



From
the People of Japan

THE REPORT OF THE PROJECT

ON

**ENHANCING THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE INTER-LINKAGE
BETWEEN POPULATION ISSUES AND POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

NAIROBI, KENYA



GROUP PHOTO



Honorable Delegates from Africa, Asia, Arab and European countries attending the Nairobi Conference on Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the Post-2015 Development Agenda on 1 October 2015 - Crowne Plaza Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AFPPD:	Asian Forum for Parliamentarians on Population and Development
APDA:	Asian Population and Development Association
ARI:	Acute Respiratory Infection
CAADP:	The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
FHOK:	Family Health Options Kenya
FP:	Family Planning
FPA:	African Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GMO:	Genetically Modified Organic foods
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HTC:	HIV Testing and Counseling
IAPPD:	Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
ICESCR:	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
ICPD:	International Conference on Population and Development
ICPPD:	International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IDSR:	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IPPF:	The International Planned Parenthood Federation
IMR:	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPPF:	Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population
JSDF:	Japan Social Development Fund
JTF:	Japan Trust Fund
KEWOPA:	Kenya Women Parliamentarians Association
KPNPD:	Kenya Parliamentary Network on Population and Development
KDHS:	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey

KIMC:	Kenya Institute of Mass Communication
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MMR:	Maternal Mortality Rate
NAYS:	National Adolescence and Youth Survey
NCPD:	National Council for Population and Development
NTD:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODA:	Official Development Assistance
ORT :	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PEPP:	Population Education Promotion Project
PMTC:	Prevention from Mother To Child
PoA:	Programme of Action
R&D:	Research and development
RH:	Reproductive Health
SARS:	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH:	Sexual Reproductive Health
SLPAGPD:	The Sierra Leone Parliamentary Action Group on Population and Development
TB:	Tuberculosis
TFR:	Total Fertility Rate
TICAD:	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UHC:	Universal Health Coverage
UNFCCC:	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA:	The United Nations Population Fund
UNGA:	The United Nations General Assembly
UPFFSP&D:	Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Food Security, Population and Development
VCT:	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WHO:	World Health Organization
ZAPPD:	Zambia All Party Parliamentary Group on Population and Development

FOREWORD

This report documents the proceedings of the three-day Parliamentarians' Project held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 1-3 October 2015.

The conference was convened by the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) and organized by the National Assembly of Kenya in conjunction with the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) of Kenya, to provide a forum for Members of Parliament to deliberate and seek viable ways in which they could make impactful contribution and ultimately chart a way forward towards the realization of the new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 27 September 2015.

The meeting brought together Members of Parliament representing 18 countries from African, Asian, Arabic and European countries, APDA secretariat and senior staff of NCPD, Embassy representatives, Development Partners and staff of the Parliament of Kenya.

During plenary sessions, presentations were made on: *(i) Population and Sustainable Issues we face in Today's Interdependent World (ii) A New Perspective on Building a Sustainable Society through Co-development: from Aid Mechanism to Development Partnership (iii) Building Resilience: Double-bind of Utility Maximization and Resilience in Development and Discussions for Adoption of the Conference Recommendations.*

The delegates undertook study visits on Day II, to three (3) institutions i.e. Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) as an Official Development Assistance (ODA) project, Mbagathi District Hospital and an IPPF-affiliated Family Health Option Kenya (FHOK) Youth Centre in Nairobi.

Delegates also discussed the syntheses of key highlights of Discussions for the Parliamentarians Recommendations presented by Session Chairs reporting on the 5 thematic areas as follows: Sessions *(1) The Issues We Face (2) A New Framework for International Cooperation and Global Development from the Perspective of Population Structures (3) National Action for Resilience (4) Parliamentarians Roles and Responsibility; (5) Requirements for a New Framework: Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency.*

The insights and suggestions made by the delegates are expected to inform the forth-coming TICAD and G7 meetings and the recommendations adopted by Members of Parliament will undoubtedly form a basis for charting a concrete way forward for issues of population and development.

It is imperative to note that successful implementation of the Conference Recommendations in Nairobi will depend on individual delegates and their organizations involved in advocating for effective and efficient management of population and development issues, as well as concerted efforts by all the Parliamentarians in the effort to internalize and realize the Sustainable Development goals within the next 15 years.

APDA and the Government of Japan remain committed to supporting and creation of an enabling environment for monitoring and successful implementation of the conference recommendations.

October 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), the principal convener of the 2015 Nairobi Conference on Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population and Development is grateful to individuals, host and visiting Parliamentarians, supporting organizations and NCPD for making the Conference in Kenya a success.

The Government of Kenya

APDA is grateful to the Kenya Government as a whole and Parliament in particular. The Speaker of the Senate, represented by Sen. Dr. Wilfred Machage, on whose behalf the remarks was delivered.

In a special way, we extend our gratitude to Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, for his tireless coordination effort throughout the conference; and in equal measure Members of the Departmental Committee on Health of the National Assembly for playing an active role, prior to and during the Conference.

The National Council for Population and Development

The Director-General and entire secretariat of the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) ably represented by Dr. George Kichamu, Director Technical Services, who officiated at the opening ceremony and in conjunction with the National Assembly of Kenya jointly and successfully organized the Conference.

Participating Members of Parliament

APDA acknowledges all Members of Parliament, visiting and host Parliamentarians, individually and collectively, for their active participation in the deliberations and for adopting the Recommendations made at the Conference.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

APDA is indebted to UNFPA and IPPF for their support during this conference.

Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

JTF for their steadfast and enormous financial support is invaluable and greatly appreciated.

Presenters and Resource persons

APDA is grateful to the all Presenters, both in plenary and in the subsequent interactive sessions. The information they shared from their countries in their presentations greatly enriched the discussions and formed an important basis for arriving at the final recommendations adopted at the Conference.

Rapporteur team

APDA acknowledges the work of the Rapporteur team in compiling the plenary and field visit notes. The notes made by the team assisted the lead rapporteur, Mr. Peter Adika in compiling this report.

Finally, on behalf of APDA secretariat, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude and sincerely thank all individuals and organizations whose input has, in one way or the other, contributed to the production of this report.

Dr. Osamu Kusumoto, Ph.D. in International Studies

Executive Director/Secretary-General, APDA

October 2015



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Addressing population issues stands out as one of the most fundamental imperatives in achieving sustainable development, and hence the post-2015 Development Agenda will be no exception. There is adequate recognition of the fact that most countries, especially in Africa, did not achieve the targets envisaged by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the predecessor of the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indeed SDGs should also mainstream responses to these issues.

Admittedly, the emerging impact of globalization has led to profound deepening and expansion in the interdependence of nations. Therefore, in order to advance sustainable development and build economically viable societies, both developed and developing nations, acting as equal partners, should be the driving force, by harnessing their diverse mutual characteristics based on global partnership, to be able to deliver economically viable outcomes to their peoples and humanity.

It is against this backdrop that the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) convened the 2015 Nairobi Conference on *Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the Post-2015 Development Agenda* on 1-3 October 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya, jointly organized by the National Assembly of Kenya and the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) and brought together 27 Parliamentarians representing 18 African, Asian, Arabic and European countries to deliberate on the newly adopted international development goals.

The 3-day Parliamentarians Conference which was held immediately after the adoption by world leaders of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda), as a plan of action for People, Planet and Prosperity at a special summit of the 70th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 27 September 2015 in New York. The adoption, done within the context of sustainable development, integrates a number of various developmental fields, which have for a long time, been debated separately.

The Nairobi Conference was therefore primarily convened to afford Parliamentarians, from both developing and developed countries, *a platform to discuss and seek viable ways in which they could make impactful/beneficial contribution and ultimately chart a way forward towards the realization of these goals*. It is important to observe that the new set of seventeen (17) SDGs have not only been widely viewed as ambitious, but shall require significant resources and are set to be achieved in the next 15 years.

The Report of the Nairobi meeting on “Enhancing the role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the Post-2015 Development Agenda” herein summarized is divided into Six Chapters, and documents the proceedings and highlights of the Conference as well as field visits within Nairobi, which encompass:

Chapter 1: contains key highlights of the remarks and keynote speeches made during the *Opening Ceremony*, reflections on progress made and a vision for the future focusing on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and population issues

Chapter 2: gives a summary of presentations and subsequent discussions set out in Sessions 1 and 2: on *Population and Sustainable Development focusing on the Issues We Face in Today’s Interdependent World* as well as on *New Perspectives on Building a Sustainable Society through Co-development from Aid Mechanism to Development Partnership*.

Chapter 3: contains a summary of highlights captured from presentations made and subsequent discussions under Session 3 on *Building Resilience, with particular focus on Double-bind of Utility Maximization and Resilience in Development*.

Chapter 4: contains a synopsis and highlights of the *field Study Visits* by delegates to KEMRI, Mbagathi District Hospital, Parliament and site visit to the Youth Centre in Eastleigh, Nairobi and presentations made during the field visits.

Chapter 5: contains a summary of highlights on the *Parliamentarians Roles in Addressing Population through Legislation, Budgeting and mainstreaming into the National Development Agenda* in Session 4 and *Parliamentarians' Work in Building an International Common Framework for Sustainable Development: Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency* in Session 5.

Chapter 6: contains a compilation of the syntheses of prior discussions for the Parliamentarians recommendations to the TICAD and G7 in Session 6, which reports were presented by Session Chairs; and Session 7 *Discussions for Adoption of Recommendations* and highlights of the remarks made at the closing ceremony.

The Report recommends that delegates who participated in this conference play the championing role in urging their respective Parliaments and Governments to mainstream the relevant SDGs in all their national policies programmes and legislation that impact on population and development issues.

It also recommends that joint meetings of Parliamentarians, organized by APDA and supported by UNFPA and JTF, should be convened regularly at sub and regional levels to assess and/or monitor and evaluate the implementation progress of the APDA Conference resolutions and recommendations.

In conclusion, this conference offered Parliamentarians representing 18 countries from Africa, Asia, Arab and European countries an opportunity to share and discuss pertinent issues which even though presented country-specific challenges and scenarios, reflected to a large measure, what other countries, in developed and developing worlds, are experiencing.

Therefore, this necessitates continuous, all-inclusive support and promotion of equal global partnership in resolving current, emergent and growing challenges of population and development in the world.

DAY ONE: THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER 2015

CHAPTER ONE: OPENING CEREMONY

Introduction

Dr. Osamu Kusumoto, Executive Director/Secretary-General of APDA, Japan

Dr. Osamu Kusumoto, the Executive Director/Secretary-General of APDA, the principal convener of the Conference, began his remarks by welcoming all the delegates and thanked them for availing themselves to participate in this important programme.

He stated that the Programme had been convened to give Members of Parliament an opportunity to discuss how they could make useful contribution and come up with concrete recommendations to help in the actualization of the new development goals.

Dr. Kusumoto reiterated that following the past efforts of Parliamentarians over the last six years, substantial progress and results have been achieved, noting that the past discussions and achievements are very consistent with the new development agenda, which had just been adopted on 27 September 2015 in New York.

He called upon the delegates and exhorted them that *it was time to move forward to achieve* the new set of development goals. He stated that this Programme forms the beginning of a series of activities for achieving the larger purpose.

He noted that outcome of this Conference will be expected to greatly impact the upcoming G7 Parliamentarians meeting to be held in April 2016 in Tokyo, the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016 and TICAD VI to be held here in Kenya in September 2016.

Dr. Kusumoto then called on Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, Master of Ceremony of the Conference whose singular tireless efforts he said led to their past and current successful convening of the meeting, to preside over the official opening session.

Welcoming Remarks

Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP from Kenya and Master of Ceremony

In his welcoming remarks, Hon. Outa extended a warm welcome to all the delegates for coming to Kenya – in the local Kiswahili style “*Karibu Kenya*” and noted that the Parliament of Kenya was honored to co-host the conference.

He expressed his deep gratitude to the Speaker of the Senate of Kenya and all the delegates for making time to participate in the conference and urged the delegates to actively engage in discussions as partners in the course to make the sessions lively in order to make the conference productive and successful.

He thanked APDA, UNFPA and the Government of Japan for convening and sponsoring of the conference. He lauded the diligent and regular manner in which the programme was developed; noting that it would help guide participants in the presentations, and sharing analyze challenges faced

currently and beyond the conference. From 2014, when a similar conference was held in Zambia, notable progress had been made and delegates would use this meeting to share.

He observed that Kenya has a new Constitution which guarantees democratic ideals and assured delegates that it is a peaceful country; and once again, thanked the conveners for choosing Kenya as the venue among the Sub-Saharan countries, noting that the country enjoys peace, love and unity. He then invited dignitaries to join him at the high table to officiate at the opening ceremony.

Address of Organizer

H.E. Tatsushi Terada, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya on behalf of Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Chair of JPPF, Japan

While officiating at the opening ceremony, H.E. Tatsushi Terada who represented Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Chair of Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPPF) and read the Speech on his behalf, commended APDA for having chosen Nairobi-Kenya for the Parliamentarians' Conference.

He expressed gratitude to the delegates for their attendance and participation at the Conference on *“Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the Post-2015 Development Agenda”*, jointly organized by the National Assembly of Kenya and the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD).

He observed that the conference was being held at a time when great focus was on economic growth and reiterated that matters of population and development were of critical significance to the realization of quality growth. He further clarified that quality growth does not simply entail economic growth but rather or inclusive or community-driven growth, where no one will be left behind. He wished the delegates fruitful discussions that would provide a significant input to the discussion of the upcoming sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) to be held in Nairobi in 2016.

While delivering the speech, he noted that on 27 September 2015 the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted *“the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”*, the International Development Goals succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); which set the beginning of the new global agenda up to 2030.

H.E. Terada emphasized two points, including the concept of “Global Partnership” on the one hand, and “Accountability, Transparency and Good Governance”, on the other hand, which will form the foundation in the realization of the Agenda. He called on all countries, both donor and aid receiving countries, to collaborate and embrace the philosophy of equal partnership, which is at the core of APDA-JPPF programmes, as a basis of realizing sustainable development noting that developing and developed countries must consider themselves “the two wheels of development”.

To effectively resolve population issues, he urged Parliamentarians to consistently lobby their governments to direct additional budgetary allocations to population programmes and also win the understanding of their electorate for ODA, in both categories of countries in order to maximize its impact. He stressed that accountability, transparency and good governance of ODA programmes is bound to have high impact on winning the people's understanding.

He observed that emerging developments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and globalization impacts have squeezed the globe to a small and complicated world, heightening the need for the “*World Community*” to work with common sense and together to resolve common issues.

He concluded by noting that this programme is expected to impact the upcoming G7 Ise-Shima Summit to be held in Japan, and TICAD to be held here in Kenya in 2016. He exuded confidence that the deliberations would help clarify the role of Parliamentarians in working together to realize sustainable development of our planet.

Address of Host Organization

Mr. George Kichamu, on behalf of the Director-General of NCPD, Kenya

Mr. George Kichamu who represented the Director-General of NCPD welcomed the Parliamentarians to Kenya who converged to discuss the post-2015 Development Agenda. He pointed out that most countries in Africa did not achieve the set targets as envisaged by the MDGs, the predecessor of the SDGs.

Pointing out that the new set of 17 SDGs are ambitious and would require significant resources to ensure set targets are achieved, he cautioned that the bigger challenge, was the limited time of 15 years needed to accomplish these goals, which had already begun.

Noting that the Nairobi meeting is taking place immediately after the adoption of the SDGs during the 70th UNGA on 27 September 2015 in New York, he stressed that it was imperative for delegates as Members from developed and developing countries, to chart a way forward on how to contribute meaningfully to realize these goals.

Mr. Kichamu informed the delegates that NCPD is a semi-autonomous government agency, mandated to perform the following functions:

- Research and analysis of population issues and development of policies relating to population;
- Provide leadership and mobilize support for population programmes, including coordination and implementation by different organizations;
- Assess the impact of population programmes and make recommendations arising from such assessment;
- Identify and advise on population issues that may not be adequately or appropriately dealt with by government;
- Create public awareness on population and development issues in Kenya; and
- Undertake viable advocacy activities aimed at achieving support on critical population concerns.

He observed that in advancing advocacy NCPD had over time worked with Kenya’s Parliamentarians, through the Parliamentary Network on Population and Development (KPNDP) and Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA) to ensure population and development issues were given due prominence in the country’s development agenda. Through this collaboration, the National Policy for National Development was passed in Parliament in record time, in 2012. In addition, Government also

increased funding to NCPD. However, more resources are required to adequately engage county governments on population issues.

In recognition of the assistance received from development partners and foreign governments, he noted that in the recent past, NCPD benefitted financially from the Government of Japan via the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) through the World Bank, to train traditional herbalists on book-keeping and sustainable use of medicinal plants.

In the past, NCPD was assisted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with volunteers, equipment and materials to implement the Population Education Promotion Project (PEPP) focusing on informing the public on various aspects of population, health, family planning (FP) and development.

Lauding the project which was jointly implemented in collaboration with the parent ministry and Kenya Institute of Mass Communication, he noted that it recorded remarkable success, with significant increase in contraceptive use and ultimately reduction in fertility rates in Kenya. The 2014 Kenya Demographic Health Survey shows an increase in use of FP methods from 46% in 2009 to 58% in 2014 for married women, while fertility rate declined from 4.6 children per woman to 3.9% over the same period.

In spite of the positive indicators mentioned above, Mr. Kichamu decried Kenya's high maternal mortality rates (MMR), which had compelled the government to among other things; implement the Reproductive Maternal, Newborn Child and Adolescent Health initiatives to reduce maternal deaths in counties with highest death burdens.

NCPD, he noted, continues to play the advocacy role in ensuring that the initiative, which aims at reducing maternal and newborn deaths, as well as ensuring that adolescents delay child bearing and stay longer in school.

Singling out male involvement as a major barrier to Reproductive Health (RH) access, and considering that Kenya is a paternalistic society, he explained that NCPD recently carried out a male involvement survey to interrogate why men are not active partners in RH and FP. The dissemination and implementation of the findings and recommendations is on-going and it is hoped that in the coming years, more men will be effective partners in FP and RH.

Mr. Kichamu informed the delegates, that in the effort to address Kenya's worrying youth bulge, where 43% of the population is under the age of 15 years and two-thirds (66%) under the age 24 years, NCPD this year conducted a National Adolescent and Youth Survey (NAYS), aimed at providing data and information to be used, at both county and national levels.

The findings of the survey will be shared at both levels to inform the Government of Kenya on the opportunities for the *demographic dividend*; guide the formulation of programmes and projects and ensure Kenya harnesses the youth potential, by making them more productive; and ultimately contributing to the country's socio-economic and political development.

He concluded by welcoming the delegates to make some time and enjoy Kenya's rich culture and game-parks before departing back to their countries.

Address

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

Dr. Baryomunsi welcomed the delegates to the conference and the East African region, in the spirit of the East African community and thanked the Government and people of Kenya for hosting the meeting. He also conveyed warm regards from the Government and People of Uganda.

As President of the African Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FPA), he noted that it is important for delegates, drawn from various continents, to regularly meet and share emerging challenges and experiences. He urged delegates to engage openly, discuss emerging issues and come up with concrete proposals on how to move from MDGs to the SDGs, reiterating that 2015 is a special year, when developed and developing countries need to evaluate and assess how they have performed.

He observed that while notable progress had been made, more work still needs to be done, given that poverty levels, especially in Africa, remained high. He pointed out that Asia was doing better than Africa, but faces other challenges, for instance, managing an aging population.

Hon. Dr. Baryomunsi pointed out that it was imperative for Parliamentarians to examine the higher goal of why they go to Parliament. Members primarily join Parliament to improve the quality of life of the people they lead.

By representing and voicing the people's concerns on various issues including key population and development issues, Members have a cardinal responsibility and great opportunity to make laws and formulate policies that address those concerns.

In addition, Parliamentarians also approve budgets and provide oversight to ensure resources from both the government and international development partners and translate into meaningful interventions that improve the lives of the people.

Hon. Dr. Baryomunsi posed the following questions to the delegates:

- Are we doing enough to make the quality of life of our people improve?
- Are the electorates expectations reflected on our work?

He observed that while the UNGA had just approved the SDGs, the voice of the Members of Parliament had not been "*audible enough*", and urged Parliamentarians to play a stronger role and be champions in promoting SDGs' implementation.

He called on delegates to ensure they leave the Conference stronger in resolve in order to ascertain that the set targets are achieved, since they have the authority and legitimacy to make the necessary change.

He thanked the sponsors and called for continued support and investment in the area of population and development.

Hon. Dr. Baryomunsi acknowledged that population and development remain key issues in the world and appreciated the progress made by Asian Countries. He encourages African nations to borrow a leaf from the best practices of the Asian nations towards this front. He reiterated that it was important to evaluate MDGs as an exit to transition the SDGs.

He underscored the slow progress made on realizing targets of child mortality and maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS; saying that not much tangible progress had been made.

Hon. Dr. Baryomunsi emphasized the challenges that still existed, which he enumerated as follows:

1. high rate of fertility implying huge population momentum
2. high level of infant mortality
3. governance issues
4. poverty
5. life expectancy in Asia stood at 79 years while in Africa the bar was still very low.

He challenged the delegates that their constitutional and cardinal responsibility as Parliamentarians was to improve quality of life of the people they represent and be the voice of the people. He emphasized that for peoples' lives to be improved; Parliamentarians had to look into the issues of education and employment through legislation and effective oversight to ensure good governance and adequate resource allocation.

Address

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

Hon. Dr. Sirathranont thanked the conveners for the invitation. Reiterating that World Leaders had just adopted the SDGs, Parliamentarians have a responsibility of ensuring timely and full implementation of the new development agenda and the programme of action

He pointed out that Parliamentarian as the people's elected representatives act as the link between the executive and the electorate. Using their influence, Parliamentarians can lobby for and hold the executive to account for the resources appropriated to them by Parliament. Parliamentarians can also play a key role in mobilizing resources.

He called on delegates to actively engage since the conference offered an opportunity for Parliamentarians to learn from each other.

Official Opening

Hon. Dr. Wilfred Machage, Senator, on behalf of the Rt. Hon. Ekwere Ethuro, Speaker of the Senate, Kenya

The Speaker of the Senate, Rt. Hon. Ekwere Ethuro in his remarks delivered by Hon. Dr. Machage, thanked the conveners and lauded the timeliness of the conference, following a global commitment to implement the new 17 SDGs to replace the MDGs.

He pointed out that in his recent address to the UNGA, Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta, renewed the government's commitment in reducing maternal and children's death, and pledged to increase budgetary allocation to the sector.

He lauded the Parliamentarians meeting, as representatives of the people from their all continents represented, which demonstrated their willingness and readiness to take pro-active initiatives and called on delegates to concretize the inter-linkage and make useful contribution on population issues and the new Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The Speaker observed that while the 15-year MDGs produced and elicited mixed results, they provided a springboard for the new agenda and produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history.

He called on state and non-state actors to advocate and promote prudent management of population issues including FP and RH and appreciated their critical role in the overall management and stability of the Health Sector in Kenya.

He proposed that multi-sectoral approaches be adopted in addressing the current and emerging complex challenges facing rapidly growing population in Africa and Asian countries. He outlined some of the key changes facing population and development issues such as:

- The rising infection rates of HIV/AIDS especially among married couples and teenagers
- Other Sexually-Transmitted Diseases
- Unplanned pregnancies among teenagers and persons with disabilities
- Inadequate RH and FP commodities such as pills, Coils, etc.
- Unsafe abortions carried out by poorly-trained individuals “quacks”
- The practice of Female Genital Mutilation, which strangely appears to be escalating in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia
- The problem of infertility, the controversial Assisted Reproductive Technologies and the Family Planning Interventions.

He assured the conference of Kenyan Parliament’s commitment and support in promoting population and development initiatives including RH and FP issues.

The Speaker appreciated the significant contribution played by the technical teams and medical service providers as a critical pillar in the overall health-care chain of newly born children who require skilled medical care and support to grow into healthy individuals.

He stated that recent surveys conducted to establish why abortion is on the rise, reveals that most of these unsafe abortions are as result of among others:

- i) Lack of awareness and availability of RH Commodities
- ii) The criminalization of abortion by the Constitution of Kenya in Art. 26

He called for more concerted efforts and concrete steps, as well as pro-active and creative interventions to stop teenagers and young women from getting unwanted pregnancies.

The Speaker noted that since the Kenya Parliamentary Network Caucus was formed in 2005, with its membership drawn from across the political divide, and whose primary goal is to advocate and lobby for resources for RH, gender, population activities, Members of successive Kenyan Parliaments have and will continue to play their due roles which include:

- Initiate, help enact and adopt and oversee the implementation of legislation that protects human rights and advance access to SRH service
- Help reduce policies and process barriers including taxes and price controls where they are applicable
- Enforce authority to ensure adequate allocation and cost-effective funding is provided to population and RH programmes
- At both national and regional levels, Parliamentarians as key opinion shapers can help inform their constituents on matters of RH and FP services thereby raising awareness and political support for demand and supply of RH commodities and services
- Advocate and ensure incorporation of RH and population issues in national and sectoral plans, strategies and priorities.

He reiterated that the adoption of the SDGs, to be implemented by 2030, embody the yearnings of a people and humanity everywhere aspiring to live in dignity.

The Speaker called on the delegates to support and adhere to the words and spirit of the UN Secretary-General, Ban *Ki-Moon* when he said prior to the 70th UNGA New York Summit that “***When we raise ambition, we must match it with action***”.

He observed that unlike MDGs that were drafted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and international donor agencies, SDGs are the work of international negotiations that included low and middle income countries. However, for their implementation to succeed there will be need for more collaborative work among nations.

The Speaker reminded the delegates of the words of former Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru. “***No democracy can exist for long in the midst of want, poverty and inequality***”.

The Speaker thereafter officially opened the conference.

Keynote Speeches

“Parliamentarians’ Roles in Addressing Population and Sustainable Development: Reflections on Progress and Vision for the Future”

Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP, Vice-Chair of JPFP, Japan

Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, commenced by explaining that the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) was the basis upon which we start our new development agenda up to 2030 and that the Parliamentarians had a critical role to play in achieving the development aspirations.

He pointed out that the new development agenda was a result of various views of different organizations and with global partnership then it will be possible to get the right ideas to successfully achieve sustainable development globally.

While acknowledging that there were inconsistencies in the objectives adopted, he nevertheless hailed the efforts of all participants in the process and stressed that Parliamentarians must deal with that scenario by developing global partnership.

He noted that the executive implements policies while politicians oversight it but every individual should be involved in achieving sustainable societies.

He then enumerated the four items set out for deliberations in the conference and stated that the outcome would have considerable impact during the upcoming TICAD and the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit. The four items are:

1) What should be done regarding the population issue in order to achieve sustainable development?

Issues of demographic have become varied among countries. Countries such as Japan have low birth rate with an aging population while others in Africa have a rapid increase of population with consequent pressure on food security and employment. The aging population places a huge fiscal burden on the economy due to the cost of social care required. While the issues appear different, the measures to be taken in both scenarios are common and the targets the same. The bottom line is to enable the young people realize their hopes by empowering and expanding their rights of choice thus making the young people the driving force of international development.

2) In order to promote sustainable development of the earth, taking the demographic structure into consideration, what kind of partnership is possible between the developed and developing countries?

Only through cooperation, not competition between developed and developing countries can sustainable development be achieved and by nurturing a common concept of development shall the fruits of sustainable development be reaped.

3) What sort of mechanism is required to actually advance them?

Through introduction of a common concept that will be derived from economic principles and to have work-sharing between both categories of countries. Parliamentarians can promote this by

encouraging good governance, transparency accountability and the rule of law. Parliamentarians must be involved in population issues even at the grass-root level.

4) *If and when we are exposed to natural disasters or newly-emerging or resurgent contagious diseases, how can resilience be built that will mitigate the effects as much as possible and to have a key to speed recovery?*

While international cooperative system is needed, is it possible for developed nations which have the necessary reserves and interest to always continue coming to assistance when disasters strike?

He pointed out that it is imperative for politicians to help build capacities to deal with natural and man-made disasters in every country, including achieving food security and that, this requires a responsible and sustainable system since donor assistance has its limitations.

While concluding he cautioned that the new development agenda does not have all the answers and politicians must be innovative in generating ideas that will guarantee the future of earth. It is necessary for them to build a foundation that will form a solid basis in achieving the new developmental agenda through continuous deliberation.

“Post-2015 Development Agenda and Population Issues”

Mr. Chatterjee Siddhart, UNFPA Representative, Kenya

The UNFPA Kenya Representative started by stating that the adoption of the Programme of Action (PoA) by 179 countries during the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994 was the beginning of a new era by governments, international communities and civil societies to integrate population issues in social and economic planning and policy processes. It placed emphasis on the quality of human lives rather than the numbers.

He outlined how subsequent agreements were adopted in global conferences in the 1990’s especially the Millennium Summit of September 2000 due to the importance of ICPD goals in development. The Millennium Summit came up with the MDGs to be implemented within a time target of 15 years.

He informed the delegates that the process of the Post 2015 Development Agenda started in 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where mechanisms of developing the SDGs were launched. The SDGs comprising 17 Goals and 169 targets affect a range of population and development priorities and are linked to the ICPD PoA and the conclusions and recommendations of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review.

The Representative stated that the 2030 Agenda was significant and timely for the world to chart the way forward to eradicate poverty, ensure individual rights and wellbeing, and promote gender equality, empowerment of women, maintaining sustained and inclusive economic growth while protecting the environment for the current and future generations.

The importance of human beings in the SDGs Agenda was fundamental, he said, and added that development can only be effective if it is known how many people there are, where they stay and work in addition to other crucial elements such as increase and changes in population, youth bulge, aging, migration and urbanization, which influence national and international agendas:

The representative listed ten SDGs that have direct linkage to ICPD Goals. These are:

- Goal 1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*
- Goal 3: *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*
- Goal 4: *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*
- Goal 5: *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*
- Goal 6: *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*
- Goal 8: *Promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive and decent work for all*
- Goal 10: *Reduce inequalities within and among countries*
- Goal 11: *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe , resilient and sustainable*
- Goal 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective , accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*
- Goal 17: *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global partnership for sustainable development*

Let no one be left behind because everyone counts!

*By Mr. Chatterjee Siddhart,
UNFPA Representative, Kenya*

He stated that SDG's framework provides an integrated platform for work on population issues and that the commitment of all stakeholders including Parliaments was critical to ensure realization of the goals and global aspirations.

The role of Parliamentarians in implementing and monitoring can be done through:

- *Creating awareness and advocating for population issues among their constituents*
- *Legislating and enacting policies to facilitate domestication of the SDGs at national level*
- *Allocating appropriate budgets for the SDGs*
- *Prioritizing the SDGs with the greatest leverage/impact e.g. on demographic dividend*
- *Over-sighting the Executive in implementation of the SDGs for accountability*

He emphasized that each country must chart its own course and determines its strategies and tactics for achieving them and that Parliamentarians have a special part as they have to manage a diverse range of social, ethnic and political viewpoints.

Furthermore, they have a unique duty to ensure that the parameters of the SDGs achieve local ownership since they have the mandate to legislate, oversight and scrutinize budget to ensure that the necessary enabling legislation is in place and implemented.

He cited the example of UNFPA Kenya which has a network of Parliamentarians from 15 countries with high infant and maternal mortality rates. This network plays a vital role in advocating for behavior change and in increasing resources towards maternal and child health.

He concluded by urging the legislators to reach out to the private sector to support the advancement of population agenda through public-private partnerships in order to harness the sector's competitive capacity in resource mobilization, market outreach and penetration.

CHAPTER TWO:

SESSION 1“POPULATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WE FACE IN TODAY’S INTERDEPENDENT WORLD”

Session Chair: Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi

Population, Food Security and Environment

Presenter: Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Publicity Secretary of UPFFSP&D, Uganda

- i. Basic definitions:** He began his presentation by defining Population, Food Security and Environment
- ii. Global Trends**
 - World Population has surpassed the projected 7 billion
 - Approximately 795 million people are under-nourished globally, down 167 million over the past decade and 216 million less than in 1990-1992
 - Only 72 out of 129 monitored have reached the MDG 1 target on hunger.
- iii. African Trends**
 - According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report on “Food Security and Agricultural facts 2015”, 30 million children in sub-Saharan Africa are underweight; 500 million people will be added to Sub-Saharan Africa’s population in the next 20 years; 40% of the population is under age 15 and their reproductive choices will greatly influence future population size and food needs
 - Nearly 240 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa, ¼, lack adequate food for a healthy and active life
 - High food prices and drought are pushing more people into poverty and hunger
- iv. Environmental concerns**
 - Between 2003 and 2013, natural hazards and disasters in the developing regions were more than US\$1.9 billion in estimated damage
 - Agriculture sector absorbs approximately 22% of the total economic impact of these disasters (FAO)
 - Climate change multiplies the risks of natural hazards, through altered rainfall and temperature patterns
 - Greater uncertainty and higher risks reduce the incentives to invest in agricultural production
 - Natural disasters also give rise to reductions in food consumption, education and healthcare.

“One can suspend any activity for as long as they want, but there is only one activity that cannot be suspended for more than six hours and that is food”.
Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Uganda — Making a point on food security

v. Proposed interventions

Increasing the resilience of agro-ecosystems through:

- Sustainable land management approaches, together with programmes to enhance socio-economic resilience
- Social protection
- Improved agricultural market governance
- Value chain development
- Insurance — encouraging insurance service providers to develop innovative packages that cater for risks in agro-sector both crop and animal
- Programmes and effective early warning systems
- Identifying and implementing strategies at the local level.

vi. Recommendations

Governments with population, food security and serious environmental challenges need to devise policies that provide opportunities to address these challenges through enhanced:

- Human skills development
- Budgetary allocations
- Technology adaptations for efficient resource utilization
- Inclusive grassroots community mobilization
- Production and productivity to boost household income
- Re-align the education system to fit in the needs of the over 60% youth especially within the Agro-related enterprises
- African governments should fulfill the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) communities.

A Hopeful Path for the Future: Youth Employment and Education Policy Implications

Presenter: Dr. Andrew Mutuku, University of Nairobi, Kenya

Dr. Andrew Mutuku's presentation focused on the Kenyan situation; in his presentation he had the following:

- I. The outline of his presentation included:
 - i. Background
 - ii. Youth population

- iii. Youth employment
- iv. Youth education
- v. Policy implications

II. He noted that:

- The Kenyan population is estimated to be 45 million with a growth rate of 3%
- The population is projected to be 59 million by 2030, the timeline for the SDGs
- Dependency ratio is 87:100 of the working age which is between 15-64 years
- The adverse effects of population growth on the socio-economic and environmental fronts
- The Kenya Development Blue Print (Vision 2030) targets to reduce fertility level to 2.6 by 2030 and 2 by 2050

III. On youth population in Kenya, he mentioned the following:

- Youthful age structure is 30% age of 18-34, 43% >15yrs, 0-35 is 78% and 5% is over 60
- Youthful age structure presents challenges — education, health care, housing and employment opportunities

IV. With regard to the Asian Tigers experience, he noted that:

- The Asian tigers had similar demographic and development profiles
- There were declines in mortality and fertility and favorable age structure — working-age population
- Demographic bonus/demographic dividend — working-age population-educated and productively employed

V. In terms of statistics on youth employment in Kenya, he observed that:

- 14.3 million were employed
- Unemployment rate: age 15-64 (8.6%)
- Unemployment levels: age 15-19 (16%) and age 20-24 (13%)

VI. On youth and education in Kenya, he noted that:

- Quality education: citizens acquire skills needed in the labour market; there was need to review the education system to conform to the employment market demand.
- Net enrolment rate is 88% (90% boys and 86% girls)
- Net enrolment: 1.3 million children are not in school

He noted that main challenges in education sector include:

- ✓ high primary dropout rates
- ✓ low transition to secondary+ levels
- Kenya needs innovative policies and programmes to realize full potential of its youth-vision 2030

VII. Investments in Education requires:

- Access to relevant education and training
- Equal education for girls leads to higher wages, work outside home, lower fertility, lower mortality, better health
- Secondary and higher education

VIII. Sound economic policies include:

- Access to employment
- Investments: private, government, business, domestic, international
- Incentives for private savings
- Access to credit
- Responsive labour force

IX. On Investments in health, he said requires:

- RH and FP
- Maternal health care
- Invest in health of school age youth
- Reduction of infant and child mortality
- Prevention of non-communicable diseases

RH and UHC: International Cooperation in Global Health and Infectious Diseases

Presenter: Hon. Dr. Florian Bodog, Senator, Romania

Hon. Dr. Florian Bodog, Senator, Romania gave an outline of his presentation that included the following:

- Progress towards the MDGs
- Positioning Health in the Post-2015 framework
- Addressing infectious disease in the new development agenda
- Building on the unfinished business of the MDGs
- Integrating infectious disease into universal health coverage (UHC)

Hon. Dr. Bodog gave an analysis of MDGs in health with a focus on child mortality, maternal mortality and combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases. These were the foci of MDGs in Goal 4, 5 and 6. The targets were 66% and 75% for child and maternal mortality respectively. He noted that there had been marked improvements but set targets were not reached.

Hon. Dr. Bodog emphasized that in the new development agenda the reality in relation to health matters are:

- The spectrum of infectious disease is changing rapidly in conjunction with societal and environmental changes
- Emerging diseases and outbreaks of international public health importance continue to occur regularly

- The public health systems and infrastructure should be prepared for preventing and responding to infectious diseases, including outbreaks, bioterrorism, migration and other public health emergencies
- Detecting and tracking new public health threats is a challenge for all countries
- Romania and Europe has faced several alerts in recent years and has the capacity to detect, confirm and care public health threats cases, including suspected cases of Ebola virus.

Hon. Dr. Bodog gave a chronology of some Public Health threats/alerts in Europe between the years 2001 and 2015, which included:

- 2001 Anthrax (bioterrorism)
- 2003 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- 2005 AH5N1 Avian influenza (in birds)
- 2009 AH1N1 Pandemic Influenza
- Middle East respiratory syndrome corona virus (MERS-Cov)
- Polio (the epidemic of polio in Syria, the circulation of wild virus in Israel)
- 2014 EBOLA (outbreak in West Africa)

He observed that beyond the MDGs the overarching health goal is to “*Ensure Healthy lives and Promote well-being for all at all ages*” which is SDG3. The Sub-Goals are as follows:

- Maternal mortality (MDG5)
- Child (under 5 years) mortality (MDG4)
- End epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and combat hepatitis and other communicable diseases
- Non-Communicable Diseases and mental health
- Alcohol and other substance use
- Road traffic accidents
- SRH
- UHC including financial risk protection
- Hazardous chemicals, pollution & contamination

Hon. Dr. Bodog pointed out the MDGs that were off track need more focus and effort.

He presented a diagrammatic illustration of UHC in three dimensions. It focused on the current pooled funds for UHC and suggested the reduction of cost-sharing and fees, inclusion of other services and extending services to non-covered population as measures to realizing UHC, summarized as follows:

- Define core infectious disease interventions to be included in UHC packages
- Expand infectious disease links with other health areas to achieve health equity
- Focus where interventions are needed and responses lagging
- Emphasize efficiency and quality
- Ensure universal financial and social protection

Moving forward, he suggested certain principal activities as key roles of Parliamentarians, which include:

- Building bridges through international cooperation and partnerships
- Forging forward together on our focus — a single world against infectious diseases

Population Aging

Presenter: Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP, Vietnam, Vice-Chair of AFPPD

Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien presented population and aging in Vietnam and Asia, giving a very illuminating graphical representation of their trends. He started by illustrating the life expectancy of different Asian countries against the world's average life expectancy and the percentage of the elderly 65 years and above in Vietnam and Asian Countries against the world.

The projected trends 1990-2050 also indicated an increasing percentage of population of 65 and above in Vietnam and the Asian countries. The old age dependency ratio in the Asian countries exhibited an upward trend from 1950-2050 thereon gradually decreasing. An indication of social security safety measures in place.

There were also graphical illustrations of the transition time for population aging to aged population with Vietnam's being 17-20, shorter than other countries, even those with better development level than Vietnam. He noted that in 2011 Vietnam entered a period of population aging; Vietnam's elderly ratio is fast increasing. This trend of more elderly population is attributed to both fertility and mortality reduction which is as a result of progress in medical science, nutrition and improved socio-economic conditions.

Hon. Dr. Tien underscored challenges as a result of this increasing aging population and higher percentage of older people. Some of the challenges he mentioned are:

- High payment for social security and shortage of labour from the young people considering that there is ever-increasing population of the elderly and there is decreased fertility rate. Some figures illustrate the magnitude of the challenge and in 2015 US\$215 million were spent on nurses visiting to take care of the elderly. The scenario was that most elderly persons stay with their families and others are taken care of in public and private centers. The trend is similar in India, Philippines, Indonesia and other Asian countries
- Social security benefits expenditure has been ever on the upward trend; this has resulted into a ballooning national debt service and an increased allocation for the same
- The balance between contributors/beneficiaries to the social security system is getting vulnerable
- In Vietnam 70% of the population are living in the rural areas, implying that 70% are not earning pensions
- 62.3% of the population are facing economic difficulties
- 40% have no health insurance
- Double disease burden (around 95% of the elderly have diseases, mostly chronic and non-transmitted diseases)
- 27% have difficulties in daily life and need support mostly from husband/wife and children
- 60% female elderly help male while it is 30% vice versa
- 67.2% have weak and very weak health conditions with only 5% Good. Percentage of weak females is higher than male, rural is higher than urban.
- 72.3% of elderly people live with their descendants while the family size tends to change from the traditional family to the nuclear family.
- 10% live alone — disadvantage to the elderly.

He suggested the following remedies to keep the elderly stronger and less bored that are:

- An estimated 15-20% elderly in rural area and 60% in urban area joining regular sports activities, cultural arts through elderly associations at the local level
- Organizing sports tournaments at every level for elderly (annually at the national level; once per 2 years at the provincial level; once a year at the district level)
- Physical exercise movement in associations and organizations of the elderly (Yoga, kungfu, badminton, etc.)

Hon. Dr. Tien took the delegates through a Vietnamese model of caring for the elderly persons at the community level:

- Voluntary caring for lonely elderly
- Consultant health care for the elderly based on volunteers and health workers in the community
- Health staff taking care of lonely elderly at home
- Implementing intergenerational club's self-help elderly care model based on community activities
- Elderly clubs at villages

He underscored the policy measures undertaken by the government that focused on the health care of the elderly and social security. On health care he had the following policy responses:

- the Constitution and laws (e.g. Elderly Persons Law)
- National Programme for the elderly and many other policies (health care, welfare, working)
- Government coordinated agencies (e.g. the National Committee for Elderly Persons)
- Private sectors engages the government in the elderly care
- Vietnam observes and celebrates "Older persons Day" on 1 October

He added that other policy foci would be:

- Education for healthy life at community
- Establishing Geriatric Department at general hospitals, caring for the elderly at home and community
- Social security (compulsory and voluntary)
- Long-term social security (voluntary)
- Increasing health insurance coverage
- Homecare for the elderly (mobilize private sector and other players to contribute).

He recommended:

- Have a long-term strategy in response to aging: when, how and what to change in population policy from fertility reduction to fertility increase
- Combine homecare center with care staying at home (90% at home and 10% at the center)
- Prepare for aging from younger age (long-term care insurance)
- Education on healthy living (e.g. nutrition)
- Nursing care for the elderly at home (Health insurance paying)
- Increasing age of retirement from 55-60 to 60+

On the role of Parliamentarians in addressing aging challenges and issues he submitted that Parliamentarians should:

- Understand the aging process
- Monitor population policy, decide when, how, what to change from fertility reduction to fertility increase
- Put in place laws on social and health insurance to ensure more elderly persons have social and health insurance
- Develop suitable models for the elderly care (Homecare or family care)
- Ensure adequate budgetary allocation for taking care of elderly.

How do we change the mindset or perception of the African youths towards what a job entails? They only view formal employment as a job. *Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana*

Discussion

Question from Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana

Question: What was the source of the statistics in the presentation by **Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Uganda**, in his presentation of food security, population and environment?

Response: The source of statistics was food security and agricultural facts by FAO

Question: What could be done as a forum of Parliamentarians to be able to make issues of environmental protection to appeal to politicians? What could the forum do to entice Parliamentarians and governments to give environmental protection a priority?

Response: The national coffers of governments can no longer sustain the livelihoods of their populations. There is need for paradigm shift; mobilize the populace represented to produce food, make good use of research findings on innovation and technologies and establish incubation centers this should be the clarion call to politicians.

Question: How can Parliamentarians make their governments and people make responsible use of chemicals in food production since the chemicals could also have a negative impact on the environment?

Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh expressed concerns on Aid conditionality from Development Partners in response **Hon. Mathias Kasamba** said that there was need to learn from the Ethiopian experience. Ethiopia only accepted Aid where the funds fed into their programmes.

He congratulated the Japanese government through JICA having lived to the spirit of mutual partnership. Aid needed to be negotiated if governments want to improve lives. “There is need to give drugs and the first drug is food”.

Response: Politicians, as the people’s representatives had the duty of sensitizing their populations on responsible use of chemicals in farming and desisting from the use of banned chemical farm products.

Question from Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh: Is the education in Kenya free?

Response: **Dr. Andrew Mutuku**, Professor of the University of Nairobi, responded by saying that primary education in Kenya has been made free and compulsory while secondary education was subsidized though there were bursary funds available for needy students.

Response: On youth perception of what a job entails, **Dr. Mutuku** responded that “Africans are socialized that employment is a formal job with a salary at the end of the month” and our education system needed re-orientation for training in appreciating any source of livelihood as employment.

Comments: **Hon. Mathias Kasamba** added that in the sub-Saharan African countries it was believed by governments that investing in security contributed to stability in the agriculture sector.

Hon. Sualiho Monyaba Koroma, MP, Sierra Leone, said that population management required a holistic healthcare approach which entails sustainable water and sanitation, population and RH.

Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, India, on youth and population, said that many countries were craving to have “younger people” and there was a need to put in place mechanisms for the livelihoods of these younger populations. In Punjab, for example, young people have resorted to drug abuse due to lack of a proper mechanism by the Indian government. Therefore, it is a challenge to have such younger population.

SESSION 2 “A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY THROUGH CO-DEVELOPMENT: FROM AID MECHANISM TO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP”

Session Chair: Hon. Frank Annoh- Dompree, MP, Ghana

Establishing a New Sustainable Development System: Interdependence between Population and Development

Presenter: Hon. Sharon Garin, MP, Philippines

She began her presentation with a brief country profile of Philippines and made a brief mention of the Current Challenges as follows:

- Poverty, hunger and malnutrition
- High rate of income inequality
- Poor rating on some MDGs, such as maternal mortality rate and contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)
- HIV/AIDS incidence

She said that ODA Components include:

- 77 loans and 503 grants comprising US\$12.5 billion
- JICA remains the biggest source of ODA loans with 35.5% share followed by the World Bank with 25.7%

ODA-supported projects are implemented in 2 phases (i.e. Women’s Health and Safe Motherhood Project).

She gave 3 examples of legislative interventions, which include:

1. Sin Tax Law (Restructuring the Excise Tax on Alcohol and Tobacco Products)
2. The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Care Act of 2012 (RH Law)

3. Conditional cash transfer programme to eradicate extreme poverty by investing in health and education.

She said that Sustainable Global Partnership must be based on transparency, mutual accountability and good governance, and stressed that country ownership must be strong.

She outlined new challenges for the SDGs:

- Participation of Parliamentarians and local government units
- Enactment of appropriate legislation
- Budgetary allocation
- Oversight and monitoring of programmes
- Accountability, transparency and good governance

Discussion

Question from Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, India

Question: Whether there were remittances from outside the Philippines and if there were, whether the remittances were subjected to taxation?

Response: There were remittances from outside the Philippines. The tax regime is stipulated in the law. Remittances are taxed as provided for and go towards financing UHC and other basic health services.

Question from Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Zambia: Whether there was equity in resources sharing?

Response: No specific focus has been put on sharing of resources. Much emphasis is directed on addressing population increase by building the capacity of the populace (e.g. mechanization of agriculture to ensure increased productivity and production).

Question from Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP, Thailand: How the tax regime in the Philippines operates?

Question: If there was smuggling and whether that affected their industries?

Response: Yes, there were incidences of smuggling. However, the practice has no significant effect on their industries. The domestically manufactured products are cheaper in comparison to the smuggled products. There are mechanisms in place to deter the negative practices of smuggling e.g. regulatory and quality control measures like special stamps from government authorities.

CHAPTER THREE:

SESSION 3 “BUILDING RESILIENCE: DOUBLE-BIND OF UTILITY MAXIMIZATION AND RESILIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT “

Session Chair: Hon. Marie Rose Nguini-Effa, MP, Vice-Chair of FPA, Cameroon

Building Community Resilience: Empowering Women and Ensuring Access to RH Services

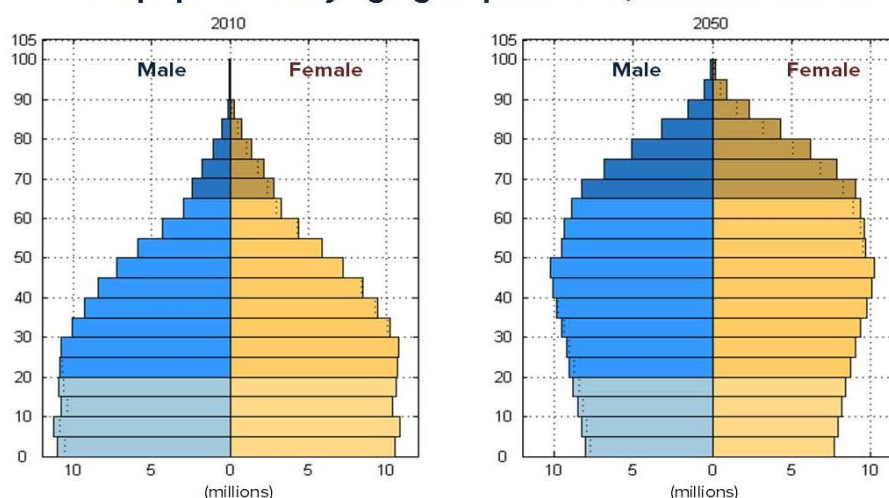
Presenter: Hon. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah, MP, Indonesia

The member using the chart below explained the demographic statistics in her country.

Population	1990	1990-1995		2005-2010	
Total population (000)	184,346				
Population density (per km ²)	97				
Total fertility rate	3.1				
Child dependency ratio	61				
Old-age dependency ratio	6				
Proportion of youth (%)	21				
Annual population growth (%)	1.6	1.6		1.1	
Life expectancy	M	F	M	F	
at birth	61	65	66	69	
at 60	15	17	16	18	
Population projections (000)	Variant				
	Low	Medium	High		
2030	262,902	279,659	296,485		
2050	252,677	293,456	338,518		
2100	141,214	254,178	421,748		

In addition she illustrated the population by age group and sex between 2010 and 2050.

Total population by age group and sex, 2010 and 2050



Source: Population pyramids are based on medium variant of the 2010 revision of the *World Population Projections (WPP)* by UN Population Division.

On FP in Indonesia, the Member pointed out that Indonesia's contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all methods is 62% for married women aged 15-49, with 58% of married women relying on modern methods.

She said that the CPR has stagnated within the past 10 years and this falls short of the country's MDG target of 65% CPR for modern methods by 2015 and that certain provinces such as Papua have a significantly lower CPR than the national average, which is just 22%. Certain provinces show higher than national levels of unmet need, including Papua and West Papua, where unmet need is double the national average at 24% and 21% respectively.

The Member explained that there are several significant issues with access to contraception in Indonesia and which include:

1. The overall knowledge of contraceptives was high in 1994 and remains high today, but the level of knowledge of permanent methods is low.
2. The law does not allow the provision of family planning services for unmarried individuals and measurements of unmet needs often excluded unmarried women.
3. The prevalence rates of long acting methods and permanent methods were low to begin with, and have steadily declined or stagnated since 1994 (e.g. IUDs and male sterilization e.g. implants and female sterilization).
4. Widening gaps in access to quality contraceptive services for certain population groups including the lowest wealth quintiles, adolescents, and in remote and under-served areas.
5. Appropriate policies are needed to revitalize the family planning programme, to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of services, and to reduce the current unmet needs.

She said the following Global Conventions, Declarations, and Agreements apply to population and RH issues in Indonesia. These are:

- 1984 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Millennium Declaration
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The Member enumerated the National Legislation related to the population and RH issues in Indonesia:

- 1945 Constitution, Article 27 Section 2
- Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights
- Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection
- Law No. 23/2004 on Elimination of Domestic Violence
- Law No. 40/2004 on National Social Security System
- Law No. 21/2007 on Trafficking

- Law No. 36/2009 on Health
- Law No. 52/2009 on Population
- Law No. 11/2011 on National Health Insurance
- Law No. 52/2009 on Population
- Law No. 2/2011 on Politics
- Law No. 11/2011 on National Health Insurance
- Law No. 8/2012 on General Election
- Law No. 11/2012 on Juvenile Criminal Justice System

She however decried the fact that progress has been uneven and the benefits of development have not always flowed equitably to the poor, rural communities, women and young people, and that particular challenges persist in the areas of maternal mortality, the prevention of HIV/AIDS, and adolescent SRH.

She stated that gains in family planning have stagnated in recent years and gender-based violence remains a pervasive problem.



Women in a Family planning discussion in Indonesia



Parliament in Session in Indonesia, Jakarta

The Member said that while a lot remains to be done, she lauded the Parliamentarians for achieving the following;

- Indonesian Parliamentarians had already established Women Parliamentarian Caucus and Health Caucus which become appropriate places for delivering and sharing information
- Parliamentarians and the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are very active in discussing and sharing the progress of any issues, especially on women issues
- In building women's resilience, Parliamentarians through their functions (legislation, monitoring, and budgeting) work together with CSOs to find solutions and the proper implementation

She enumerated the achievements made in promoting women's empowerment in Indonesia. These include:

- 1) At the international and national levels, through the ratification of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with Law Number 7/1984
- 2) At the national level, through the Peoples' Consultative Assembly (the highest political body in Indonesia) Decree Number IV/MPR/1999 on the Broad Guidelines of State Policy 1999-2004

- 3) The establishment of National Machinery for the Advancement of Women with the Presidential Decree of 1978
- 4) Law Number 25/2000 on the National Development Programme
- 5) Presidential Instruction Number 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development
- 6) National Action Plan for the Elimination of Violence Against Women; e.g. the inclusion of gender-mainstreaming policy in 38 programmes of the National Development Programme (2000-2004)
- 7) Law Number 23/2002 on Child Protection: Presidential Decree Number 87/2002 on National Plan of Action on Eradication of Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- 8) Presidential Decree Number 88/2002 on National Plan of Action on Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children
- 9) Law no. 12/2003 on General Election in which each political party participating in a general election should consider at least 30% of women representation in the nomination of its members of national, provincial and local representative council.

The Member proposed the following Recommendations:

- Strengthening of policy makers' role in terms of controlling child marriage through policy planning and coordination across sectors intensively
- Empowering local policy makers (Parliament and government) through initiating local regulation on RH and other women issues
- Engaging religious/community leaders and parents (educate on adverse effect of child marriage) to work with both Parliament and government in controlling RH and other women issues.

Building Resilience for Food security: Population and Environment from the Viewpoint of Multifunctional Characters of Agriculture

Presenter: Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Vice-Chair of ZAPPD, Zambia

Hon. Mutale commenced by pointing out that most countries face a cycle of crisis due interactions between political, economic, social and environmental factors and that efforts are made to mitigate the challenges are inadequate. However, much has to be done to ensure that resilience is attained with a view to withstand future crises, such as food insecurity.

He noted that to ensure sustainable development, resilience should be created for the vulnerable households so that they can respond positively to changes.

He stressed Parliamentarians, as policy makers, have a key role in ensuring resilience as this requires necessary changes in policy and practice. He defined resilience by citing (*Adger 2000*) "*The ability of groups or communities to cope with external stresses and disturbances as a result of social, political and environmental change*".

The Member said that a resilient system can respond positively to change, while maintaining or improving function; this includes monitoring, anticipating and managing known risks and vulnerabilities to existing shocks and stresses while being able to address uncertainties in the future.

He stressed that food security means having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable and nutritious food while a healthy, sustainable food system focuses on environmental health, economic vitality, and human health and social equity.

He pointed out that the impact of population growth is a complex issue with negative and positive effects while a social and economic system is sustainable if it meets the needs and demands of the present and future generations can be met.

He underlined the following as having impact on population growth and sustainability:

- **Resource scarcity:** Food, energy and raw materials
- **Environmental impacts:** Pollution, soil degradation, deforestation and global warming

He emphasised that multifunctional agriculture — apart from the production of food — has other broader social functions and aspects, such as maintaining production potentials, encouraging rural development and protecting the environment. That is, agriculture can shape and provide environmental benefits such as conservation, sustainable management of renewable natural resources and the preservation of biodiversity, and contribute to socio-economic viability of many rural areas

He said that the key elements of agricultural multi-functionality are:

- Existence of multiple commodity and non-commodity outputs that are jointly produced by agriculture; and
- Some of the non-commodity outputs exhibit the characteristics of externalities or public goods, with the result that markets for these goods do not exist or function poorly.

He observed that the population and the environment are interdependent because population growth and decline have consequences on the environment. If the population is growing, more agricultural commodities must be produced.

He added that the world marked “*the world at 7 billion*” and therefore, the food produced to sustain the 7 billion is more than was produced years ago and more natural resources were utilized hence there are serious and growing concerns about the impacts of rapid population growth on natural resources and whether this can be sustained.

He decried that rapid population growth is responsible for resource degradation, including deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, soil nutrient depletion, and other problems. Population growth makes people in rural areas resort to clearing further land in order for them to settle which includes buildings houses.

He proposed that conservation farming, which is a component of multifunctional agriculture, conserves soil and water by using surface cover to minimize runoff and erosion, and improves the conditions for plant establishment and growth should be encouraged since a *climate-smart* agriculture can withstand population pressure.

In Zambia, a conservation farming unit has been established which works hand in hand with the Ministry of Agriculture in promoting conservation farming. The same is also practiced in other countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania.

He gave the example of Agro-tourism as one of the multifunctional agriculture aspects that provides employment and guarantees agricultural activities. In Slovenia agriculture has been growing in

importance and viability in rural areas and now tourists come from not only within Slovenia, but also from Germany, Italy and Croatia to learn.

He said that youthful populations should be trained in modern technology since it will open other employment opportunities and hence save environment, or at least reduce the pressure.

Population growth comes with urbanization and that growth cannot be sustained by current infrastructural thus unplanned settlements which in turn harm the environment as every little land available is seen as potential housing land. The off-shoot is the slums in virtually every urban area in Africa and Asia.

He postulated that as agriculturally based population density increases in and near forested areas, serious deforestation occurs since families clear forest land provide more area for subsistence farming. If the soil quality is poor, the lower the agricultural production per hectare and the more land per capita is likely to be cleared.

For instance, in Zambia forests cover 60% of the country with some 45.8 million hectares of land that is being affected by a deforestation rate of approximately 300 000 hectares per year.



A section of deforested land in Zambia



Poor farming methods contribute to deforestation and soil degradation in Zambia



Deforestation as women use firewood for fuel in Zambia



Pollution due to poor waste management and Sanitation in Zambia



How proper farming methods can pay dividends

In conclusion, Hon. Mutale said that in order to build food resilience, it is important that agriculture thrives in our communities and countries. This is only possible if we view agriculture from the multifunctional angle which encompasses a healthy environment. Some of the issues to consider for food security are:

- Change the mind-set from viewing agriculture as a traditional commodity output as opposed to the multifunctional nature which encompasses non-commodity issues
- Consider farming methods that protect the environment such as the conservation farming
- Consider Agro-tourism as an added output for agriculture, especially in the area of employment provision
- Invest in disaster prevention and management technology to reduce on the impact of natural disasters
- Sensitize communities against the dangers of short-term benefits which harm the environment.

Resilience for Emergency: Countermeasures for Natural Disasters and Infectious Diseases

Presenter: Hon. Sualiho Monyaba Koroma, MP, Sierra Leone

Hon. Koroma started by saying that Sierra Leone has made notable progress towards the achievement of the MDGs and the ICPD PoA and that the achievements are as captured in their policy documents which are all geared towards achieving the MDGs and ICPD PoA by 2015.

He lamented that the Ebola outbreak in parts of West Africa is the most severe in the history of the disease and its unprecedented escalation is linked to the region's lack of experience with the virus, combined with a host of factors including:

- Culture
- History
- Geography
- Weak health systems
- Over-centralized governance with weak accountability systems
- Fear and mistrust of state institutions
- Poor infrastructure
- Delayed international response

He decried that modern urban demographic dynamics contributed to the fast spread of Ebola due to population movement patterns and that medical and officials responders failed to factor this in response planning at the initial stage of the outbreak.

He noted that there are two major categories of emerging infectious diseases; newly emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. Emerging diseases are recognized in the human host for the first time while reemerging diseases have historically infected humans, but continue to appear in new locations or in drug-resistant forms. Also, they reappear after apparent control or elimination. Emerging/ re-emerging infections may exhibit successive stages of emergence.

The Member said that infectious diseases have for centuries ranked with wars and famine as major challenges to human progress and survival. They remain among the leading causes of death and disability worldwide.

He outlined countermeasures that can be undertaken to mitigate such disasters. These interventions include:

- Adequate staffing
- Proper equipment
- Triage to provide an acceptable level of care for large numbers of critically ill victims
- Proper coordination for hospitals to plan and deliver to critically ill patients a basic mode of mechanical ventilation, hemodynamic support, antibiotic or other disease-specific countermeasure therapy, and a small set of prophylactic interventions that are recognized to reduce the serious adverse consequences of critical illness
- Traditional medical standards of care which can be modified to accommodate emergency conditions
- Medical professionals, hospital staff, and the affected patient community should actively participate in the development and review of mass care triage standards and protocols including establishing cross-border surveillance and information-sharing mechanisms

He cautioned that if engagement of caregivers and the community is neglected, then mass casualty standards could be misinterpreted and generate distrust or fail to be implemented during a disaster.

He said that the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) goal is to improve ability of health systems to **detect** and **respond** to diseases and events that cause high levels of death, including Ebola.

He added that IDSR provides timely and reliable data as basis for implementing most appropriate and effective actions and that its implementation involves beneficiary communities and supports

ownership and sustainability of the strategy. He lauded IDSR as the most effective strategy in preventing and combating future diseases/epidemics.

The Member explained that restoring livelihoods and building community resilience will ensure that people and communities are at the center of the response and that the recovery process is based on social mobilization and community participation carried out as part of current efforts to stop the virus. Restoring livelihoods and building community resilience would involve, among other measures, providing safe, adequate and sustainable water supply and provision of farm inputs to the affected communities.

He gave proposals on what role Parliamentarians can play. These include:

- Parliament can champion the implementation of the SDGs and ICPD PoA, more especially in legislation and create awareness on health-related issues as a catalyst to the attainment of the SDGs and ICPD PoA
- It can provide guidance and leadership to the citizens in times of such crisis
- Parliament can influence government business, resources and provide oversight to successful implementation of all government development programmes related to such disasters.

He told the participants that due to the unprecedented deaths of fellow Sierra Leone's people, Members of Parliament and other stakeholders pledged to take firmer action in the fight against Ebola to contain it and also increase awareness on risky behavior among the populace.

In conclusion, he urged Development Partners to collaborate with Parliamentarians for the realization of the SDGs and Post-2015 Agenda and also to develop strategies to implement population and development issues especially in gender mainstreaming.

It is a recognized fact that all countries made great efforts in working on the MDGs that have now ended although a lot was not achieved as envisioned. However it is our hope that what was left of the MDGs will be rolled into the SDGs and achieved in the post 2015 development agenda."

Discussion

Question from Hon. Sharon Garin, MP, Philippine, to Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Zambia: How do you ensure technology transfer to increase food production?

Response: Government subsidizes farming inputs including certified seeds and fertilizers. However, majority of farmers are still using traditional methods of cultivation in their farms.

Question from Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, Vietnam, to Hon. Ermalena Muslim Hasbulla, MP, Indonesia: We used to visit Indonesia to learn on FP best practices during the reign of Suharto. What has caused the reversal in the gains made?

Response: There has been a lot of external influence, after the rule of Mohammed Suharto, different countries and people visiting Indonesia which significantly impacted on their environment. However, the Parliament of Indonesia has embarked on deliberate efforts to reverse the situation including improved budgetary allocation to address FP and RH issues.

Question from the Kenyan delegate to Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Zambia: In addressing food security, has Zambia embraced genetically modified organisms (GMOs)?

Response: Zambia has not embraced GMOs.

Question from Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Uganda, to Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Zambia: Whether one season was adequate to produce enough food to sustain their food demand?

Response: The yields have so far been adequate but in addition the government buys from farmers and uses the surpluses to cushion possible food shortages.

Question from Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana, to Hon. Sualiho Monyaba Koroma, MP, Sierra Leone: What challenges do you experience from the political system that affects participation?

Response: Our country has a small opposition, which significantly diminishes the requisite democratic space to debate freely.

Delegates were informed that APDA had a project that assisted Parliamentarians in Japan to participate in the mitigation process on the impact of post-Tsunami disaster.

DAY TWO: FRIDAY, 2 OCTOBER 2015 - STUDY VISITS

CHAPTER FOUR: STUDY VISITS

Visit to Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

KEMRI Director Prof. Solomon Mpoke welcomed the delegates upon arrival at the KEMRI complex.

Hon. Fredrick Outa, Member of the Kenya National Assembly and Coordinator of the field visit, led the delegates in doing self-introduction.

In his brief to the delegates, Hon. Outa informed the delegates that KEMRI was not only Kenya's premier medical research institution, but a leader in the Eastern and Central Africa region in the field of medical research.

He noted that the institution had some of the best scientific research brains in Kenya and added that KEMRI's research work and findings have been implemented locally and regionally.

Presentation on KEMRI by Director Prof. Solomon Mpoke

Prof. Mpoke stated that KEMRI is the leading and most prestigious institution of medical research and in the Health sector, both in Kenya and the Eastern and Central African region.

He outlined the challenges facing Research and Development infrastructure in Africa, which are:

- Inadequate Human resources
- Lack of tools of trade and equipment
- Double burden of Communicable diseases
- North-South Cooperation
- Climate Change – new diseases expected e.g. Malaria
- Inadequate funding

Some emerging challenges include:

1. Ebola
2. Dengue
3. Polio
4. Yellow Fever
5. Abroviral
6. Drug resistance

Prof. Mpoke informed the delegates that KEMRI offered the laboratory infrastructure within the Eastern African region to monitor Ebola epidemic.

He expressed optimism that there was some light at the end of the tunnel and outlined the following factors:

- Expansion and liberalization of the Education sector
- Continental pronouncements for increased funding to Research
- Abuja Declaration of 2000
- Science, Technology and Innovation Act in Kenya – which compels the Government to commit 2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to research
- Emphasis on Partnership Models of collaboration – KEMRI has both the facility and infrastructure to benefit

Prof. Mpoke reiterated that the building blocks for Kenya Vision 2030 are anchored in Science, Technology and Innovation.

KEMRI's Role and Mandate

The Director stated that KEMRI is a public institution under the Ministry of Health, mandated to carry out the following functions:

- research in human health;
- generate research data and results applied towards improvement of health in Kenya and Africa

KEMRI's human resource (HR) component at inception in 1979 was made of 5 staff members (2 Researchers and 3 Non-research staff members).

Its Research Centers and Field stations concentrated where the largest populations reside.

KEMRI's role in National Health and Development include:

- Evidence for policy and scale up best practices
- Production of vaccines and medicines

He outlined 7 broad areas in KEMRI's Strategic Plan which include Health Research and Innovation, Product development and Service Delivery, Health Research in the context of Devolution, Financial Sustainability among others and noted that currently the institution was relying heavily on assistance from Development Partners.

KEMRI – Japan Collaboration

He stated and lauded KEMRI's wonderful relationship with the Japanese Government and the mutual and beneficial bilateral cooperation between the Governments of Kenya and Japan.

- KEMRI has benefitted from the Technical Cooperation and Grant-in-Aid components from which its Headquarters in Nairobi, Busia and Kilifi Research Centers among others were built
- From 1978 to 1985 to date, many developments have taken place. In 2005, the institution benefitted from the construction of a diagnostic Centre
- It also received Grant-in-Aid support towards putting up a HR capacity building and training facility
- Assisted in the renovation and rehabilitation of P3 facility
- Kwale Guest House which generates income
- Constructed the Micro-Biology Laboratory

In regard to technical support, he listed the following:

KEMRI and JICA plans in 5 phases over 27 years to develop:

- Laboratory infrastructure
- Research in various diseases areas
- Counterpart Training

- From 1989 – KEMRI/JICA – 3rd Country Training Programme (involving 23 African countries)
- TCTP on Blood Safety
- TCTP on parasite control which has already covered 8 African countries

The Director stated that KEMRI & Ghana had collaborated on the following:

- Development of modern laboratory infrastructure
- Research on infectious and parasitic diseases
- Technical transfer for production of diagnostic kits for HIV 1 & 2
- Training in blood safety – the idea was to build a blood safety network but the programme stopped
- Counterpart training

He informed the delegates that technical cooperation stopped in 2004. KEMRI collaborates with Nagasaki University School of Tropical Medicine (NUTM).

Prof. Mpoke listed the significant outcomes of the Cooperation as follows:

- Reducing the period of treatment, and cost of medication
- Capacity building and engagement with the community
- Enhanced International visibility through networks and international collaborators

He concluded by appreciating that support from the Government of Japan to the Government of Kenya through KEMRI has been tremendous.

Discussion

Question from Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, India: How does research undertaken by KEMRI help Kenyans?

Response: KEMRI researchers sit in Technical Committees in relevant Ministries to give input to policy.

Question: Is KEMRI collaborating with similar institutions in India or Thailand where TB and Malaria incidences are relatively high?

Response: KEMRI has over time developed partnerships and actively collaborates with many countries and institutions including Thailand. Through KEMRI's intervention Malaria incidence in the coastal part of Kenya had reduced from 30 to 5%.

Question from Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana: Has the Government started implementing the 2% allocation to Research and development (R&D)?

Response: Not yet. It is upon Parliament to ensure that adequate allocation to R& D is made.

Question: Whether the CEO of KEMRI had security of tenure?

Response: The recruitment process of the Director is competitively done in an apolitical and merit-based manner.

Question: What the government's attitude towards research and medical personnel is like?

Response: KEMRI has a cordial working relationship with the Executive and Parliament. It receives 2 billion Kenyan Shillings (KSh) annually from the Government and an additional 6 billion KSh from other development partners.

Question from Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP, Vietnam: How many other Research Institutions were under the Ministry of Health?

Response: KEMRI is the only one which deals with research on human health.

Question from Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP, Vietnam: How does KEMRI deal with traditional medicine and whether they develop products jointly?

Response: Towards building partnerships, KEMRI had developed a working relationship with traditional medicine practitioners. The interaction has led to the development of an effective product for Herpes treatment, anti-hyper-tension products.

Question from Hon. Ermalena Muslim Hasbulla, Indonesia: How does KEMRI share its research findings?

Response: KEMRI shares its research findings with relevant institutions of higher learning including Nairobi and Moi Universities among others. There are plans to establish a commission that will coordinate and help disseminate research activities and findings in the Eastern African region.

Question from Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Uganda: How does KEMRI collaborate with the private sector?

Response: Yes, we are reaching out to the private sector because we believe there is room for enhanced partnership. Currently there is an on-going collaborative study in Tanzania being sponsored by Welcome Trust.

Question from Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Uganda: Have you explored commercialization of your products to assist achieve sustainability?

Response: Commercialization of KEMRI's products is on course. A unit has been established within KEMRI to actualize that. However, KEMRI's core mandate is on Health Research and Development.

Question from Question from Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Zambia: Does KEMRI collaborate with neighboring countries to share vaccines, especially on eradicating Malaria?

Response: Our research findings are widely shared with institutions of higher learning locally and in our neighboring countries. At a regional level, there are plans to establish a body to coordinate research activities and findings.

Interventions by Hon. Dr. Robert Pukose, Vice-Chair of Health Committee, Kenya:

The Traditional Medicine Bill was introduced in the National Assembly of Kenya. Its Committee on Health had already visited China which has a long history of traditional medicine to learn their best practices.

He pointed out that Kenya does not have a good legal framework to guide the training, management and regulation of this sub-sector. The legislative initiative was still at the formative stages.

Responses by the CEO, KEMRI:

- KEMRI appreciates the work of Parliament. Towards building partnerships, KEMRI had developed a working relationship with traditional medicine practitioners. The interaction has led to the development of an effective product for Herpes treatment, anti-hyper-tension products
- KEMRI's interventions were quite evident especially in the fields of Malaria and HIV especially Prevention from Mother To Child (PMTC).

Mbagathi District Hospital (MDH)

The Hospital Superintendent, Dr. Andrew Sule welcomed delegates. Hon. Outa, who was coordinating the visit, then led the Parliamentarians in doing self-introduction.

Dr. Sule gave a brief history of the Hospital which was initially the southern Wing of the former King George (now Kenya National Hospital) which was meant for Isolating Dangerous Diseases. The Queen of England funded the construction of the Hospital.

Mbagathi District Hospital which was initially meant for infectious diseases such as Leprosy and Tuberculosis currently has a work force of 400 staff members. Dr. Sule stated that the Hospital has three main sources of funding, which include:

1. Exchequer – funding which under the constitutional dispensation, comes from the County Treasury, given that health is a devolved function
2. Cost-sharing also called User-fee or Facility Improvement Fund
3. Support from Development Partners

MDH has benefitted a great deal from its partnership with various donors, among them are:

1. JICA – which provided training funds and constructed a workshop at the Hospital
2. Plan International
3. Belgium

The key highlights which the Doctor-in-charge pointed out in response to delegates questions include:

1. Hospital out-patient capacity: Dr. Sule stated that the facility has a daily capacity 700-1,000 patients daily
2. In-patient capacity: At full capacity, it can accommodate 8 to 120 patients
3. Specialty: Mbagathi District Hospital is the biggest Tuberculosis facility in the country
4. HIV/AIDS management: 15,000 patients are on ARVs and 1,000 are children

Dr. Sule outlined the challenges the Hospital is currently facing as follows:

- Shortage of health workers

- Inadequate funds – shortage of money to optimally run the facility
- Old buildings and some dilapidated, making them difficult to maintain
- Frequent power black-outs
- Waste management
- Shortage of space for medical professions
- Technological challenges

After briefing, the delegates were taken through a tour of the facility, among the departments visited were the eye clinic and the X-RAY department in two groups.

Visit to the National Assembly of Kenya

The delegates visited the Parliament of Kenya where they were received by the Public Relations Officers on behalf the Clerk of the National Assembly. They were ushered into the National Assembly where they were briefed on the following;

1. Brief History of Parliament of Kenya
2. Role and mandate of Parliament
3. Composition and structure of Parliament – Senate and the National Assembly
4. Sitting arrangement - Government and Opposition sides
5. Nature and conduct of Parliamentary business
6. Parliament Administration – Parliamentary Service Commission.

Thereafter, the delegates were taken on a tour of Parliament Buildings which included the Senate, Members Lounge and Gardens.



Delegates and participants group photo at Parliament Buildings

Visit to the Family Health Options Kenya (FHOK)'s Youth Center

The Center manager, Mr. Jimmy Carter, accompanied by his group of young adults cheerfully welcomed the delegates to the center in Eastleigh, a semi-slum area of East of Nairobi.

Hon. Outa called on the delegates to introduce each other by name and country of origin. The Center's head informed the delegates that FHOK is part of a nationwide, volunteer-based, non-profit making and non-political and non-governmental organization targeting youth as young as 10 years old.

Main services provided: The center mainly offers comprehensive SRH education including FP and services whose main aim is to delay sexual debut. He listed the following **Ministries and organizations** as the main ones **offering support**:

- Ministry of Health – in provision of RH & FP commodities
- Ministry of Education – sensitization which has the effect of increasing access to commodities and creating demand for RH Commodities
- IPPF

Service capacity: The center serves some 80 to 100 youth every day. Of these 30-40% access services offered at the center. It runs other smaller branches in neighboring slums areas.

Strategy applied: Peer-to-peer service provision works for the youth

Interactive session between delegates and the youth guided by Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, Kenya

This session was presided over by Hon. Outa who engaged the youth to share their personal experiences and what contribution they were making to positively change the lives of the youth.

- **Florence from Congo:** Father killed, mother then fled from the war-ravaged country, now lives in Mathare, Kenya's 2nd biggest slum, was initially involved in drug peddling; now using her talent in music as a source of livelihood and to create sexual and RH awareness among the youth
- **Doris:** a volunteer in charge of HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) at the center – Youth have got knowledge to survive
- **Josephine Kimani:** Hails from the slums. Goes to schools and slums to empower young people
- **Meshack Omondi:** A thespian, who uses drama to positively influence the youth. Noted that there is a challenge of parents talking to the youth and is keen to bridge the gap
- **Waringo:** Young volunteers are best placed as agents to take information to the youth
- **Nancy Cheruto:** As a volunteer and marketer who assists the youth with communication skills can easily communicate to the youth
- **Alex Njuguna:** Having benefitted personally from the Centre can assist other youth and the community.

Ms. Mumbi, a journalist from the Standard Group on SRH, highlighted the challenge of having many unqualified “quacks” medical practitioners and counterfeit drugs, pointing out that the process of reporting cases of “quacks” is tedious and bureaucratic.

The youth confessed that because they are empowered on SRH, they do not use morning-after pills.

Challenges faced:

- Various Youth issues – primary, secondary and college students have distinct and different challenges
- Sustainability – inadequate resources to meet and satisfy the needs of the youth
- Inadequate job opportunities for the youth especially for immigrants
- Unqualified medical practitioners
- Counterfeit drugs

DAY THREE: SATURDAY, 3 OCTOBER 2015

CHAPTER FIVE:

SESSION 4 “PARLIAMENTARIANS ROLES IN ADDRESSING POPULATION ISSUES: LEGISLATION, BUDGETING AND MAINSTREAMING INTO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA”

Session Chair: Hon. Mariany Mahammad Yit, MP, Malaysia

Presenter: Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, India

Hon. Seelam began his presentation by analyzing population of the world against Africa and Asia and looking at the Indian population based on the latest population census.

He noted from his analysis that Africa and Asia combined controlled the highest proportion of the world population. With India’s population being 1.21 billion according to 2011 census and 1.27 billion currently based on the growth rate. It is expected to hit 1.5 billion people by 2030 and to overtake China’s population by 2022.

He shared with the delegates population issues in India, enumerating them as follows:

- Higher population growth– India’s annual population growth rate is 1.76% (2011) though declined from 2.15% (2001) but is still very high. Factors contributing to the higher population growth rate are early marriages, early reproduction, longer reproductive life, high fertility rates etc.)
- High infant and maternal mortality – factors responsible for it are age, parity, birth interval, antenatal care, natal care, immunization, inadequate Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), etc.
- Sex ratio is unfavorable to females - several factors including foeticide (abortion), infanticide, son preference, etc.
- Literacy status for females is still low at 65.5% (2011) whereas for male it is 82.14%. In the rural areas the female literacy is only 57.9%
- Demographic dividend – tapping the huge youth potential of the country.
- Aging population – though in terms of the proportion, it is only at 8% level but since India is a demographically huge nation, the absolute number of the elderly is huge
- Growing urbanization – though urbanization in India is slower, it is afflicted with a number of problems such as haphazard growth, poor municipal finance, and huge slum population.
- The current government has launched many ambitious project such as Smart City, Housing for All, Infrastructure development programme, etc.

Besides population issues, he highlighted FP and RH issues in India:

- High unintended pregnancies: 25% in 2006 in India

- High wanted fertility in Northern states: 44% mothers with two children and 16% with three children wanted more children in Bihar
- Strong son preference: preference for two sons
- Current contraceptive use: 54% (nearly two-thirds of it for limiting family size and not for spacing)
- A very high proportion of young mothers at low parity, whose children are very young (< 6 months) are not using any method, are at high risk of pregnancy
- Limited information provided to prospective beneficiaries
- Contraceptive use has not been uniform throughout the country: northern states are lagging behind
- FP use saves maternal and infant mortality
- Many young couples want to delay their first pregnancy and more than two-thirds want their next pregnancy after 2-3 years, but face social and FP programme inaccessibility barriers
- Social barriers include compulsion to demonstrate fertility and peer pressure.

In his presentation Hon. Seelam mentioned the SDGs as spelt out in the Agenda 2030, giving a linkage to population:

- The SDGs are more comprehensive and inclusive than the MDGs
- All developing countries who have adopted the MDGs in 2000 have prioritized and reoriented their development goals in tune of achieving MDGs
- Biggest reason for not attaining the goals of MDGs is exponential growth of population. Whatever development efforts are being made by the government is being nullified by the exponential growth of population
- Therefore, there is a need to make a frontal attack on checking the population growth in order to achieve the SDGs
- There is a need to expand the FP measures to curb the growth of the population such as making the people aware of spacing and contraceptive measures
- Population control is crucial in attaining the SDGs
- There is a greater need to focus on the FP and population stabilization in the SDGs if we really want to achieve all of its goals; otherwise we will fail again in attaining the SDGs in 2030.

He listed the roles that Parliamentarians could play in the realization of the SDGs, which include:

- Development of relevant legislation and policies
- Monitor implementation
- Ensure oversight
- Accountability
- Transparency and good governance
- Adequate resource/budgetary allocation

He further noted that Parliamentarians could help achieve the following:

- (i) Policy decisions regarding population related issues
- (ii) Help advocate for increased allocation of funds
- (iii) Ensure better implementation by continuously monitoring the services

Thus, their role is both in the Parliament and in the community where they serve.

For Population Issues at the community level:

- (i) Address the traditional social practices of early marriage, early first child, and spacing and planned family, right practices of breast feeding and managing diarrhea
- (ii) Motivate people to accept programme services by convincing them about their benefits
- (iii) Ensure reasonable functioning of the service centers by continuous monitoring them

Hon. Seelam proposed the following strategies for application by Members of Parliament present:

- 1. Take action:** interact with the concerned ministry and get briefing on the SDG progress
 - Ask Parliamentary questions clarifying the priority and involvement in the negotiations and at the UN level
 - Introduce a motion/report for resolution on the SDGs process in your Parliament and in other Parliamentary bodies/groups
 - Organize an event in your Parliament with Parliamentarians and other stakeholders
- 2. Be accountable**
 - Report back on your experience to an all-party Parliamentary group
 - Report back to the NGOs working on the SDGs
 - Report back to your political party /organization helping you in formulating questions
- 3. Speak about your experiences**
 - During Parliamentary debates/committee meetings
 - During the meetings with the concerned ministries and media, including social media
 - Today we are confronted with a host of major crises relating to climate, energy, severe poverty, food, the global economy and political instability – all are critical to population growth
 - Population, RH and development links in the SDGs – unmet need for modern contraception, address population dynamics in ways that respect and protect human rights
 - Be aware and educate about international commitments and treaties, government policies, monitor progress, budgeting process and budget allocations and expenditures
 - Raise questions during Parliamentary sessions
 - Talk about and promote good governance

- Be part of the review process right from the beginning
- 4. **Active involvement:** create or be part of the health and other related committees and get involved in the monitoring team
- Promote ‘successful models’ and share lessons learned (public and private)
- Promote gender-responsive budgeting

Discussion

Question from Hon. Dr. Nguyen Van Tien, MP, Vietnam: What is the experience of the role of Parliament with the wider population of India?

Response: The experience was good. India is one stable democracy where the civil society is strong and people’s participation is encouraged. Members of Parliament interact with the wider population through social media.

Questions from Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana:

1. Do you have the right legislation in place and how is the media regulated? Is there freedom of the press?
2. How have you made the private sector strong? What is strong referring to your presentation?
3. How is the management of government domestic borrowing?
4. On the issue of food relief to needy households, how do you manage political influence associated with such activities?

Responses:

1. There is a media regulatory body made up of the media people. In essence there is self-regulation
2. Entrepreneurs from India invest everywhere across the globe and participate actively in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) responding to social needs
3. There is profligate in borrowing but there are measures to manage that
4. There were no political influence because this was done through the three levels of governments

Question from Hon. Loubna Amhair, MP, Morocco:

1. How is India turning her high population into an opportunity, especially the youth?
2. With the high population, what systems have Parliamentarians and government put in place to ensure people are part of the decision making?

Response:

1. India has her entrepreneurs invest in small industries and there are banks that have been encouraged to have schemes for such industries. The small industries are encouraged to employ educated youths. The loans are offered to the youths at low interest rates
2. In India there is an active social media network which the government and Members of Parliament use to interact with the public. Citizens make good use of public interest litigation.

Question from Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Uganda: India with its caste-system as a strong cultural practice when it comes to marriage, what measure is being put in place to improve on cohesion?

Response: The value system in India is slowly changing

Comment from Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, India: only 72 of the 129 nations who have been monitored have reached the MDG 1 on hunger. There is a need to pick on specific goals and prioritize based on the population needs, Parliamentarians cannot advocate for all the goals. The team that is dealing with population and development should focus on such issues and not everything. This is due to inadequate capacity to be able to do the advocacy and implementation of the same.

SESSION 5: PARLIAMENTARIANS' WORK IN BUILDING AN INTERNATIONAL COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: GOOD GOVERNANCE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY"

Session Chair: Hon. Loubna Amhair, MP, Morocco

Presenter 1: Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP, Secretary-General of AFPPD, Thailand

Hon. Dr. Jetn's presentation focused on the following:

- Translating the SDGs into concrete actions at the national level (Planning)
- Parliamentarians' role in implementing the SDGs
- Parliamentarians' role in monitoring the SDGs

On translating the SDGs into concrete actions at the national level (planning), he suggested adoption of a multi-sectoral approach which entails the following:

- Better defining and articulating the linkages and synergies between targets and sectors
- Financial, intellectual and labour contributions will be required from national budgets, private sector activity, civil society resources as well as foundations, the global private sector, and international, regional and sub-regional political institutions.

On the role of Parliamentarians in implementing the SDGs, Hon. Dr. Jetn proposed policy frameworks that include goals, benchmarking and strict timelines. He emphasized that all these efforts required adequate resources hence the need for budgetary decisions favoring the implementation of the SDGs. He further noted that there is a need to hold hearings for internal accountability.

Promoting participation in partnerships activities was key in their implementation. He underscored the expansion of advocacy efforts. The other action for implementing the SDGs must include facilitating the sharing of information, communication and education.

Every implementation needs to be monitored and evaluated; therefore the oversight role of Parliamentarians is important in monitoring implementation programmes by participating in peer review processes. Monitoring systems can be strengthened by advocating for more investment in statistical capacity and public reporting.

Hon. Dr. Jetn also emphasized on building accountability frameworks for the SDGs through the following actions:

- promoting action for fulfilling the goals and promote learning about good practices, trends and challenges in implementation
- ensuring transparent, inclusive and participatory monitoring and accountability at multiple levels
- ensuring mutually supportive linkages between monitoring at national, regional and international levels
- focusing on complementing the analysis of progress with a focus on region specific issues and on aggregating the national monitoring into regional reports
- encouraging dialogue with civil society, private sector and other actors on how to capture their contributions to the Post-2015 Agenda in monitoring and accountability.

Presenter 2: Hon. Dr. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP, Tajikistan

Hon. Dr. Rahimzoda took the delegates through the history of the making of the nation of Tajikistan.

First of all, making laws and regulations Parliamentarians need to take into account the interests of future generations and protection of the environment and life-support systems from deterioration.

Secondly, it would be best to address issues of sustainable development through common legislation framework developed by recognized international institutions and adopted by respective national Parliaments.

Thirdly, there is a need to understand that Parliaments may differ in terms of mandate, power and authorities but when ratifying, accepting, or approving international economic and investment agreements, Parliaments should ban supplies of equipment and technologies that do not meet environmental standards and regulations.

Fourth, when approving regional socio-economic development programmes, Parliaments should take into account the United Nations recommendations on the equitable distribution of benefits from the use of natural resources between different groups of population. Interests of future generations should not be neglected.

Finally, it is important to widely promote joint work in this direction and to bring the importance of sustainable development goals to the attention of each person, community and state in order to win their support and understanding.

Presenter 3: Hon. Lemlem Hadgu Yifter, MP, Ethiopia

Hon. Lemlem gave a narrative explanation of the evolution of the Ethiopian nation from King Haile Sillasié to the military Junta and that after military junta had been abolished in 1991 by the sacrifices of the Ethiopia peoples and then the House of Peoples' Representatives of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was founded in 1995 as the result of the free and democratic election held through the participation of the nation, nationalities and peoples of the country. In its endeavor today the House has been contributing highly to ensuring the respect of fundamental human and democratic

rights of citizen decreed in laws, for realization of transparency, accountability and good governance, for the conducting of peaceful and democratic elections. It is also aimed for the consolidation of credible election system and the participation of legally recognized political parties in election, and for the strengthening of transparent and democratic discussion.

To realize and play its Parliamentary role, the Parliamentarians engaged in the following:

- Regularly monitored the activities of different institutions including the one which is involved in population and development issues, and have given direction for the effective implementation of the activities in each sector
- Undertook field visits with population and development partners to monitor population issues and given direction on how population issues will be harmonized with development
- Participated in regional and international conferences, shared what they have got from conferences for other Parliamentarians, and raised important issues like budget increase for RH programmes
- Have undertaken study tour to countries having better experience on Parliamentary network on population and development to draw lessons on the role and function of Parliamentary network on population and development and reported what they acquired from the study tour to the Parliament.

Presenter 4: Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, Kenya

Hon. Outa made a presentation focusing on the Kenyan Parliament. His presentation primarily dwelt on how Parliament as a key governance institution could ensure that overall development agenda and the SDGs in particular, were effectively implemented.

He started his presentation by outlining the role and mandate of the Kenyan Parliament under the new constitutional dispensation, which include:

- Legislation
- Representation
- Oversight
- Budget-making and approval
- Parliamentary diplomacy – IPU, CPA, EU-ACP, EALA, PAP, etc.
- Vetting and approval of public appointments
- Making and un-making government – impeachment

On the role of Parliament in promoting good governance, he reiterated that Parliament should:

- begin by demonstrating commitment and support frameworks that promote SDGs
- ratify and domesticate international instruments adopted to promote good governance
- at the national and county levels, initiate legislative and policy initiatives that promote and safeguard good governance
- intensify oversight to focus on detection and corrective measures in order to stem malpractices that may hinder achievement of the SDGs

With regard to the Parliament's role in enhancing accountability, Parliament should:

- ensure that executive, legislative and policy proposals are the SDGs-compliant
- investigate whether sectors incorporate the SDG agenda in their programmes and activities
- demand specific, regular and/or periodical score-cards on implementation of the SDGs by the executive arm
- initiate development of feedback mechanisms on the SDGs implementation to the public
- examine to what extent do budgetary allocations give priority to the SDGs and inter-related programmes
- ensure those culpable are held to account.

Regarding the role of Parliamentarians in ensuring transparency, Hon. Outa emphasized the following three issues:

- Openness: how open and effective are Parliamentary systems in disseminating SDG programme outputs – so that the public can identify with and own the initiatives
- Accessibility to vital information: especially on budgetary allocations and expenditure items, presentation and responsiveness of statutory reports to public concerns
- Adequate and voluntary disclosure: in prudent management of processes especially procurement and recruitment details, etc.

Discussion

Comment from Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana: He raised concerns over the public understanding of the role of Parliamentarians. This was occasioned by the continued demand and pressure on Parliamentarians by the public demanding for services and favors out of their mandate. His concern was on whose role it was to educate the public to enable them to understand the role of Parliamentarians?

Comments: In Kenya it was still a struggle to make the communities understand the role of Parliamentarians. The fear of parliamentarians in meeting the social welfare needs of their constituents was pegged on their re-election.

There were though recommendations that Parliament as an institution ought to establish a body to be charged with the responsibility of educating the public on the role of parliamentarians.

CHAPTER SIX:

SESSION 6 “SYNTHESES OF DISCUSSION FOR THE PARLIAMENTARIANS’ RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE TICAD AND G7”

Synthesis Reporting of Session 1: Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi

Hon. Chibingu gave a summary of each of the four presentations of the session:

On the presentation on Population, Food Security and Environment by Hon. Mathias Kasamba, he highlighted the population trends and key facts related to the topic. He also mentioned the impacts of environment on food security and recommendations.

“A Hopeful Path for the Future: Youth Employment and Education Policy Implication” was a presentation by Dr. Andrew Mutuku. He highlighted the trends on population growth since 1969 and youth population in Kenya and the challenge posed by that growth. He also touched on youth employment and youth education making recommendations for the Kenyan education system.

The presenter on RH and UHC looked beyond the SDGs, making a breakdown of the same goals into several sub-goals for the implementation and building on the unfinished business of the MDGs.

Population aging focused on the Asian experience and the related challenges on social security and productivity was done in comparison to Vietnam.

In his conclusion; he said that as Parliamentarians, they were required to examine food security and environmental conservation measures.

Synthesis Reporting Session 2: Hon. Frank Annoh-Dompreh, MP, Ghana

Presentation was by Hon. Sharon Garin, MP, Philippines on new sustainable development.

She outlined the country profile of the Philippines, made a brief mention of the challenges in regards to population and development which included poverty, hunger and malnutrition. She also mentioned high rate of income inequality and poor rating of some MDGs such as MMR and CPR and HIV/AIDS scourge.

On resources and sources of funding she named the following ODA components:

- 77 loans and 503 grants comprising US\$12.5 billion
- JICA remains the biggest source of ODA loans with 35.5% share followed by the World Bank with 25.7%;
- ODA-supported project implemented in 2 phases i.e. Women’s Health and Safe Motherhood Project
- Shared project results, observations and legislative interventions

Three examples of legislative interventions:

1. Sin Tax Law (Restructuring the Excise Tax on Alcohol and Tobacco Products)

2. The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Care Act of 2012 (RH Law)
3. Conditional cash transfer programme to eradicate extreme poverty by investing in health and education

Their attempt in fighting corruption, especially in the years 2010-2015 high profile people have undergone judicial trials and others kept in prison.

Sustainable Global Partnership:

- Must be based on transparency, mutual accountability and good governance
- Country ownership must be strong

The successful implementation of the SDGs will require the following interventions:

- Participation of Parliamentarians and local government units
- Enactment of appropriate legislation
- Budgetary allocation
- Oversight and monitoring of programmes
- Accountability, transparency and good governance

The session chair suggested that in order to improve the understanding of the role of Parliamentarians' educating the masses should not be left to politicians alone but to Parliaments as institutions of governance, through continuous sensitization and outreach programmes.

Synthesis Reporting Session 3: Hon. Marie Rose Nguini-Effa, MP, Cameroon

There were three presentations from the session, Hon. Nguini-Effa gave a summary of the presentations that focused on building resilience based on different prevailing circumstances. Key highlights were:

- Empowering women and ensuring access to RH services.
- Food security and environment from a viewpoint of multifunctional characters of agriculture
- Countermeasures for natural disasters and infectious diseases.

Synthesis Reporting of Session 4: Hon. Mariany Mohammad Yit, MP, Malaysia

This session's presentation was done by Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP from India.

In his presentation he focused on Parliamentarians' roles in addressing population issues through legislation, budgeting and mainstreaming them into the national development agenda.

He underscored the need to cascade the national development agenda to the public. This could be done through partnerships and collaboration with other stakeholders. This responsibility could be

undertaken, in addition to the constitutional role of Parliamentarians of oversight, legislation and resource allocation and appropriation.

Synthesis Reporting of Session 5: Hon. Loubna Amhair, MP, Morocco

Presentations were made by Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont MP, Secretary-General of AFPPD, Thailand; Hon. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP, Tajikistan; Hon. Lemlem Hadgu Yifter, MP from Ethiopia; and Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, from Kenya.

The presentations were based on the Parliamentarians' work in building international common framework for sustainable development with emphasis on good governance, accountability and Transparency. Common thread in all the presentations was the role of Parliamentarians based on their constitutional mandate and as representative of the people. Hon. Dr. Jetn went further to recommend action for the realization of the SDGs. Hon. Lemlem underscored other activities such as monitoring implementation of the SDGs and Hon. Fredrick Outa emphasized on cascading the SDGs to the public for ownership of the implementation processes; in addition to the discussion of emerging issues and challenges at international and regional Parliamentary bodies. Hon. Rahimzoda underscored pivotal roles that Parliamentarians play in governance but emphasized their mission to conserve and save the earth for future generations.

SESSION 7 "ADAPTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND SYNTHESIS"

Session Chair: Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Uganda

The Session Chair was Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP. Ms. Lucy Kimondo of NCPD guided the delegates through the draft recommendations point by point.

The Chair of the Session then opened the session to plenary for input and adoption. The plenary was to confirm whether all the deliberations had been captured in the recommendations.

He urged delegates present that it was imperative for them to own the recommendations and clarified that their endorsement of conference recommendations should be submitted to their governments.

Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Zambia, made a number of grammatical corrections to bring out the spirit of the recommendations.

Closing Ceremony

Vote of Thanks

Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, from India

Hon. Seelam gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the delegates appreciating the organizers, delegates and the hosts.

Address

Hon. Dr. Florian Bodog, Senator, Romania

Hon. Dr. Bodog spoke on behalf of the European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF) and congratulated friends from Japan and Hosts, Kenya. He said that he enjoyed the field visits, witnessed the development activities undertaken and was impressed with the good work the Japanese government is doing in collaboration with the host institutions and the youth center. He revisited his presentation and had this to share *“we are one world against infectious disease, population issues and we must have results”*.

Address

Mr. Lucian Kouakou, Africa Regional Director of IPPF

Mr. Kouakou mentioned that the adopted SDGs by UNGA in New York had 17 goals, increased from 8 goals in the MDGs. Targets increased from 18 to 169. He appreciated the outstanding contribution made by Dr. Kusumoto for his continued efforts in enabling Parliamentarians to actively participate in population and development issues. His appreciation also went to NCPD and Japanese Parliamentarians Federation for Population.

He explained that IPPF was founded by a Japanese woman in 1952 in India and is a movement rooted on Population and Human Development issues. IPPF advocates for a healthier and dignified life for today and the future.

He congratulated the delegates on the development and adoption of the recommendations and noted that this was a document that could be shared at any forum. On the role of Parliamentarians, he categorized them into actions and accountability. Action was in regard to commitment to the recommendations and also ensuring that governments are on track with the SDGs.

On good governance and accountability, there was the need for development of youth and creation of employment which is part of demographic dividends. Investments in FP programmes and human rights for all should be part of the action. Parliamentarian’s action is important for budget analysis and allocation, and making budgets gender-responsive — *“See big, Focus small and Act now-was the clarion call!”*

Address

Hon. Loubna Amhair, MP, Morocco

Hon. Amhair’s remarks, besides the appreciation of organizers and hosts, alluded to the fact she represented a region with unique population and development issues. The region is experiencing population dynamics which has resulted into refugee crises due to conflict, and wars as a result of dictatorship in the Middle East and Old Africa. The region with its diversity share some common values and challenges though there might be specific challenges of the region that would require partnerships and collaboration for moving forward. Some of her recommendations were: strengthening the South-South collaboration, encouraging youth employment, opening opportunities, and encouraging investments.

Some parts of the world are experiencing population aging and others experiencing increased youth without employment. This calls for more partnerships so that the youths are not wasted. She spoke about climate change and called for action. Gender inequality still exists especially in the Middle East region — *“I don’t see a developed world without women”*. Peace and security must be restored within the Middle East region. The world is actually watching on us!

Address of Organizer

Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP, Vice-Chair of JPFP, Japan

Hon. Nagahama appreciated APDA for the work they were doing towards the establishment of an international network of Parliamentarians despite the small secretariat.

He acknowledged that given that the world was becoming a global village, activities happening in any part of the world impacted significantly on the rest. International cooperation can only play a secondary role in the realization of the SDGs in reality; each country must be held accountable to cope with every challenge as long as it has sovereign power to govern. We should increase persons who are like-minded in addressing critical issues in their individual countries for sustainable development to be realized. He hoped that the deliberations of the conference would seamlessly be incorporated in the subsequent conferences.

Official Closing

Hon. Dr. Robert Pukose, MP, Vice-Chair of Health Committee of the National Assembly of Kenya

Hon. Dr. Pukose thanked the delegates on behalf of the Kenyan Parliament and Government. He lauded the organizers for choosing Kenya as the venue for the conference. He gave a brief account of the field visits as an experience of the outlook of Kenya in tackling issues of population and development as depicted by research institutions, hospitals and also the populations. He hoped for continued partnerships and sharing of the recommendations and population and development and influences our colleagues to be champions of population and development. He promised to share the same recommendations to the Kenyan Parliament.

APPENDICES

Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the Post-2015 Development Agenda



1-3 October 2015
Nairobi, Kenya



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Preamble

- (1) We, parliamentarians representing 18 countries from Asia, Africa, Arab, and Europeⁱ, have come together here in Nairobi, Kenya, welcome the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at a special summit of the General Assembly on September 27 as a “plan of action for people, planet and prosperity,” within a context of sustainable development, which integrate a number of different developmental fields which to date had been debated separately.
- (2) Addressing population issues is the most fundamental of all conditions for achieving sustainable development, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should also mainstream responses to these issues.
- (3) Population issues are certainly not problems that can be solved by force and they are strongly linked to an individual country’s development policies. It is thus essential that in their capacity as representatives of the people parliamentarians commit themselves to these issues and take on the role of working to find solutions for them.
- (4) The advancement of globalization has accompanied deepening interdependence of nations. In order to advance sustainable development and build economically vibrant societies against this backdrop, both developed and developing countries as between equal partners should be a driving force by harnessing countries’ mutual characteristics based on true global partnerships, and which can then deliver economically vibrant outcomes.
- (5) The programmes that APDA has conducted through the JTF have played a pioneering role through the promotion of the work of parliamentarians to date in connection with population and development issues. In particular, the ground-breaking programmes that it conducted between 2009 and 2014 provided an important framework for clarifying the roles that parliamentarians are to fulfill when working for solutions of population issues.
- (6) In 2016, the 42nd G7 Summit will be held in Ise-Shima, Japan, and plans are being made for TICAD to be held here in Kenya. The need for the views and opinions of parliamentarians, in their capacity as representatives of the people, to be reflected at these important intergovernmental conferences which will be extremely important for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- (7) Developing “a world of universal respect for human dignity,” a guiding principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is something that our work as parliamentarians in the areas of population and development has advocated for many yearsⁱⁱ. In order to achieve this guiding principle, it will be essential to solve population issues within a framework of sustainable development, and to build economically vibrant societies that enjoy improved levels of health by adopting measures such as universal health coverage (UHC).

- (8) We propose guiding principles that will be needed to achieve these goals and being confident that these principles will be the key to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we make the following recommendations.

2. Sustainable development with economic vibrancy

- (1) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a sign that sustainable development on our planet cannot be achieved by developed or developing nations alone, but will only be achieved when all nations harness their particular strengths and cooperate with each other in a global partnership.
- (2) There is a stark contrast between the population issues occurring in different parts of the world today. Countries throughout the developed world are experiencing falling birth rates and aging populations, whereas in many African countries population is still soaring. An essential condition for achieving sustainable development will be stabilizing the population in many countries, which includes taking measures against both large population increases and declining birth rates and aging populations.
- (3) With the spread of population programmes, preventing unwanted pregnancies will raise the position of young people and lead to better education opportunities for both men and women. Being the basis for any country's long-term development, population programmes are of urgent importance. For that reason parliamentarians in different countries should strongly lobby their own governments to mainstream population programmes that promote reproductive health (RH) and family planning services into their nation's development policies.
- (4) At the same time, in order to solve those issues, developed countries that are experiencing low birth rates and aging populations will need policies to achieve healthy life expectancy and to help those parents who want to have children. Political and social frameworks will be needed to deal with these issues under an integrated approach so that every individual will be able to use his or her abilities to make a contribution to the long-term development of society.
- (5) In newly industrializing countries, introducing the UHC system that their economies can sustain will raise the levels of people's health and make their economic development more sustainable through the effect that these schemes have in containing any further widening in disparities within their societies.
- (6) We therefore re-affirm that taking action on population issues constitutes the basis for national development policies in developing, newly industrializing, and developed countries alike. The difference in population structures between these three groups also means that nations can play complementary roles in the area of international development and cooperation.
- (7) In order for developed and developing countries to join forces organically as equal partners in development, building a set of common criteria will be crucial. We, the representatives of our fellow citizens, have an obligation of accountability to our people. With the objective of promoting cooperation on population issues, and in our capacity as parliamentarians, to date through JTF's projects we have advanced the causes of good governance, transparency, and accountability to the people, and have delivered results in those areas of which we can be proud of.
- (8) We make recommendations so that the concepts of good governance, transparency, and accountability, which we have put into practice to date as part of our fundamental responsibilities to the people who elected us, can become a set of common criteria for developed, newly industrializing, and developing countries alike to join forces together in a united and organic fashion.
- (9) Introducing a common system of this sort will help reduce obstacles to achieving international

collaborative relationships. It will also enable resource mobilization, for which the Millennium Development Goals are prerequisites.

3. Building resilience

- (1) In a globalized world, natural disasters, infectious diseases, and food safety and security issues in one country or region can have major consequences in others.
- (2) Mechanisms of international cooperation will be needed to minimize the damage when these occur, and to allow the affected countries and regions to recover quickly. Major typhoons in Asia, new and recurring infectious diseases like Ebola in West Africa, extreme climate fluctuations, droughts, and torrential rains have a serious impact on food safety and security, particularly heavily on women, children, and society's marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- (3) We highly value any international cooperation on these issues, and we call on the international community to build a support system that can provide responses on an ongoing basis for such crises and natural disasters, which are predicted to occur more frequently in the future, and we will support the efforts of all national governments in this endeavor.
- (4) Recovery from crises and natural disasters of this kind is not something that can be achieved with outside support alone. It is indispensable for each country itself to prepare for such crises and natural disasters and adaptation without any further hesitation, and that task will require the building of public health systems operating at fundamental level. Maintaining functioning communities and the production of traditional food crops, rather than commercial food crops, can help local people to provide their own aid and lead to more orderly situations in emergencies, through maintaining a minimum level of food security. We affirm that maintaining such local functionality constitutes the basis for any action to be taken in emergency situations.
- (5) Given that natural disasters impact particularly heavily more vulnerable members of society, we affirm that without nutrition suitable for children and pregnant women being secured, without the promotion of women's empowerment, without the protection of the human rights of children, and without achieving the spread of RH services which have a major impact on the health of women, it will not be possible to "build quality and resilient infrastructure" as cited in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

4. Call to action

- (1) Based on these acknowledgements, we make the following recommendations in order to realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieve sustainable development.
- (2) We affirm that indispensable conditions for advancing global partnerships are good governance, transparency, and accountability for the peoples of each country. Achieving solutions for population issues will serve as the basis for sustainable development, and to that end we will promote greater cooperation in overseas development assistance (ODA) in the field of population. In order to achieve the accountability that is owed to electors, we will lobby the governments of countries that lack formal mechanisms of accountability to submit regular reports to their national parliaments on ODA relating to population.
- (3) We take appropriate responses to the issues that each country faces in the form of natural disasters, infectious diseases, and food security and safety, and take action against the challenges that an aging society brings, by building the necessary relevant legal and regulatory frameworks; taking the lead in national planning to enable the development of resiliency along with economic rationality, which includes building and revitalizing communities and supporting the agricultural food production including indigenous agricultural food production from the perspective of food

safety and security; and building mechanisms for international cooperation.

- (4) In order to achieve these objectives, we affirm that people must be at the core of any development, whatever form it may take. Each country's development agenda is to be drawn up from a long-term perspective and on a global scale, and that agenda must at the same time advance the human rights of every individual and increase his or her well-being. We issue a strong demand to governments and agencies to re-assess their programmes from these perspectives and to make sure they are consistent with these objectives.
- (5) The Parliamentarians gathered here urge their governments to take urgent measures to promote girl child education and to end child, early and forced marriages in tune with gender equality goal.
- (6) We demand that national and international agencies, including aid agencies, deliver evidence-based data, concisely-worded, and compelling, in order to convince our fellow parliamentarians and win the support of the population in their electorates for population- and development-related activities.
- (7) We, the Parliamentarians of all Nations in the World do pledge our total commitment to play our central role of being good people's representatives to advance the people centered issues, ensure budgetary appropriations that are people friendly, conduct our oversight roles to ensure accountability, transparency and good governance in the SDG Agenda.

5. Conclusions

- (1) We highly value the initiatives taken by JFPF-APDA involving the work of international parliamentarians, in particular the founding in different regions of parliamentarians' fora on population and development as a result of their contribution, and the formation of a base for international networking in this field. This has an important role in promoting the processes of democratic development.
- (2) As a result of the success of APDA-JTF projects to date, it has become clear that it is essential for parliamentarians to have roles and actions in the solution of population issues, as well as a base from which they can work effectively. We affirm that parliamentarians' duties of good governance, transparency, and accountability to the people will be important and indispensable in promoting international role sharing that will be indispensable to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, having developed and developing countries as necessary counterpart for longer-term development.
- (3) We commit ourselves to the work of parliamentarians relating to population and development, which will be essential for realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that has now been adopted, and for building sustainable societies where the dignity of individuals is protected.
- (4) We, together with APDA, express our gratitude for the valuable contribution from those countries as well as for the support of UNFPA, IPPF and other aid agencies to this project that aims to put population issues at the center of our development agenda,.
- (5) Building capabilities for parliamentarians to fulfill their substantive functions will be essential for achieving the success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In more than 30 years to date APDA has achieved great success in promoting the work of parliamentarians throughout Asia and Africa, and we call on international aid agencies, governments, the private sector, and civil society groups to maintain and expand their support for the work of parliamentarians such as this project.

ⁱ *Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia*

ⁱⁱ p2. International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD), Cairo Declaration on Population and Development, 3-4 September 1994, Cairo, Egypt

PROGRAMME



Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1-3 October 2015
Nairobi, Kenya

Programme

Wednesday, 30 September

Arrival of Delegates

**Thursday, 1 October
Meeting Day 1**

08:30-09:00 **Registration** (Location: Chania & Sabaki on the Lobby Level, Crowne Plaza Nairobi)

09:00-09:30 **Opening Ceremony** (Venue: Chania & Sabaki on the Lobby Level, Crowne Plaza Nairobi)

MC

Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, Kenya

Address of Organizer

H.E. Tatsushi Terada, Ambassador of Japan to Kenya

On behalf of Hon. Sadakazu Tanigaki, Chair of JPPF, Japan

Address of Host Organization

Mr. George Kichamu, on behalf of Director-General of the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), Kenya

Address

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

Address

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

Official Opening

Hon. Wilfred Machage, Senator

On behalf of H.E. Ekwee David Ethuro, Speaker of the Senate, Kenya

09:30-09:45 Group Photo

09:45-10:00 Coffee Break [15 min] (Location: Foyer)

- 10:00-11:00** **Keynote Speech [30 min]**
“Parliamentarians’ Roles in Addressing Population and Sustainable Development: Reflections on Progress and a Vision for the Future”
 Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP, Vice-Chair of JFPF, Japan
- “Post-2015 Development Agenda and Population Issues”***
 Mr. Chatterjee Siddharth, UNFPA Representative, Kenya
- 11:00-12:20** **Session 1: Population and Sustainable Development Issues We Face in Today’s Interdependent World**
- “Population, Food Security and Environment”***
 Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Publicity Secretary of UPFFSP&D, Uganda [20 min]
- “A Hopeful Path for the Future: Youth Employment and Education Policy Implications”***
 Dr. Andrew Mutuku, University of Nairobi, Kenya [20 min]
- “RH and UHC: International Cooperation in Global Health and Infectious Diseases”***
 Hon. Dr. Florian Bodog, Senator, Romania [20 min]
- “Population Aging”***
 Hon. Dr. Tien Van Nguyen, MP, Vice-Chair of AFPPD, Vietnam [20 min]
- 12:20-13:00** Discussion [40 min]
 Session Chair: **Hon. Paul Chibingu**, MP, Malawi
- 13:00-14:00** Lunch (Location: Baraka Restaurant on the Lobby Level)
- 14:00-14:30** **Session 2: A New Perspective on Building a Sustainable Society through Co-development: from Aid Mechanism to Development Partnership**
- “Establishing a New Sustainable Development System: Interdependence between Population and Development”***
 Hon. Sharon Garin, MP, Philippines [30 min]
- 14:30-15:00** Discussion [30 min]
 Session Chair: **Hon. Annoh Dompok**, MP, Ghana
- 15:00-15:15** Coffee Break [15 min] (Location: Foyer)
- 15:15-16:15** **Session 3: Building Resilience: Double-bind of Utility Maximization and Resilience in Development**
- “Building Community Resilience: Empowering Women and Ensuring Access to RH services”***
 Hon. Ermalena MHS, MP, Indonesia [20 min]
- “Building Resilience for Food Security: Population and Environment from the Viewpoint of Multifunctional characters of Agriculture”***
 Hon. Boniface Mutale, MP, Vice-Chair of ZAPPD, Zambia [20 min]

“Resilience for Emergency: Countermeasures for Natural Disasters and Infectious Diseases”
Hon. Sualiho Monyaba Koroma, MP, Sierra Leone [20 min]

16:15-17:00 Discussion [45 min]
Session Chair: **Hon. Marie Rose Nguini-Effa, MP, Vice-Chair of FPA, Cameroon (TBC)**

19:00- Dinner (Location: **Baraka** Restaurant on the Lobby Level)

Friday, 2 October 2015
Study Visit

07:50 Meet at the Hotel Lobby

08:00-08:30 Depart from Hotel & Travel to Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

08:30-10:30 **Study Visit to Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)**

10:30-10:40 Depart from Venue & Travel to Mbagathi Hospital

10:40-12:00 **Visit to Mbagathi Hospital**

12:00-12:20 Depart from Venue & Travel

12:20-13:20 Lunch at Silver Springs Hotel Nairobi

13:20-13:30 Depart from Venue & Travel

13:30-14:00 Courtesy Visit to the National Assembly of Kenya

14:00-14:30 Depart from Venue & Travel to Eastleigh area, suburb of Nairobi

14:30- 15:30 **Site Visit to Family Health Options Kenya (FHOK)’s Youth Center**

15:30 Depart from Venue & Travel to Crowne Plaza Hotel

17.30 **Depart for Dinner, Meet at the Lobby, Crowne Plaza Nairobi**

18:30 Dinner at the Carnivore Restaurant

Saturday, 3 October 2015
Meeting Day 2

(Venue: Galana on the Lobby Level, Crowne Plaza Nairobi)

09:00-09:30 ***Session 4: Parliamentarians’ Roles in Addressing Population Issues: Legislation, Budgeting and Mainstreaming into the National Development Agenda***

Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, India [30 min]

09:30-10:00 Discussion [30 min]
Session Chair: **Hon. Mariany Mohammad Yit, MP, Malaysia**

10:00-10:40 ***Session 5: Parliamentarians’ Work in Building an International Common Framework for Sustainable Development: Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency***

Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP, Secretary-General of AFPPD, Thailand [10 min]

Hon. Dr. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP, Tajikistan [10 min]

Hon. Lemlem Hadgu Yifter, MP, Ethiopia [10 min]

Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, Kenya [10 min]

10:40-11:25 Discussion [45 min]

Session Chair: Hon. Loubna Amhair, MP, Morocco

11:25-11:40 Coffee Break [15 min] (Location: Foyer)

11:40-12:30 **Session 6: Syntheses of Discussions for the Parliamentarians' Recommendations to the TICAD and G7**

Synthesis Reporting by Session Chairs

1. **Synthesis Reporting of S1: Issues that We Face**
Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi [10 min]
2. **Synthesis Reporting of S2: A New Framework for International Cooperation and Global Development from the Perspective of Population Structures**
Hon. Annoh Dompok, MP, Ghana [10 min]
3. **Synthesis Reporting of S3: National Action for Resilience**
Hon. Marie Rose Nguini-Effa, MP; Cameroon (TBC) [10 min]
4. **Synthesis Reporting of S4: Parliamentarians' Roles and Responsibility**
Hon. Mariany Mohammad Yit, MP, Malaysia [10 min]
5. **Synthesis Reporting of S5: Requirements for a New Framework: Good Governance, Accountability and Transparency**
Hon. Loubna Amhair, MP, Morocco [10 min]

12:30-13:30 Lunch (Location: Baraka Restaurant on the Lobby Level)

13:30-15:00 **Session 7: Discussion for Adaption of Recommendations [90 min]**

Session Chair: Hon. Mathias Kasamba, MP, Publicity Secretary of UPFFSP&D, Uganda

15:00-15:30 Coffee Break and formatting of the document [30 min] (Location: Foyer)

15:30-16:00 **Closing Ceremony**

Vote of Thanks

Hon. Jesudasu Seelam, MP, India

Address

Hon. Dr. Florian Bodog, Senator, Romania

Address

Hon. Loubna Amhair, MP, Morocco

Address

Mr. Lucian Kouakou, Africa Regional Director of IPPF

Address of Organizer

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

Official Closing

Hon. Dr. Robert Pukose, MP; Vice-Chair of Health Committee of the National Assembly, Kenya

19:00- Dinner (Location: Baraka Restaurant on the Lobby Level)

Sunday, 4 October 2015

Departure of Delegates

Organized by:

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Hosted by:

The National Assembly of Kenya

The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD)

Supporting Organizations:

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Supported by:

The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MPs and National Committees on Population and Development				
1	Hon.	Marie Rose Nguini Effa	Cameroon	MP; Vice-Chair of FPA
2	Hon.	Lemlem Hadgu Yifter	Ethiopia	MP
3	Hon.	Frank-Annoh Dompkeh	Ghana	MP
4	Hon.	Jesudasu Seelam	India	MP
5	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	India	Executive Secretary of IAPPD
6	Hon.	Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah	Indonesia	MP
7	Hon.	Hiroyuki Nagahama	Japan	MP; Vice-Chair of JPFP
8	Hon.	Ekwee Ethuro	Kenya	Speaker of the Senate
9	Hon. Dr.	Wilfred Machage	Kenya	Senator
10	Hon.	Fredrick Outa	Kenya	MP
11	Hon. Dr.	Robert Pukose	Kenya	MP; Chair of health Committee
12	Hon. Dr.	James Murgor	Kenya	MP
13	Hon.	James Gakuiya	Kenya	MP
13	Hon.	Leonard Sang	Kenya	MP
15	Hon. Dr.	Mohamed Dahir Duale	Kenya	MP
16	Hon.	Paul Chibingu	Malawi	MP
17	Hon.	Mariany Mohammad Yit	Malaysia	Senator
18	Hon.	Loubna Amhair	Morocco	MP
19	Hon.	Sharon Garin	Philippines	MP
20	Hon. Dr.	Florian Bodog	Romania	MP
21	Hon.	Sualiho Monyaba Koroma	Sierra Leone	MP
22	Hon. Prof. Dr.	Sharif Rahimzoda	Tajikistan	MP; Chair of the Committee on Investment and State Property Management
23	Hon. Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	Thailand	MP; Secretary-General of AFPPD
24	Hon. Dr.	Chris Baryomunsi	Uganda	MP; Minister of State for Health; Chair of FPA; Chair of UPPFSP&D
25	Hon.	Kasamba Mathias	Uganda	MP; Publicity Secretary of UPPFSP&D
26	Mr.	Musa Wamala Buyungo	Uganda	Coordinator of UPPFSP&D
27	Hon. Dr.	Nguyen Van Tien	Vietnam	MP; Vice-Chair of VAPPD; Vice-Chair of AFPPD
28	Hon.	Ho Thi Thuy	Vietnam	MP
29	Mr.	Nguyen Duc Thu	Vietnam	Officer of VAPPD
30	Hon.	Boniface Mutale	Zambia	MP; Vice-Chair of ZAPPD
31	Ms.	Judy Sankhulani	Zambia	Senior International Relations Assistant of the Parliament
Government & Embassies				
32	H.E.	Tatsushi Terada	Kenya	Ambassador of Japan to Kenya
33	Mr.	Yuki Yamana	Kenya	First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy
34	Mr.	Masaru Kajimoto	Kenya	Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy
35	Mr.	Yuki Yoshida	Kenya	Japanese Embassy
36	Mr.	Habtamu Baye	Kenya	Councillor of Ethiopian Embassy
Resource Person				
37	Dr.	Andrew Mutuku	Kenya	University of Nairobi

UNFPA				
38	Mr.	Chatterjee Siddharth	Kenya	Representative to Kenya
IPPF				
39	Mr.	Lucian Kouakou	Kenya	Africa Regional Director
The National Assembly				
40	Mr.	Erick Ogolo	Kenya	Protocol Officer
41	Ms.	Bridgid Sielei	Kenya	Protocol Officer
42	Mr.	Eliud Matumbai	Kenya	Protocol Officer
The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD)				
43	Mr.	George Kichamu	Kenya	Director of Technical Services
44	Mr.	Peter Nyakwara	Kenya	Deputy Director, Communication, Advocacy and Public Education
45	Ms.	Lucy Kimondo	Kenya	Assistant Director of Population - National Advocacy Communication, Advocacy and Public Education Department
46	Mrs.	Margaret Mwangi	Kenya	Director of Corporate Services
47	Ms.	Dorothy Ochieng	Kenya	Secretarial Support
48	Ms.	Bridgid Mukhongo	Kenya	Secretarial Support
The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)				
49	Dr.	Osamu Kusumoto	Japan	Secretary-General; Executive Director
50	Ms.	Hitomi Tsunekawa	Japan	
51	Mr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Japan	
Rapporteur, Photographer and Videographer				
52	Mr.	Peter Adika	Kenya	Rapporteur
53	Mr.	Kenneth Ochieng Kogutu	Kenya	Rapporteur
54	Mr.	Simon Kahiga	Kenya	Photographer
55	Mr.	John Mwaura Njeri	Kenya	Videographer
Interpreter				
56	Mr.	Tsukushi Ikeda	Japan	Interpreter

