

Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Inter-linkage between Population Issues and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Part III

13-15 September 2017

New Delhi, India

Organized by

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)
Japan

The Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD)
India

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Preface

Starting in 2015, under the new development framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core, APDA's Asian-African Parliamentarians Project entered a new phase with the focus on the inter-linkage between population issues and the 2030 Agenda to examine the ways in which both developed and developing countries as equal partners serve to be the driving force to address population issues and achieve sustainable development. In particular, adhering to transparency, accountability and good governance to the people in respective countries not only ensures the effectiveness and efficacy of ODA programmes, but it also helps create a foundation of global partnership as common criteria.

The fundamental concept underlying the project is that addressing population issues is imperative to attain universal health coverage (UHC), turn youth bulge into demographic dividend, achieve food security, promote regional stability, and build economically viable societies where no one is left behind. The project objectives will be pursued by organizing a parliamentarians' meeting and a study visit programme in India and engaging in publicly activities to advocate the project outcomes.

India is the world's largest democracy and home to 1.3 billion people, which is bigger than the whole African population. Being a highly diverse country with a multitude of cultures, languages and ethnicities, India now enjoys one of the fastest economic growth rates. The country's serious investment in young people is the driving force behind such growth; the pool of well-educated, skilled young people is making the country an IT capital. The Indian economy also has a great influence on the African continent, especially East Africa, due to long-standing historical, cultural and commercial connections between them.

Furthermore, with its longstanding history of democracy, the power and role of the Parliament of India is well-established and fully exercised, and its democratic system has contributed to promoting unity in diversity and national development. Given that addressing population issues calls for an approach to help people make free and informed Reproductive Health (RH) choices, parliamentarians as representatives of the people have a crucial role to play in this regard as well.

That being said, despite India's tremendous strides in economic and social development, there still exist wide social development disparities. For instance, India is one of the first countries to adopt family planning policies, but the regions have made varying levels of progress toward addressing the issues of population.

With these experiences, India presents a unique and valuable venue for the meeting and study visit, from which Africa and other Asian parliamentarians can learn its ongoing efforts and challenges in the context of diversity and democracy to address population issues, drive social and economic development, and explore the possibility of South-South/Triangle Cooperation.

With the given background and purpose, a three-day Conference-cum-Study Tour was organized during 13-15 September 2017 in New Delhi, India. A group of more than 100 participants attended the Meeting and Study Visit. Attendees were selected on the basis of their needs for capacity enhancement and priority policy interventions where knowledge-sharing can be most effective. Eight parliamentarians and representatives of NCs from six African countries; seven parliamentarians from Asian countries; two parliamentarians from Arab region; Indian parliamentarians; Assistant Country Representative of UNFPA, Country Representatives of FAO and WFP, experts from the World Bank, ILO UNDP, representatives of IPPF; officers of the government, parliament, other development partners and APDA and technical experts attended the Conference. A detail list of participants is enclosed in *Annexure II*. The meeting was highly interactive and productive. At the end of deliberations, the Parliamentarians agreed upon "Delhi Declaration", for follow-up on their return.

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) was the organizer and the Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD) was the host organization. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the Japan Trust Fund (JTF) supported the programmes.

Osamu Kusumoto, Executive Director/Secretary-General of APDA

Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary of IAPPD

Prime Minister of India Message



प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

MESSAGE

I am happy to know that a conference on '**Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Inter-linkage between Population Issues and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**' is being organized in New Delhi by the Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population & Development in association with the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA).

Global Community has endorsed the '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' to shape a sustainable common future for mankind considering multiple dimensions. A sustainable global population is equally important in achieving this broad aim.

IAPPD has been actively advocating the informed participation of Parliamentarians in various forums promoting the need for population stability in addressing concerns on National Development. It is appreciable that IAPPD is partnering with international associations in formulating global level policies in ensuring a sustainable future for humanity.

I hope that the Conference will host productive interactions and discourses on this important theme. Best wishes for the successful conclusion of the Conference.

(Narendra Modi)

New Delhi
11 September, 2017

Mrs. Viplove Thakur
Member of Parliament
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Former Prime Minister of Japan Message

H.E. Yasuo Fukuda

Former Prime Minister of Japan

Chair of the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Honorary Chair of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JFPF)

Read by

Hon. Teruhiko Mashiko

Vice-Chair of JFPF;

Member of the Board of Directors of APDA

I thank you all very much for your attendance at this conference.

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), which organized this conference, was established for the purpose of providing support with the establishment in 1982 of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) and providing support for parliamentarians' activities on population and sustainable development based on scientific and social scientific research.

The Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD), which is hosting this conference, is a founding member of AFPPD, and has played a core role in its activities. I would point out in particular that the Honorable Professor P.J. Kurien, Chair of IAPPD, has been serving AFPPD as its Vice-Chair since my time as AFPPD Chair. In addition, Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive-Secretary of IAPPD, has contributed greatly to AFPPD, having been continually engaged in its work from its very early days. It was also Mr. Sharma who conducted the preparations for this conference, under the leadership of Hon .Kurien. I therefore wish to express my deep appreciation to IAPPD and the Parliament of India for all the support and assistance they have provided on this occasion.

The fundamental philosophy behind parliamentarians' activities on population and development is: "addressing population issues will be crucial for achieving sustainable development. Addressing population issues must not be achieved in a forced manner; it should be achieved with people's well informed choice. In that regard, it is parliamentarians who can play an active role, because it is they who are in a position to listen to the views and wishes of their nations' citizens.

Following the development of AFPPD, APDA is currently shifting its focus from Asia to inter-regional activities on population and development. For instance, this conference is an inter-regional project for parliamentarians from Africa and Asia, and its purpose is to discuss advancing the role of parliamentarians and inter-regional cooperation to achieve sustainable development, focusing on population issues.

The projects that APDA has organized in the 35 years since its founding have produced some major outcomes, thanks to the devoted efforts of the parliamentarians involved. The declaration of the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD) was strongly reflected in the Preamble and the Principles of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development's Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), and we take pride in APDA's considerable involvement in the drafting of that declaration. The role that parliamentarians play will be of decisive importance for achieving the 2030 Agenda as well as its specific goals, namely the SDGs. Parliamentarians themselves will also be major drivers of action.

Lastly, once again I would like to sincerely thank IAPPD for hosting this event. I hope that the keen debate at this conference will serve as a major step to building hope for the future for humanity, by advancing greater efforts to tackle population issues and providing a catalyst for the achievement of the SDGs. It would provide no greater delight to APDA to know that as the organizer of this conference, it had been instrumental in providing a platform for building that hope.

Thank you.

Delhi Declaration

Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Inter-linkage between Population Issues and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Part III

September, 14, 2017

New Delhi, India

1. Preamble

1.1 To realize the “Future We Want” it is imperative to work towards sustainable development. In this context, the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) with its 17 goals and 169 targets by the world leaders was accorded as an epitome of positive change in the human history.

1.2 The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994, addressed population issues within the context of sustainable development. The Declaration adopted at the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD), was largely reflected in the Preamble and Principle that constituted the guiding philosophy of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA). This demonstrates the pioneering work of parliamentarians in this area.

2. Population Issues and 2030 Agenda

2.1 In order to realize the SDGs, addressing population programmes is of utmost significance. It will be critical to implement in full the people-centered and rights-based ICPD PoA which serve as a platform for the SDGs. Cutting across all these goals are - balancing population growth with pace of development, within the carrying capacity of our mother earth; gender equality; and focus on serving the under-served population group, leaving no one behind. Also, health as a fundamental human right is an essential pre-requisite in achieving sustainable development and to that end ensuring Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will be critical. Equally, the full implementation of the African Health Strategies, which include the revised Maputo Plan of Action, is central to attaining the SDGs in Africa.

2.2 Harnessing the demographic dividend for country’s economic development necessitates establishing a UHC system, investing in young people on the basis of gender equality in the form of educational opportunities, skill development and employment generation.

3. Conditions for Promoting the 2030 Agenda

3.1 In order to achieve the SDGs, a paradigm shift in national policy framework is essential, which promote social inclusion and involves externality of economies such as environment protection into economic activities.

3.2 While promoting economic and social development to achieve the SDGs is fundamental, generating required resources to implement them is also equally critical.

3.3 Young people are future protagonists and sources of vitality. Investing adequately in youth, such as ensuring health including sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and

education, skill and job opportunities, is indispensable for building a vibrant future. In order for young people to be active and contribute to social development, it is extremely important to create job opportunities. To do so, it is necessary to introduce foreign capital investment, promote entrepreneurship, encourage innovations and start-ups and provide basic facilities such as credit facility, fair and transparent legal system and state-of-the-art infrastructure.

3.4 Ensuring food security including nutrition security is a foundation for building a sustainable society, including health and employment. To that end, it is important to introduce agricultural methods with low environmental impact, improve the productivity of small-scale farmers, provide agricultural technical education that includes production, distribution, and storage, build value chains, and organizing small-scale farmers, especially in a way to empower women. Furthermore, efforts are needed to reconsider the value of traditional crops, enhance international marketability through branding, and promote fair trade.

3.5 Countries around the world have different population structures and are at different stages of the demographic transition. In order to realize sustainable development, it is necessary to utilize such diversity, strengthen cooperation among countries, promote global partnership, and build a society that is economically viable and sustainable.

3.6 In addition, in order to promote and facilitate the role of industries for the SDGs, support through legislation will be necessary so that corporate activities are consistent with the SDGs. In that sense, in addition to promoting public-private partnerships and civil society's involvement, the role of parliamentarians as legislators is decisively important.

4. Role of Parliamentarians

4.1 We the parliamentarians reconfirm that addressing population issues, maintaining a balance between population growth and development, constitutes a foundation for achieving the SDGs and further efforts will be made based on the Cairo agreement in each country.

4.2 We the parliamentarians duly recognize the critical importance of rights-based and human-centered engagement with people and communities in strengthening the behavior-change communication and community mobilization interventions, which offer informed-choices to women, men and young people in rightfully addressing their sexual and reproductive health.

4.3 To prevent global pandemics of infectious diseases and achieve universal access to health services including sexual and reproductive health services, we will strengthen health and social resilience by promoting health workforce and improving rapid response to emerging health issues, in particular strengthening primary health care that is affordable and accessible to the poor and the marginalized sections of the society. The critical investments shall be made in the area of health systems strengthening, especially in the vulnerable, hard-to-reach and socially-excluded areas.

4.4 Prepare adequate countermeasures in each country to tackle ageing issues. We, the parliamentarians shall strive for promoting dedicated and rights-centered national policies on Elderly People and the issues of Ageing.

4.5 Global partnership is indispensable to generate internal, bi-lateral, multilateral and international resources for national development. In order to realize this, common standards

are necessary, which can be developed by ensuring accountability and transparency for citizens in each country. Our activities have seen such development in many countries, including legislation of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) report to the parliament. In a country where such ODA reporting is not in place, we encourage fellow parliamentarians to commit themselves to its realization.

4.6 In order to provide employment opportunities to young people, it is necessary to promote foreign capital investment and domestic entrepreneurship. It will require innovations, initiatives, need-based skill improvement and credit facilities. Regardless of party affiliations, we strive to build a stable and fair social order based on law. And ensure that immigrant workers can receive equitable and fair treatment under the law.

4.7 In order to improve food security, we will promote minimum water use technology for agricultural production, reconsider the value of traditional products of native species, and enhance marketability in cooperation with the private sector.

4.8 We, the parliamentarians will work closely with the national governments and civil society to promote necessary legislative support and mobilize resources to achieve the SDGs.

4.9 We will also share responsibilities with governments on monitoring implementation of the policies and programmes.

4.10 We will also do advocacy among fellow parliamentarians, other elected representatives at different levels and people in own constituencies. The country Associations of Parliamentarians will ensure that they sustain interest and motivation of the parliamentarians.

5. In Conclusion

5.1 In order to undertake the above mentioned activities, formulating concrete policies based on scientific knowledge and evidence is necessary. Respective governments should collaborate with research institutions to examine possibilities objectively. In addition, the governments should support the Associations of Parliamentarians at national, regional and global levels to involve the parliamentarians to play their expected role by adequate sensitization and building necessary sustained motivation. This will help the independent institutions such as APDA to make concrete evidence-based recommendations in the field of parliamentary activities and ensure involvement of the national associations of parliamentarians.

Conference Proceedings

Inaugural Session

The Conference was inaugurated by the Chief Guest Hon. Mr. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Union Minister, Government of India by a ceremonial lighting of lamp. Hon. Ms. Viplove Thakur, MP and Vice-Chair of IAPPD, gave welcome address. She extended a formal welcome to all the dignitaries and said that India has been rightly chosen as a perfect case study to brainstorm these concerns because of its enormous size of demography, democracy and diversity. She expected fruitful sessions and pleasant stay.

After the welcome address, a Message of Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, Chair of APDA and Former Prime Minister of Japan, was read by Hon. Teruhiko Mashiko, MP from Japan, Vice-Chair of JPFP and Member of APDA Board of Directors. In his message, Hon. Fukuda stressed that governments should support the Associations of Parliamentarians at national, regional and global levels to involve the parliamentarians to play their expected role by adequate sensitization and building necessary sustained motivation.

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP from Cameroon and President of the Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) also addressed the inaugural session. She emphasized the need to focus more on developing countries such as African and South Asian countries in order to achieve the global SDGs.

Ms. Ena Singh, Assistant Representative of UNFPA in India, thanked and congratulated APDA and IAPPD to organize the conference. She highlighted that it is very critical to address population issues in order to attain the SDGs and made aware of the activities of the UNFPA.

The Chief Guest Hon. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi highlighted the new initiatives of the government such as *Swachh Bharat Mission, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Digital India, Skill India, Makein India* etc. and said that such initiatives are in the direction of the sustainable development agenda. Hon. Avinash Rai Khanna, former MP and Vice-Chair of IAPPD and Indian Red Cross Society, finally offered a formal vote of thanks.

Keynote Address

Teruhiko Mashiko

Vice-Chair of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP)

I welcome you all today to this international gathering on “Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Part III”. I thank you all for your participation in this event, which has been jointly organized by JPFP-APDA and the IAPPD.

On behalf of the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), and the Japanese Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) I would like to provide a few basic perspectives of the conference.

As you may already know, parliamentarians’ activities on population and development have already produced great results. When we began our activities in Asia in 1982, there were assertions that the larger the population the greater the economic growth, and some were of the opinion that there was no need to tackle such issues. In the years that followed population programmes were progressively adopted in Asia, resulting in rapid economic growth and social development. This led to demographic transition, and the focus of concern in Asia today is shifting from population explosion to declining birthrates and aging. As we rejoice at the results of our activities, we realize how fast the times change.

What these changes tell us is that if we are determined to change, the world will change. And if we had not acted the situation today would not have come.

Building societies where every person can live with dignity — this is the essential principle of our parliamentarians’ activities. In order to deliver down-to-earth results in a region such as Asia where there are diverse values we decided not to discuss values themselves but rather decided instead to create conditions that would enable people to realize their rights. I believe this is still a valid approach to the issues. The IAPPD, our host of this conference and a founding member of the AFPPD, had made a major contribution to the conception of this principle.

The 2030 Agenda adopted in 2015, and the SDGs as its specific goals, are significant in that it has built an international platform aiming at a shared objective of achieving sustainable development, by synthesizing results of technical analysis in each respective field. Their guiding principle is “to realize a world in which all can live in dignity regardless of social and economic conditions, with all nations of the world tackling their own as well as global issues, a world in which ‘no one is left behind’”. These are precisely the principles of our parliamentarians’ activities.

Parliamentarians’ activities underpinned by this profound wisdom have made a huge impact on the international sustainable development agenda, so that it has been inherited without change by the SDGs. How can we parliamentarians contribute to issues of global importance? The answer is found in the SDGs themselves.

1. The 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, population issues, and the ICPD

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs demand change on a scale we have hitherto not experienced. I believe we can call it a “SDGs paradigm shift”.

The SDGs comprise 17 goals, which in turn incorporate 169 targets. Unfortunately there is no single “population figure” goal. In 1994 the Cairo Conference linked measures for dealing with population issues firmly to issues of individual human rights and choices, and ever since then it has no longer been appropriate to treat population in and of itself as a concrete target.

Be that as it may, however, taking action on population issues is without a doubt absolutely fundamental if we are to achieve sustainable development. I think few would disagree with the claim that what the SDGs and Agenda 2030 aim to do is to build societies on our small planet where people can live with dignity, sustainably.

From that perspective, itemized goals and targets are not suited to be used for tackling the population issues that were the focus of the Cairo ICPD and the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held prior to that. I think it can be said that population in and of itself has become the overall goal of Agenda 2030's SDGs.

2. The SDGs, population issues, and specific action

As far as our planet is concerned, population issues deal with two things: births, and deaths. Putting it in extreme terms, population is comprised only of births, and deaths. On the issue of population and births, avoiding unwanted pregnancies is the core issue, and the sine qua non for that is to ensure access for everyone to RH services. It is therefore important to adopt the legislation and implement the budgetary measures needed to make that happen, as well as to provide sex education characterized by a proper awareness of the dignity of life.

On the issue of population and deaths, realizing universal health coverage, or UHC, represents one specific course of action for building societies where people can live lives in full medical health. At the same time, views on life and death will vary greatly from culture to culture. Whatever those particular views may be, however, I think that while living on this Earth people can live their lives fully in their own way, make a contribute to their society, and enjoy a certain degree of satisfaction with their lives.

These are fundamental conditions for achieving the SDGs, and are goals in themselves. One of the principles of the SDGs is that "no-one is left behind". From that perspective, ensuring equality of opportunity to young people, despite their differences in birth and wealth, has a definite meaning. So to that end, ensuring education and employment opportunities ought to be treated as priority issues.

It is also necessary for older people to contribute their accumulated experience and knowledge to society as much as possible. Japan is embracing its aging society, where individuals in every age group are finding uses for their particular skills and attributes and is planning to build a vibrant society which makes the maximum use of what its older citizens can offer and helping to achieve sustainable development, which is what humanity should be striving for.

This may possibly apply equally everywhere throughout the world. Given their population structure and social systems, the situation in the countries from Africa, the Arab world and Asia represented at this conference will be very, very different. However the very presence of such differences means that if our countries can work together, our distinctive attributes can make a meaningful contribution to achieving sustainable development. From this perspective, you will understand that the ultimate goals of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are precisely the population issues that we have discussed at the 1994 Cairo Conference discussed.

3. The SDGs paradigm shift

There is one major feature of the SDGs which represents an area of a common understanding across a number of different fields. Whereas up to and including the MDGs developing countries had been the focus of attention, now the SDGs also encompass advanced economies. What this means is taking action on sustainable development on a worldwide basis. In economic terms, this will require a paradigm shift of extraordinary proportions. To date we humans have not thought of water having a price or air having a price as we went about conducting our economic activities.

Actually, modern economics had basically considered the value of water and that of air as given (assumed premise) and considered them as externalities. As such they were excluded as environmental factors and as such did not have the concept of incorporating them into any economic system.

As a result, to date we have been depleting the environment in order to generate economic profits. That is, the earth's environment has been forced to pay the bill for the activities we have been conducting for profits. We have never properly taken the environment into economic consideration. What the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda require is a re-definition of our economic thinking and practices themselves, so that activities that in fact protect the environment are those that provide a commercial profit.

In more traditional societies such as in Asia, such practices have in fact been incorporated into society. Today we need to look for such traditional wisdom and develop specific means to advance that wisdom to match modern circumstances. Promoting that work will also represent a task of building up resources to advance the population and development issues that we are tackling.

What needs to be done is to build a framework in which economic activities that protect the environment can generate profits rather than those that add burden. We need to build mechanisms which both integrate and can achieve real progress for population issues. Unless we build such an overarching framework, success with the SDGs will be beyond our reach.

4. The role of parliamentarians in the SDGs paradigm shift

Through initiatives such as the United Nations Global Compact, private-public partnerships to advance the SDGs are being built around the world. Projects that give a role to civil society organizations are also flourishing. Not many people recognize, however, that it is parliamentarians who will be adopting the legislation and budgetary measures needed to carry out and promote this work, and that an active role played by parliamentarians in this regard will be essential. It is not just simply a question of adopting particular legislation and budgetary measures. Equally vital will be possession of an overarching vision and the conduct of oversight to ensure that the work is being implemented properly. Promoting the global partnerships that have been discussed to date will also be crucial. That is precisely the role that parliamentarians in every country are to fulfill. It is furthermore a role to be fulfilled by parliamentarians both within regions, and between regions.

Given the law and tax system reforms that will be needed if we are to achieve the SDGs, parliamentarians will have an extremely big role to play. Clarifying that role through the discussions at this conference will make a substantial contribution to finding solutions relevant to the SDGs and population issues.

This conference has been co-organized by the IAPPD in India, which was the first country in the world to embark on family planning. India has a population greater than Africa's, and has many languages and religions. Despite that diversity it enjoys cohesion as a country, is a strong democracy, and as a result of continued investment in its youth, has achieved its population replacement level. At the same time it has continued to achieve in the form of impressive economic growth. Study tours have also been scheduled for this Conference, and I would definitely like you to see India's experience and apply it to Africa and the Middle East.

I look forward to vigorous discussions at this conference, and I would like to see its outcome forging new steps in the work of parliamentarians in the areas of population and development. Lastly, I would like to cordially thank both the Parliament of India and the IAPPD for their enormous cooperation in making this conference a reality.

Session I: Implications of Population Issues for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Chair: Hon. Dr. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP, Tajikistan

Objective of the Session

This session is intended to confirm the roles of various international institutions in resolving population issues for achieving the 2030 Agenda. It explores the outline, implications and understanding of the SDGs by respective International Organizations.

Presentations

Speakers:

1. Dr. Shyam Khadka, Country Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), India
2. Dr. Hameed Nuru, Country Representative, UN World Food Programme (UNWFP), India
3. Mr. Max Tunon, Migration Specialist, International Labour Organization (ILO), India
4. Ms. Sheena Chhabra, Senior Health Specialist, The World Bank, India

Dr. Shyam Khadka discussed the issue of Food Security and Hunger-Improving Nutrition. He said that globally 108 million people were facing severe crisis of food insecurity in 2016 and the situation has worsened as it was only 80 million people in 2015.

He identified two key drivers of food insecurity – manmade disasters and natural disasters. Manmade disasters include conflict and civil unrest and are affecting Yemen, Syria, South Sudan, Somalia, Northeast Nigeria, Burundi and Central African Republic. The natural disasters such as drought, flood, cyclone, tsunami, El Nino etc. also propel food insecurity and their effect is more prominent in eastern and southern Africa. Globally food prices have remained stable but because of manmade and natural disasters, the prices in Africa have remained volatile, which had detrimental effect on food security.

Dr. Khadka further informed that growth in population is boosting agricultural demand. Moreover, rise in income is hastening a dietary transition from cereals to animal proteins such as meat, which is adding further pressure on natural resources. At the same time, climate change is also affecting food production system severely. So, all these are limiting the food production system.

According to Dr. Khadka countries are endowed with different resource base and their uneven distribution leads to crisis. For instance, India had only 3% of the global ground water to sustain its 17% of the global population.

To mitigate the food security crisis there is no solution that fits all. Solution varies according to level and pattern of challenges. Use of modern technology which is built on indigenous traditional knowledge will lead towards a holistic approach.

Dr. Hameed Nuru talked about the Population and Food Security in which he highlighted some of the programmes and approach of the UNWFP in India. He said that climate change, political unrest, migration pattern, resource availability and allocation and government policies severely affect food security. Africa and South Asia are at a higher risk of food insecurity.

SDG has two goals - Goals 2 and Goal 17 – that relate to the UNWFP mandate. UNWFP is a leading humanitarian organization delivering life-saving food in emergencies since 1962. It is funded by donations from government, companies and private individuals. It reaches 80 million people in 80 countries every year and operates in world's most difficult environment both war zone and disaster with its 15000 team members.

Food security analyst at UNWFP measures vulnerability of any region and that determines the kind of help that is required. Foods, cash, food-for-assets such as for creating irrigation facilities, health centers and market places etc. are some of the support which UN WFP provides.

Dr. Nuru then informed that hunger and undernourishment is acute in India and UNWFP is vigorously addressing it through four approaches – achieving zero hunger target, enhancing the nutritional effectiveness, food security analysis and enhancing the contribution of Government of India to global food and nutrition security.

Dr. Nuru felt pity that though there is enough food to feed the world but 40% of world's food is wasted. However, he emphasized the role of technology in improving the food security.

Mr. Max Tunor discussed the issue of Job Opportunities for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth. He said that ILO believes that growth that reduces poverty and inequality is inclusive. Growth that only reduces poverty is relatively in a weaker position. ILO also believes that 'decent work for all' including social protection is the main route to reduce poverty and inequality. Decent work emphasizes on a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for individuals and families.

Mr. Tunor said that Goal 8 relates to good jobs and economic growth where in ILO is a custodian agency. ILO has a particular responsibility for target 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.B.

ILO firmly believes that no one-size-fits-all. China's GDP growth led to growth in the regular employment, whereas India's GDP growth does not regularize the employment. Therefore, each region presents different challenges and requires different approaches. Inclusive growth necessitates that share of formal employment in the total employment rises, unemployment rate declines, and output per worker in the non-formal segment of the economy expands.

SDG 8 can help in improving the employment policy process at the country level through providing strategic vision, employment diagnostics, inter-ministerial coordination, effective support system, budget allocations and monitoring.

Ms. Sheena Chhabra talked on Sustainable Financing specifically in the field of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (RMNCH). She said that progress on RMNCH outcome is lagging as most developing countries did not achieve MDG targets.

According to her, there is a substantial financing gap for RMNCH and a there is a need for smart, scaled and sustainable financing model to deliver results.

She said that Global Financing Facility (GFF) is a solution to fill this gap. GFF encompasses financing from domestic and external sources and is not just limited to GFF Trust fund by World Bank IDA/IBRD. GFF will help in closing the financing gap from 33.3 billion dollars in 2015 to 7.4 billion dollars in 2030, 16 out of the 62 eligible countries are actively participating in the GFF and 9 projects are approved and another 9 are under preparation.

Initial lessons from GFF suggest that strong government leadership is the key. Involvement of civil society and private sector adds significant value. Moreover, each country requires different models as they are at different stage of development.

Discussion

In the discussion that followed after all the four presentations, parliamentarians raised a range of issues. One of the parliamentarians wanted to know whether the World Bank puts any conditionality in giving fund to the nation. The representative of the World Bank clarified that it only puts condition but closely monitor the projects and the utilization of fund.

A discussion was also made on the issue of food availability and wastage by parliamentarians. They agreed that all the stakeholders should take steps to minimize food wastage as much as possible.

Members also discussed India versus China model of growth in which it was argued that China has a controlled migration model which is not possible in a democratic setup like India.

One of the parliamentarians sought to know the FAO stands on GM crops under the climate change scenario. The FAO representative informed that it does not have any stand as the matter is still under innovation and trial which require much more evidence and research.

Session 2: Investing in Youth and Population Dividend

Chaired by: Hon. Ugyen Wangdi, MP, Bhutan

Objective of the Session

Empowering the youth is key to their bright future and sustainable development. Promoting youth investment can not only enable them to develop skills and abilities but also contribute to global partnership and sustainable development based on different generations' perspectives. Three important themes of health, education and role of Information Technology in harnessing the youth power have been deliberated in this session.

Presentations

Speakers:

1. Dr. Basab Gupta, Deputy Commissioner (Urban Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
2. Prof. J.B.G. Tilak, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, National University for Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi.
3. Mr. Kiran Karnik, President of India Habitat Centre, Ex-President NASSCOM, Chairperson Oxfam India and Indraprastha Institute of Technology, Delhi, India.

Dr. Basab Gupta spoke on Reproductive Health-centered Universal Health Care (UHC) as the Basic Condition of National Development.

In his presentation, Dr. Gupta covered areas such as:

- Centrality of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in achieving SDG3, with emphasis on three objectives as defined by WHO of equity, quality and financial protection.
- National Health Policy released by India in 2017 focuses on health and well-being for all, at all ages and recognizes the pivotal role of the SDGs and that ongoing national programmes in India are aligned to the SDG goals.
- This National Health Policy is driven by the policy principles of equity and affordability, and shows clear linkages between reproductive health and national development.
- He described National Health Mission presently being implemented which strives for universal access to primary health care including RMNCH + A.

Finally, he highlighted a few challenges to UHC in India, in terms of prevailing relatively poor health indicators; equity and accessibility especially by marginalized and vulnerable populations; and present level of the expenditure on health in the country.

Prof. J.B.G. Tilak eloquently spoke on the topic of Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education for All. The topic is important in the context of SDG4, which at the same time is linked with other goals in a big way.

Prof. Tilak stated that inclusive and equitable education needs not only quantitative expansion but also quality and life-long learning opportunities. To achieve this, good schools are important. The prevailing trends in India show a rapid growth in schools, in institutions, and in teachers but the most rapid growth is happening in the private sector, and least in the number of teachers. Also, not

enough investment is happening in education as less than 4% of GDP is allocated for education, as against recommended 6%.

Prof. Tilak indicated what is needed:

- Education shall be considered as a public good, as it benefits the whole society.
- Education shall be considered as a critical investment for human development
- Increased funding and expenditure on education is critical
- Free school education and highly subsidized, if not free, higher education

Finally, the bottom line is that money is essential but not sufficient contributor to human development and for achieving SDG4.

Mr. Kiran Karnik spoke on Indian IT Industry and Youth. Mr. Karnik described that Indian IT Industry is presently a 150-billion-dollar industry and the biggest employer in the country, with 3 million employees - mostly young, well-educated and urban-based workforce. The gender issue is prevalent in IT industry too, as elsewhere and therefore empowering and creating job opportunities for young women is an important priority. The industry has put in place some best practices, which could be adopted by other sectors as well.

He gave examples of how IT is helping address social issues such as TV serial produced by the Population Foundation of India, which has reached 400 million people. Digital media can bring new dimension to the communication area.

In health, telemedicine is helping reach people living in remote rural areas with medical diagnostic and treatment advice by linking with the medical experts sitting far away. In addition, young entrepreneurs are playing a key role and doing exciting things through the use of IT. Mr. Karnik gave an example of Dr. Devi Shetty, heart surgeon, for bringing high-tech health care to the poor.

As a way forward, he stressed on three key messages: 1) SDGs should be taken more seriously in the country, and in a more upfront manner, 2) Resource allocation for education and health should be enhanced, as advocated by the “ Nine is Mine” (campaign calls for 9% of GDP for health and education) and 3) there is an excellent case to be made for a “Right to Health” Act, like we have right to education, right to employment, to food security and right to information!

Discussion

The discussion that followed provided an opportunity to exchange information and sharing country experiences. The following points were brought up:

- The link between Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and age of marriage or age of child bearing should be noted (Bangladesh). Also, regarding the reproductive rights of women, which unfortunately they cannot exercise;
- The need for greater allocation (6% of GDP) for education, as education is an expensive commodity;
- Issue of poor internet connectivity which hampers use of IT in many countries and areas (Liberia);
- Issue of trafficking must be tackled.
- Need for improving quality of health services in India and for enhanced budgetary allocation for health as the current allocation of 1.1% of GDP is much lower than the neighbouring countries.

Session3: UHC and Productive Health at the National Development with Focus on Youth

Chair: Hon. Azza Sulaiman, MP, UAE

Objective of the Session

Women and girls' health is crucial for improving the population issues. In addition, youth is a most important target to reproductive health. To improve the women and girl's health through empowerment will be a primary condition of achieving the SDGs. It is required to prepare for emergency situation, provide the basic function for reproductive health services, the establishment of the community-level health care system is required.

Presentations

Speakers:

1. Hon. Jonas Kamima Chanda, MP, Zambia
2. Hon. Dr. Vikas Mahatme, MP, India
3. Hon. Dr. Rida Shibli, MP, Jordan

Hon. Jonas Kamima Chanda speaking on Women's Health, Reproductive Health in National Development in Zambia said that Zambia has a relatively young population as 82% of population is below 35 years of age, with high birth and total fertility rate of 5.3. As a result, large young population is posing major challenges to socio-economic development in the country.

The maternal mortality ratio of Zambia is 398 per 100,000 live births, which is much higher. Maternal and child care services are also poor as only 43% births are assisted by skilled healthcare professionals. There is a high rate of high-risk teenage pregnancy.

Gender violence is another important challenge in Zambia as 43% women experienced violence since age 15. Zambia has one of the highest child marriage rates globally, with 31.4% of women aged 20-24 married below age 18. Zambia also has low school retention where 58% and 44% of girls drop out by 9th and 12th grades respectively.

The Government of Zambia has taken a number of measures to tackle all these challenges and women and reproductive health issues are in the national development policy. It has implemented prevention of child and early marriages and comprehensive sex education among young people. An adolescent health strategic plan is adopted which strengthens girl child education. The National Health Policy has been put in place, with strengthening the human resource for health and education capacity. RMNCH roadmap has been prepared. As a result of the various measures, the fertility rate has declined from 7.4 in 1969 to 5.3 in 2013. MMR is also declining and more mothers have now access to maternal health services.

Finally, the Honorable MP concluded by emphasizing that sexual and reproductive health and right (SRHR) is key to the achievement of the SDGs.

Hon. Dr. Vikas Mahatme spoke on Universal Health and National Development. He began his presentation by posing a pointed question "how could we urge political leaders to put public health

high in agenda". The first and foremost issue is Health Budget. Expenditure on health should be considered as an investment. India plans to increase the health budget from 1.1% at present to 2.5% of GDP. Only 20% of the population of India has health insurance and 80% have to pay from their own pocket, especially for medicine and examinations. This has major socio-economic implications.

Regarding the health workforce, he said that most doctors in India work in the private sector with a ratio of 76:24 between private and public. National Health Policy of 2017 focuses on public private partnership for the provision of health care.

Unfortunately, accessibility of healthcare, especially by tribal, hilly population remains extremely limited. In this regard, one measure would be to enhance the number, skill set and role of para-medical health workers.

To improve the situation, he made the following suggestions:

- There is a need to go to the street to demand right to basic health care, unitedly.
- Health care should not only be treated as a birth right but a "womb right".
- In democracy, you get what you demand, provided it is demanded unitedly. There is an urgent need to include free or affordable healthcare in the election manifesto
- Mental health is another emerging challenge. It is affecting nearly 50% of the population. Mental health is about feeling well-being.
- Yoga and AYUSH should be promoted for dealing with such challenges.
- The cult is to offer tertiary care. However, what is needed is the universal primary health care, and focus on prevention. For this, a vigorous advocacy through united efforts is required.

Hon. Dr. Rida Shibli, Member of Jordan Senate, spoke on Health Coverage and Reproductive Health: The Jordanian Case. Hon. Shibli stated that Jordan has an advanced healthcare system and is ranked number one health care provider in the region and top 5 in the world and is a medical tourism destination in the Middle East and North Africa. A comprehensive health insurance is available for all citizens (which has already achieved almost 86% coverage).

Government policy has encouraged private sector facilities in the urban areas for those who are able to afford higher costs, while concentrating on public sector facilities in the relatively poorer rural areas. Jordan has made a projection on the hospital bed requirements during the next 50 years (2014-2064).

The national vaccination programme launched in 1979 has successfully protected children from polio, tetanus, diphtheria, measles and tuberculosis and is ranked best in the region for protecting children. A comprehensive insurance scheme 'health insurance umbrella' is under consideration. The Higher Council of the Population has developed a national strategy for reproductive health/family planning for 2013-17. The Ministry is currently implementing the activities.

Jordan has maintained a high rate of births in medical facilities (99%). Jordan is seriously considering bringing all Jordanians under a health insurance umbrella.

Discussion

During the discussion that followed after the three presentations, the following issues were highlighted.

- The impact of child marriage on high school dropout rates and need for laws relating to increasing the age of marriage. Parliamentarians should play a key role in making such legislations.

- Jordan's example of health insurance coverage for its population is excellent and who pays for insurance
- Need to study the impact of AYUSH or alternate systems of medicine on patient load in the hospitals. The focus should be on *prevention and in keeping people healthy*.
- Issues of demand generation for quality and affordable health care services are the fundamental issues in India and other countries. This requires a creative approach and both parliamentarians and civil society have their role to play to ensure that this is a top priority.
- Access to quality health care in hilly and remote areas was highlighted by a number of parliamentarians. Bangladesh gave an example of "*Community Clinics*" in their country in this regard, with link to referral facilities.

Session 4: Global Compact and Sustainable Development

Session Chair: Hon. Yogendra Choudhary, Member of Parliament, Nepal

Objective of the Session

Global Compact and Sustainable Development require paradigm shift for private enterprises. Meantime, profit from economic activities depends on externality of economy. This causes environmental degradation and disaster. Under the Global Compact and SDGs, profit needs to be created or emerged under the SDGs Scheme. For this purpose, business, civil society and government need to reconsider their actions with inclusive manner. This session will discuss the trial and current status for adopting the SDGs in respective field.

Presentations

Speakers:

1. Dr. Seema Arora, Dy. Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
2. Ms. Poonam Muthreja, Executive Director, Population Foundation of India
3. Dr. Ashok Kumar Jain, Advisor, NITI Aayog, Government of India

Speaking on role of business and industry impacting global compact and the SDGs, **Dr. Seema Arora** pointed out the importance of its success in India as a precursor to the success of this programme in Asia, especially South Asia, because of the sheer size of population and marketability in the Indian context. She informed that the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) (where she is holding the position of Deputy Director General) established a Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development, 12 years ago to work in this direction.

The speaker highlighted the interconnectedness of the 17 goals and gave several examples of how the achievement of one goal could lead to the success of the following goals or vice-versa. As an example, she cited the risk-factor impact of climate change, leading to global warming, severe weather problems, food insecurity, social insecurity, effect on health, effect on vector borne diseases and so on.

She further explained how these goals, which could be grouped into social, economic, business and ecological goals, have their relevance to business and industry. The industry could reorient its strategies based on the future requirements of IT and marketing related to the achievement of the said goals. She cited examples of some SDGs as an opportunity for the business world, e.g. to end poverty in all its forms. There is good opportunity for financial institutions to take lead in the matter. The goal of gender equality provides a huge potential for business world to grow.

The several programmes of the government like *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* (Clean India Mission) throw opportunity for the business and industry world to come up with innovative technology and skilled man-power to achieve the SDGs targets. Since development entails use of scarce natural resources, the industry faces a challenge of providing new and innovative technology to minimize wastage and maximize the output. The business world could adopt a regional/global agenda and work tactfully to achieve the SDGs, which are a far improvement on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Ms. Poonam Muthreja spoke on Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights – Interlinkages with the SDGs and the Global agenda. Like the previous speaker, she was also of the opinion that the success of achievement of the SDGs in the world depends largely on their

achievement in India. In their experiments with the civil society, the speaker feels that a change in the attitude and behavior of the target population is a must to achieve the goals. Her organization has been advocating Entertainment Education Television Programmes for behavior change. They have tried to bring behavior changes in community through theatre programmes as well.

The speaker played a short film entitled: “*Main Kucch Bhi Kar Sakti Hun*” (a woman can achieve anything). This is a serial of 132 episodes that have been prepared by her organization to depict the challenges to women empowerment. Several themes like birth spacing, mental health, hygiene, substance abuse, family planning, etc. have been serialized and screened on Television and All India Radio to promote behavioral change through awareness in the society. She mentioned that men were equal viewers to their programme as women and feels strongly that such serials have had a direct impact on the society in changing their behavior patterns both in the rural and the urban areas. The speaker mentioned that their serials are freely available for other global partners for display in their own countries.

Dr. Ashok Kumar Jain talked on Global Compact and Sustainable Development: The Role of Policies in SDGs. Dr. Jain was representing the NITI Aayog, which is coordinating implementation of the SDGs in India. Dr. Jain elaborated on what the policies and programmes of Government of India are and how the SDGs are subsumed into them. What India has achieved so far in the context of 17 Goals and 169 targets was illustrated by him by citing various development programmes. Dr. Jain also pointed out that the 17 goals are interconnected: whether they relate to social, economic, environmental fronts or global peace and partnership. He mentioned that each country has been urged to form their own indicators to achieve targets depending on their local environment.

He then explained the steps being taken in India in that direction. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government of India, after having consultations with various ministries and stakeholders (experts, civil society, industry etc.), has come up with a set of targets and indicators to act upon. So far, 16 consultations have been held. Apart from national consultations, they are also held at state level and regional level to discuss issues specific to them e.g. coastal regions, Himalayan eco-system regions have been asked to map their own programmes. Kerala, for instance, has initiated a programme named *Aawas* which is basically a programme on health (matched with SDG3).

The Government of India has instructed to monitor the outcome of expenses incurred on such programmes and its impact. For instance, if toilets are made and whether they are being used or not. If yes, what is the impact on general health, cleanliness of the area etc. Several schemes were narrated by the speaker, which have been implemented by the Government of India which, if successful, would strengthen the application of the SDGs in the Indian context. Some of schemes are related to Skill India, *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, Digital India, Housing for All-2022, PM Mudra Yojana, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* etc.

In addition, NITI Aayog is also collecting states’ best practices to put on its portal for distribution and communication. India along with 43 other countries has identified a few goals to be taken up as priority issues in the first few years of the programme. Dr. Jain also delved into the financial issues at the International and regional levels related to this programme.

Discussion

The session was followed by discussion on several of the points raised from the floor. Discussion revolved around

- role of industry and business community in case of natural disasters
- participation of private/corporate sector in ensuring food security in terms of distribution and accessibility and affordability

- bringing out behavioural changes in society with regard to food distribution at home between the boys and the girls which is discriminatory at present
- adaptive measures being taken to address climate change, especially with regard to food security
- issues of medical insurance
- issues of water quality.

Session 5: Role of Parliamentarians on Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (TAGG)

Session Chair: Hon. Larry P. Younquoi, MP, Liberia

Objective of the Session

Global partnerships and international division of labor will be vital to realizing the international development agenda: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Building such global partnerships will require a new system based on shared values. Irrespective of what country they are from, parliamentarians are representatives of their citizens and bear a responsibility to their citizens. Realizing accountability and transparency for citizens is also a factor of good governance. This role of parliamentarians holds the key to building a common framework for the new development goals and promoting mutual cooperation, and will become the foundation for realizing a democratic international society. In this sense, parliamentarians' active involvement can be crucial for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Presentations

Speakers:

1. Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi
2. Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, Kenya
3. Hon. Geetha Kothapalli, MP, India

As all 17 SDGs are interlinked; one leads to and is dependent upon others. SDG16, Global Partnership is essential and without that the success of the SDG will be difficult, hence collaborations is important. Foreign Direct Investment depends upon to a great extent on domestic socio-economic and political climate, particularly on three factors:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Good Governance

Corruption is the base of all social evils and inequalities that can be tackled through Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance; though it is easier said than done.

The three learned speakers shared their country's specific experiences and suggested measures to move towards Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance to facilitate and encourage resource mobilization for implementing the SDGs by 2030 so that no one is left behind.

Hon. Paul Chibingu started with a brief introduction about his country and invited the participants to enjoy fresh water lake and mountains scenic beauty that are great tourist attraction.

He defined Foreign Direct Investment (FDIs) and said corruption was the basic hurdle against FDIs coming to Malawi in required measures. He systematically explained different dimensions of Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance. It is the political leadership and its MPs and Senators that can make legislation to make corruption difficult and punishable offence. Combined with adequate legislations, Accountability system and Good Governance will boost FDI so necessary for implementing the SDGs by 2030.

In conclusion, Hon. Chibingu suggested some specific steps that parliamentarians can take to enhance Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance towards foreign aid in their respective countries. For instance, he suggested that the parliament should be made the supreme authority in regard to foreign aid, their acceptance, uses, conditions and debt servicing. These authorities should rest with the parliament and not with the government in power.

Hon. Fredrick Outa invited all for Safari experience of his country to enjoy the rich wild life. He too focused in his presentation on Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance. He also emphasized the role of strong impartial judiciary system to ensure Rule of Law leading to greater transparency, accountability and good governance for all national and foreign investors in the country's development and strengthening democracy.

He highlighted the need for FDIs not only in technologies, but also in agriculture. Kenyan tea and coffee are amongst the best in the world and have great potentials for growth. He suggested real estate and banking are the other two important areas for FDIs.

Hon. Outa provided a synoptic view of the FDI rules and norms that have been transformed over the years since independence including its policy framework for FDIs. He emphasized the need for further strengthening of policy framework and policy environment, harmonizing and strengthening institutions dealing with FDIs, particularly monitoring systems, and incentivizing successes in FDI sectors. He further emphasized the need to fight corruption systematically at every stage in FDIs flows.

Hon. Geetha Kothapalli besides focusing on foreign aid and Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance, emphasized on the need for internal resource mobilization. India is a large country with large young population and should capitalize on population dividends.

She suggested that the foreign aid should be made part of the country budget to make it more transparent and accountable to parliamentarians; they must know the receipt and utilization of the foreign aid received and how it is being utilized.

Hon. Kothapalli discussed in brief some of the policy initiatives undertaken by the current Indian Government. There is a greater need of investment on youth and she stressed on skilling youth for taking full advantage of population dividends.

Discussion

During discussion it was stressed that there is a need for behavioral change at all levels to spread the ideas and practices of Transparency, Accountability, and Good Governance. In patriarchal society like India, change of mindset of men is equally, or even more important to bring about behavioral change for achieving the SDGs by 2030 so that no one is left behind.

Session 6: Role of legislation to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Session Chair: Hon. Elvira Surabaldieva, MP, Kyrgyzstan

Objective of the Session

Parliamentarians' legislative functioning plays a concrete role in moving policy in each country. This session is intended to confirm the role of parliamentarians in resolving population issues for achieving the 2030 Agenda, by mainstreaming these issues in legislation and formulating policies.

Presentations and discussion

Speakers:

1. Hon. Ahmed Husni Mohamad Hanadzlah, MP, Malaysia
2. Hon. Mohammad Enamur Rahman, MP, Bangladesh
3. Hon. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, MP, India

Since the roles of parliamentarians include policymaking, legislation and monitoring. It is also their responsibility that budgetary allocation to the programmes related to the SDGs is appropriately provided so that the achievements of these programmes can be optimized. This session highlighted all responsibilities of the legislators. More specifically, this session emphasized that the parliamentarians need to:

- (i) Argue the need of increasing budgetary allocation for health and education which underscore all the SDGs (Bring about the legislation for a minimum 9% of GDP for these two sectors);
- (ii) Mobilize all the possible resources – government, private and civil society. They could convince the corporate sector to use CSR funds to strengthen the programmes for better achievement of the SDGs;
- (iii) Since the SDGs cover all sectors, it will be necessary and useful that their policies are so formulated that all sectors work in a coordinated fashion
- (iv) They fully get involved in monitoring the implementation of the programmes in their own constituencies.

The session underlined the role of parliamentarians in legislation and formulation of appropriate policies for achieving 17 SDG goals and 169 targets; yet their roles could be greater than mere legislation. Besides being a member of the parliament, he/she is also a member of his constituency, perhaps "more than a member", because he/she represents the constituency. Such functions as legislation and formulation of policies are exercised only by parliamentarians, and their status as representatives of the constituency and their image as a role model can make them more effective in guiding the country in achieving its goal of national development and the SDGs.

Success of any programme is dependent on its good initiation and well-designed and well-planned implementation, as well as its continuous fine-tuning through systematic monitoring of its progress. Parliamentarian's legislative role is required at both these stages of programme implementation. Just like the first role, monitoring is very important in the success of a programme, and parliamentarians can and should play their role at this stage.

Slow progress of many of India's programmes can be attributed to the fact that its monitoring systems are not very well designed and used — they do not function optimally. They do not serve the programme and there is a need of its fine-tuning and better operation.

In the case of the SDGs, almost all the countries including India are addressing all the 17 goals in a broader fashion, but the emphasis may differ from goal to goal and country to country because of their priority assigned. The Division which is coordinating the SDGs in India has already mapped the Ministries which are addressing the 17 individual goals. Even the specific programs in the Ministries have been identified.

In this situation, the role of parliamentarians is to understand the progress of those programmes and issues in their implementation on the ground, and determine the actions needed so that their achievements can be optimized. These actions may need legislation, policy formulation, or even management-related steps. In other words, parliamentarians can help the programmes by new legislation or even helping in solutions of the problems that programmes are facing.

In order for parliamentarians to play their roles effectively at both these stages, it is necessary that they should be guided and involved in the programmes which are addressing the SDGs and targets. Responsibility of involving them with sustained motivation lies with the national and regional organizations of parliamentarians; the role of these organizations become crucial for involving parliamentarians. These organizations have to undertake the following tasks:

- (i) Making legislators aware of the importance of the SDGs, their goals and targets
- (ii) Sensitizing them with various programmes which can help achieve the SDGs and make them strong advocates so that they take interest themselves and create interest among fellow parliamentarians
- (iii) Involving them in monitoring the progress of programmes and helping them in finding solutions for various problems that these programmes are facing, and
- (iv) Ensuring their sustained motivation in the involvement by sending them related literature, newsletters and holding re-sensitization sessions.

For all these activities, the national and regional organizations of parliamentarians need to work actively with parliamentarians. They may require some startup funds and resources. Some thinking needs to go into how such resources could be generated for these national and regional organizations of parliamentarians so that they can work with the parliamentarians and involve them in programmes in a sustainable way.

Valedictory Session

The Seminar concluded with the Valedictory Session. The Valedictory Session was Chaired by the Chief Guest Hon. Prof. P. J. Kurien, Deputy Chair of Rajya Sabha (Upper House of the Parliament) and Chair of IAPPD and Vice-Chair of AFPPD. The Valedictory Session was also addressed by Hon. Marie Rose Nguni Effa, MP, Cameroon and President of Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA); Hon. Dr. Toshiko Abe, MP, Japan; and Mr. Varun Kumar Anand, Acting Regional Director of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Thailand.

Hon. Naguni Effa, President of FPA, Cameroon

Hon. Naguni Effa, President of FPA, stressed the need to extend cooperation among the developing countries particularly African countries. She said that such workshop helps in focusing the attention of the policy makers on most pressing needs of the mankind as enlisted in the SDGs. It also helps immensely in the capacity-building of the parliamentarians.

Hon. Dr. Toshiko Abe, Deputy Executive Director of JFPF

See full text on page 30.

Mr. Varun Kumar Anand, Acting Regional Director of IPPF, Thailand

Mr. Varun Kumar Anand, Acting Regional Director of IPPF, spoke at length on the role of IPPF in supporting such endeavors which has contributed in bringing out positive advocacy changes in different parts of the world. He further stressed on three important roles of the parliamentarians in regard to the SDGs – legislation, budget and monitoring and evaluation.

Hon. Prof. P.J. Kurien, Deputy Chair of Rajya Sabha, Chair of IAPPD and Vice-Chair of AFPPD

Hon. Prof. P.J. Kurien, Deputy Chair of Rajya Sabha, Chair of IAPPD and Vice-Chair of AFPPD, thanked APDA for organizing the conference in India and congratulated its success. In his address he touched upon the various themes of the conference particularly youth, education, women health particularly reproductive health, environmental sustainability of the population growth, transparency, accountability and good governance. He said that population growth has made an onslaught on the environment. The humanities are experiencing the worst of natural disasters such as floods, drought and landslides. He also highlighted the status of India on different sustainable parameters. Finally, he also emphasized on the role of legislation and budgetary provisions for these endeavors without which the achievement of the SDGs will remain unfulfilled.

Closing Address

Hon. Dr. Toshiko Abe

Deputy Executive Director, JPPF
Chair of the Gender Issues Committee, JPPF

It is my honor to offer a few words in closing at the conclusion of this conference for parliamentarians from Africa and Asia working in the fields of population and development.

This has been the our first time that an Africa-Asia inter-regional parliamentarians' conference on population and development has been held in India, and it has given us an opportunity to learn the growth and development taking place in this country. I think it is very significant that this particular Programme has been held in India. According to the United Nations 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects, almost all global population growth from now on will take place in Africa and south Asia. So whether or not the world can succeed in achieving sustainable development very much rests on the shoulders of the people present here today.

With these two days of discussions, and we have been able to exchange views with our fellow parliamentarians from a number of different regions. As well as re-affirm the importance of population issues in achieving the SDGs, we also affirmed the importance of health focusing on youth; women's empowerment; education; and employment, all of which are necessary for realizing the SDGs paradigm shift. And we again affirmed the importance of achieving transparency, accountability and good governance in each country in order to achieve those aims, by means suited to each country.

More than anything else, legislation and budgetary measures will be needed to achieve the SDGs, and without the will of parliamentarians to take that action, these goals have very little chance of succeeding. As parliamentarians, we have a very substantial role to fulfill in achieving the SDGs beyond our country and immediate region.

At this conference, I think we have been able to produce a major outcome, in the form of a platform for the work of parliamentarians to transition to the next step, and also thank you for your hospitality, the Government of India and parliamentarians from India.

On that note in closing this conference, I thank you all for your attention, and I look forward very much to seeing you all again at our next conference. Thank you very much.

Brief Report of Field Visit

15 September 2017

Field Visit No. 1

IAPPD requested the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nursing Department for arranging a meeting with Director, Lady Harding Medical College, College of Nursing for a visit of the delegation on 15 September 2017. Dr. B.S. Murthy, Director, Nursing, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare fixed the meeting with Director, Lady Harding Medical College, Principal, Tutor, College of Nursing on 15 September 2017.

The delegation was welcomed by Smt. C. Kashyap, Principal Tutor at College of Nursing with her staff. A brief presentation was made about the Nursing College. Smt. Rathi Balachandran, A.D.G. Nursing, has also shared her views in the meeting. After the presentation, the delegation members visited class rooms and practical rooms to know the study system of Nurses by the College.

Thereafter the delegation visited Director's Office of the Medical College. Dr. Jagdish Chandra, Director of College, welcomed the delegation members. He briefed about main activities of College. The delegation members were very pleased after understanding the main activities of Nursing College and Medical College as well. They thanked to the Director and Principal Tutor of Nursing College for extending good cooperation.

Field Visit No. 2

The Delegation visited the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi. Dr. Sanjay Pandey, Dy. Registrar coordinated the visit and led the delegation directly to Laboratory, where Prof. M. Balakrishnan, in charge of Computer (IT) along with his colleagues apprised the IT department activities to the delegation.

The delegation was then showcased some of the recent Technology devised by the IIT Delhi for the blind people. The delegation was impressed to see the IIT New Delhi working directly for the welfare of the people. Thereafter, the delegation moved to the Senate Room for a meeting with the Senior Management of IIT. Prof. Sangi, Dean, LMI International programme, apprised the Director about the visit of Delegation. Prof. V. Ram Gopal Rao, Director of IIT, welcomed the delegation. After the introduction, a short video was played to showcase the IIT Delhi and its achievements. Prof. V. Ram Gopal Rao, Director, apprised about the IIT relationship with other organizations such IT organization including international organization for the welfare of the people.

He stressed that the focus of IIT Delhi is to emerge among the top institutions of the globe. He also discussed a number of initiatives that are being undertaken by the IIT Delhi in this regard. Mr. V.K. Thadani, a co-founder of NIIT and alumni of IIT Delhi, briefed to the delegation in detail about the functioning and initiatives of the IT activities of the NIIT and IIT.

The delegation was pleased to learn about the achievements of the IIT Delhi. They raised a number of their queries about the institution and its collaboration with the other countries. They thanked the Director and his team for arranging such a meaningful visit.

Field Visit No. 3

The final visit was the Parliament House. Before the call on Honorable Vice-President of India Shri Venkaiah Naidu, the delegation visited Rajya Sabha. Prof. P.J. Kurien, Deputy Chair, Rajya Sabha and

Chair of IAPPD, welcomed the delegation. Thereafter the delegation assembled at Rajya Sabha Committee Room to call upon Honorable Vice-President of India. After the introduction, Hon. Vice-President addressed the delegation. Honourable Vice-President emphasized the inclusive sustainable development in which poverty alleviation, population stabilization, inclusive growth and education is the key. He stressed that concerted efforts are crucial. The speech delivered by him drew great coverage by the media. Prof. P.J. Kurien also addressed the delegation. Both sides held an interactive discussion highlighting the importance of population and development to achieve sustainable development.

Annexure I: Conference Schedule

Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in the Interlinkage between Population Issues and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Part III

13-15 September 2017
New Delhi, India

Programme

12 September 2017

Arrival of participants

13 September 2017
Meeting Day 1

08:30-09:00 Registration (Venue: "Inspire" room, Hotel Le Méridien, New Delhi)

09:00-09:30 Opening (Venue: "Inspire", Hotel Le Méridien, New Delhi)

MC: Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Secretary of IAPPD

Lighting Lamp:

Welcome Address: Hon. Ms. Viplove Thakur, MP & Vice-Chair, IAPPD

Address of Organizer: Message of Hon. Yasuo Fukuda, (Former Prime Minister of Japan), Chair of APDA, Honorary Chair of JPFP, read by Hon. Teruhiko Mashiko, MP, Japan, Vice-Chair of JPFP, Member of APDA Board of Directors

Address: Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa, MP, Cameroon, President, Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)

Address: Ms. Ena Singh, Assistant Representative, UNFPA, India

Address by Chief Guest: Hon. Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Union Minister of Minority Affairs, India

Vote of Thanks: Mr. Avinash Rai Khanna, Former MP, Vice-Chair, IAPPD & Indian Red Cross Society

09:30-09:45 Group Photo (Venue: Inspire)

09:45-10:00 Coffee Break (Venue: Foyer)

10:00-10:20 **Plenary Session**

Keynote Address: Hon. Teruhiko Mashiko, MP, Vice-Chair of JPFP, Japan

10:20-11:10 **Session 1: Implication of Population Issues for Achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP, Tajikistan

1. Food Security and Hunger: Improving Nutrition

(i) Dr. Shyam Khadka, Country Representative, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), India

(ii) Dr. Hameed Nuru, Country Representative, India, United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP),

2. Job opportunities for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

Max Tuñón, Migration Specialist, International Labor Organization (ILO), India

3. Sustainable Financing

Ms. Sheena Chhabra, Sr. Health Specialist, The World Bank, India

11:10-11:30 Discussion [20 min]

11:30-12:30 Session 2: Investing in Youth and Population Dividend

Session Chair: Hon. Ugyen Wangdi, MP, Bhutan

1. National Investment Plan for Youth

Mr. Bibek Debroy, Member, NITI Aayog (Previously Planning Commission), Govt. of India

2. RH-Centered UHC as the Basic Condition of National Development

Dr. Basab Gupta, Dy. Commissioner (Urban Health) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India

3. Inclusive & Equitable Quality Education for All

Prof. Jandhyala B.G Tilak, Distinguished Professor, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India, Former Vice-Chancellor, NUEPA,

4. Indian IT Industry and Youth

Mr. Kiran Karnik, President of India Habitat Centre, Former President NASSCOM, Chair of Oxfam India and Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, New Delhi, India

12:30-13:00 Discussion [30 min]

13:00-14:00 **Lunch** (Venue: Foyer)

14:00-15:00 Session 3: Universal Health Care and Reproductive Health at the National Development with focus on youth

Session Chair: Hon. Azza Sulaiman MP, UAE

1. Hon. Jonas Kamima Chanda, MP, Zambia

2. Hon. (Dr.) Vikas Mahatme, MP, India

3. Hon. (Dr.) Rida Shibli, MP, Jordan

15:00-15:30 Discussion [30 min]

15:30-15:45 **Coffee Break** (Venue: Foyer)

15:45-16:45 Session 4: Global Compact and Sustainable Development

Session Chair: Hon. Yogendra Chaudhary, MP, Nepal

1. Business and industry

Ms. Seema Arora, Dy. Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry

2. Civil society and community activities

Ms. Poonam Muttreja, Executive Director, Population Foundation of India

3. Role of Policies

Dr. Ashok Kumar Jain, Advisor, NITI Aayog, (formerly Planning Commission) Government of India

16:45-17:15 Discussion [30 min]

19:15 **Dinner by APDA** (Venue: Foyer)

- 09:00-10:00** **Session 5: Role of Parliamentarians on Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (TAGG)**
Session Chair: Hon. Larry P. Younquoi, MP, Liberia
- 1. Foreign aid promotion**
Hon. Paul Chibingu, MP, Malawi
 - 2. Foreign investment promotion**
Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP, Kenya
 - 3. Domestic investment promotion**
Hon. Geetha Kothapalli, MP, India
- 10:00-10:30** Discussion [30 min]
- 10:30-10:45** **Coffee Break** (Venue: Foyer)
- 10:45-11:45** **Session 6: Role of legislation to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
Session Chair: Hon. Elvira Surabaldieva, MP, Kyrgyzstan
- 1. Hon. Ahmad Husni Mohamad Hanadzlah, MP, Malaysia**
 - 2. Hon. Mohammad Enamur Rahman, MP, Bangladesh**
 - 3. Hon. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, MP, India**
- 11:45-12:15** Discussion [30 min]
- 12:15-13:00** **Session 7: Synthesis Reporting on the Sessions**
- Chair Session 1:** Hon. Dr. Sharif Rahimzoda, MP, Tajikistan [7 min]
Rapporteur: Dr. Abhay Kumar
- Chair Session 2:** Hon. Ugyen Wangdi, MP, Bhutan [7 min]
Rapporteur: Dr. J.P. Narain & Dr. Abhay Kumar
- Chair Session 3:** Hon. Azza Sulaiman MP, UAE [7 min]
Rapporteur: Dr. J.P. Narain & Dr. Abhay Kumar
- Chair Session 4:** Hon. Yogendra Chaudhary, MP, Nepal [7 min]
Rapporteur: Prof. (Mrs.) Sudesh Nangia & Dr. J.S. Yadav
- Chair Session 5:** Hon. Larry P. Younquoi, MP, Liberia [7 min]
Rapporteur: Dr. Sudesh Nanagia & Dr. J.S. Yadav
- Chair Session 6:** Hon. Elvira Surabaldieva, MP, Kyrgyzstan [7 min]
Rapporteur: Dr. Prem Talwar
- 13:00-14:00** **Lunch** (Venue: Foyer)
- 14:00-15:15** **Session 8: Discussion on Policy Proposal/Delhi Declaration** [75 min]
Session Chair: Hon. Fredrick Outa, MP Kenya
- Adoption of Statement/Policy
- 15:15-15:30** **Coffee Break** (Venue: Foyer)
- 15:30-16:00** **Valedictory Session**
- Address: **Hon. Marie Rose Nguini Effa**, MP Cameroon, President of Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)
- Address: **Mr. Varun Kumar Anand**, Acting Regional Director of International

Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Thailand

Valedictory Address by Chief Guest: Prof. P.J. Kurien, Deputy Chair of Rajya Sabha, Chair of IAPPD India, Vice-Chair of AFPPD, India

Concluding Address: Hon. Dr. Toshiko Abe, MP, Japan

19:00- Dinner hosted by Population Foundation of India & IAPPD
(Venue: Inspire)

15 September 2017
Study Visit

08:30-08:40 Meeting at the Lobby
09:00-09:15 Travel to Lady Harding School of Nursing, New Delhi
09:15-10:45 Visiting Lady Harding School of Nursing, New Delhi
10:45-11:15 Travel to Indian Institute of Technology/University (ITI) New Delhi
11:30-13:00 Briefing/Lab visit at IIT, New Delhi
13:00-13:45 Working Lunch at IIT, New Delhi
13:45-14:15 Travelling to Parliament House
4:30-15:45 Visiting Parliament House
15:45-15:55 Travel to residence of Vice-President of India, 6, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi
16:00-16:30 Call on Hon. Vice-President of India Sh.Venkaiah Naidu

16 September 2017

Departure of participants

Organized by:

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Hosted by:

The Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IAPPD)

Supported by:

The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

United Nations Population Fund UNFPA)

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)



Annexure II: List of Participants

Members of parliaments and Secretariat of the National Committees				
1	Hon.	Mohd.Enamur Rahman	Bangladesh	MP
2	Hon.	Mrs.Fazilatun Nessa	Bangladesh	MP
3	Hon.	Ugyen Wangdi	Bhutan	MP
4	Hon.	Marie Rose Nguini Effa	Cameroon	MP; FPA President
5	Hon.	Pallath Joseph Kurien	India	MP; Chair IAPPD
6	Hon.	Viplove Thakur	India	MP; Vice-Chair IAPPD
7	Hon.	Jagat Prakash Nadda	India	Union Health Minister
8	Hon.	Geetha Kothapalli	India	MP
9	Hon.	Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu	India	MP
10	Hon.	Avinash Rai Khanna	India	Vice-Chair IAPPD
11	Hon.	Narayan Lal Panchariya	India	MP
12	Hon.	Arjunlal Meena	India	MP
13	Hon.	Laxmi NarayanYadav	India	MP
14	Hon.	Narsaiah Boora Goud	India	MP
15	Hon.	Ramakrishna Rangasayee	India	MP
16	Hon.	Jugal Kishore Sharma	India	MP
17	Hon.	Mohd.Husain Dalwai	India	MP
18	Hon.	Bhubaneshwar Kalita	India	MP
19	Hon.	Pradeep Bhattacharya	India	MP
20	Hon.	Dharam Vira Ganhdi	India	MP
21	Hon.	Harish Chandra Meena	India	MP
22	Hon.	Nadimul Haque	India	MP
23	Hon.	Vikas Matame	India	MP
24	Hon.	Krupal Balaji Tumane	India	MP
25	Hon.	Prahlad Singh Patel	India	MP
26	Hon.	A.V.Swamy	India	MP
27	Hon.	Pradeep Tamta	India	MP
28	Hon.	Rajiv Jasotia	India	MLA
29	Hon.	Teruhiko Mashiko	Japan	MP; Vice Chair JPPF
30	Hon.	Toshiko Abe	Japan	MP
31	Hon.	Rida Shibli	Jordan	MP
32	Hon.	Mohammad Al-Smadi	Jordan	FAPPD Regional Coordinator
33	Hon.	Fredrick Outa	Kenya	MP
34	Mr.	Inocent Mbaya	Kenya	Parliament Clerk
35	Hon.	Elvira Surabaldieva	Kyrgyzstan	MP
36	Hon.	Larry P. Younquoi	Liberia	MP
37	Hon.	Paul Chibingu	Malawi	MP: Vice-President of FPA
38	Hon.	Ahmad Husni Mohamad Hanadzlah	Malaysia	MP
39	Hon.	Zamrizam Samsuri	Malaysia	Secretary
40	Hon.	Yogendra Chaudhary	Nepal	MP
41	Hon.	Sharif Rahimzoda	Tajikistan	MP
42	Hon.	Maria Ndilla Kangoye	Tanzania	MP

43	Hon.	Azza Sulaiman	UAE	MP
44	Hon.	Jonas Kamima Chanda	Zambia	MP; ZAPPD Chair
45	Hon.	Judy Sankhulani	Zambia	ZAPPD Desk Officer
Government				
46	Mr.	Bibek Debroy	India	Member, NITI Aayog
47	Dr.	Ashok Kumar Jain	India	Advisor, NITI Aayog
48	Dr.	Basab Gupta	India	Dy.Commissioner, MOH&FW
49	Dr.	S.K.Sikdar	India	Dy.Commissioner, Family Planning
50	Prof.	Sanjeev Sanghi	India	Dean, (Alumni) International Prog. IIT Delhi
51	Dr.	Sanjay Pandey	India	Dy.Registrar, IIT Delhi
Speaker/Resource Person				
52	Mr.	Kiran Karnik	India	President of India Habitat Centre, Chairperson of Oxfam India
53	Dr.	J.B.G. Tilak	India	Council for Social Development
54	Ms.	Poonam Muttreja	India	Executive Director, Population Foundation of India
55	Mr.	Varun Kumar Anand	IPPF	Acting Regional Director, South Asia Region
56	Ms.	Seema Arora	India	Dy.Director General, CII
UN Agencies				
57	Ms.	Ena Singh	India	UNFPA Assistant Country Representative
58	Dr.	Devender Singh	India	National Programme Officer, UNFPA
59	Dr.	Shyam Khadka	India	FAO Country Representative
60	Dr.	Hameed Nuru	India	UNWFP Country Representative
61	Mr.	Max Tuñón	India	Migration Specialist, ILO Country Office
62	Ms.	Sheena Chhabra	India	Senior Health Specialist, World Bank
63	Mr.	Yuri Afanasiev	India	UNDP
NGO/Observer				
64	Ms.	Lpamudra Sanya	India	Population Foundation of India
65	Mr.	Nitin Bajpayee	India	Population Foundation of India
66	Dr.	Jamhoih (Jamie) Tonsing	India	Country Rep. The Union
67	Mr.	Imran Syed Farooq	India	The Union
68	Mr.	Shiva Shrestha	India	The Union
69	Mr.	Manish	India	The Union
70	Mr.	Umesh Aradhya	India	President, Family Planning Association, India
71	Ms.	Bindiya Nimla	India	Director, Family Planning Association of India
72	Ms.	Smirty Kumar,	India	Project Director, REACH
73	Mr.	Dalbir Singh	India	GCAT
74	Dr.	Indira Behera,	India	Global Health Strategies
75	Mr.	Vindo Bhanu	India	CLRA
76	Mr.	Bobby John	India	Aequitas
77	Mr.	Xerses Sidhwa	India	Director Health Office, USAID India
78	Dr.	Reuben Swamickan	India	Divn. Chief, USAID
79	Mr.	Rajiv Chaudhari	India	Consultant
80	Mr.	Rajesh Sethi	India	Chartered Accountant
81	Mr.	Ravi	India	Free lancer

IAPPD Secretariat				
82	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	India	Executive Secretary
83	Mr.	Harish Ajwani	India	Accounts Officer
84	Mr.	U.S.Bhandari	India	Programme Officer
85	Ms.	Sangeeta Thawani	India	Programme Associate
86	Ms.	Maya Raturi	India	Programme Associate
87	Mr.	Rattan Lal	India	Assistant
88	Mr.	Sanjeev Khosla	India	Assistant
89	Mr.	Moti Lal	India	Office Staff
APDA				
90	Dr.	Osamu Kusumoto	Japan	Secretary-General; Executive Director
91	Ms.	Hitomi Tsunekawa	Japan	Manager, International Affairs
92	Dr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Japan	Chief of International Affairs; Researcher
Rapporteur				
93	Dr.	Prem Talwar	India	TAC Member, IAPPD
94	Prof.	Sudesh Nangia	India	TAC Member, IAPPD
95	Dr.	Abhay Kumar	India	Rapporteur, TAC Member, IAPPD
96	Dr.	Jai Narain	India	TAC Member, IAPPD
97	Dr.	J.S.Yadav	India	TAC Member, IAPPD
98	Dr.	Deepak Gupta	India	TAC Member, IAPPD
99	Mrs.	Suneeta Mukherjee	India	TAC Member, IAPPD
100	Mr.	R.N.Singh	India	TAC Member, IAPPD
Media				
101	Mr.	Ashok Bedi	India	Associate Editor, CNN
102	Mr.	Abhilash Khandekar	India	Daily Bhaskar
103	Mr.	Pankaj	India	International Press
104	Mr.	Harpreet	India	PTC
105	Mr.	Alok	India	MHI
106	Mr.	Anoop	India	ANI
107	Mr.	Anindo Sen Gupta	India	Doordarshan
108			India	Hindustan Times
109			India	Indian Express
110			India	T.O.I.
111	Mr.	Ashish Joshi	India	Editor-in-Chief, Lok Sabha TV
112	Mr.	Rajesh Badal	India	Rajya Sabha TV
Interpreters				
113	Mr.	Tsukushi Ikeda	Japan	Interpreter