youth to be covered in the universal health care had been increased;
- ii. Committee on Local Government has introduced an Online education system due to a shortage of competent teachers. Through this Digital platform more youth can follow classes online. Youth from Rural areas can access good teachers'

Hon Okosie, MP Cameroon: Cameroon to invest in the health sector.

Question: Urbanisation: What can we do in the rural areas to improve conditions so that the youth remain in the rural areas?

Hon Dr Rashid Pelpuo, MP Ghana: In Ghana the population was growing and the question has been whether something was being done to ensure that the Executive and parliamentarians were committed to make this population competitive with the rest of the world.

Youth are running to Europe because they think that the European economies are better than those in Africa.

In Ghana in 1960, the population was 7 million. In 2022 Ghana's population was 33million⁸. In 2025 about 34 million. The question is, is this the population we want? Can we find transportation and do we have enough universities and resources for this population?

Dr Joseph Komwihangiro, Senior Country Director, Pathfinder Tanzania, noted Ghana's follow up by Dr Pelpuo as good news, because population growth should be matched by appropriate resources and infrastructure. Dr Komwihangiro said that Tanzania was facing the same situation of a population growing rapidly, but a high dependency ration. This meant that many people in a house hold were dependent on a small economically viable population. Approximately 20% feed the rest of the 80% in the population. So, the over fifty (50) years old average population was looking after the rest.

In Tanzania some taxes are not being paid and the government was not getting enough resources. In Tanzania in 27 years' time the population would be about 140 million from 67 million currently: Was this population growth being checked by lowering fertility rate?? It was observed that the quality of the population was going down.

Hon Mwene Luhamba, MP Zambia: Zambia's population has been increasing. In 2022; Zambia's population as of 8th September 2022 was 19,610,769. The male population was 9,603,056 and the female population was 10,007,713⁹. The population of Zambia more than quadrupled from 4,056,955 in 1969 to 19,610,769 in 2022.

The population is increasing but there are fewer clinics and fewer classrooms for children to go to school. The following measures have been taken to respond to the increasing population:

1. Constituency Development Fund (CDF) increased from K1.5million (52, 500 US dollars) to K30.8million¹⁰ (1.05million US dollars), so that women and youth empowerment has increased. Startup capital for rural businesses have also increased through grants and loans;
2. Governments to help people not to depend on government for employment but empower them with skills and setting up businesses. For example, A youth sewing factory to sew school uniforms; and
3. In Agriculture small loans to help rural farmers to go into mechanized and irrigation farming to produce more and to mitigate climate change, like droughts.

SENEGAL RESPONSE

In response to the questions and contributions above, Hon Abdou Mbou, MP said that Urbanisation indeed resulted in a Demographic transition. This meant that the population was increasing in urban areas which required increased services and infrastructure for the increased urban population. Movement into the urban areas was because there is no infrastructure in the rural areas. There is little or no training for the youth, no quality education and so the youth go to the urban areas. They also wish to go to pursue tertiary education. The question is can we have tertiary education in the rural areas? The proposal is that we train the youth in rural areas by setting up training facilities in the rural areas.

⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=GH> Ghana Population, World Bank, 2022

⁹ <https://www.zamstats.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/2022-Census-of-Population-and-Housing-Preliminary.pdf>, Lusaka, Zambia, 2022

¹⁰ <https://www.pdu.gov.zm/cdf>, Presidential Delivery Unit, Lusaka, Zambia, 2022

For the, “men who are making more children” there is need for family planning education and services and sensitising the couples on different methods of spacing and planning on the number of children.

In Senegal parliamentarians are in the age range 37-47 youth years. The average age at present is +40 years old. So, there is need for a vision for the youth and youthful parliamentarians in order for Africa to solve po problems.

TANZANIA RESPONSE

Mr Josia Mawenzi said that there were two (2) Phenomena being faced by Africa as follows:

- i. Rapid urbanisations: more than 50% of African population will go to urban areas; and
- ii. Rapid population growth.

In order to mitigate these two challenges, there was need for the following:

- i. Rural Areas to transition into Urban/ Peri Urban;
- ii. Address decent earning jobs in the urban areas;
- iii. Need to Invest in attractive areas to employ the youth;
- iv. Access to quality education in rural areas;
- v. Early childhood to kinder garten to end of high schools should be tailored to skills building and trades training so that high school graduates have some hands-on skills for career development.
- vi. Need for manageable populations.

Session Chair, **Hon Fatma Hassan Toufiq**, MP Tanzania, concluded the session as follows:

- i. Fast track education is inevitable to help youth progress into trade schools with practical employable skills;
- ii. Governance and accountability;
- iii. Reduce the death rate by providing health insurance;
- iv. Improve climate change management; and
- v. Reduce Urbanisation.

3. SESSION 2: Investing in Youth and Employment Opportunities to Reap the Demographic Dividend

Session Chair: Hon Issa Mardo, MP Chad

This session discussed the investment in the potential of young people, including their knowledge in Information Technology and Communication (ICT).

Hon Mardo set the tone for discussion by saying that, investing in youth training and employment of youth will help to reap the demographic dividends. He reminded participants by recalling some facts as follows:

He said that according to the United Nations, “the world’s population is more than three times larger than it was in the mid-twentieth century. The global human population reached 8.0 billion in mid-November 2022 from an estimated 2.5 billion people in 1950, adding 1 billion people since 2010 and 2 billion since 1998. The world’s

population is expected to increase by nearly 2 billion persons in the next 30 years, from the current 8 billion to 9.7 billion in 2050 and could peak at nearly 10.4 billion in the mid-2080s.”¹¹

He also said that 46% of the African labour force in employment was in the age range of 25-25 years old. These issues concerning youth have to be addressed in a legal framework, by creation of jobs and enabling entrepreneurship for youth.

3.1 Mr Samuel Msokwa, UNFPA Tanzania

Mr Msokwa said that almost 50% of Africa’s population is youth. The Median age is 18 years and have an 87% dependency ratio. This data therefore, explains the importance of investing in youth. Mr. Msokwa’s presentation can be summed up as follows:

- i. Education and skills development: there was need to expand skills development and to make skills relevant;
- ii. Digital and modern skills training important for the youth;
- iii. Develop youth dedicated policies;
- iv. Health education should be incorporated in youth training;
- v. Many youths use online platforms, including, application for jobs;

Tanzania

The Tanzania Youth Service is an empowerment fund to train youth in entrepreneurship and start businesses. The Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank was offered loans to youth going into agricultural projects;

There is a Youth Development Fund set aside in the National Budget. 10% of the National Budget is broken down as follows:

- i. 4% youth
- ii. 4% women
- iii. 2% for differently abled (people with disabilities)

In 2024, UNFPA with Private Public Partnerships (PPP) developed skills and talent training/ capacity building programmes for youth. The objectives were to identify PPP-UNFPA activities to achieve the following:

- i. Develop youth activities life skills manual- through development colleges;
- ii. Refugees who are youth –to be given education through Japan and Irish support
- iii. To be a model to attain demographic dividend;
- iv. Promoting the implementation of ICPD;
- v. Youth investment as a key to youth empowerment; and
- vi. Involvement of the National Planning Commission of Tanzania in the above youth programme for Executive support.

3.2 Hon Biata Beatrice Nyamupinga, MP Zimbabwe

Hon Biata opted to make a plenary contribution after Mr Msokwa’s presentation as follows:

¹¹ <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/population>, United Nations, New York, USA, November, 2022.

- i. People with disabilities, girls in the streets are abused in the streets and their children also go to the streets;
- ii. Only 2% resources going to people with disabilities seems to be insignificant and needs to be increased; There was a “Don’t go to school” stigma and some parents locked up children with disabilities at home;
- iii. A Bill should be introduced in the House for people with disabilities to have more Representation. Disabled people represent almost 10% of Zimbabwe’s population. According to the United Nations in Zimbabwe,¹² Disability prevalence in Zimbabwe stood at 9.3 % in a population of 14.86 million. The latest statistics were derived from the 2017 Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (ICDS).

It was hoped that at least 10 parliamentarians with disabilities will come into the House in Zimbabwe. parliamentarians are also encouraged to use language that is encouraging to the people with disabilities.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

Hon Dr Abdul Rashid Pelpuo, MP Ghana, Minister of Labour, Jobs and Employment of Ghana and President of FPA, said that in Kenya, youth were inventing robots as well as developing systems for use of mobile phone to transfer money

Hon Abdou Mbou, MP Senegal: There is an Africa that we want. However, there is a problem in: interpretation of politics. Meanwhile, youth are dying in the ocean while transiting to Europe. There must be a mechanism for youth to be: given money. Thereafter, train the youth to graduate to be trained in different ways so they remain in Africa.

Hon Maneno Zumura, MP Uganda: The age group of 15-24 were the still in school. A census was conducted in a particular town in Uganda. Of the 100% interviewed, 43% youth were not in school. The question is, where are these 43% youth going? One answer is for Youth parliamentarians to be elected. Furthermore 30% of the National budget should be set aside for youth (Parish/Church Loans).

Ms Teya Ntara, Tanzania, Youth Education Services, asked a question, “what services do you give to students in higher learning to help them regarding employment prospects?”

Hon Constantine Kanyasu, MP Tanzania, observed that during the history of colonization, Europe moved to Africa and other parts of the world because of overpopulation in Europe. Europe is over aging, while Africa is youthful.

Question: At what point does a population become an asset? Africa complains about the increasing population. However, if we observe China, the people there have a strong economy because they utilize their large skilled population. What are we missing in Africa?

RESPONSE: Mr Samuel Msokwa

Regarding the question, at what point does a population become an asset Mr Msokwa explained that for a population to be an asset, a government had to invest to get dividends. Therefore, Tanzania as an example, should invest in those areas where the youth can prosper and increase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In that way, this youthful population will become an asset. Furthermore, improved education, health, family planning (spacing and number of children) are also important to

¹² https://unprpd.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Situation_Analysis_CountryBrief_Zimbabwe-d62.pdf

increase the quality of a population. *Numbers don't matter, but the quality of the population.* What is important is what any Government is doing to improve the quality of life of its population.

The strategy, therefore is for each country to adopt solutions that are relevant to each country, considering the resources available.

4. SESSION 3: Empowerment of Women and Girls to Catalyse sustainable Development

Session Chair: Hon Pemmy Majodina, Minister of Water and Sanitation of South Africa

This session discussed the importance of empowering women and girls as well as promoting gender equality.

4.1 Ms Haikel Mandari, Senior Portfolio lead for Adolescents and Youth, Sexual and Reproductive Health & Empowerment, PATHFINDER International, Tanzania

She entitled her presentation as, “empowerment of women to catalyse sustainable development” and defined women empowerment as, “helping women to achieve their potential.” She further said that, “gender equality” (SDG5) was one of the seventeen (17) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals¹³. It had been shown that empowering women led to enhanced economic development. She further said that educating women was a strategy to help women to rise to obtain key decision-making positions. A summary of her presentation is as follows:

- i. In Tanzania there are restrictions in family planning methods leading to unwanted pregnancies. So, less women in school;
- ii. Child marriage take place as early as 15years, So less opportunity for these girls in school and beyond;
- iii. Approach: Career pathways for women – Value of serving woman and girl to thrive in Leadership position
- iv. Investing in education: Health clubs to reduce absenteeism in class;
- v. “Nothing for women without women”
- vi. Globally: advancing global projects in Bangladesh
- vii. Women in agriculture, family planning and agents of change;
- viii. Over 3000 women in Saving and Lending groups;
- ix. Rural women have no access to land, housing or collateral. So, in Mahale an ecosystem in the Western Tip of Tanzania, where there is great population, intervention was made. Women use “CoCoBa” – Conservation Communitary Bank (Saving/lending groups) to help them access funds to start up a business;
- x. An Example of woman entrepreneur in Spices business has employed eight people;
- xi. Ensuring access to contraceptives for family planning to women
- xii. An example is 41 years old Masai woman Ngaiseli -: who sensitises fellow women on family planning services and encourages women to deliver in hospital.

4.2 Ms Clara Kalanga, Tanzania Gender Networking Program

A summary of her presentation is as follows:

¹³ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals> , [The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), adopted by all United Nations Member States, 2015.

- i. Facts and Figures are important. In employment, where are women? They are fewer than men;
- ii. Only 61% of households in Tanzania currently have access to a basic water-supply, 32% have access to basic sanitation, and 48% have access to basic hygiene, according to SDG definitions.¹⁴;
- iii. Drainage systems need to be improved;
- iv. Encourage women to give birth more in health facilities than home;
- v. Targeted investments in Education.
- vi. Enabling environment for girls to support them in health and sanitation
- vii. Healing sessions are an important strategy for women and girls
- viii. Peace is important for women and girls for sustained development

Question to parliamentarians: How many of women in the village understand SDGs? There is need to explain what SDGs mean at local level in their language: for example, health, education and clean water access.

4.3 Hon Maneno Zumura, MP Uganda

A summary of her presentation is as follows:

- i. In Uganda there is a Domestic Violence Act addressing domestic violence;
- ii. There is also a Right to Land Act to empower women to access land;
- iii. Equal opportunities for men and women should be available;
- iv. Out of 577 parliamentarians in Uganda, 189 are women (32.8%). There is also a National Youth Female MP to represent the girl child. Currently, Ms Phiona Nyamutoro (born, 9th December 1993) is a Ugandan politician and legislator serving as the National Female Youth Member of parliament in the eleventh Parliament of Uganda. She is also the current Minister of state for Minerals in the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development, to which she was appointed in March 2024¹⁵
- v. In Uganda, we have a health center to give the youth a corner where young girls can go to get health advice without feeling stigmatized
- vi. Girl to be given access to education, literacy training and specialized tertiary training;
- vii. Universal Primary Education: Free primary and secondary education by Government to all including girls;
- viii. Economic empowerment in women; and
- ix. Women are not an appendix.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

Hon Biata Beatrice Nyamupinga, MP Zimbabwe

Project – lets have data- How many girls, how many women were targeted and benefitted;

In Zimbabwe: No expulsion of girls who get pregnant – they can still go back to school;

Maternal health: clinics in the village near people: No walking more than 5km to access a health centre;

¹⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/publication/tanzania-economic-update-universal-access-to-water-and-sanitation-could-transform-social-and-economic-development>

¹⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phiona_Nyamutoro#cite_note-1, Uganda, 2024.

His Excellency Mr Emmerson Mnagagwa current President of Zimbabwe says that women can get title deeds to land

Women can be productive on the land. Therefore, empowerment of women can protect women

Implementation of laws is what is a problem. Laws are there, but they need to be implemented.

Men in a home need not abuse drugs otherwise, how can a man with drug abuse have children? It will affect his fertility.

Hon Salome Makamba, MP Tanzania

Early Marriage is problem. 6-7 girls /10 get pregnant or go for early marriage in Rural areas

Punishment for the boy who impregnates a girl can go up to 30 years in prison

“Nothing for women without women”

“Nothing for women without women and men”

“Nothing for communities without women”

Hon Elise Pokes’ Dounbe, MP Cameroon

Land reforms are required that allow families especially a woman who wants to get married, to have a piece of land;

Hon Mathew Ngwale, MP Malawi

Parliament introduced a law for marriage age not below 18 years

Educate the women in the Rural Areas for empowerment

The issue of unsafe abortions – women are dying due to unsafe abortions, so need for sensitization on this matter

Hon Sylvia Mthetwa, MP Eswatini

Women have limited access to education

Gender Based Violence (GBV) significant. There is an example in Eswatini of a couple both who were police officers. The husband killed the wife and children. What can be done about GBV?

Forced and unwanted pregnancies as well as abortion is another problem for women and girls!

Vigorous campaigns to the ones affected are needed

When running a business in Eswatini- as a woman to borrow money from the bank, the man has to be a surety. He has to be there to consent to borrow money! In Eswatini – the Chief in the Rural Area has to be shown the gender of the child to ensure that it is a boy in order to own land.

Hon Majur Babur Ajal, MP South Sudan

Mindest change for both men and women is needed.

Hon Abdou Mbou, MP Senegal

Do not ignore the boys as you empower the women.

Accompany both the women and boys

Hon Dr Thea Medard Ntara, MP Tanzania

Sex may be for pleasure. However, think about bringing in safe abortion. If the girls do not get safe abortion, they will be at danger to die. When it is a zygote, it can be removed. Fostina P2 drug is an emergency drug that can be used after sex to prevent pregnancy!

Hon Paul Kibichiy Biego, MP Kenya

Promote prevention of abortion rather than allow abortion

5. Session 4: Role of Parliamentarians in Bridging Legislative Gaps in Implementation of the ICPD and AADPD Commitment

Session Chair: Hon Sylvia Mthethwa, MP Eswatini

This session focused on identifying and addressing legislative barriers as well as policy and funding gaps that hinder the implementation of the ICPD Plan of Action and the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development. Parliamentarians were expected to play a stronger role in translating international instruments into national laws thereby advance peace, security and health development for Africa and Asia.

The Chair called upon the two presenters as follows:

5.1 Hon Majur Babur Ajal, MP South Sudan

Chairperson of South Sudan Parliamentarians Network on Population and Development (SSPNPD)

Summary of presentation is as follows:

- i. 2017- Parliamentary Population on Development Network started in South Sudan:
- ii. The membership is now 300 parliamentarians. Executive Committee, Strategic plan is in place.
- iii. South Sudan was last country to attain Independence in Africa;
- iv. South Sudan coming up with commitments and partnership with the UNFPA Civil Society organisations to tackle population issues;
- v. Objectives: evidenced based activities: Increased budgetary activities needed;
- vi. Carry out awareness through out the country;
- vii. Revitalise traditional SRHR issues and interventions
- viii. Sufficient resources to go to health, especially SRHR
- ix. South Sudan is implementing the resolutions of the Nairobi summit (2019)¹⁶
- x. Policy and Legislation: Bridging both policy and legislation gaps to to
- xi. Women to be able to acquire property and land. So, the family bill needs to be presented to Parliament.
- xii. National Population: It is a battle to provide for the population and so the National Population Council is important.
- xiii. Challenge: Government funding is inadequate

5.2 Hon Zemene Dessalegn Wedajo, MP Ethiopia

A summary of his presentation is as follows:

¹⁶ <https://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/> and <https://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/content/icpd25-commitments> Kenya, 2019

- i. Major strategy to pride resources on irrigation, supporting vulnerable families;
- ii. In the Ethiopian context, there is use of irrigation'. We produce enough wheat to stop imports of wheat and saved a lot of money;
- iii. Education and improved health for girls in rural schools is promoting health of girls;
- iv. School feeding programmes are carried out in schools to avoid stunting and avoid low productivity in children;
- v. Access to clean water and health important;
- vi. Construction of a dam to provide water and energy being done;
- vii. -Agriculture policy revised;
- viii. National Youth Policy - Social inclusivity and empowerment: promoting gender equality and legal reforms;
- ix. Feminist caucus have done a lot. We are yet to reach the targets
- x. Social Protection: There is a National Dialogue programme to generate consensus
- xi. Large scale involvement of communities to replant trees, 6 billion trees is the target to reduce climate change.
- xii. In Addis Ababa are Job opportunities are limited
- xiii. Some progress is evident, but peace and stability are important.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

Hon Hawa Muchaf Chakoma, MP Tanzania

No clear policy on safe abortion. So, abortion is illegal. Whether it is through rape, girls and women should not abort. So there is a legislation gap.

The problem is the term "abortion" in the act". Let's call it, "Pregnancy Management Act."

Hon Biata Beatrice Nyamupinga, MP Zimbabwe

Safe abortion is legal in Zimbabwe. The process that goes with the law. There is need to get a certificate from the Magistrate Court. However, the baby is two months by the time the court allows a woman to let go of a pregnancy.

Sometimes, we can do the abortion to save relations ships. For example, Uncle rapes a daughter.

6. SESSION 5: DISCUSSION for the Adoption of Recommendations

It was agreed that Members would read the Recommendations and send comments if any to the Secretariat.

7. CLOSING SESSION

CLOSING REMARKS

7.1 Prof Dr Mohamed Yakub Janabi, Director General (CEO), Muhimbili National Hospital of Tanzania

Prof Janabi, said that there are five (5) pillars of life as follows:

1. Drink enough water;
2. Have enough sleep;

3. Exercise for at least 30 minutes daily;
4. Eat greens; and
5. Be truthful

Patients from different countries visit Muhimbili health facilities in Tanzania. Prof Janabi has been a Senior Advisor to the current Republican President as well as President Kikwete on Health issues.

Safe Abortion: A woman or girl can get raped and not get pregnant: However, she can get hepatitis B or C, or HIV. She can develop liver cancer which can kill. There are two (2) types of abortion as follows:

Criminal and Medical abortion

We need a useful youth population free from abuse of drugs and with good mental health. Unfortunately, Uruguay is leading in committing suicide.

How do we deal with the youth who can be a demographic dividend?

Prof Janabi, do we discuss traditional African culture with the children?

Do you discuss menopause. Latest 51 years. There are 10-15 years to menopause. Do not respond to your partner – spouse. It is biological.

It is important to change the syllabus. 20th Century problems can't be brought to the present generation. Parliamentarians should change the situation. Women, do not become victims. Say it loud and men will listen.

Research is needed in the following areas:

1. SDGs- less than 5 years to reach the SDGs. Look at health related SDGs and push Govts to achieve. SDG 3 health for all. Primary health coverage is important. Ministry of Health should prevent sickness. Primary health is important.;
2. Tanzania Plans to have 127,000 health facility targets in 5 years;
3. Give nurses who can prescribe and send these nurses to rural areas to administer medicines;
4. Reach out to the rural areas so they do not have to travel to the Urban areas for treatment;
5. Commitment to family planning and gender equity: Legislation required;
6. Comprehensive family planning access for all;
7. Parliamentarians to create legislation but implement them;
8. Climate Change: encourage personnel to use language that is understood to farmers, rural areas: E.g. drought, livestock with no pastures, little rain;
9. Temperatures rose by 1 degree last year, more strokes, so more vector borne diseases: malaria, and bacterial diseases;
10. What is P2? It is an emergency pill: Day after. To be used within 72hrs. Chances of blocking pregnancy is high.
11. Candidate for Regional Director WHO Africa.
12. For Deaf people, sign language is used in hospitals for these people.

7.2 Dr. Ikegami Kiyoko, Executive Director/Secretary General of APDA

Dr Ikegami expressed her appreciation for the cooperation between APDA and FPA.

In Bulletin 1 of March 2024 of the FPA, Dr Ikegami, said that it was with immense pleasure to witness the progress achieved by the African Parliamentarians Forum on Population and Development. On behalf of APDA she extended her gratitude and pride for being associated with the achievements of the APFPD. Supported by the Japan Trust Foundation APDA and FPA would be able to actively promote interventions related to population and development in Africa,¹⁷

7.3 Hon Adul Rashid Hassan Pelpuo, MP, Ghana, Minister of Labour, Jobs and Employment of Ghana, President of FPA

He reiterated the need for infrastructure to cater for the increasing population in Africa. He said as an example, that the population of Tanzania was 10million and 7 million for Ghana at the time of Independence in 1963 and 1957 respectively. In 2023 Tanzania population was 63million and 33 million in Ghana respectively. He said that conflicts in the middle east were going to affect Africa. So, he urged the world through the UN to end the hostility between Palestinians and Israelis.

He was happy that parliamentarians were active and committed to the debates during the Rwanda meeting and that Rwanda had opened its doors for the Kigali meeting. He encouraged parliamentarians to continue advocacy and oversight to their governments so that population issues would be included in national budgets.

¹⁷ Dr Kiyoko Ikegami, Secretary General/Executive Director, APDA, Congratulatory Message, Bulletin 1, African Parliamentarians Forum on Population and Development, March 2024.

8. STUDY VISIT (DAY TWO) TUESDAY, 25 FEBRUARY, 2025

Study Visits were conducted at the following places:

- i. Temeke Referral Hospital;
- ii. Umati Youth Centre, Temeke; and
- iii. Magomeni Youth Corner

8.1 TEMEKE REFERRAL HOSPITAL

The Medical Officer In Charge (MOI) of Temeke Hospital Dr Joseph Kimaro¹⁸, a Specialist in Obstetrics and Gynecology and his Team received the Delegation. He explained that the Temeke Referral Hospital is a government funded Referral hospital which receives patients from lower-level hospitals or rural clinics that do not have specialized equipment or medical personnel to deal with complicated matters. For example, a case of a pregnant mother who cannot deliver a baby and requires surgery to deliver a baby. The Referral hospital has specialized doctors and nurses to deal with a case such as this one, so that surgery can take place.



Medical Officer In Charge (MOI) of Temeke Hospital Dr Joseph Kimaro giving a conducted tour of Temeke Referral Hospital to Dr Pemmy and Delegates

There are also facilities for post-natal care in case the baby born needs to be in an incubator for premature babies. Other facilities and services available are as follows:

- i. Diagnostic services, such as CT SCAN, Xray and Diagnostic reagents are 95% available. There is also a blood processing diagnostic machine;
- ii. Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV and providing life-saving services to orphans and vulnerable children.¹⁹

¹⁸ <https://www.temekerrh.go.tz/>, Temeke Referral Hospital; Official website, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, 2025

¹⁹ <https://tz.usembassy.gov/u-s-representatives-visit-temeke-regional-referral-hospital/>, US Embassy, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, 2023

- iii. Neo natal services for unborn babies and pregnant mothers have increased;
- iv. 2024 Specialised training at the University of Tanzania takes place for the hospital staff;
- v. This collaboration with the University of Tanzania has improved diagnostic research at the hospital;
- vi. There are new specialised services including 12 new diagnostic machines;
- vii. The fees charged to a patient at the hospital is half that is charged in other private hospitals;
- viii. Endoscopy (a procedure in which an instrument is introduced into the body through the mouth to give a view of its internal parts or an upper gastrointestinal procedure can help reveal gastritis). Specialists have been trained in carrying endoscopy;
- ix. Other new services have been introduced using internal revenue and the hospital has managed to reduce customer complaints;
- x. *So, patients who used to go to South Africa for specialised treatment can get treatment locally at Temeke Hospital. Now they can acquire specialised treatment at Temeke Hospital;*
- xi. In 2021 there was only one ambulance. Now the hospital has six (6) ambulances to bring emergency patients from lower-level hospitals or rural clinics to Temeke Hospital;
- xii. The Hospital Management thanked the government of Her Excellency Mrs. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania for financial support rendered to the hospital to provide these specialized services.



Hon Pemmy being shown one of the Ambulances



Due to these interventions above and sensitization of pregnant women to deliver their baby/babies from health centres and not at home, maternal mortality at Temeke Hospital reduced from eleven (11) deaths in 2023 to three (03) deaths in 2024.

Hon Pemmy, MP, who is currently Minister of Water in South Africa, on behalf of the parliamentarians said that they were equal partners with the rest of the community. She said that Africa should now start collecting its own revenue. For example, she referred to President Trump of the United States of America who announced the withdrawal of health services through USAID. This hospital used to receive aid through USAID in the

U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). However, the President Trump led Government in the USA announced that any aid through USAID would be withdrawn. In response to this aid withdrawal, Tanzania had shown that Africa can manage some of the programmes on their own. Dr Ikegami presented a token of green tea from Japan to the CEO of the hospital and thanked him and his team for receiving the Delegation.

8.2 UMATI YOUTH CENTRE, TEMEKE

The Director of the Umati Youth center in Temeke received the Delegation. The Umati Youth Centre is a centre which provides network for youth. It also has a youth dance club to teach you the skill of dancing. There is a youth band which helps the youth to train in various dance skills. The band and dancers are hired for different events and are paid. So, this is a source of income for the youth. There is a Dancing room from where the youth can practice their dance skills. The talent in dancing assists these youth to get employment in some bands.

The Centre also has a pool table for youth to entertain themselves. It is planned to set up a television set for the youth to watch programmes of interest like soccer.

The centre also gives access to youth who got into unplanned pregnancies and need both counselling and health talks during their pregnancy. The teenage mothers or youth mums are also given talks to build their capacity in SRHR.

Peer Educators conduct classes to the youth on Thursdays using a National Peer Educators Guide. Peer Educators work with Medical Personnel who are specialized to give talks to the youth on various health topics.

There is a toll-free number 0800750360 toll for youth to call the centre for confidential conversation. The centre is run by the following staff:

- 8.2.1 The Director at Temeke Youth Centre is Ms Suzana Mkanzabi;
- 8.2.2 Ms. Rathoa Mapoleo is the National Youth Coordinator at Tameke Youth Centre;
- 8.2.3 Ms. Alice Robert is a Peer Educator and
- 8.2.4 Mr. Abdulrazaki is a Peer Educator.

Hon Pemmy Majodina, MP, Minister of Water in South Africa, thanked the Director and team for receiving the Honourable Members and Delegates. She asked if there was drug abuse among the youth and whether the Centre was working with the police to arrest those men that sexually abused girls or are raped because of the way the girls were dressed or when the girls moved at night. Hon Pemmy -expressed concern that the dancers could be sexually abused too.

Hon Elise Pokes Dounbe, MP Cameroon, said that his country shared similar problems concerning the youth. Therefore, the centre was a good learning experience for him He however asked how the centre was financed for all the activities. He also asked where the youth came from and whether there were other youth centres country wide. Another Member asked if doctors were present at the centre.



Youth at Umati Youth Centre, Temeke, playing pool

Hon Majur Babur Ajaal, MP of South Sudan, asked where the youth go after training from the centre.

Hon Biata Beatrice Nyamupinga, MP Zimbabwe, asked what was being done to prevent drug abuse among the youth and also whether persons with disabilities were also admitted to the centre.

Hon Ms Maneno Zumura, MP Uganda, said that in her country- girls who get pregnant in school can go back to school after they give birth. She asked whether the centre helped youth who got pregnant while in school to go back to school.

Response from the Director

The Director said that there were no cases of drug abuse reported. The youth came from the surrounding suburbs of the centre. The Centre receives finances from the government and other well-wishers. The Centre does work with the Police if there is a case of rape or abuse of any youth to try to apprehend the perpetrators of the crime. She also explained that those teenage girls or youth who got pregnant at school are encouraged to take on a skill like catering, knitting or gardening to raise money for their baby. The centre has built ramps to cater for those people with disabilities. Youth who are HIV positive are helped by counsellors. There is an allowance for Peer Educators TZSh 20,000 (US\$7.54) per day for transport and lunch paid to the Peer Educators. The funding to run the Centre comes from Government and also from Non-Governmental Organisations. She said that there was a Medical Doctor who comes to the Centre and the Delegates were shown the Doctor's Consultation Room. Dr Ikegami presented green tea to the Director her team.

8.3 MAGOMENI YOUTH CORNER

Dr Felister Kiutu at the Magomeni Health Centre and Ms Haikel Mandari, Senior Portfolio lead for Adolescents and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health & Empowerment, PATHFINDER International, Tanzania and her Team welcomed the participants to Magomeni Youth Corner. This youth corner is part of the Magomeni Health Centre. This youth corner gives youth friendly services and advice to the youth in Magomeni area. She explained that the Youth Corner was set up to give access to the

youth in Magomeni to good health facilities, have private and confidential discussions with health personnel at the Centre concerning rape, sexual abuse, HIV Aids or indeed any financial challenges that the youth were facing. GBV victims are also given counsel. Two youth shared their experiences, how they came to the youth corner.



Hon Beatrice Biata Nyamupinga, MP Zimbabwe, counsels the youth at Magomeni Youth Centre

One young lady who had an unplanned pregnancy was assisted with advice to go through her pregnancy. She said that she had been raped by her brother-in-law, the husband to her sister. She did not get much financial assistance to take care of her baby from her family. So, she came to the youth corner for assistance. Similarly, a young man also shared how he could not go to school because his aunt did not support him financially. He had no one to buy uniforms and books. So, he opted to stay out of school. However, he heard about the youth corner and is getting advice how to get an entrepreneurial skill to help him raise his own funds to earn a living.

Hon Pemmy, on behalf of the delegates sympathised with the youth and encouraged them to start a new life. She said that the youth should not let their past difficult experiences dictate their present life. Other members of Parliament encouraged the youth too.

Dr Ikagemi gave a token of Japanese green tea to Dr Felister.



Delegates with youth at Magomeni Youth Corner, 25th February, 2025

8.4 CONCLUSION

In the last Asia Africa Meeting in Kigali Rwanda in 2023, the President of APFPD/FAP, Hon Pelpuo, MP and Minister of Labour, Jobs and Employment of Ghana encouraged Members to bring statistics to the next meeting that was held in Dar-es Salaam. This appeal was made so that Members could share progress made in the 88 Addis Ababa commitments (2013) which were summarized into seven areas namely dignity and equality, health, place and mobility, governance, data and statistics, international cooperation and partnerships. Members shared their experiences passionately quoting population data in order foster inclusive social and economic development in their respective countries. Hon Pelpuo, MP also indicated that elections would take place by June 2025 for new Executive Members to lead the African Parliamentarians Forum for Population and Development.

Appendix I: Dar es Salaam Meeting Recommendations

THE AFRICAN AND ASIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DIALOGUE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT 2025

24-25 February 2025
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
DECLARATION

Preamble:

We, Members of Parliament from Asia and Africa and Key Stakeholders in addressing Population and Development issues convened in Dar Es Salaam Tanzania.

Having considered the guidance of the commitments made in the ICPD and other related protocols which we have pledged to be party to,

Aware that the Africa and the world are still faced with numerous population challenges,

Recalling that it is our cardinal duty as people's representatives to popularize policies and programs to deliver the promise of improved livelihood,

Further noting that the importance of developing human capital by enhancing education, skills, health and wellbeing of all Africans to accelerate progress towards the aspirations of [Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want](#),

Mindful of the fact that each country has developed their national priorities to guide their planning, financing and budget decisions by considering political, socio-economic and environmental contexts .

Emphasizing Collaboration & Shared Responsibility:

Recognizing the interconnectedness of population and development challenges across Africa and Asia, and reaffirming our commitment to collaborative solutions that prioritize sustainable development, gender equality, and human rights.

Addressing Climate & Environmental Impact:

Acknowledging that environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and demographic trends are interlinked, requiring urgent action to mitigate the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations.

We do commit as follows

1. Earmark and popularize efforts that focus on demographic changes and how they impact on living standards, wellbeing and sustainable social and economic development;
2. Youth Development: Encourage African governments to prioritize the young people in their developmental agenda and implement new ideas and technologies to empower young people for the future workforce and leadership roles;
3. Continuing with the appeal to invest in the human capital through education, skills, health, social and economic empowerment to participate and take advantage the African common market;

4. Universal Health Coverage: Design interventions that strengthen healthcare systems through investments in PHC and innovative financing models to ensure Health for All by attaining universal health coverage, including universal coverage of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for harnessing health, education, gender, economic, demographic and climate dividends; including for the hard to reach ;
5. Mobilize partners and stakeholders, such as Pathfinder, IPPF, UNFPA, APDA and others to work for integration of population and development issues in the national, regional and continental development agenda to improve implementation of ICPD/AADPD Programme of Action;
6. TICAD9 Engagements: Confirm that addressing population issues will make a solid foundation of sustainable development in Africa and recommend that the Japanese Government and other TICAD co-organizers include youth empowerment, gender equality, and demographic dividends as priority in the TICAD9 communique in order to realize human security and sustainable development in Africa and put into practice the SDGs principle 'no one left behind'.
7. Ensure regular consultations among members of African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA), and between FPA, UNFPA and APDA to advance the role of parliamentarians mentioned above and reflect more general public's views in the region as well as in TICAD9 preparation processes.
8. Commit to enhancing an enabling policy environment that promotes cross border partnerships, south-south cooperation between Africa and Asia to drive gender equality, reproductive rights, equitable access to education, healthcare, innovation and economic growth.
9. Continuously strive for gender responsive policies that promote the full participation of women and young people in governance, policy making and leadership roles for an inclusive and equitable development.
10. Commit to work seamlessly towards ensuring functionality of monitoring and accountability mechanisms to help track progress and data-driven policymaking of ICPD, AADPD, SDGs and Agenda 2063 commitments at different levels.

End

Appendix 2: Programme for Dar es Salaam Meeting



African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development:

The Role of Parliamentarians in Harnessing Population Data to Foster Inclusive Social and Economic Development

24-25 February 2025

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Programme

23 February 2025	
	Arrival of Participants
24 February 2025 Meeting (Day 1)	
08:40-09:00	Registration (Venue: Kobe Hall, White Sands Hotel)
09:00-09:50	Opening Session
	<p>MC: Mr. Musa Wamala Buyungo, FPA Coordinator</p> <p><u>Address of Organizer</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Sebastian Kapufi, MP Tanzania, Chair of TPAPD ➤ Hon. Dr. Abdul-Rashid Hassan Pelpuo, MP Ghana, Minister of Labour, Jobs and Employment of Ghana, President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) [8 min] <p><u>Address</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mr. Mark Bryan Schreiner, Country Representative of UNFPA Tanzania [8 min] ➤ H.E. Yoichi Mikami, Ambassador Designate [8 min] ➤ Mr. Joseph Komwihangiro, on behalf of Ms. Lydia Saloucou Zoungrana, President, Africa, Pathfinder International [8 min] <p><u>Opening Statement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ H.E. Tulia Ackson, MP, Speaker of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania [8 min]
09:50-10:05	Group Photo & Coffee Break
10:05-10:35	Session 1: Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: Prospects and Challenges
	<p><i>This session will provide a platform for parliamentarians to learn about the implications of population dynamics on sustainable development, health, and well-being outcomes. For instance, rapid urbanization impacts access to healthcare and other social services. Adaptive policies that strengthen health systems and respond to changing demographics</i></p>

	<p><i>are imperative in mitigating negative effects on maternal health and SRHR services and in ensuring equitable access for all. Findings and actionable recommendations are expected to be presented for parliamentarians and policymakers to reap the benefit of demographic dividend and improve demographic resilience against crises.</i></p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Fatma Hassan Toufiq, MP Tanzania</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Mursali Milanzi, Acting Executive Secretary, Planning Commission of Tanzania [15 min] 2. Hon. Abdou Mbou, MP Senegal [15 min]
10:35-11:00	Discussion [25 min]
11:00-11:35	Session 2: Investing in Youth and Employment opportunities to reap the Demographic Dividend
	<p><i>This session will discuss the investment in potential of young people, including their knowledge in information technology (IT) in overcoming development challenge. Speakers are invited to share country-experience on education and employment policies for young people.</i></p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Issa Mardo, MP Chad</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Samuel Msokwa, UNFPA Tanzania [15 min] 2. Hon. Biata Beatrice Nyamupinga, MP Zimbabwe [15 min]
11:35-12:00	Discussion [25 min]
12:00-13:00	Lunch (Location: Mchanga Restaurant)
13:00-13:45	Session 3: Empowerment of Women and Girls to Catalyze Sustainable Development
	<p><i>This session will discuss the importance of empowering women and girls as well as promoting gender equality. It will highlight the critical roles that women can play in driving social and economic development, emphasizing the need for targeted investments in education, health, including improving access to social and health services like SRHR and community engagement.</i></p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Pemmy Majodina, Minister of Water and Sanitation of South Africa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Haikaeli Mandali, Senior Portfolio Lead for Adolescents and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health & Empowerment, Pathfinder International, Tanzania [15 min] 2. Ms. Clara Kalanga, Tanzania Gender Networking Program [15 min] 3. Hon. Maneno Zumura, MP Uganda [15 min]
13:45-14:10	Discussion [25 min]
14:10-14:45	Session 4: Role of Parliamentarians in Bridging Legislative Gaps in Implementation of the ICPD and AADPD Commitment
	<p><i>This session will focus on identifying and addressing legislative barriers and policy and funding gaps that hinder effective implementation of the ICPD PoA and the AADPD. Parliamentarians not only represent the voice of people but also carry hopes and aspirations of diverse populations in development. They can - and should - play a stronger</i></p>

	<p><i>role in translating international instruments into national laws and policies that advance peace, security, and health, development for Africa, Asia and all over the world. Parliamentarians also have an enormous responsibility of creating bills that ensure access to SRH for all and protection of vulnerable populations from gender-based violence especially women and girls. Despite the AADPD recommendation and commitment by African Union member states to adopt gender sensitive planning and budgeting schemes, very few countries have a system for tracking spending on gender equality or public records of related allocations. Many of these challenges stem from lack of laws or poor legislation mechanisms for the implementation of the commitments.</i></p> <p>Session Chair: Hon. Sylvia Mthethwa, MP Eswatini</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hon. Majur Babur Ajal, MP South Sudan [15 min] Hon. Zemene Dessalegn Wedajo, MP Ethiopia [15 min]
14:45-15:10	Discussion [25 min]
15:10-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-16:30	<p>Session 5: Discussion for the Adoption of Recommendations</p> <p>Session Chair: H.E. Amb. Fredrick Outa, Vice- President of APFPD</p> <p>Discussion [60 min]</p>
16:30-17:00	Closing Session
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prof. Mohamed Yakub Janabi, Director General, Muhimbili National Hospital of Tanzania [7 min] ➤ Hon. Dr. Abdul-Rashid Hassan Pelpuo, MP Ghana, Minister of Labour, Jobs and Employment of Ghana, President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) [7 min]
25 February 2025 Study Visit (Day 2)	
08:50-09:00	Meeting at the lobby
09:00-09:30	Departure and travel to Temeke Referral Hospital
09:30-10:45	Briefing at Temeke Hosp and Visit (1 hr. 15 min)
10:45-11:15	Travel to Umati Youth Centre, Temeke
11:15-12:30	Briefing at UMATI YC and Visit (1 hr. 15 min)
12:30-13:00	Travel to the Pathfinder - Field visit (SUFPO) – Magomeni Youth Corner
13:00-14:15	Briefing at Pathfinder and Visit (1hr.15min)
14:15-14:45	Lunch at Pathfinder Office (1 hr. 15 min)
14:45-16:00	Overall Briefing and Discussion (1 hr. 15 min)
16:00-	Travel back to the hotel
26 February 2025	
Whole day	Departure of Participants

Organized by:

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

The African Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FPA)

Hosted by:

The Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development (TPAPD)

Funded by:

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

In cooperation with:

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Pathfinder International



Appendix 3: Participants List

The Africa and Asian Parliamentarians Meeting in Tanzania (February 24-25, 2025)			
Participants' List			
#	COUNTRY	Name	Position
1	Cameroun	Hon. Elsie Pokossy Doumbe	MP
2	Chad	Hon. Issa Mardo Djabir	MP
3	Eswatini	Hon. Sylvia Mthethwa	MP
4	Ethiopia	Hon. Zemene Dessalegn Wedajo	MP
5	Ethiopia	Mr. Estifanos Chewaka	Chief Protocol Officer
6	Ghana	Hon. Dr. Abdul Rahid Hassan Pelpuo	MP; Vice President of FPA; Minister of Labor, Jobs, and Employment
7	Kenya	H.E. Amb. Fredrick Outa	Vice President of FPA; Ambassador of Kenya to Egypt
8	Kenya	Hlegyon. Paul Kibiehlly	
9	Kenya	Nelly Onclleki	
10	Malawi	Hon. Mathew Ngwale	MP
11	Senegal	Hon. Abdou Mbou	MP
12	South Africa	Hon. Pemmy Majodina	Minister of Water and Sanitation
13	South Africa	Bheki Hadsbe	officer
14	South Africa	Joy Mapupa	officer
15	South Sudan	Hon. Majur Babur Ajal	MP; Chair of South Sudan Parliamentary Network on Population and Development (SSPNPD)
16	Sri Lanka	Hon. Hector Appuhamy	MP
17	Uganda	Hon. Maneno Zumura	MP
18	Uganda	Mr. Wamala Musa Buyungo	FPA Coordinator
19	Zambia	Mr. Anthony Mpolokoso	Director, Public and International Relations Department, National Assembly
20	Zambia	Hon. Luhamba Mweene	MP
21	Zimbabwe	Hon. Biata Nyamupinga	MP
22	Tanzania	H.E. Dr. Tullia Akson	Speaker of the Parliament of Tanzania
23	Tanzania	Hon. Sabastian Kapufi	MP, Chair of Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development (TPAPD)
24	Tanzania	Hon. Fatma Hassan Toufiq	MP, Chair of HIV/AIDS Committee
25	Tanzania	Hon. Anna Lupembe	MP
26	Tanzania	Hon. Constatino Kanyasu	MP
27	Tanzania	Hon. Rashid Shangazi	MP
28	Tanzania	Hon. Hawa Mchafu	MP
29	Tanzania	Hon. Salome Makamba	MP
30	Tanzania	Hon. Martha Maliki	MP
31	Tanzania	Hon. Aloyce Kamamba	MP
32	Tanzania	Hon. Dr. Thea Ntare	MP
33	Tanzania	Hon. Bomphace N. Buctond	MP
34	Tanzania		MP
35	Tanzania	Mr. Brown Gideon Mwangoka	Coordinator of TPAPD
36	Tanzania	Mr. Daniel Eliufu	Meeting Assistant
37	Tanzania	Mr. Lukindo Choholo	Meeting Assistant
38	Tanzania	Mr. Edith Masayila	Meeting Assistant
39	Tanzania	Mr. Rabisante Moshi	Meeting Assistant
40	Tanzania	Dr. Mursali Milanzi	Acting Executive Secretary, Planning Commission of Tanzania
41	Tanzania	Kuzith S	
42	Tanzania	Swtama	
43	Tanzania	Joseph Komwihangiro	
44	Tanzania	Ishihaka J. Mushndalime	
45	Tanzania	Francis Mwaljanre	
46	Tanzania	Lilian Lwanda	
47	Tanzania	Flotah Mlay	
48	Tanzania	Petro Basil	
Guest Speaker, Partner Organisations			
1	Embassy	H.E. Mikami Yoichi	Ambassador Designate
2	IPPF	Ms. Marie Evelyne Petrus Barry	Regional director of IPPF African Region
3	UNFPA	Mr. Samuel Msokwa	UNFPA Tanzania
4	UNFPA	Mr. Mark Bryan Schreiner	Country Representative of UNFPA Tanzania
5	Pathfinder	Ms. Lydia Saloucou Zoungana	President, Africa, Pathfinder International
6	Pathfinder	Ms. Haikaeli Mandali	Senior Portfolio Lead for Adolescents and Youth SRHR & Empowerment, Pathfinder International, Tanzania
7	Tanzania	Prof. Mohamed Yakub Janabi	Director General, Muhimbili National Hospital of Tanzania
8	Tanzania	Dr. Mursali Milanzi	Acting Executive Secretary, Planning Commission of Tanzania
9	Tanzania	Ms. Clara Kalanga	Tanzania Gender Networking Program
Organizer			
	Japan	Dr. Ikegami Kiyoko	Vice-Chair, Secretary General of APDA
	Japan	Dr. Farrukh Usmonov	AFPPD
Interpreters and Rapporteur			
	Zambia	Anthony Mpolokoso	Director, Public and International Relations Dpt, National Assembly of Zambia

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Rapporteur : Anthony Mpolokoso, Director, Public and International Relations Department, National Assembly of Zambia, 12 March, 2025