



JPPF



From the people
of Japan

SDGs and Beyond: International Parliamentarians Hybrid Conference on ICPD25 Commitments



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Day 1

International Conference

Opening Session

Address by the Organizer

His Excellency Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA

H.E. Fukuda cordially welcomed the guests on site and online. He shared that they have envisioned this 40th anniversary of APDA and AFPPD to physically accommodate the guests in Tokyo but unfortunately COVID-19 came in the way. Nevertheless, as the organizer he was delighted to see them online from around the world.

He reminded the participants that AFPPD and APDA were established to support parliamentarians' activities that could help in addressing the rapidly increasing population and problems associated with it. These populations issues were dealt with from a development perspective to promote social development and balanced growth.

He added that prior to the establishment of APDA and AFPPD, the launching of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) in 1974, which was the world's first supra-partisan parliamentarian caucus on population and development, paved the way for the establishment of regional parliamentary fora and parliamentary groups on population and development in various countries. APDA and AFPPD, together with JPFP, have provided the platform for sharing of experiences, knowledge and expertise for possible replication and promoting international cooperation through the parliamentary networks. All the activities that have been undertaken by these parliamentarians have greatly contributed to shaping the Programme of Action (PoA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and in developing the concept of "sustainable development".

Our world today faces rapid changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and challenges related to the environment, energy and water among others. He underscored that population issues were no longer solely about population growth, but have become more diverse, encompassing the issues of low fertility, population ageing, and urbanization. The pandemic taught the world to be more collaborative because one country's situation affects the others. This principle applies to climate change. The post-COVID-19 scenario forecasts the wealthy to become even more affluent, while the poor will become poorer.

The theme of the ongoing anniversary commemoration is "SDGs and Beyond" because AFPPD and APDA echo the importance of coexisting with nature and creating sustainable societies that "leave no one behind". Although driving economic growth has been emphasized in terms of development, we think it more important to put more efforts into respecting individuals, drawing out their full potential, valuing each other's cultures and traditions, and thereby elevating humanity.

In the end, H.E. Fukuda expressed his gratitude to UNFPA and the Government of Japan for their continued support for AFPPD and APDA activities. He also reiterated his call to parliamentarians and

their respective governments, UNFPA and other UN agencies, civil society organizations such as IPPF, and the private sector, to work hand in hand to address issues of population and development toward peace, security, and happiness of the people of the world.

Welcome Remarks

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

Hon. Prof. Takemi welcomed the participants to the occasion and introduced this event on the 40th anniversary of APDA and AFPPD.

Hon. Prof. Takemi began by stating how the COVID-19 pandemic, has killed millions of people worldwide, has spread a sense of insecurity across the globe. It has given huge damage to global economy, interrupted educational dreams, delayed administration of vaccines and medical treatment, and disrupted the lives and livelihood. The UNDP special report “Human Security in the Anthropocene: Demanding Greater Solidarity” noted that the Human Development Index (HDI) has declined drastically unlike ever experienced in the previous recent global crisis. This new publication also contains a great hint on possible direction of population issues in the future Anthropocene era.

Hon. Prof. Takemi underscored COVID-19 has shown how humans are disrupting the planetary process and that development approaches should put a strong focus on equitable human development. With more frequent disease outbreaks that are linked to planetary pressures, COVID-19 forces people to look more into planetary biodiversity losses and threats to the key ecosystems. Understanding the concept of human security would be the first step to rebuild the conceptual framework on population issues with focus on the quality of life of individuals.

The COVID-19 pandemic makes the interconnections more apparent among security, development, the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities and unmask new and accumulating threats to human security. For example, women face the brunt of adaptations to remote work and dramatic increase in violence against them, and informal workers are left outside social protection systems, and the people living in poverty are particularly hard hit by the economic consequences of the pandemic. Yet, COVID-19 is only one manifestations of the new Anthropocene context. He hoped that this conference would discuss how we as parliamentarians could propose a new interpretation on the population issues in relation to the Anthropocene and come out with action oriented concepts, such as empowerment, protection, and expansion of choices of individuals.

Address by JFPF

Hon. Yoko Kamikawa, MP, Former Minister of Justice, Chair of Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JFPF)

Hon. Kamikawa extended her heartfelt congratulations on the 40th anniversary of APDA and AFPPD as Chair of JFPF, which is working towards the same goals

Hon. Kamikawa first explained that JFPF was founded in 1974 as the world’s oldest supra-party parliamentary group on population issues and that after APDA was established in 1982 to serve as

the secretariat for JFPF, we have been working with UNFPA, IPPF, JOICFP and other organizations in and outside of Japan.

In 1994, the United Nations organized the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, which created a momentum for many countries to set up organizations similar to JFPF for discussing population issues from the perspective of lawmakers. Also, such regional networks as AFPPD have been strengthened. Hon. Kamikawa expressed respect and gratitude to all parliamentarians in various countries for their efforts and cooperation in engaging discussions, drafting laws and implementing policies towards achieving the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA).

She then informed the participants that in two years JFPF would celebrate its 50th anniversary. It was established when population explosion was considered a global threat to humanity. However, the population issues have substantially changed in the last 50 years. For example, while Africa still maintains high fertility rates, Asia faces ageing and new population issues as a consequence of declining fertility. Globally, the issues of movement of people due to conflicts, climate change, and natural disasters are becoming more serious in recent years.

The COVID-19 pandemic has amplified poverty and inequality with vulnerable women bearing the brunt of the economic hardships. Furthermore, we face a broader range of population issues, and particularly the issues of food security and water environment will continue to be critical.

Japan faces pressing issues of low fertility, population ageing, and population decline and identifies both best practices and lessons learned. Through networks of parliamentarians built by APDA and AFPPD, knowledge sharing of Japan's experiences with other countries facing similar challenges is possible.

By working in solidarity, it is possible to spur progress towards the attainment of the SDGs targets, which have seen set back due to the pandemic. By addressing the unfinished business of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA), all the efforts will contribute to building back better after the pandemic.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of APDA and AFPPD, Hon. Kamikawa hoped that the activities on population issues would be further strengthened and that closer collaboration would be established with UNFPA and other international organizations, research institutes, private sectors, and civil societies. Parliamentarians have unique roles to play in formulating and implementing necessary laws and policies to address global population issues, which could result in a world that leaves no one behind. She ended by encouraging parliamentarians to further strengthen and utilize networks that APDA and AFPPD have developed over the last 40 years.

Address by UNFPA

Dr. Natalia Kanem, Executive Director, UNFPA (Video Message)

Dr. Kanem reiterated that the 1994 ICPD is a landmark international conference on population and development that has fundamentally changed the way societies, the people and their rights and choices are regarded to be at the center of sustainable development. Twenty-five years later, in 2019 people from 172 countries convened in Nairobi around the central belief that good progress is not

good enough. Governments, civil society, youth groups, activists, and the business community made commitments to accelerate action to realize once and for all the full promise of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA). Countries committed to increasing national health budgets to expand access to modern contraceptives, and to train midwives and other health workers. Countries also committed to greater inclusion of people with disabilities and of those who identify as LGBTQIA+ so that anyone can access services and enjoy full and equal rights. Countries committed to pass laws to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and to eliminate female genital mutilation (FGM). In order to harness the demographic dividend, and to grow their economies, governments promised to include young people in decision making processes.

Dr. Kanem noted that the present gathering was to follow up on the ICPD25 commitments and foster further dialogue and exchange between parliamentarians. It is also a celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of APDA) AFPPD—both essential partners in Cairo in 1994 and in Nairobi in 2019. It is a celebration of the contributions and the steadfast commitment to the ICPD and the SDGs.

Since the Nairobi Summit, there have been focused conversations, efforts, and energy around zeros. Zero barriers to contraception and reproductive health care, zero preventable deaths in pregnancy and childbirth, zero-gender based violence, zero child marriages, and zero cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) and any other harmful practice. This is no time to slow down, in fact it is time to step up and to speed up efforts.

In 2021, the High-Level Commission, established to monitor and track progress on commitments made at the Nairobi summit, published its first report. That report concludes that while there has been progress on some commitments, it is still not enough. It is time for an urgent course of action towards sexual health and reproductive justice. This goes beyond merely promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) to ensuring that people, especially women and girls, have the ability and agency to exercise their rights. It includes removing barriers women and girls face in health systems, families, and societies to ensure equity in access to sexual reproductive health (SRH) services and information.

She ended by thanking the parliamentarians for their leadership, partnership in championing the ICPD with UNFPA, and looked forward to continuing collaboration to deliver concrete results for women, girls, and young people to ensure that no one is left behind and to achieve those zeros and the SDGs by 2030.

Opening Remarks

His Excellency Hiroyuki Hosoda, Speaker, House of Representatives, Japan

H.E. Hosoda congratulated AFPPD and APDA for celebrating their 40th anniversary. He recognized their contributions to parliamentary activities on population and development in every region of the world, including the founding of regional parliamentary forums.

As the ageing population continues to rapidly increase, H.E. Hosoda posited that there is a stronger need for cooperation among countries and regions around the world to address issues that we face that include climate change, infectious diseases such as COVID-19 and outbreak-affected economies.

Mitigating risks posed by climate change while realizing economic growth can be addressed by instituting policies that take into account the characteristics of conventional thermal and nuclear power generation as well as renewable energy. The world has experienced that infectious diseases like COVID-19 know no borders and countries need to work together to promote testing and vaccination and strengthen healthcare systems.

H.E. Hosoda asserted that politicians must get their acts together and confront these issues from the perspective of “human security” of how we ensure the health and lives of each person of each country. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that the conference would be an important forum to look at new directions from this perspective and engage in meaningful discussions to address global issues. He then declared the opening of the conference.

Keynote Speech

Anthropocene and Human Society: Toward the New Theory

Dr. Mariko Hasegawa, President, University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI

Dr. Hasegawa expressed her honor to talk about the current status of human beings and the future. Humans have developed civilizations. Civilization is a good thing but then the humans started to change the earth’s environment drastically. The degree and the speed of this change is extremely increasing and because of this, change is so great it leaves marks on the geological strata.

The term “Anthropocene” was first used by an American biologist from Michigan University in 1980s. A Dutch atmospheric chemist in 1995 who did research on ozone layer explained that given this amount of human impact on the earth, it should be called the Anthropocene.

When the term Anthropocene was becoming popular, another scientist and climate advocate painted the idea of ecological footprint in early 2000s. It is a measure of how much humans are using the earth’s natural resources and presents as a figure of how much earth is worth of natural resources. That means biocapacity (capacity to supply renewable resources and absorb waste) —how much humans are using compared to the state if humans were just same as other animals depending only on the natural energy. The ecological footprint of humans has been increasing gradually. Since 1977, it was pointed out that humans were using more biocapacity than was available on our own.

We, however, need to see the human impact on the earth in much longer timescale. Although the population, GDP and energy consumption have changed little for tens of thousands of years, these have been increasing at an alarming rate since 1950. The atmospheric temperature has become warmer since industrialization. Industrialization started in Europe and Britain around 1850 and gradually spread to other parts of the world until 1950. Afterwards, an incredible increase was seen after 1950 and this could probably be the beginning of Anthropocene. It was due to the use of fossil fuel and then nuclear power. The amount of the food for people increased and mortality decreased, and this was due to the fact that humanity owns and controls energy sources.

Dr. Hasegawa introduced a famous equation $I = P \times A \times T$ which shows the ecological impact a particular society inflicts on its environment. I is the impact and is divided into three conceptual parts: P

represents the population size; A is the affluence, the material abundance that that society enjoys; and, T refers to the technology cost, which is related to processes used to produce, maintain and discard materials in that society. Certain amount of A or affluence should be necessary for human well-being. This issue relates to the issue of inequality among nations and inequality among individuals. T or technology cost is where the scientific and technological innovations are very important. Efforts for carbon neutral production and recycling technology are essential.

From a biological point of view, think about how many people the earth can support. In order to show the relationship between body size of mammals and population density, T body mass is on the X axis and population density (in square kilometers) is on the Y axis. Humans are omnivores, which means they live on plants and animals. Suppose the average body weight of an omnivore is about 65 kg, the natural population density should be 1.5 person/km². But as of 2002, the world average population density was 44 persons/ km². The global population is still growing despite the fact that fertility has been declining everywhere in recent years. Having said that, the fertility rates have been on a declining trend worldwide.

In the most developed countries, most couples have two children. The next question is not the actual number of children, but how many children couples want to have. For Japanese people in their 20s, the number of children they want is two. The Japanese people in their 30s, those who are actually reproducing and in the middle of rearing of children, the proportion of those who actually having two children is predominantly high, but there are more people who want three children. Their expectation of the cost of having children and feeling of burden (not the actual cost but the feeling of burden) is quite high at the start. They could not decide to have more than one child because they feel that their choice comes with expected costs.

We asked survey respondents how they felt when they were rearing their first child compared to when they were rearing their second. The questions covered their joy of rearing, feeling of happiness of having children, and feeling of burden about time management and economic concerns, etc. It was found out that as the number of children increases, the joy of rearing them decreases and the feeling of burden increases. The conclusion therefore is that having two children may be the maximum net benefit with the joy minus the expected cost. This may be the one of the mechanisms of population transition. As a society becomes developed with GDP, capital rising, and improved medical care provided and child mortality decreases, the people's income at the same time increases. When women have more power in the reproductive decision, fertility decline is inevitable.

The city is a typical example of developed society where there is a high competition for high income. Over 53% of the world population are living in cities. People are attracted to cities because of the very high expectations that cities are full of chances. However, many cities fail to provide enough support for child rearing, and people feeling the burden for child rearing is very high. On the other hand, in the countryside, traditional ties are maintained, but incomes are lower with fewer chances. The idea about the community of helping each other is widely shared and thus there is a communal support for child rearing and in life in general, but there are some drawbacks in rural areas, such as the lack of privacy.

This civilization is the result of humankind's exploitation of the earth's resources beyond its own share, to a critical level. Low fertility is an inevitable consequence of this civilization at large. This must be changed for future generations. There is a need to reduce technology costs through radical

scientific and technological innovations.

The issue of affluence is related to the unequal distribution of resources among countries and among individuals. As for the population, the number of children a person wants to have will converge to 2-3 as the living standard improves all over the world with declining child mortality and growing importance of higher education. Easing the feeling of burden about having children is the key to address low fertility. Cities in general, in all over the world, is not the best place for child rearing, but we should and can do something about it.

Comments

Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JPFP

Hon. Prof. Takemi appreciated the remarks on how parliamentarians and development partners should rethink the population issues under the Anthropocene context.

Parliamentarians' networks in collaboration with UNFPA have to give attention to the issues of the human society as a whole. As human society is like the skin of human body, without the interaction inside the organs, the skin cannot survive. The human society can enjoy development and, in the process, exploit natural resources, which has very serious limitations. While focusing on the reproductive health and rights, there is also a need to think of the three pillars—ageing, youth, and gender—under the Anthropocene context. All governments are facing the challenges of ecological footprint and how the human society can coexist with the planet while responding to the process of population transition. Human society is a part of nature. Now, under the very serious COVID-19 pandemic, policymakers and intellectuals must examine how to cope with risky infectious disease and recognize the need to strengthen cross-border cooperation.

Q&A

Hon. Deepender Hooda, MP India and Vice Chair of AFPPD, thanked Dr. Hasegawa on her thoughts on the challenges of urbanization and declining fertility rate, which he found very unique. The issue is universal and global, while it is a point which policymakers sometimes do not often think about. In the village system in the countryside, their support system leads to families having more children. People are moving from rural areas to cities, with the rapid rise of urbanization. Parliamentarians in India need to focus on this point.

Dr. Hasegawa added that human species is a communal breeder which means that they cannot raise children by parents alone. We should recognize that humans are animals that work together as a group.

Hon. Prof. Takemi noted that even though societies are ageing and fertility rates are decreasing, the population size is still gradually increasing. People under the digital age can utilize the limited resources more efficiently. People who live in the low-income countries should have their own right to improve their own quality of life in the economical context. A challenge is to find a well-balanced way of thinking when talking about the population issues under the Anthropocene context.

Dr. Hasegawa answered that she does not have an answer. Having children is quite personal and that kind of desire cannot be controlled by a law or a policy. People make decisions about their life based on the expectation of cost and joy. Nevertheless, it is possible to realize a society where people can have better expectations of their life with less concerns for future.

SDGs and Beyond: Activities of the Parliamentarians and Civil Society Toward the Attainment of the SDGs

Role of the Legislation: Japan's Contribution

Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi, Minister, ICT & National Guidance, Uganda

Hon. Dr. Baryomunsi recalled that after the Cairo conference in 1994, Ugandan parliamentarians established the Uganda Parliamentarians Forum on Food Security, Population and Development (UPFFSP&D) in 1996 to champion the issues of ICPD with special emphasis on food security, population and health.

UPFFSP&D appreciates the Japanese government, its people, and Japanese parliamentarians and APDA for their support in building capacity of parliamentarians in executing their parliamentary roles.

UPFFSP&D's contributions have been manifested in their parliamentary cardinal roles: legislation, budgeting, representation, and oversight. The forum promotes a conducive policy and legislative framework that favors programmes on population and development and pushes the government to invest in maternal health and sexual and reproductive health (SRH).

Legislation: With the push from UPFFSP&D, the parliament passed many laws in relation to food security, population and development. Laws on maternal health, domestic violence, harmful practices like FGM have also been enacted.

Budgeting: UPFFSP&D has always pushed for the increased budget for the health sector. For the last 7 years, the budget for the health sector has been taking an increasing trend to 4.2% compared to what it was in the last 7 years at 2.8%. This highly attributed to the advocacy from the parliamentarians. We ensure that even budgets of other sectors have always been tailored in such a way that favors population and development aspirations like gender. Through the said forum, the budget for population and development has increased, such as in programmes for SRH, HIV/ AIDS, family planning and contraceptives use.

Representation: Parliamentarians speak for their people regarding the issues like maternal health, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19. Such aspects have received public limelight because they bring these issues on the parliamentary agenda for constant advocacy.

Oversight: The parliament has always been putting ministries and government agencies to be accountable for the gaps in activity implementation and service delivery. UPFFSP&D has managed to carry out countrywide community outreaches and empower communities to demand for better services as their right. Reports from communities are presented on the floor of the parliament as a call to action for the government and other agencies.

Improvements are in constant progress. There are successful indicators that show improvement in

the quality of life, but it still remains low in most of the African countries. Uganda needs support and partnership to go faster towards the goals.

Q&A

Session Chair Dr. Salouini from Tunisia asked Hon. Dr. Baryomunsi how Uganda undertakes the process with the Forum in the parliament.

Hon. Dr. Baryomunsi answered that UPPFSP&D consists of members of parliament from various political parties and that members of parliament were assigned an SDG target to work on. The role of the parliament in the country is important in advancing the SDGs, especially living with the COVID-19. The parliament has an important role to enact legislation and allocate budget for health including SRH, and address lack of medicine.

Population and Water – Lessons from Asia and Japan

Hon. Yoko Kamikawa, MP, Former Minister of Justice, Chair of JFPF, Japan

Hon. Kamikawa started by underscoring that Cairo was a turning point, where the global consensus was made at the United Nations for the population to be defined as issue of rights and choices of people, putting dignity and quality of life in the center of the population debate. It is crucial to debate population issues from fast changing environments within which people are living.

Her presentation focuses on water and its impact on humankind. It is a known fact that water is a source of life and basic human needs. A human body is primarily composed of water and the volume in the human body varies across age groups. The percentage of water in the body is particularly high in fetuses and infants for their survival.

Many might think that population and water issues are not closely intertwined but, in the SDGs, population and water have much in common. Human has its life cycle and each stage is calling for appropriate investment. Similarly, water has its own circulation, rainfalls, river flows, wastewater, seawater and finally, evaporation. Yet water could cause risks and disasters.

Ensuring access to safe water is indeed very challenging for the following reasons: first 97% of earth is sea water and most of the remaining 3% is contained in glaciers or exists as underground water. Freshwater easily available on the Earth accounts for only 0.01% of the total. Moreover, the distribution of this limited freshwater depends on global climate and geographical conditions and does not necessarily correspond to the world's population distribution.

The amount of water available per person significantly differs among countries and even within the country. In many developing countries, it is the women and girls who fetch water which often equates to depriving them of education. It is important to ensure equitable access to safe water through stable and balanced water supply and water quality assurance. However, it requires infrastructures such as financial resources and technologies. In 2014, Japan enacted the Basic Act on the Water Cycle to maintain or restore a sound water cycle.

According to the survey by UNICEF, the global average infant mortality rate is 29 as of 2018. As for the Asia Pacific region, the infant mortality rate largely differs among countries. The infant mortality rate is correlated to the accessibility to basic drinking water. While there are other determinants for infant mortality, securing access to safe water remains critical to reducing infant mortality.

In Tokyo, the contamination of water sources and the general deterioration of wooden water supply pipes caused health risks around 100 years ago. To respond to the issue, the modernization of the water supply systems was initiated. However, it was only after the 1950s that water supply facilities were built nationwide in Japan. Due to the expanded availability of water supply service, the infant mortality rate in Japan observed a sharp drop since 1950 and it is now 2 deaths per 1000 live births—one of the lowest in the world.

At present, climate change is clearly one of the serious global threats. Climate change has already been casting shadows on water issues, particularly notable in the Asia Pacific region where cities are located on low land along the rivers and coasts. The number of deaths caused by floods and storm surges exceeded 20,000 people per year at the beginning of the 21st century, and many of the low-income countries suffer from devastating damages of disasters as they are the most vulnerable to extreme weather. Disasters have the most severe impact on developing countries, especially the poor and most vulnerable women and girls.

The international community should focus on reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change, reduce vulnerability and mitigate risks and damages caused by climate-induced disasters to save people's lives and economy. For each country and region to become more resilient against disasters, taking climate change adaptation measures is pivotal, specifically for those who are living in high-risk areas. It will be necessary to strengthen building structures in local areas to make communities more resilient to disasters. In addition, an early warning system will be effective to make people evacuate sooner by improving accuracy in weather forecasts.

The importance of addressing population issues in conjunction with water issues are all global issues, which cannot be addressed by the levels of individuals, families, communities, or one country alone. The COVID-19 pandemic has instantly become a global issue and is threatening people's lives. However, the great risks of climate change are not easily felt because of its invisibility and gradual nature of catastrophic impacts.

Hon. Kamikawa ended by sharing her hope that the international community would take a step forward to reframe population issues by taking a cross-sectoral and integrated approach in working towards the realization of the SDGs. Japan has a lot to offer with other countries through sharing the lessons and knowledge that it has gained to improve governance, financing, and capacity building. Japan will work together with other countries to solve the issues.

Q&A

Ms. Nenita Dalde, PLCPD, noted the similarity between Japan and the Philippines. As Japan also has a water code similar to the Philippines (enacted in 1976), she asked whether the safety mechanisms or limitations imposed by the law have affected the tourism sector in Japan and how.

Hon. Kamikawa answered that in 2014, the Basic Act on the Water Cycle was enacted in Japan in order to maintain and restore sound water cycle. All should be in coordination in implementation and in holistic manner for the shared goal of maintaining or restoring sound water cycles. The debate has been intensified on the need for all levels of government to implement the measure comprehensively. The national and local government, civil societies, and also the companies should work altogether to achieve this. This led to clarifying the basic principle of water cycle related policy. They also have to follow up and check with the evaluation of the policies every three years.

Hon. Prof. Takemi mentions that the clean water supply was the decisive factor for lowering infant mortality in the 1950s. In addition, he emphasized that the medical and also economic aspect in the 1960s. It is the age of rapid economic growth in Japan and universal health coverage was achieved in 1961.

Hon. Kamikawa acknowledged the benefits of medical and universal health coverage in Japan in the 1960s.

Global Governance on Health Policy

Hon. Dr. Janette Garin, MP, Former Minister of Health, Philippines

Hon. Dr. Garin started with the need for health policies to align not only among Asian countries but the whole world. The extended life expectancy and decrease in mortality among children under 5 reflect public health programmes of the government.

Good laws and legislative measures should not stop at crafting of laws. There should be proper ground execution and congressional oversight so that the intention and objectives of legislative measures reach every family. An example is the Reproductive Health Law which took several years to be passed. As Minister of Health, the very essence of the law—which was the procurement of family planning commodities—was not really given a priority. Much of the funds has been used in trainings, not realizing that this was waste of resources.

The Philippines also has the Universal Health Care Law, national immunization programme, and several legislative measures to address preventable diseases. When talking about public health, medicines, innovations, and vaccines are part of the core. The provision of the law simply says the creation of health technology assessment. The safety and effectiveness provision says it must have undergone phase four clinical trial and systematic review and make the analysis readily available. This means that all medicines and vaccines and even commodities should have been used for the world maybe for 10-15 or 20 years before the Philippines can use it because the basic requirement worldwide, even by the WHO parameters, is that all medicines, vaccines and medical interventions only require phase three before that certain intervention can be put out in the market.

The Universal Health Care Law of the Philippines actually killed innovations that can actually be lifesaving. There were medicines for compassionate use (which is a treatment option that allows for the use of unapproved drugs exceptionally to treat patients with life-threatening or seriously disabling diseases) but it needed legislative exceptions from the Congress.

The Philippines has also been seeing increases in vaccine-preventable diseases and disease outbreaks since way back in 2014. There was a mass outbreak in the Philippines that was brought about by the infodemic (too much information including false or misleading information during a disease outbreak, which causes confusion and risk-taking behaviors that can harm people's health) resulting in vaccine hesitancy. Parliamentarians should always be conscious about the need for vaccination.

Vaccination is actually an investment for people, and it is not like the temporary medical mission. In immunization or vaccination, many people cannot see or cannot feel the immediate effect. Legislation and governance are always intertwined. There is always been a challenge in vaccine distribution, as well as in supply and delivery, globally. Vaccine confidence is also important and was threatened in the Philippines due to misinformation in the Dengue immunization programme.

When science is threatened or restricted by laws, the outcome is actually bad for public health. This is why getting acts of parliamentarians together will be important. It will make sure that legislative measures are in place because the whole world is always threatened by infodemic. A platform is needed where medical experts and legislators should collaborate and work hand-in-hand because the damage that this could cause otherwise is dangerous; working together on common ground and making sure the public health is not compromised.

Q&A

Hon. Prof. Takemi asked about the fairness of the distribution of the vaccines beyond the national boundaries. Now COVAX serves as the global structure to distribute the vaccines to each country. On the other hand, the high-income countries can purchase vaccines in a more efficient manner from the pharmaceuticals. There is still inequality. How can the function of the global governance be improved to develop and distribute vaccines for the global public good? This is the big challenge — how to architect the global governance for the vaccines.

Hon. Dr. Garin concurred that inequality in terms of distribution is happening. But one factor is the failure of some governments to invest in vaccines. Many countries would invest in basic immunization but not in the vaccines for cervical cancer. While there is a problem of inequities in vaccine distribution, there is also a huge problem among countries not investing in vaccination. The presence COVAX is appreciated, but smaller countries should also invest in vaccination because vaccines can actually have socialized pricing. Another factor that can really help is for countries to push vaccine factories for low-income countries to pay only 10 or 15 or 20% of the cost of the vaccines, while rich countries will have to pay more to subsidize vaccine costs. This could result in herd immunity not only within each country but in the global community.

Global Issues and Population: Japan's Role - Agenda of TICAD and Toward SDGs

His Excellency Yoshimasa Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan and Director of JPFP

As Director of JPFP, H.E. Hayashi congratulated AFPPD and APDA for the 40th anniversary.

H.E. Hayashi focused his message on the Anthropocene in relation to a report published by UNDP. The report argues that in order to solve the impact of massive human activities on the global environment, it is essential that countries come together and act in solidarity. He shared how Japan intends to contribute by proposing ways to manage the world's resources vis-à-vis the increasing population. He noted that sustainable development was first proposed by the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) in 1984 and the framework involves recognizing and meeting the needs of the current population without compromising the future.

Population issues affect the state of a society and they must be the bases for formulating solutions that will facilitate the achievement of sustainable development for all. Each region faces different population-related challenges. Sub-Saharan Africa is under pressure to cope with high fertility rates, while Asia and Latin America are coping on how to reap the demographic dividend, including employment and the empowerment of young people. All of the world's developed countries, except for the U.S., need to prepare for the challenge of population ageing.

Across the world remains the challenge of needing to focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and the importance of women's ability to make informed decisions about their pregnancy and childbirth. This can be addressed by empowering women, giving them opportunities to land a decent job and create opportunities so they can play an active role in the society.

Japan achieved economic growth through the implementation of population and employment policies in response to the challenges of population growth and poverty during postwar period. Currently, their programmes for the ageing population focus on health and welfare through medical insurance. H.E. Hayashi admits that Japan has a responsibility to share its experiences with other countries facing population growth, declining birthrates, and aging populations in order to help them solve these issues. Further, Japan can also continue to provide a wide range of cross-sectoral bilateral assistance in the areas of family planning, education, health, nutrition, food, environment, and employment through JICA.

The main outcome of the upcoming 8th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD8), is to capacitate Africa to ensure that the readiness of basic social and health services, including family planning services, ensure access of girls to proper education, women and children's protection from violence, women's empowerment, food security, and youth empowerment, among others, for its projected population of 2.5 billion by 2050.

In closing, he said that the Kishida administration is determined to realize a new and corrective capitalism that creates a sustainable economy and society, and uses solutions to current and emerging social issues. He committed that Japan will lead the way in addressing the challenges facing the world such as those related to population issues and also toward achieving the SDGs.

SDGs' Role in Industry

Mr. George Nakayama, Chair of Committee on Responsible Business Conduct & SDGs Promotion, Keidanren-Japan Business Federation, and Senior Advisor and Former President and CEO, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.

The goals of all governments, all public agencies, all private companies, and all people across the world is towards realizations of SDGs. The ESG Index is the approach that investors use to evaluate companies. There is certain information that companies are required to disclose. Triggering events for the ESG Index include the 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy in India, which resulted in an over 15,000 deaths, and the 1990 Exxon Valde oil spill in the Gulf of Alaska. These led to increasing demand for disclosure of the impact of corporate activities on the environment and society.

In 1999, the development of the ESG assessment guidelines began. In 2006, the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) were launched. Investors sought a dialogue with the companies focusing on ESG and required companies to disclose information for ESG assessment. The goal was to improve the assessment of corporate environmental and social initiatives.

The traditional business philosophy "Sampo-Yoshi" in Japan believes that good business satisfies both sellers and buyers as well as contributes to society. In Japan, this idea is considered to help companies fulfill their CSR and has been succeeded by the modern companies as the basis of their corporate practices. In 2015, the national government shifted to bonds-centered investment to portfolio diversification and listed stock investment. The pension reserve fund is huge and requires long-term management, making it difficult to invest into certain individual companies. Also, it is now encouraged to utilize ESG to promote the healthy Japanese economy and long-term economic growth.

Starting with G, it represents Governance and it means to increase external board members promote disclosure of business-related information, promote dialogues between investors and business operations, etc. S represents Social and means for respect diversities, enlarge women's participation and respect human rights. The Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) notifies institutional investors in charge of fund management of the policy of the evaluation focusing on ESG. This leads to the changes in behavior of institutional investors, dialogues between investors and business operators, and changes in corporate management.

There are also several efforts by Japanese companies in Asia and Africa to attain SDGs. Such efforts include the nutrition and poverty problem by sustainable business in Bangladesh, AI diagnostic imaging services to eradicate TB in Chennai, India, and Ghana Nutrition Improvement Project in Ghana. For sustainable success of the efforts of Japanese companies, it is important to foster local human resources to enable the country to run by itself. It is also essential to build a trusted relationship beyond the borders of language and culture, effective fund raising, close cooperation among legislators, bureaucrats, industries, academies, and citizen.

Toward the society beyond SDGs, it is important to realize carbon neutrality beyond 2030 for future generations. Starvation, poverty, and disasters due to climate change are global problems in both advanced and developing countries. Individual companies had proceeded with the development of

technologies for decarbonization but there were challenges in orchestrating their technologies. Triggered by the Japanese governments' declaration on carbon neutrality in 2020, the industrial sectors in Japan have been accelerating their efforts to realize a decarbonized society.

Q&A

Dr. Alouini noted how the companies agreed on budget allocation for the issues. He inquired if its use is only in Japan only or it can be used internationally.

Mr. Nakayama said that they listen, but it is different across companies. He added that they believe that sustainability is very important for the society and natural environment. They specify the target but under the concept of picking up the more realistic and more directed to the main business structure so that business itself will be sustainable and society also. They are looking at the certain amount of the budget so that it is not the social contribution, but more importantly deeply related to the business core. Some companies are only doing business domestically in Japan, but they still they have global market.

Hon. Prof. Takemi said that this is a very excellent process of private company intervention on the SDGs. He inquired on how parliamentarians can rely on the market mechanism of the stock market to change the behavior of individual companies in the long run.

Mr. Nakayama mentioned that each Japanese company especially wants to contribute in some way to the society. There have been discussions between the investor and the company on the return of the stock price or the dividend. They do not like to spend the money differently in the past. Basically, do something good for the society and the agreement with the stockholders will ensue.

Wrap-up by Session Chair/Discussion

Dr. Souhail Alouini wrapped up the session by citing the subject of water, which is very important today and in the future. The problem of the climate was raised very important because the way it requires everyone to work in cooperation and solidarity. Talking about the health and sustainability, some problems in the state in the world especially with the vaccination, as well as budget allocation of laws, have been pointed out.

Day 2

AFPPD Activities: Toward the Attainment of ICPD25 Commitments

Message from UNFPA

Mr. Björn Andersson, Regional Director, UNFPA APRO

Mr. Andersson takes the opportunity to thank both the APDA and AFPPD for their support in convening the important online regional meeting that continues to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action in the Asia and the Pacific region.

The ICPD Programme of Action transformed the way people view the linkages between population, poverty reduction, and sustainable development. It brought human rights and the needs of individuals at the center of sustainable development. It was revolutionary because for the first time, a global normative framework explicitly recognized the rights and choices of individuals as a cornerstone of population and development ushering in a new comprehensive concept of reproductive health.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action, there was collective acknowledgement that it remains relevant but unfinished. Accelerating the efforts to address population issues within the context of the SDG and COVID-19 is very important. The pandemic has threatened to reverse decades of progress made towards achieving the ICPD Programme of Action. Leadership of and support from parliamentarians is needed to accomplish the commitments made in Nairobi.

Mr. Andersson looks forward to parliamentarians' continued leadership on SRHR, GBV, and ensuring progressive evidence-based population policies. It is critical for parliamentarians to use oversight and accountability, and authority to empower rights holders to exercise their right and hold governments accountable; and to strengthen laws and policies to protect SHR, end GBV and meet the needs of those left behind. And, lastly there is a need to ensure that additional funding is made available for SRH.

1. Addressing Gender Equality

Chair

Hon. Md. Abdus Shahid, MP Bangladesh

Gender equality is a very important subject area. As members of the global village, Bangladesh is exerting efforts to minimize gender disparity or inequality in the country. The nation started the process of increasing women's participation in all spheres of the state and the public life. The current Prime Minister of Bangladesh is a woman. She is committed to integrating gender equality and women's participation in activities. Bangladesh became a champion in the Southeast Asia in women's

empowerment. Several divisions have adopted various innovative programs to consider ordinance on economic and social empowerment through implementation of gender responsive budget. The country gives highest priority to the SDGs and has taken various steps to ensure that there are no barriers for the participation of women in election. Bangladesh has gained international recognition for efforts towards gender equality, women's empowerment and the multidimensional activities adopted for this purpose.

Presenter

Mr. Romeo Dongeto, Executive Director, PLCPD, Philippines

Mr. Dongeto presented some of the gains that the Philippines has achieved and continue to enjoy in the legislative front.

At the outset, he acknowledged the role of AFPPD in shaping the Philippines' policy landscape. Filipino legislators who have attended the many conferences and capacity building activities organized by AFPPD have benefitted greatly from them and consequently became authors and champions of the Reproductive Health (RH) Law. He added that AFPPD set the stage in regional advocacy work by providing technical assistance to parliamentarians and National Committees (NCs) to advocate on population and development.

He also underscored the fact that women bound families together and drove programmes toward success, and this was further highlighted in the time of COVID-19. Governments must institute legal frameworks in order to support and protect the women and their contributions.

The Philippines holds the record for being the most gender equal country in Asia because it garnered the highest score in all the three main indicators: improvement of wage equality for men and women; increase in female educational attainment; and, significant increased women's political empowerment. However, like in many countries, this is not felt across the country. This progress lacks inclusivity especially in rural areas. There is a need to continue crafting new and review existing pro-women legislation in aspects that will enhance women's political and economic participation, invest in care economy, protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence by providing maximum protection from physical, sexual, and psychological violence in all settings.

All countries should aspire for the total ban and elimination of harmful practices of child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (FGM). Every single girl and woman must have their SRHR met without discrimination to achieve universal access to SRH as a part of universal health coverage (UHC).

Laws and policies must see to it that adolescent reproductive health continue to guide young people in accessing services and comprehensive sexuality education through formal, technical and vocational school curriculum development, indigenous and disability-inclusive methods of teaching.

Women's interest can be pushed upward by ensuring financing for gender equality such as prioritizing allocation of substantial portion of official development assistance (ODA) to support programmes and livelihood for them. Equally important is addressing cross-cutting issues pertaining to women's rights and SRHR such as investing in ICPD PoA and SDG programming at the national and

subnational levels of government: let women lead in reducing and addressing vulnerabilities brought about by poverty, protection during times of conflict and addressing climate change, among others.

Lastly, there is a need to upscale the skills of the AFPPD NCs – both the parliamentarians and the secretariats, in order to facilitate the achievement of these targets. The diverse context of the NCs must be recognized and as such, a customized skills-building activities must be developed per country or sub-region, as well as harness functional structures, and establish specialized bodies and technical working groups, so they can perform secondary leadership roles within AFPPD. It is even more important to use information and communication technology in policy advocacy, effectively utilize quad media to communicate the efforts and develop a common platform for exchanges of ideas, best practices, and knowledge products.

2. Healthy and Active Ageing

Chair

Hon. Damian Drum, MP Australia

Hon. Drum thanked the Japanese parliamentarians who are taking the lead on so many of the issues around healthy and active ageing. He added that people need to understand that around the world, people are living longer and they make up an increasing proportion of the world population. In response, communities and governments need to rethink helping people who are living longer, how ageing is viewed, and how to underscore healthier, happier, more active, and more engaged aged and ageing populations.

Presenter

Dr. Rintaro Mori, Regional Adviser for Population Ageing and Sustainable Development, UNFPA APRO

Dr. Mori presented UNFPA's definition of healthy and active ageing. One of the five megatrends in the world is population ageing. The number of ageing people in Asia and the Pacific is increasing whatever definition one uses. People are worried about financial sustainability as a result of the ageing process. The old-age dependency ratio is the number of people aged 65 years and older per 100 people of working age (aged 15-64). They are predicted to continue increasing in the future. The financial sustainability of societies is a big issue. Policy framework needs to be upgraded to match the current and future needs of the population. Life-long flexible choice of education, childbearing, work, and care is the key. The second issue is the healthy life expectancy and life expectancy. The gap between the two should be narrowed. That is good not just for the individual but also for the whole society because it reduces the burden to the society. Social security from the beginning until the end must be the government's goal.

In sum, the life-cycle approach to population ageing looks into (1) financial sustainability of a society and (2) promotion of healthy and active ageing. The first underscores that policy framework needs to be upgraded to match the current and future needs of the population. The second posits that prevention is the most cost-effective way to promote healthy and active ageing. Life-long investment

on social security, health promotion, and psychological well-being is key.

Q&A

Hon. Damian Drum asked which countries are doing better than others.

Dr. Mori answered that policies, interventions, or programmes for the population ageing were very different. Some countries are doing better with some policies but it is a mixture of everything. What is important is that everyone can learn from each other. He wants to emphasize the need for good exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Ms. Nenita Dalde, PLCPD, asked Dr. Mori how Japan balances the active ageing promotion programmes and the utilization of AI in its labor force.

Dr. Mori cited countries that agreed that some of the technologies might be overused. It could have a negative effect on active ageing. There is a need to think about what is a good AI technology that could support people to maintain their active and healthy life. Countries must work together to think and standardize good technology for active ageing.

Hon. Ouk Damry, MP Cambodia, commented that Asians have concerns on older people, mostly on health and income. In this time, disease is also a concern, particularly COVID-19. How can members of AFPPD continue supporting older people?

Dr. Mori agreed that COVID-19 has hit older people very badly. Not just on their health, but also on their work or earnings. Their relationship is also affected when they isolate. Social security is also something that has to be planned and UNFPA is committed to provide assistance to plan for this. The plan depends on the population structure of each country and their situation. The policy support should be tailored for each country.

Mr. Sam Samidjo, IFPPD, asked about the linkages between climate change, conflict, and COVID-19 on the ageing population.

Dr. Mori responded that this is what UNFPA has been working on, the interaction between climate change and ageing. These megatrends are interlinked together but it still needs further. UNFPA APRO is working on a report on climate change, ageing, and urbanization. He will be sharing the information once the report is done.

3. Youth Empowerment

Chair

Hon. Malikzod Parvina, MP Tajikistan

Presenter

Hon. Deepender Hooda, MP India

Hon. Hooda shared that there are an estimated 1.8 billion youth (aged 10-24 years), approximately 90% of whom live in the developing countries. Access to social media has meant young people are more aware of the issues. They are very active on different ways and contributes to resilience in their communities. It is therefore critical for the youth to participate in implementing the post-COVID-19 development agenda along with other relevant stakeholders. Youth-led organizations must be involved in translating the 2030 agenda into practice at the local, national, and international levels. In most countries, youth are not being involved in the various issues, but now COVID-19 has impacted negatively the lives of young people on their daily lives, including unemployment and challenges in education.

He said that vast population is dependent on agriculture, doing cultivation and farming. Educated youth are also looking to move in to secondary sector (manufacturing) and tertiary sector (services). Another big problem is the dropout rates that are happening immediately after primary school. There are also issues on mental health (children reported depression) and child marriage (although rare, there is an increase in distressed areas).

On economic empowerment, there are initiatives to utilize new job skills mapping as it is critical in developing the economy. The government should enable and encourage entrepreneurship as this is one area where India has actually done well over the last few years including a lot of startups which are contributing to the global economy.

There is also a need to focus on enabling parents' involvement in their children's education, especially in rural areas, as well as honing leadership and enhancing volunteer opportunities across the spectrum. On health initiatives, it is important to institutionalize preventive mental health counseling in practice across educational systems including engaging counselors in every cluster of schools. There should be regular training and guidance on sexuality education on standards on gender health and sexuality awareness.

Incentivize young people to enter politics should be encouraged because politics is very much a grassroot-based system. The local bodies even have their elected representatives. It is a multi-tiered democracy and attracting good young well-educated individuals will contribute more to nation building. Through the partners that actively engage themselves in politics, more focus should be placed on promoting volunteering in corporate sector, governments, and development sector.

Young people are critical thinkers as they challenge power structures and appreciate diversity. They have the capacity to act and mobilize and especially with the rapidly growing social media, young people are connected globally like no other generation in the past human history. Young people have

the capacity to lead and they are innovators, they have the capacity to offer new insights and alternative. There is enough anecdotal evidence across the globe to suggest that innovation amongst the young is manyfold times higher than innovation among any other generations. Young people are also effective communicators, they already are one of the most effective tools of communication.

Youth are not just recipients; they are change agents and game changer at all levels—individual, family, community, and civil society at large. Leaders need to invest in adolescence. The Indian Parliament, where our average age is very young and 50% are less than 50 years old, should think how we are able to catalyze demographic dividend to take our country forward amidst challenges and to seize opportunities.

Q&A

Hon. Yoko Kamikawa, MP Japan and Chair of JPPF, shared that In Japan there are a lot of activities geared towards active promotion of SDGs by young people. One campaign conducted by high school and university students is called Onigiri project which is aimed to eradicate hunger. For buying every onigiri, or a rice ball, a donation is made by companies. This is a practical campaign that promotes SDGs.

Adoption of the Tokyo Resolution

Prof. Kiyoko Ikegami, Interim Executive Director of AFPPD, read to the participants the draft statement called the Tokyo Resolution.

She requested the participants to communicate with the AFPPD secretariat not later than February 20, 2022 if they have any comments and recommendations for revisions and additions. After the consultation and approval, the final resolution on the AFPPD website.

Below is the final document titled, “**The Tokyo Resolution**”

We appreciate the opportunity to organize the conference commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) / the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), and the support of member countries, governments, relevant developmental organizations, such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and multiple stakeholders. We also appreciate your enthusiastic participation despite COVID-19 pandemic complications, especially since the presence of the new Omicron variant prevented us from meeting in person.

The recognition of the necessity of discussion on climate change issues within the Anthropocene’s conceptual framework has been highlighted over the last twenty years. Furthermore, the worldwide spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused huge damage to the global economy and interrupted many dreams in terms of pursuing education. Thus, the discussion serves as the impetus for all human beings to be more aware and vigilant.

Similarly, recognizing development patterns and human insecurity compels us to revisit the population issues in the Anthropocene era, taking into consideration community, capacity and equity.

On Day 1, in keeping with the theme of SDGs and Beyond, we focused on the future global society that we seek, specifically the roles of parliamentarians, civil society, as well as governments, in a post-COVID-19 era.

On Day 2, we focused on the 2022 AFPPD agenda, led by the co-chairs of standing committees under the AFPPD's three pillars, namely Gender Equality, Healthy and Active Ageing, and Youth Empowerment.

We seek possible solutions and explore new directions for population issues in the Anthropocene era, focusing on the quality of life of individuals. We learned that water issues could be considered a good example, related to life as a basic human need. For the future of humanity, it is crucial that we further strengthen our relationships between and among parliamentarians, governments, economic circles and civil societies globally.

We continuously highlight the importance of youth policy, healthy ageing and gender equality to achieve the SDGs, recognizing global challenges and taking responsibility for the future of our countries and people. We aim to create effective mechanisms to involve youth, girls and women in the decision making and policy making processes of our respective countries, consistent with international agreements, especially the ICPD25 Commitments, and best practices reiterating the relevance of the Tokyo Resolutions.

Now therefore, we:

1. Express our gratitude to and request of the Japanese government, APDA, the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) and UNFPA, to consider further facilitating regular meetings of parliamentarians, government representatives, experts, and civil society on youth policy, ageing responses and gender related issues.
2. Appeal to parliaments and governments of the participating countries to allocate resources involving partners to invest in youth and adolescents, especially girls and members of vulnerable groups, in the development of health and education policies and programmes.
3. Strengthen inter-institutional and international cooperation on the three important pillars of AFPPD. Reframe the AFPPD's major tasks and partners in new and possible areas to achieve the targets of the SDGs, and act consistently with the Anthropocene perspectives.
4. Increase public awareness on sexual reproductive health and rights, as well as the need for access to quality health services. Ensure full support for young people, by addressing their needs properly according to local sentiments, with full capacity building process provided to AFPPD members.
5. Conduct regular monitoring of the implementation of youth and gender policies in order to meet and consolidate achievement of the goals.
6. Suggest to the business sectors of participating countries to involve young people in their activities, with more focus on girls and women from vulnerable groups, and nurture environments for their employment and professional growth, to utilize data to maximize efficiency and the effectiveness of limited resources, and to address inequalities in various fields.
7. Engage media toward regularly and extensively covering the policy issues of youth and the aged

population, giving equal attention to gender related topics and building on the information resources from the AFPPD participants and its partners.

Closing

Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, MP Japan and Chair of AFPPD, underscored that the Tokyo resolution was a very important outcome of the hybrid conference and the decision would be based on the consensus. Thus, any comments are welcome. With this, he closed the meeting.

Program

February 15-16, 2022
Tokyo, Japan

Day 1: International Conference	
14:00	<p>Opening Session</p> <p>Address by the Organizer His Excellency Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA</p> <p>Welcome Remarks Honorable Professor Keizo Takemi, MP, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF</p> <p>Address by JFPF Honorable Yoko Kamikawa, MP, Former Minister of Justice, Chair of JFPF</p> <p>Address by UNFPA Dr. Natalia Kanem, Executive Director, UNFPA (Video Message)</p> <p>Opening Remarks His Excellency Hiroyuki Hosoda, Speaker, House of Representatives, Japan</p> <p>Master of Ceremony Honorable Hitoshi Kikawada, State Minister of Cabinet Office, Secretary-General of JFPF</p>
14:50	Group Photo/Screenshot
15:00	<p>Keynote Speech</p> <p>Anthropocene and Human Society: Toward a New Theory Dr. Mariko Hasegawa, President, the University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Comments by: Honorable Professor Keizo Takemi, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF</p>
16:00	<p>SDGs and Beyond: Activities of the Parliamentarians and Civil Society Toward the Attainment of the SDGs (APDA)</p>
16:20	<p>1. Population and Water – Lessons from Asia and Japan Honorable Yoko Kamikawa, MP, Former Minister of Justice, Chair of JFPF, Japan Q&A (5 mins)</p>
16:40	<p>2. Governance and Health Policy – The Philippine Experience Honorable Dr. Janette Garin, MP, Former Minister of Health, Philippines Q&A (5 mins)</p>

17:00	<p>3. Role of the Legislation: Legislation on ODA Report at the National Assembly-Japan's Contribution His Excellency Dr. Chris Baryomunsi, Minister, ICT & National Guidance, Uganda Q&A (5 mins)</p>
17:10	<p>4. Global Issues and Population: Japan's Role - Agenda of TICAD and Toward SDGs His Excellency Yoshimasa Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan</p> <p>5. SDGs' Role in Industry Mr. George Nakayama, Chair, Committee on Responsible Business Conduct & SDGs Promotion, Keidanren-Japan Business Federation, and Senior Advisor and Former President and CEO, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd. Q&A (5 mins)</p> <p>Session Chair: Dr. Souhail Alouini, former MP, Tunisia, and former Chair of WHO EMRO Parliamentary Network</p>
17:30	Wrap-up by Session Chair/Discussion
18:15	End of Meeting
	“Introduction of the video / Introduction of UN Population Award”
18:30	<p>APDA/AFPPD 40th Anniversary Ceremony MC: Hon. Ayano Kunimitsu</p> <p>Addresses: Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Deputy Chair, APDA Mr. George Nakayama, Chair, Committee on Responsible Business Conduct & SDGs Promotion, Keidanren-Japan Business Federation, and Senior Advisor and Former President and CEO, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd. <i>Dr. Alvaro Bermejo</i>, Director General, IPPF</p> <p>Awarding a Letter of Appreciation</p>
19:00	End of Day 1

Day 2: AFPPD Activities: Toward the Attainment of ICPD25 Commitments	
Chair: Honorable Professor Keizo Takemi, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JPFP	
	Presentation
14:00	Message from UNFPA Mr. Bjorn Andersson, Regional Director, UNFPA APRO
14:05- 14:40	1. Addressing Gender Equality
	Chair Hon. Md. Abdus Shahid, MP Bangladesh
	Presenter Hon. Maria Lourdes Acosta-Alba, MP Philippines
	Q&A
14:40- 15:00	2. Healthy and Active Ageing
	Chair Hon. Damian Drum, MP Australia
	Presenter Dr. Rintaro Mori, Regional Adviser for Population Ageing and Sustainable Development, UNFPA APRO
15:00- 15:20	Q&A
15:20- 15:40	3. Youth Empowerment
	Chair Hon. Malikzod Parvina, MP Tajikistan
	Presenter Hon. Deepender Hooda, MP India
15:40- 16:00	Q&A
16:00	Adoption of Short Statement
16:40	Break
17:00	The AFPPD 92nd Executive Committee
18:00	

Photos and Attendance

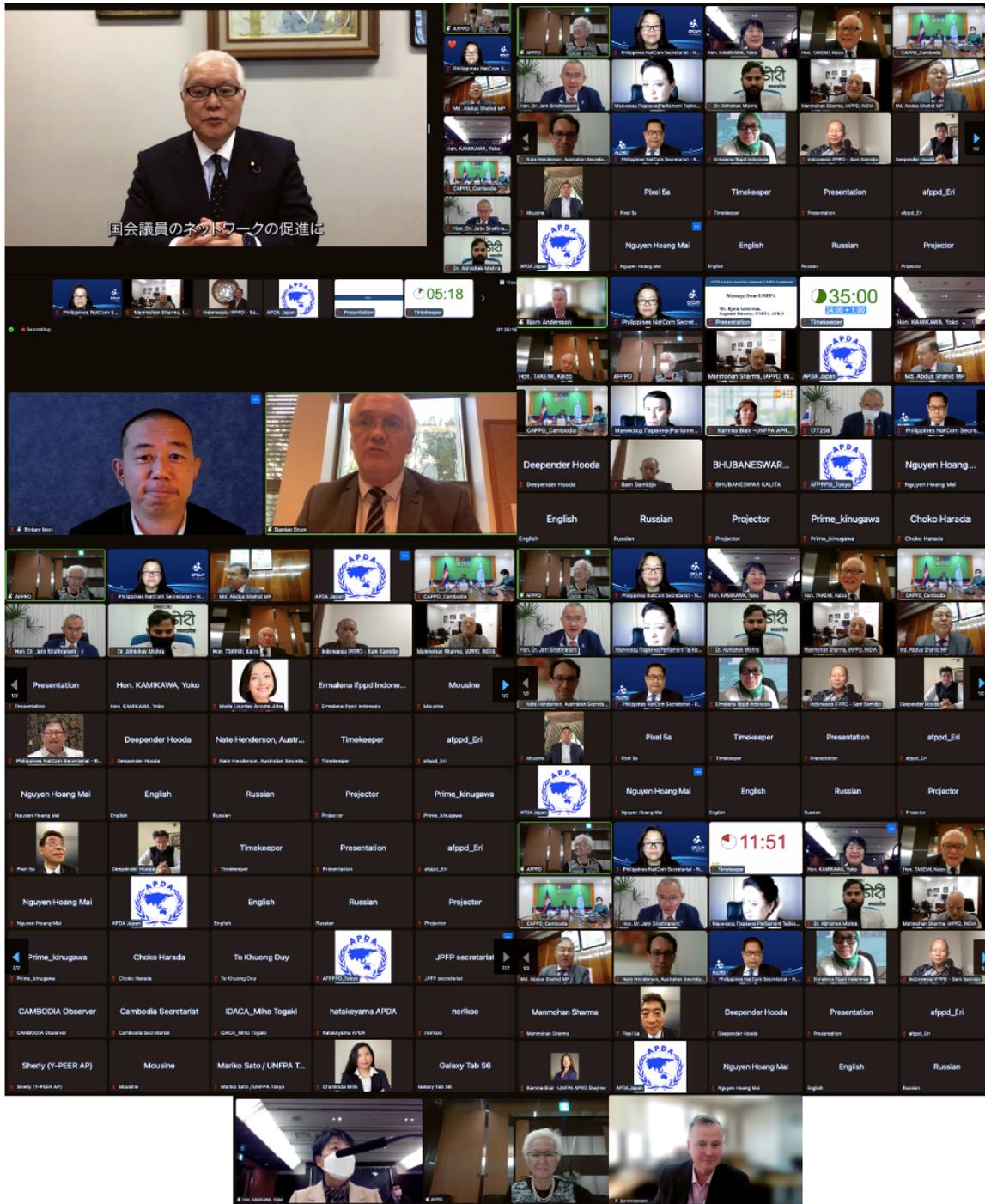
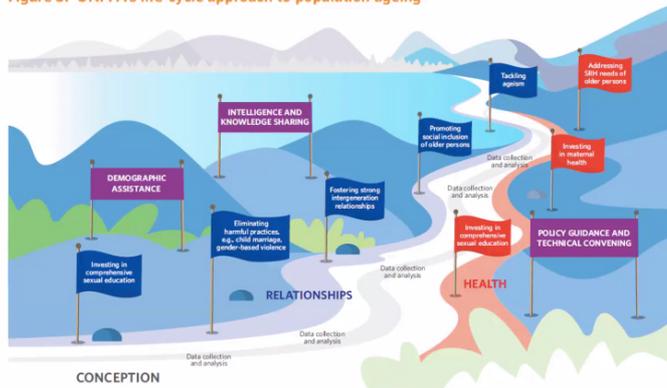


Figure 5. UNFPA's life-cycle approach to population ageing



INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION & DEVELOPMENT (IAPPD)

WHY ARE YOUNG PEOPLE KEY TO ACHIEVING THE SGDS

CRITICAL THINKERS	Challenge power structures; appreciate diversity
CHANGE-MAKERS	Capacity to act & mobilize, ease with social media use
LEADERS	Empowered young people have the capacity to lead
INNOVATORS	Capacity to offer new insights and alternatives
COMMUNICATORS	Can be effective communicators of the development agenda among peers and communities



PHILIPPINE DEMOGRAPHICS

~ 112M Population

1.4% of World Population

71.66 years Life expectancy

INFANT DEATHS
17.96 (per 1,000 live births)

DEATHS UNDER AGE 5
24.8 (per 1,000 live births)

2022 DOH BUDGET
~4.9B USD (242B PhP)
14% Increase vs. last year
~160M USD devoted to vaccines

P/A/P	2022 NEP	
	Amount	Major Activity
Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition & Responsible Parenting		
National Immunization	8.58 ²²	To provide vaccines across life stages for priority target groups (Note: Inclusive of PhP 650 million for COVID-19 immunization devices)



SOURCES: <https://worldpopulationreview.com> | <https://www.macrotrends.net> | <https://doh.gov.ph>

Participants (46)

Search

Philippines... (me) Unmute Mute

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AFPPPD_Tokyo (Co-host)	Deepender Hooda	P	Projector
Presentation (Co-host)	Ei Ermalena ifppd Indonesia	R	Rintaro Mori
Md. Abdus Shahid MP	H. Kobayashi	S	Secretariat
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Manmohan Sharma	HD Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont	T	Timekeeper
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	NH Nguyen Hoang Mai		

Participants List

No.	Country	Title	Name	Position
AFPPD National Committees on Population and Development				
1	Australia	Hon.	Damian Drum	MP, Vice Chair of AFPPD
2	Bangladesh	Hon.	Md. Abdus Shahid	MP
3	Cambodia	Hon. Dr.	Damry Ouk	MP, Secretary General of CAPPD
4	India	Hon.	Deepender Hooda	MP, Vice Chair of AFPPD
5	India	Hon.	Bhubaneswar Kalita	MP
6	Japan	Hon. Prof.	Keizo Takemi	Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JPPF
7	Tajikistan	Hon.	Malikzod Parvina	MP
8	Thailand	Hon. Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	MP, Secretary General of AFPPD
9	Philippines	Hon.	Rep. Malou Acosta-Alba (Maria Lourdes Acosta-Alba)	MP
10	Viet Nam	Hon.	Nguyen Hoang Mai	MP
Presenter				
11	Japan	H.E.	Yasuo Fukuda	Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA
12	Japan	H.E.	Hiroyuki Hosoda	Speaker, House of Representatives
13	Japan	Hon.	Yoko Kamikawa	Former Minister of Justice, Chair of JPPF
14	Japan	H.E.	Yoshimasa Hayashi	Minister of Foreign Affairs
15	Japan	Hon.	Sadakazu Tanigaki	Vice Chair of APDA, Former Minister of Justice
16	Japan	Hon.	Hitoshi Kikawada	State Minister of Cabinet Office, Secretary-General of JPPF
17	Japan	H.E.	Karen Makishima	Minister for Digital Agency
18	Philippines	Hon. Dr.	Janette Garin	MP, Former Minister of Health
19	Philippines	Dr.	Romeo Dongeto	Executive Director, PLCPD
20	Japan	Hon.	Ayano Kunimitsu	MP, Member of JPPF
21	Uganda	H.E.	Chris Baryomunsi	Minister, ICT & National Guidance

22	Tunisia	Dr.	Souhail Alouini	Former MP, Tunisia, and Former Chair of WHO EMRO Parliamentary Network
23	Japan	Dr.	Mariko Hasegawa	President, the University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI
24	Japan	Mr.	George Nakayama	Chair, Committee on Responsible Business Conduct & SDGs Promotion, Keidanren-Japan Business Federation, and Senior Advisor and Former President and CEO, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
25	UNFPA	Dr.	Natalia Kanem	Executive Director, UNFPA
26	UNFPA	Mr.	Bjorn Andersson	Regional Director, UNFPA APRO
27	UNFPA	Mr.	Rintaro Mori	Regional Adviser for Population Ageing and Sustainable Development, UNFPA APRO
28	IPPF	Dr.	Alvaro Bermejo	Director General, IPPF
Japanese Parliament				
29	Japan	Hon.	Ichiro Aisawa	MP, Senior Vice-Chair of JPFP
30	Japan	Hon.	Teruhiko Mashiko	MP, Vice-Chair of JPFP
31	Japan	Hon.	Toshiko Abe	MP, Deputy Executive Director of JPFP
32	Japan	Hon.	Shintaro Ito	MP, Member of JPFP
33	Japan	Hon.	Takeaki Matsumoto	MP, Member of JPFP
34	Japan	Hon.	Asako Omi	MP
35	Japan	Hon.	Tatsuo Fukuda	MP, Member of JPFP
36	Japan	Hon.	Akihiro Nishimura	MP, Member of JPFP
37	Japan	Hon.	Takemitsu Okushita	MP
38	Japan	Hon.	Ryuhei Kawada	MP, Director of JPFP
39	Japan	Hon.	Ichiro Tsukada	MP, Member of JPFP
40	Japan	Hon.	Yuichiro Ichitani	MP
41	Japan	Hon.	Kiyoshi Odawara	MP, State Ministers for Foreign Affairs
42	Japan	Hon.	Koichi Kasai	MP
43	Japan	Hon.	Yasufumi Tanahashi	MP
44	Japan	Hon.	Hajime Yatagawa	MP
45	Japan	Hon.	Susumu Yamaguchi	MP
46	Japan	Hon.	Kuniko Inoguchi	MP, Member of JPFP
47	Japan	Hon.	Mamoru Umetani	MP
48	Japan	Hon.	Hiromi Mitsubayashi	MP

49	Japan	Hon.	Ryu Shionoya	MP
50	Japan	Hon.	Motohisa Furukawa	MP
51	Japan	Hon.	Iwao Horii	MP
52	Japan	Hon.	Hirotake Yasuoka	MP
53	Japan	Ms.	Kayoko Shimizu	Former MP, Former Secretary of the Environment Agency
54	Japan	Ms.	Wakako Hironaka	Former MP, Former Secretary of the Environment Agency
55	Japan	Mr.	Takeo Kawamura	Former MP
56	Japan	Mr.	Chiaki Takahashi	Former MP, Former Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs
National Committee Secretariat				
57	Australia	Mr.	Nate Henderson	Family Planning NSW
58	Cambodia		CAPPD_Cambodia (Cambodia Delegation)	
59	Cambodia		YOUN Tithkakada	Personal Assistant of H.E. OUK Damry, CAPPD Secretary
60	Cambodia	Ms.	Chan Linda Mith	Deputy Director of the Department of National Affairs Research of the Secretariat General of the National Assembly
61	Cambodia		Cambodia Secretariat	
62	Philippines	Ms.	Nenita Dalde	Manager, Advocacy and Partnership of PLCPD
63	India	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	Executive Secretary, IAPPD Secretariat
64	Indonesia	Ms.	Ermalena Muslim	Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IFPPD)
65	Indonesia	Mr.	Sam Samidjo	Advisor to IFPPD
66	Viet Nam	Mr.	To Khuong Duy	
67		Mr.	Wayne Bacale (Wayne Bacale)	M&E Consultant
Population Committee in Asia, Africa and Arab Region				
68	Chad	Hon.	Issa Mardo	MP
69		Hon. Prof.	Abhishek Mishra	MP
70	Malawi	Mr.	Paul Chibingu	Former MP

71	Tajikistan	Mr.	Abduaziz Kahhorov	Parliamentary Advisor
72	Zambia	Mr.	Kambole Anthony Mpolokoso	Deputy Principal Clerk, Parliament of Zambia
73	Tanzania	Mr.	Brown Gideon	Coordinator of TPAPD
74	Tanzania			Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development
75	Uganda	Mr.	Musa Wamala Buyungo	Coordinator of UPPFSP&D
76	Zambia	Mr.	Temwa Nyirenda	Coordinator of ZAPPD
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78	Japan	Ms.	Mariko Sato	Director, UNFPA TOKYO
79	Japan	Ms.	Fuyo Ueno	Administrative Assistant, UNFPA TOKYO
80	Japan	Ms.	Yuki Kamiya	UNFPA TOKYO
Ministries				
81	Japan	Mr.	Takeshi Akahori	Director-General / Assistant Minister (Ambassador), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
82	Japan	Dr.	Satashi Ezo	Director, Global Health Policy Division International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
83	Japan	Ms.	Emi Inaoka	International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
84	Japan	Ms.	Tomoo Inoue	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
85	Japan	Dr.	Makoto Shimoaraiso	Cabinet Secretariat
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86	Japan	Ms.	Sumie Ishii	Chairperson, JOICFP
87	Japan	Ms.	Fumie Saito	Director, Global Advocacy, JOICFP
88	Japan	Ms.	Asami Kamiya	Advocacy Officer, Advocacy Group, JOICFP
89	Japan	Ms.	Yuri Taniguchi	IPPF
Y-PEER				
90		Mr.	SANGEET Kayastha	Y-Peer
91		Ms.	Situ Shrestha	Y-Peer
92		Ms.	Sherly (YPEERAP)	Y-Peer

93		Mr.	Joshua Dilawar	Y-Peer
94		Mr.	Ram Dulip (YPEER / M4M)	Y-Peer
95		Ms.	Maria Iqbal Shah (M4M)	Y-Peer
96			Rinchen Dawa	Y-Peer • M4M
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97	Japan	Prof. Dr.	Hiroshi Komai	Councillor APDA, Emeritus Professor at University of Tsukuba
98	Japan	Ms.	Mari Miyoshi	Councillor APDA
99	Japan	Dr.	Hirofumi Ando	Councillor APDA, Former Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA
100	Japan	Mr.	Nobuyuki Tanigaki	
101	Japan	Dr.	Shuzaburo Takeda	Takeda & Associates
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104	Japan	Mr.	Shinichiro Awamura	Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
105	Japan		Morita	Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
106	Japan	Mr.	Masahiko Takeda	Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Co., Ltd.
107	Japan	Mr.	Yoshikazu Kudo	SEVEN-ELEVEN JAPAN CO., LTD
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113	Japan	Mr.	Hirofumi Kobayashi	Executive Director, IDACA (Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia)

114	Japan	Ms.	Miho Togaki	IDACA (Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia)
115	Japan	Mr.	Minoru Suemori	President & Representative Director, International Development Journal Co.
116	Japan	Mr.	Yuichi Tanada	Managing Director, Plan International Japan
117	Japan	Ms.	Miki Nagashima	Plan International Japan
118	Japan	Dr.	Reiko Hayashi	Deputy Director-General, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
119	Japan	Prof.	Mariko Bando	Chancellor of Showa Women's University
120	Japan	Prof.	Hiromitsu Matsuyama	Professor, OTSUMA WOMEN'S University
121	Japan	Prof.	Hiroshi Ezura	Tsukuba-Plant Innovation Research Center
122	Japan	Dr.	Kotaro Takemura / Kiyoko Kuwahar	JAPAN WATER FORUM
123	Japan	Ms.	Hoju Aizawa	Shingy Co., Ltd.
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124	Japan	Mr.	Shinichi Taga	Deputy Director Press Division Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
125	Japan	Mr.	Toru Shimokoshi	Reporter, Japan Broadcasting Corporation
126	Japan	Mr.	Shinji Abe	Staff Writer, Yomiuri Shinbun
127	Japan	Mr.	Yasuhiro Tanaka	Reporter/Political News Desk, JIJI PRESS
128	Japan	Ms.	Risa Suzuki	Staff Reporter, Kyodo News
129	Japan	Mr.	Takashi Asakura	Japan Communications Institute Inc.
130	Japan	Mr.	Kazuya Sato	S.space. Dolphin
131	Japan	Mr.	Junki Samuta	S.space. Dolphin
132	Japan		yukari	
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134	Japan		Akiko Ito	
135	Japan		Michiko Harada	
136	Japan		Tsutomu Uehara	
137	Japan		saito	
138	Japan		Nohira	
139	Japan		Tatsuji Kanda	
140	Japan		Akira	

141	Philippines		Staff Rep Janette Garin_M Pisig	
142			Rinchen Dawa	
143			Kamal HACHOUMY	
144			Awnu Shrestha (Disabilities2030)	
145			Ali Raza Khan	
146			Mousine	
147			Galaxy Tab A (2016)	
148			Office iPhone	
149			Secretariat	
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156	Japan	Dr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Assistant Manager of International Affairs/Senior Researcher
157	Japan	Ms.	Hitomi Tsunekawa	Chief Manager, International Affairs
158	Japan	Ms.	Yukari Hatakeyama	Staff
159	Japan	Ms.	Yoko Oshima	Assistant to Interim Executive Director
160	Japan	Ms.	Eri Osada	Staff
161	Japan	Ms.	Noriko Oda	Staff
162	Japan	Ms.	Manami Shibasaki	Staff