



Report

The Arab and Asian Parliamentarians' Dialogue on Addressing Youth Empowerment and Gender Equality towards 2030 Agenda



April 22, 2024
Tokyo, Japan

Opening Session

Hon. Aisawa Ichiro, MP Japan and Acting Chair of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP), began the meeting by welcoming the participants and noting the efforts each has made to address population issues in the region. JPFP is the world’s oldest supra-party parliamentary group on population and development, and he has been involved in its activities for more than 30 years. While many achievements have been made to date in this field, there are some that remain to be resolved, including the rising number of refugees around the world, gender equality issues, and most of all, the challenges of an ageing society. The interregional meeting between Asia and Arab parliamentarians on population and development began in 2017 in Jordan, and he participated in that very first meeting. He noted various achievements made in the Arab region during the past seven years and also the need for the Asian and Arab regions to work together to pursue human dignity and human security amid the dire humanitarian situations, such as the war in Ukraine and the terrible situation in Gaza. He concluded by wishing for the success of the conference.

Hon. Dr. Abdelhady Elkasbey, MP Egypt and former President of the Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD), expressed his hope to contribute to population development and to the success of the forum. In the next few years, the population of Arab countries is going to face significant challenges, and collaboration among member countries will be essential. The region faces a variety of issues, including political, economic, environmental, and humanitarian. JPFP and FAPPD, together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and with support of the Government of Japan, have been working together and supporting Arab and Asian nations. It is important for governments and society to have a high level of awareness of population issues.



Dr. Hala Youssef, Deputy Regional Director a.i of the United National Population Fund (UNFPA) Arab States Regional Office (ASRO), began her speech by referencing the 1994 International Conference on Population Development (ICPD), where 179 countries adopted Programme of Action for development. In the region, there are many hinderances to education, especially for young women and girls. In the past 30 years, developments in gender equality have been unequal and slowed by regional conflicts, climate crises, and other issues. To accelerate progress, the world needs development with an emphasis on human rights, requiring increased political investment to dismantle environments that prevent women from achieving. The world needs to strengthen investment and integration of health services, workforces, and engage with multiple stakeholders. She concluded by stating that UNFPA is ready to support the work of organizations and governments.

Dr. Fadoua Bakhadda, Regional Director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Arab World, expressed her gratitude for all the efforts of countries around the word in supporting gender equality. In the Arab region, there is a decline in development gains, especially among countries suffering from wars, environmental crises, and economic development issues. Youth is the driving force of economic growth, and without stabilization and concerted efforts to support the youth, there will always be vulnerability. In terms of gender equality, achieving stability and security is key with everyone having to take the necessary measures to ensure family continuity. In the crises we face today, women are usually the most effected, and often find themselves alone and unable to protect themselves and their children. IPPF is committed to building a young generation that is committed to being responsible and making sound decisions based on equality and reliability.



Session 1: Youth Empowerment and Equal and Quality Education

Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Abdelhady Elkasbey, MP Egypt

Hon. Said Oulbacha, MP Morocco, gave the first presentation on equal rights to access education by focusing on gender issues. He explained that education is more than a basic human right, it is a bedrock of suitable development, economic growth, and social progress. As the world aims to empower youth, education cannot be understated. Gender equality in education is a challenge that stifles progress. The state of gender quality in the Arab region is influenced by various factors, including cultural beliefs and financial issues that prioritize boys over girls. This limit on education impacts girls and society, restricting employment opportunities and increasing the risk of early marriage and child pregnancy. Hon. Oulbacha explained that governments and policymakers are responsible for enacting policies that ensure equal access to education for all genders, including budgeting for gender sensitive facilities and curriculum on gender stereotypes. Government support should include enforcing laws and collaboration with sectors like health, and ensuring the education and sustainability of these policies. International cooperation is also crucial, through sharing knowledge and conducting joint research, requiring investment in structures, scholarships, and long-term financial commitment. And engaging communities and families will be necessary to support bridging the education gaps.

Hon. Dr. Ezzedine Al-Tayeb, MP Tunisia, then presented on public girls' education in rural areas. While various education institutions have been making efforts to improve the situation, progress in rural areas is slow. Tunisia has historically focused on improving the situation of girls' education, including efforts to unify the schooling system and establishing budgets focusing on girls' education. When comparing urban and rural areas, progress has been balanced by slow. There are many challenges related to the social status of women, but the government is working hard on women's empowerment. More women than men in Tunisia have not been educated, as many girls have not had the opportunities to enroll in schools for financial reasons, instead going out to work. Stationery also proved to be expensive, so some families cannot afford to allow girls to study. As such, social solidarity is needed to promote women's educational opportunities, whilst also being mindful of the SDGs. Hon. Dr. Al-Tayeb emphasized that various plans are required to support the empowerment of women, such as plans to protect the environment of rural areas, develop leadership skills, and implement various solutions to address the respective challenges.

Lastly, Ms. Saho Kato and Mr. Koujiro Nishizawa, high school students from the Shizuoka Vision Research Institute, presented on "CHA-SHOSHI," a case study of partnership co-creation from Shizuoka City. They explained the concept of "chapycycle", where used green tea from Shizuoka is used in an upcycle process to make paper. The movement was started when Ms. Kato and Mr. Nishizawa were appointed as Global Youth UN ambassadors to promote the SDGs in Shizuoka. Their training led them to the philosophy of "think globally, act locally". In order to encourage more students to take action, they focused on addressing local problems, namely how to deal with leftover tea, a specialty product from Shizuoka. The activities of the group are disseminated through various efforts, including contributing the paper made to local governments for use as office stationery. The goal of the group is to encourage others to take on issues facing society, and for more younger people to implement SDG-related projects. As students, they received support from the local communities, and they hope to continue these efforts to inspire others to take action. This same positive cycle can be applied to communities all over the world.

Ms. Akane Akaike, Planning Division of Shizuoka City, shared more details on the efforts made in Shizuoka to address the SDGs. Shizuoka City was named the SDGs Local Hub, and has promoted the SDGs awareness in the city. Through efforts to date, more voluntary youth activities have begun, and the city also organized the SDGs Summit.



Discussion

Hon. Abdelmadjid Tagguiche, former MP Algeria, supported the Japanese efforts to think globally and act locally. Japan as a whole is contributing to global society and people around the world. He noted that obligations for education in rural areas also need to be continuous enough to last until graduation.

Hon. Dr. Ezzedine Al-Tayeb mentioned that the country’s interest in health and education, including women’s issues was high, but in recent years, conflicts in the area have created major changes. Ministries of Education need to consider how to address these changes.

Hon. Said Oulbacha commented that the lack of progress for women in education impacts their situations. Therefore, parliaments around the world must implement legislation based on data of the current situation of women. They must support women’s participation in education and improve literacy rates. They must also ensure women’s rights to education and health services.

Hon. Dr. Halimah Ali, MP Malaysia, responded that recently the trend in education has seen more girls attending schools than boys, but they lag behind boys in areas of science and vocational subjects. Investment in youth empowerment is essential to ensure better quality of life, so the Ministry of Education continues to receive the largest allocation of the government budgets.

Session Chair, Hon. Dr. Abdelhady Elkasbey, MP Egypt, then thanked the participants for their active discussions and sharing experiences from each country. It is clear that while development among youth is progressing, more efforts need to be made, particularly for rural areas.



Session 2: Decent Work Opportunities for Young People

Session Chair: Hon. Mohammad Al Ammadi, former MP Bahrain

Hon. Abdul Hamid Al Nukari, MP Syria, gave a presentation on countries having high rates of youth unemployment caused by political and economic instability. He began by comparing the domestic situation in Syria before and after 2011. Prior to 2011, the country was on an upwards trend, seeing free education for children, free health care, and even high monthly wages. However, after the political terrorist crises began in 2011, major infrastructure was destroyed, and the domestic economy was impacted by the U.S. sanctions. Together with the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters, the country has suffered severely. As a result, youths have been severely impacted, with many unable to receive education or gain employment. In order to improve the situation, the Government of Syria is attempting to implement various initiatives. These include programmes for youths so that they can recover from the trauma of war and expelling armed terrorist organizations on Syrian territory. The international community and organizations should commit to rebuilding infrastructure and providing support for medical and humanitarian needs. Syria has also attempted to recover from the U.S. sanctions and secure contributions to improve the local economy. Increasing employment would also help with this, and that is where ensuring youths have the environment to gain education and employment, and therefore contribute to society, is essential.



Hon. Lork Kheng, MP Cambodia, presented a case study of teaching entrepreneurship to young Cambodians as a driving force for economic growth and sustainable development. The Government of Cambodia laid out a growth strategy that prioritized five key areas: humanity, roads, water, electricity, and technology, which are areas fundamental for Cambodia to become a high-middle-income country by 2030. Youth are the driving force for economic and societal changes. If they receive educational opportunities, they will gain the skills needed for the 21st century. However, in Cambodia they face several obstacles, such as a systemic skills deficit at a time of rapid technological change, and a mismatch between labor market requirements and

the skills of young people. The Government of Cambodia has been making several efforts to address this issue, such as establishing the Entrepreneurship Development Fund to mobilize investment and manage capital from legitimate sources, and the Techo Start-Up Center to support the promotion of start-ups and digital business in Cambodia. Non-government and private sector organizations have also been making various initiatives, such as holding workshops and promoting innovation. Cambodia is calling on development organizations and partner countries to continue supporting and assisting Cambodia in achieving the SDGs, and is promoting engagement from relevant stakeholders from all sectors and all levels.

Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How, MP Malaysia, emphasized that peace is the ultimate precondition to ensure decent work and economic growth, and every single youth lost is a loss for the world’s future potential. He also expressed his solidarity with nations whose youths have been impacted by conflicts around the world. Preserving peace and security is the first policy that the world should prioritize securing decent work and pay for all youth. As a multicultural nation, Malaysia has implemented a range of affirmative actions to benefit minority groups. This has enabled the establishment of a solid middle class, and an economically and politically elite class. It has also created discontent and resentment among minorities themselves. Successful governments in Malaysia have put equal emphasis on job creation and the creation of job creators. The current government has tied all of that together with a strong foreign policy of active neutrality to leverage global megatrends to pull in investment. He used the impact of Malaysia on the semi-conductor industry to emphasize this point. Malaysia has also emphasized the use of vocational training as a way to help improve the situation of employment in the country, and is looking to other countries to see how they can mutually benefit from cultures of vocational training.



Mr. Yusuke Sasaki, Student Career Support Division from Nihon University, lastly presented a case study of career support provided by the university for students. Nihon University, the largest private universities in Japan, has a philosophy of self-initiated creation. Both the university and alumni provide support for students looking to engage in job hunting activities so that they can obtain their ideal employment opportunities, and as a result, 97% of graduates of Nihon University find employment. This support helps to increase student satisfaction, and when they contribute, the university's reputation is enhanced. Mr. Sasaki provided an overview of how Nihon University supports students seeking employment. This includes placement offices providing information on labor markets to students and parents, and organizing briefing sessions on campus. Other support activities include career education, providing job postings and seminars, training for job interviews, joint company information sessions, and placements for persons with disabilities including both mental and physical disabilities.

Discussion

Hon. Said Oulbacha, MP Morocco, commented to Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How that developing countries would like to focus on training people and youth needs, but institutions and trainers are needed for that. The Moroccan Government's policy is to create an additional sense of values, and asked for Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How's opinion of this.

Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How responded that developing countries should transition away from vocational training institutions and prioritize training through industry. There is a direct correlation between training and the number of businesses and number of jobs available. By cutting out institutions, the efficiency of training will be smoother, and there will be a better extension to economic growth.

Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP Thailand, commented to Hon. Al Nukari that Syria is a beautiful country, but people are afraid of coming to the country due to the risk of violence, and asked how Syria intends to prevent unemployed young people from becoming terrorists. He also asked how other countries can help Syria overcome its difficult situation.

Hon. Al Nukari, MP Syria, responded that the government is putting tremendous efforts into implementing programmes for youth, utilizing microfinancing and lending funds to youths who want to start businesses. Without support from other countries, it will not be possible to expel terrorists. Syria will also start employment programmes to promote youths entering the workforce and being elected into governmental positions.

Session 3: Healthy Youth and Gender Equality

Session Chair: Hon. Makihara Hideki, MP Japan

Dr. Hala Youssef, UNFPA ASRO, first presented on young people's sexual reproductive health (SRH) in general, with a focus on the situation in the Arab region. The Arab region is a youthful one, but due to crises such as COVID-19 and climate change, many challenges exist that hinder progress. Many young people lack the necessary knowledge and information on SRH needs, and there are variations on the levels given in rural and urban areas. In order to govern the situation, an accurate amount of data will be necessary. SRH requires two main targets. One is family planning, when a woman is able to receive proper counseling and make informed choices about childbirth. The second is maternal health, namely preventing maternal death and ensuring women are properly taken care of during pregnancy. Adolescent girls are usually the least likely to benefit from health services. Guaranteeing that adolescent girls get to school and get employed can protect their lives. Investing in girls through security such as this will come back as benefits for a country's economic situation. Universal health coverage (UHC) will be essential to strengthening health systems. Unless countries start to allocate resources and think about how to address issues within their own countries, there will be problems.

It has been 30 years since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), and the world is facing a decade of action to accelerate efforts for population development. Countries need to ensure the needs of young people are met, and that preparations are made to ensure future needs can be addressed. This will ensure more lives are protected. Communities need to be empowered, and sustainable financing needs to be maintained.



Ms. Megumi Fukuda, Plan International Japan (PIJ), introduced a case study of Wata Café for young girls. PIJ is an independent humanitarian organization committed to children living free from poverty, abuse and injustice. Since 2020, PIJ has been providing a safe place and counseling project for girls facing life difficulties, and offering coverage for girls. Even in affluent countries like Japan, there are women suffering from abuse or mental disorders, and the center provides an *ibasho*, or a safe place that makes people feel accepted. Ms. Fukuda described two experiences she has had in her career, where she was able to aid young women and girls suffering from abuse, through working at rehabilitation centers. Wata Café was created as a place where girls can express their feelings and concerns and where they can take on challenges and take advantage of their potential. Girls aged 15 to 24 can have counselling services at Wata Café for free, and the café also provides several training and educational programmes, as well as online counselling services.

Hon. Ishida Masahiro, MP Japan, gave a presentation on youth health and gender equality, mainly focusing on two challenges: policies to support women’s health and child abuse. This is not limited to Japan, but in general, medicine has been advanced from a male perspective. Gender-specific medicine approach is needed and its R&D should be supported in order to provide better medical care and promote healthy ageing. Women’s physical and mental conditions change significantly at each life stage due to changes in hormonal balance and other factors, resulting in various health problems. Thus, it is necessary to conduct multifaceted and comprehensive analysis of pathological conditions and promote research for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment with gender-specific medicine approach. Japan established a women’s national health center to collect data on female health. This allows for better data distribution and functions, and help Japan redefine female health. On the subject of child abuse, there have been more than 200,000 cases a year, and that number is increasing. Child mortality due to child abuse is decreasing, but the number still remains high. Japan also enacted a law to support young victims of abuse suffering from depression and anxiety. However, Japan needs to fine tune its policies based on feedback from consultations with victims.



Discussion

Hon. Isnaraissah Munirah, MP Malaysia, commented that providing youth with healthcare services is essential. In Malaysia, services are provided at all healthcare facilities for adolescents, and the government is encouraging proper education in schools. Malaysia also introduced SRH education programmes to combat sexual crimes against children. To further strengthen such efforts, the national reproductive and social health policy was launched in 2022. This provides important insights to address sexual health education. Malaysia remains committed to strengthening policy implementation, including sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Hon. Lork Kheng, MP Cambodia, shared the challenges in Cambodia, namely the lack of improvement of education systems. The government has a strong commitment to address this issue by introducing SRH programmes and reducing the gap in education. The first priority programme is providing healthcare coverage towards UHC. It also conducts field visits to monitor the progress of implementation of government policies.

Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How, MP Malaysia, asked Hon. Ishida Masahiro, MP Japan, whether Japan has any policy to address fertility being affected by overworking, and how successful any existing policy has been in improving male and female fertility.

Hon. Ishida responded that overworking is considered a major issue that needs to be resolved. As a result of efforts to date, the total working hours have been reduced, but there has not been a decline in overwork. Japan is also facing problems with a scarcity of workers and overall economic progress. On the direct impact on fertility, Hon. Ishida mentioned that there is no proven direct correlation with overwork affecting infertility.



Closing Session

Hon. Edcel C. Lagman, MP Philippines, Acting Chair of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), and Chair Emeritus of the Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development (PLCPD), thanked the presenters of each session for their presentations, as well as the Government of Japan and the UNFPA for their support in organizing the conference. The discussions focused on how to ensure a more sustainable future, particularly for youth. It is important to ensure that there is access to proper education and economic prosperity, as well as opportunities for participation in nation-building. Throughout the discussions, the importance of promoting women and youth empowerment and creating an environment that provides equal opportunities was seen as crucial. He called on all members to stand firm in eliminating gender-based violence (GBV), closing gender gaps, and creating access to SRH. He also called for all members to work together with a spirit of collaboration and innovation.

Hon. Said Oulbacha, MP Morocco, added that in today's society, a lot of things are affecting our living conditions. In order to address global issues, cooperation among countries is needed. To this end, it is important to have dialogue, and demonstrate passion to promote dialogue. The issues of health, population and sustainable development are a priority for the region. Parliamentarians are also asked to fulfill their roles by taking a holistic view and prioritizing these issues. It is important to establish a clear index to evaluate this process.





The Arab and Asian Parliamentarians' Dialogue on Addressing Youth Empowerment and Gender Equality towards 2030 Agenda

22 April, 2024
Tokyo, Japan

Programme

21 April 2024	
Arrival of the delegates	
22 April 2024	
08:10-08:20	Registration for Parliamentarians and National Committee officers Location: Meet at the "Banquet Entrance Floor", The Main Bldg., Hotel New Otani Tokyo
08:20-08:40	Depart from the hotel and travel to the 1st Members' Office Building of the HoR
08:30-08:50	Registration for International Organizations and local participants Location: In Front of the International Conference Room, 1st Floor, the 1st Members' Office Building of HoR
09:00-09:45	Opening Ceremony and Welcome Venue: The International Conference Room, 1st Floor, the 1st Members' Office Building of HoR MC: Ms. Fuke Mio , APDA Address (10 mins each): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Aisawa Ichiro, MP Japan, Acting Chair of JPFP ➤ Hon. Abdelhady Elkasbey, MP Egypt and former President of the Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD) ➤ Dr. Hala Youssef, Deputy Regional Director a.i of UNFPA Arab States Regional Office (ASRO) ➤ Dr. Fadoua Bakhadda, Regional Director of IPPF Arab World Region
09:45-10:10	Group photo & Coffee Break (Location: Multipurpose Room)
10:10-11:20	Session 1: Youth Empowerment and Equal and Quality Education Theme: Access to education is the basic human rights and important in eradicating poverty and hunger and in promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. Initiatives to ensure equal access to quality and affordable education is at the core of global development efforts for the youth. What and how young people learn during adolescence will determine whether they are able to further their learning, enter the labour market, and better participate in society later in life. Although many countries have introduced compulsory education systems, there are still educational disparities due to religious, cultural, and social factors, such as gaps in completion rates of primary/secondary education programs between men and women, and lack of equal access to education due to costs related to education. This session will discuss how to ensure equitable, quality educational programmes that can equally support broader youth

	<p>empowerment with initiatives that address socio-cultural and financial barriers, as well as educational support through industry-government-academia partnerships.</p> <p>Chair: Hon. Abdelhady Elkasbey, MP Egypt</p> <p>Presentations (10 mins each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Equal rights to access education by focusing on gender issues</i> Hon. Said Oulbacha, MP Morocco ➤ <i>Girls' Education in Tunisia</i> Hon. Dr. Ezzedine Al-Tayeb, MP Tunisia: Girl's education in Tunisia ➤ <i>Youth Empowerment for the Future: "CHA-SHOSHI" a Case Study of Partnership Co-Creation from Shizuoka City</i> Ms. Kato Saho, Mr. Nishizawa Koujiro, Ms. Akaike Akane, Shizuoka Vision Research Institute and Planning Division of Shizuoka City <p>Open Discussion (40 mins)</p>
11:20-12:30	<p>Session 2: Decent Work Opportunities for Young People</p> <p>Theme: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth and the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all people are being promoted globally under Goal 8 of the SDGs: "Decent Work and Economic Growth". However, many countries still face the problem of low-wage work and precarious informal employment, especially for young people. Challenges of securing and maintaining decent work are more acute and complex for vulnerable and marginalized youth, including young women, humanitarian aid recipients, youth with disabilities, and immigrant youth. This session will present several case studies on the implementation of appropriate policies to help young people access entrepreneurial and decent work opportunities while in school and the transition process from education to employment.</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Mohammed Al Ammadi, Former MP Bahrain</p> <p>Presentations (10 mins each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>High unemployment rate of youth due to political and economic instability</i> Hon. Abdul Hamid Al Nukari, MP Syria ➤ <i>Case study of teaching entrepreneurship to young Cambodians as a driving force for economic growth and sustainable development</i> Hon. Lork Kheng, MP Cambodia ➤ <i>Decent Work Opportunities for Young people</i> Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How, MP Malaysia ➤ <i>Case study of career support by university for the students. Japan's transition from education to employment in Japanese system with an example of support from university and society to get decent work for the young people</i> Mr. Sasaki Yusuke, Student Career Support Division from Nihon University <p>Open Discussion (30 mins)</p>
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break (Location: Multipurpose Room)
13:30-14:40	<p>Session 3: Healthy Youth and Gender Equality</p> <p>Theme: The session will discuss Youth's healthy life style and gender equality, especially Gender-Based Violence (GBV) among young people and equal opportunities to access Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) services. Women make up nearly half of the world's population, yet are</p>

	<p>regularly prevented from accessing basic services. Unleashing the potential of girls and young women is an effective pathway to addressing poverty, improving access to health, education and sanitation, making societies more inclusive and reducing violence in communities. The session speakers are invited to share cases in their countries or organizations.</p> <p>Chair: Hon. Makihara Hideki, MP Japan</p> <p>Presentation (10 mins each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Young People’s Sexual Reproductive Health</i> Dr. Hala Youssef, Deputy Regional Director a.i. of UNFPA Arab States Regional Office (ASRO) ➤ <i>A case study of Wata café for young girls</i> Ms. Fukuda Megumi, Plan International Japan ➤ <i>Youth Health and Gender Equality</i> Hon. Ishida Masahiro, MP Japan <p>Open discussion (40 mins)</p>
14:40-15:00	<p>Closing Address (7mins each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hon. Edcel C. Lagman, MP Philippines, Acting Chair of AFPPD ➤ Hon. Said Oulbacha, MP Morocco
15:30-16:30	<p>Japanese and Arab Parliamentarians and IPPF Dialogue on Youth and Women’s Health: Cornerstone of Future and Peace: A WPS Perspective</p> <p>*Please refer to the IPPF programme (Venue: Multipurpose Room)</p>
17:00-	Depart from the 1st Members’ Office Building of the HoR and travel to Hotel New Otani
23-24 April 2024	
Delegates will attend Ageing Meeting and Study visit	

Organized by:

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

The Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD)

Supported by:

The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

In Cooperation with:

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Participants' List of the Arab and Asian Parliamentarians' Dialogue on Youth Empowerment on 22 April 2024				
		Name	Country	Position
Participants from Asia				
1	Hon.	Lork Kheng	Cambodia	MP, AFPPD ExCom member
2	Ms.	Mith Chanlinda	Cambodia	CAPPD coordinator
3	Hon.	Aisawa Ichiro	Japan	MP, Acting Chair of JFPF
4	Hon.	Makihara Hideki	Japan	MP
5	Hon.	Ishida Masahiro	Japan	MP
6	Hon.	Terata Shizuka	Japan	MP
7	Hon.	In Young Lee	Korea	MP, Chair of Korean Parliamentary League on Children, Population and Environment
8	Hon.	Dato' Mohd Isam	Malaysia	MP
9	Hon. Dr.	Halimah Ali	Malaysia	MP
10	Hon.	Chiew Choon Man	Malaysia	MP
11	Hon.	Isnaraissah Munirah	Malaysia	MP
12	Hon.	Howard Lee How Chuan	Malaysia	MP
13	Mr.	Azri Norfikri	Malaysia	Officer
14	Ms.	Devani Alaga	Malaysia	Officer to the Minister of Work
15	Mr.	Muhammad Azreen bin Jamaluddin	Malaysia	Press secretary to the Minister of Work
16	Ms.	Nur Aqidah Fauzi	Malaysia	photographer for the Minister of Work
17	Hon.	Edcel Lagman	Philippines	MP, Acting Chair of AFPPD
18	Ms.	Aurora Quilala	Philippines	Deputy Executive Director of PLCPD
19	Hon. Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	Thailand	MP
20	Hon.	Nguyen Hoang Mai	Vietnam	MP
Participants from Arab				
1	Hon.	Abdelmadjid Tagguiche	Algeria	Former MP
2	Mr.	Mohammed Al Ammadi	Bahrain	Former MP
3	Hon.	Abdelhady Elkasbey	Egypt	MP
4	Hon.	Abdulkhaleq Malik	Iraq	MP
5	Hon.	Pierre Bouassi	Lebanon	MP
6	Hon.	Said Oulbacha	Morocco	MP
7	Hon.	Abdul Hamid Al Nukari	Syria	MP
8	Hon. Dr.	Ezzedine Al-Tayeb	Tunisia	MP
9	Hon.	Mohammed Al-Saedi	UAE	MP
10	Dr.	Mohammed Al-Smadi	Jordan	FAPPD Executive Director
Resource persons				
1	Ms.	Kato Saho	Japan	Shizuoka Vision Research Institute
2	Mr.	Nishizawa Koujiro	Japan	Shizuoka Vision Research Institute
3	Ms.	Akaike Akane	Japan	Planning Division, Policy Bureau Deputy Bureau of Shizuoka City Hall
4	Mr.	Sasaki Yusuke	Japan	Students' Career Support Division, Nihon university
5	Ms.	Fukuda Megumi	Japan	Plan International Japan, Social worker/Health Social Worker
MOFA				
1	Mr.	Ezoe Satoshi	Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2	Mr.	Furumoto Tatsuhiko	Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3	Mr.	Tajima Yuhi	Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4	Ms.	Ichino Satomi	Japan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

UNFPA and IPPF				
1	Ms.	Hala Youssef	UNFPA	Deputy Regional Director, a.i., Arab States Regional Office (ASRO)
2	Dr.	Alvaro Bermejo	IPPF	IPPF Director General
3	Ms.	Taniguchi Yuri	IPPF	IPPF Chief, Strategic Partnerships and Development
4	Dr.	Fadoua Bakhadda	IPPF	IPPF Regional Director of Arab world
Embassy				
1	Mr.	Anvar Mirzatillayev	Kazakhstan	Counsellor of the Embassy of Kazakhstan in Japan
2	Mr.	Hichem Adouni	Tunisia	First Secretary Embassy of Tunisia in Japan
Observers				
1	Mr.	Shirahama Fuminori	Japan	Shizuoka city council member, Chair of Shizuoka Vision research Institute
2	Mr.	Suzuki Tsuyoshi	Japan	Director of Policy Bureau Deputy Bureau of Shizuoka City Hall
3	Mr.	Oishi Makoto	Japan	Planning Division, Policy Bureau Deputy Bureau of Shizuoka City Hall
4	Ms.	Katsube Mayumi	Japan	Chair of JOICFP
5	Ms.	Kamiya Asami	Japan	JOICFP
6	Ms.	Kusano Hiromi	Japan	JOICFP
7	Ms.	Kitajima Taki	Japan	JOICEP Interpreter (J-E)
8	Ms.	Kawamoto Rika	Japan	JOICFP
9	Ms.	Sunami Aki	Japan	JOICFP
10	Ms.	Yamaguchi Atsuko	Japan	JOICFP
11	Ms.	Mashimo Mineko	Japan	Principle of Showa Women's University affiliated Showa junior high school and Showa high school
12	Ms.	Komoriya Risa	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
13	Ms.	Takaki Nanako	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
14	Ms.	Takahashi Sae	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
15	Ms.	Ishii Minami	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
16	Ms.	Tanaka Karen	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
17	Ms.	Endo Sakurako	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
18	Ms.	Chida Yuna	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
19	Ms.	Kanda Kotoko	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
20	Ms.	Horike Sakurako	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
21	Ms.	Uesugi Thiara	Japan	Student of Showa junior high school and Showa high school
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41	Mr.	Yoshihara Sota		Observer
42	Mr.	Shikii Shun		Observer
43	Mr.	Haketa Leo		Observer
44	Mr.	Miyazaki Amaki		Observer
45	Mr.	Konno Takeru		Observer
46	Mr.	Oshiro Souta		Observer
47	Ms.	Hyeonmin Hong		Observer
48	Ms.	Yena Park		Observer
49	Ms.	Hylim Kelly Lee		Observer
50	Ms.	Gholamshahzadeh Alireza	Iran	Observer
51	Mr.	Hamada Norikazu	Japan	Plan International Japan
52	Ms.	Ung Angela	Cambodia	
53	Ms.	Inoue China		
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