



African  
Parliamentarians  
Forum for  
Population and Development

# **African and Asian Parliamentarians' Dialogue towards ICPD30 and AADPD10**

**24 -26 October 2023  
Kigali, Rwanda**



## INTRODUCTION

The Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) in partnership with the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) and host, the Parliament of Rwanda, organized the African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting towards the International Conference on Population and Development (ICDP)<sup>30</sup> and Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD)<sup>10</sup> that took place in Kigali, Rwanda, from 24–26 October 2023, supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) and the Japan Trust Fund (JTF).

The Kigali meeting aimed to review and renew aspirations toward the ICPD agenda and promote integration of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) into national laws and policies, share and learn about initiatives, experiences and tools that would effectively progress legislation and implement the ICPD and Maputo Programme of Action.

The Kigali meeting bore in mind that in 2024 the world would commemorate 30 years of the historic ICPD in Cairo, Egypt that was held in 1994 and its commitment towards people-centred development, peace, equal rights and choices for populations. In Africa these obligations had been advanced through the 2013 Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD) which provided region specific recommendations on population and development and guidelines for the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the ICPD. With eighty-eight (88) commitments across seven (07) areas, namely: (i) dignity and equality, (ii) health, (iii) place and mobility, (iv) governance, (v) data and statistics, (vi) international cooperation and (vii) partnerships, the AADPD has been at the centre of national development plans, policies and programmes. Therefore, in 2023, it would be ten (10) years since the Addis Ababa meeting and the Kigali meeting was an opportunity to review what had been gained since then, what the challenges were in meeting targets and develop plans to accelerate achievements where development had slowed down.

### DAY ONE: MEETING, 24<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2023

#### 1. OPENING SESSION

##### **1.1 Welcome Address by Hon Dr Abdul Rashid Hassan Pelpuo, MP, Ghana; President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)**

Hon Pelpuo recognized the presence of the Right Hon Ms. Donatille Mukabalisa, Speaker of the Rwanda

Parliament, Ms. Yukako Ochi, Deputy Chief of Mission, Chargé d'Affairs or acting Ambassador of Japan to Rwanda and Mr. Kwabena Asante-Ntiamoah, Country Representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Rwanda Office, The Asian Population Development Association (APDA) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

Hon Pelpuo, said that it was his pleasure to address the Kigali meeting

of Parliamentarians as Members convened to discuss progress made to achieve the commitments towards ICPD30 and AADPD10. He indicated that the FPA Executive chose Kigali, Rwanda to host this year's meeting based on consensus. He explained that Rwanda had been exemplary in implementing key population issues and that it would benefit Members to learn what Rwanda has been doing in this regard. He was therefore, grateful that Madam Speaker had accepted to officially open the Kigali meeting of Parliamentarians and asked her to thank the government of Rwanda to accept to host the meeting.

Hon Pelpuo said that progress in implementing the ICPD and AADPD by different countries in implementing the ICPD Agenda. He reiterated further that there was need to generate a common voice from African countries. Policies within their countries and regions.

He narrated how Africa had come from a history of fighting battles, reversing power of domination from colonial masters and was then given authority to manage her own affairs. Along the way however, something went wrong. Africa started begging and had no initiatives of their own despite all the wealth found in Africa. In 2023 Africa still hosted among the poorest people in the world. He said that this trend should change or be reversed.

Honourable Pelpuo stated that the FPA Executive carried out several activities since they were elected into office in Addis Ababa in 2022. With the help of funding from the APDA, in August 2023 a four (4) member team made up of the FPA President, (Ghana)

the Vice President (Kenya), a Member from Senegal and a member from Djibouti met in Dar-es-Salaam to draft a Constitution and review the draft strategic plan for the FPA which was presented at the FPA General Assembly in the Addis Ababa 2022 meeting. The Dar meeting concluded as follows:

1. Agreed to establish a Secretariat in Ghana as FPA Africa Office;
2. Employ a Director of Finance and open a Bank Account for FPA;
3. Draft a Strategic Plan for FPA and
4. Meeting of the FPA executive in Uganda to formalize the above.

The President encouraged Members to talk to their governments to support the FPA financially because, there was no funding yet to carry out some of the FPA activities. However, it was agreed that to accelerate the implementation of FPA activities, the Headquarters for FPA be hosted in Accra, Ghana. It was also planned that the next Africa-Asia meeting be held in Accra.

In April, 2023 a meeting was held in Japan for the FPA Executive to meet colleagues from APDA and also participate in the Global Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development towards the G7 Hiroshima Summit. The FPA Executive was led by the Honourable Frederick Outa, MP, FPA Vice President and included Hon Ms. Pemmy Castelina, MP, South Africa and Hon Hassan Omar, MP, Djibouti.

Hon Pelpuo thanked the UNFPA Eastern and Southern Africa Office (UNFPA ESARO) for their human resource and financial support and

ended by encouraging Members to use the meeting to learn from each other and thereby, accelerate the implementation of the ICPD30 and AADPD10 commitments.

## 1.2 Messages of Support

i. **Ms. Yukako Ochi**, Deputy Chief of Mission, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Ambassador of Japan in Rwanda

Ms. Ochi said that the world had faced challenges in terms of covid19, climate change, diseases and conflicts in the recent past and that the world population was estimated to reach seven (7) billion by 2050. She said that Africa was faced with particular development challenges which needed to be addressed. Regarding Asia, she said that there was declining birth rate in Japan and other Asian countries which posed unique development issues there.

She commended Rwanda for hosting the Kigali meeting in conjunction with IPPF, UNFPA and the Japan Trust Fund. She said that it was 10 years since African countries adopted the AADPD in Ethiopia in 2013 which provided region specific guidance in implementation of the ICPD programme of action. The AADPD was an initiative to implement the ICPD which had laid the foundation for a people-centred development and programme of action for Governments, Civil Society Organisation (CSOs) and other cooperating partners.

She stated that human-centred development was Japan's focus for development and that there was need to accelerate efforts to achieve

the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She said that as an example, the government of Japan was carrying out the following development activities in Rwanda:

1. Awareness programmes on Sexual Reproduction and Health Rights (SRHR) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Refugee camps in collaboration with UNFPA; and
2. Providing quality water supply; and
3. Improving maternal and child care.

She said that Japan would continue to contribute to a human-centred social approach in tackling population issues, worldwide.

ii. **Mr. Kwabena Asante-Ntiamoah**, Country Representative of UNFPA Rwanda

Mr. Ntiamoah said that he was delivering a message from UNFPA Rwanda. He said that the role of MPs was important in achieving the AADPD programme of Action, ICPD30, SDGs and the Agenda 2063. In 1994 in Cairo, the ICPD Programme of Action was endorsed among many population issues as well as the SRHR Programme of Action. In 2013 the Addis Ababa meeting, Africa adopted the AADPD program of Action for Members of Parliament in Africa to find its own solutions for Africa. It was therefore, necessary for Members of Parliament to continue to do their part to implement the AADPD commitments in their countries of origin.

In April 2023 a review began to look back at the implementation of ICPD in

the last 30 years leading to 2024 as well as carry out the AADPD Africa 10-year review. The UNFPA applauded African MPs on the following matters:

Providing oversight and accountability over their governments, representation of their citizens and national budget approval.

He stated that in 2023 in November in Lusaka, Zambia a meeting would be held by a Technical Committee on Health to review Progress on the AADPD and any unfinished business on women and youth health issues.

He reminded participants that the Demographic change in Africa as follows:

- i. 42% of Africa's population was below the age of 50 years; and that
- ii. Young people aged 10 to 34 years made up 33% of Africa's population.

*"In the Africa we want"*, Mr. Ntiamoah said that there was need to invest in the youth: In this demographic transition from older bread winners to empowering the younger generation, there was need for smart investment. He said that youth were hungry for change.

He reminded Members that despite progress in some areas, GBV, female genital mutilation (FMG) and adolescent pregnancies remained a concern in East, West and Southern Africa. Girls before 18 were still married in Central and West Africa

He noted that New HIV infections had reduced in Africa by 20% since 2010. Despite this progress, most new infections were happening in young

people.

He stated the need to address multi-dimensional poverty.

He said that an increase in conflicts affected development in Mozambique, the Democratic Republic and Congo and Niger resulted in people on the move.

Climate change in terms of cyclones had also resulted in slowing down progress in the implementation of the ICPD, AADPD and SGDS *in the Africa we want*.

He therefore, hoped that the Rwanda Dialogue would achieve the following:

1. Amplify evident based advocacy;
2. Scaling up oversight and accountability
3. Promoting legislative actions: If Framework policies are implemented in Africa, progress would be seen; and
4. Evidence based appropriate budgeting with high impact interventions.

He stated that UNFPA would continue to cooperate with the Africa Parliamentarians Forum of Population and Development (FPA), the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) and the Pan African Parliament ( PAP) to sustain the implementation of the ICPD Commitments by 2030 and the Agenda 2063.

He ended by stating that Members of Parliament, in both Asia and Africa, were together in trying to achieve intended population goals and that there was

a need to contribute to ensure the implementation of SRHR in Africa.

### **1.3 Official Opening Statement : The Right Honourable Ms. Donatile Mukabalisa, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Rwanda**

The Honourable Speaker welcomed all guests to Rwanda. She thanked all those who had spoken prior to her speech, what had set a tone on the discussions to follow in the Kigali meeting. She expressed gratitude to organisers for choosing Rwanda to host this meeting. She was hopeful that all Members would benefit from insights during the discussions.

Regarding the ICPD and AADPD commitments, she challenged Members of Parliament to reflect on the following questions:

- i. What have been our achievements?
- ii. What have been our challenges?
- iii. What is our role as Parliamentarians?

She said that Members of Parliament needed to develop and shape laws suitable on population and development and review their impact on citizens' lives. She gave an example of the Parliament of Rwanda whose main tool on advocating population issues was the Rwanda Parliamentarians Network on Population and Development (RPNPD) which was established on (2003).

In 1994 in the Egypt meeting: SRHR, environment, youth and women issues. As well as gender sensitive laws were voted into place.

She was therefore, pleased to note that in the Kigali meeting, there was in the afternoon session time set aside to discuss women's issues and urged the meeting review achievements in gender matters.

In Rwanda as an example, a Private members bill on SRHR significantly reduced child mortality rate from 227 deaths per 1,000 live births (2002) to 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022. Women accessing health care facilities improved from 27% in 2002 to 93% in 2022. She also stated that the Ministry of Education had created healthy environments for teachers and pupils and special guidelines for school girls regarding menstruation.

The Honorable Speaker said that the Kigali meeting was a platform to share best practices and learn from each other's country experiences to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD and AADPD commitments. She therefore, urged Members of Parliament to participate actively in meeting.

She thanked the President of FPA for his remarks, the Japan Embassy in Rwanda and the Asian Population and Development Association for assistance in hosting the Kigali meeting.

She wished Members of Parliament fruitful deliberations and ended by declaring the Kigali meeting officially opened.

### **1.4 High Level Panel on the Role of Parliamentarians (representative, legislative, budgetary, oversight and public opinion shaping roles) on**

## **implementation of ICPD30 and AADPD for Sustainable Development**

### **1. Hon Simon Moabi, Botswana, Representative from the Pan African Parliament (PAP):**

Hon. Moabi said that he was representing the PAP which is an organ of the African Union based in Midrand, South Africa. He stated that the Objectives of PAP are to:

- i. Facilitate and oversee AU policies;
- ii. Promote Human rights and democracy in Africa;
- iii. Uphold good governance and transparency; and
- iv. Advocate for development in Africa.

He also reminded Members of Parliament of their Roles as follows:

- i. Representing people in their constituencies;
- ii. Oversight Role, for example, in reduction of maternal and child mortality; and
- iii. Approving national budgets for development: rules and policy formation.

He indicated that there are Committees in the PAP and that these Committees are a replica and the engine of Committees in Parliaments, in respective national Parliaments. He said that Rule 26 explains the role of Committees of PAP.

He urged fellow Members of Parliament on the need to engage Civil society as this was crucial in the implementation of the ICPD30 and AADPD10. He said it was important to

engage civil society and NGOs because they are on the ground, are aware of the needs of the people and can help Members of Parliament to formulate policies and laws to debate and adopt.

### **2. Hon Rosie Bistoquet, Seychelles (Chair of the SADCPF**

#### **Committee on Human and Social Development and Special Programmes)**

She said that after more than 25 years since 1994, African Parliamentarians were still struggling to implement the commitments of the ICPD and the AADPD. She stated that a lack of concerted political leadership in the area of SRHR had contributed to the slow down in implementation of some commitments.

On 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 the world commemorated World Food Day. However, Southern Africa was still experiencing malnutrition. Therefore, food security is affected which in turn threatens peace and security.

She also said that communicable diseases such as HIV/ AIDS was still a concern in Africa and other conditions such as obstetric fistula (abnormal connection between the rectum and the vagina) did affect many women worldwide.

In this regard the SADCPF Regional Model Law was a game changer to implement SRHR issues such as the Model Law on, "eradicating child marriage and protecting children already in marriage" and the Model Law on, "gender Based Violence."

She reminded Members of Parliament that they were voices of pregnant



women, the LGBTIs, youth, orphans in child labour, or that single mother who couldn't afford food at the table for her children. She stated that use of Contraceptives raised issues with some traditional cultural norms.

Regarding Public financial management she said that there was a need to link Parliament Budgets on populations issues to national budgets.

On curbing corruption, she said that benchmarking was necessary for harmonization of Africa. For example, the legal age of marriage should be 18 in Africa.

In 2023, Parliaments needed to be more focused and oriented to achieve goals and that Cooperating partners needed to assist African Members of Parliament to achieve population development goals. She gave an example of Uganda where teenage pregnancies related to economic challenges. If these teen girls were economically empowered, they would be less tempted to be sexually tempted for money, risking themselves getting pregnant.

### **3. Hon Ambassador Fatuma Ndangiza, Rwanda, Representative of the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA)**

She started by stating that EALA was established under article 49 of the EALA Constitution by East African Parliaments to tackle common challenges in the East Africa Region. She said that the Rights of persons were at the centre of Development. Reproductive rights in particular were helping women and girls.

When one hundred and seventy-nine (179) governments in Cairo met 29 years ago (1994), high level political commitments were made. Then in 2019,

25 years after the Cairo summit, the Nairobi ICPD review summit inspired member states from East Africa to increase health budgets. Following this increase some countries were doing well, but others not so well. Therefore, there was need for qualitative data to show where progress was made or not. In this regard, the SADCPF could help benchmark in collecting data from Member states. In the East African Community, the population was approximately 300 million and EALA was following the 4 pillars of integration of the African Union, namely:

- i. employment and entrepreneurship;
- ii. education and skills development;
- iii. health and well-being; and
- iv. rights, governance and youth empowerment

She concluded that there was need for Member countries in FAP countries to agree on the implementation process otherwise there would be no implementation of commitments.

### **4. Hon Frederick Outa, MP, Kenya, Vice President of FAP**

Hon Outa began by asking what EALA had done in the implementation of ICPD. He cited that EALA had passed eighty-five (85) pieces of legislation related to ICPD trade, health etc. in seventeen (17) areas of cooperation.

The East African Community in relation to HIV/AIDs- was protection its citizens from all forms of discrimination. There was also a bill preventing female genital mutilation. There was also a Public Hearing concerning an EALA bill related to SRHR. One matter was the prohibition of harmful practices in matters of health. For example (FGM). In this matter, cultural and religious challenges had not helped members of Parliament to implement the SRHR bill. These cultural/ religious norms have hampered formulation and implementation of ICPD/ SRHR. Budgetary oversight: Underfunding of programmes – gender responsive budgets; principals of people centred community

Hon Outa said that If MPs were not aware of ICPD issues they could not implement them. He also suggested that Members of Parliament should try to meet Religious and Traditional Rulers to help them sensitize the people to support a particular bill. Make them aware.) For example, in Rwanda: The marriage age is 21 not 18 like some EALA countries. Therefore, girls can stay longer in school. However, there was need to harmonise this marriage age in all African countries.

## **PLENARY DISCUSSION**

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

**Hon. Amb. Fatuma Ndongiza, Tanzania** asked what had been the impact of Resolutions passed in the EALA

Assembly, since Ministers were also exofficio Members of Parliament. She was concerned about people with disabilities as well as the LGBT, that it is was necessary to include them in the Africa Agenda implementation strategy programme, so that the continent does not leave any one behind.

### **Hon Aboubakary Ngaide, Senegal**

said that there was no communication presently on modern methods of dealing with immigration issues. We don't hear much from PAP or the AU about what they are doing concerning this issue.

**Hon Marie Rose, Cameroon** talked about people with disabilities and was concerned whether enough being done for them. She also raised the issue of people with different sexual orientation. There is no document that is legally binding on this matter. Furthermore, what does PAP say on coups, rape and wars in some parts of Africa.

**Hon Elvis Donkoh, Ghana**, suggested that Religious and Traditional leaders-should be involved from the beginning during the lawmaking process concerning curbing early marriages, female genital mutilation and encouraging pregnant mothers to deliver from clinics. The African Union has also endorsed the model to criminalise female genital mutilation which will be effective if Parliamentarians partner with traditional and religious leaders to curb these vices.

**Hon Simon Moabi, Botswana** and Representative from PAP, asked Members of Parliament if any had an example of how PAP resolutions are

implemented in by members states and if there was any progress by members states.

**Hon Majur Babur Ajal, South Sudan** reported that South Sudan was trying to catch up in trying to introduce an abortion bill which will include making religious leaders aware of the pros and cons of this bill. Hon Ajal said that the Africa/Asia Parliamentary forum through the Kigali meeting was helping Members to achieve their national goals.

**Hon Issa Mardo Djabir, Chad** said that in a context of conflict, there was need to achieve the implementation of nationalist/patriot matters. However, the challenge was how Members of Parliament could operationalise or vote in order to implement commitments. For any country to implement all laws, there was need for commitment. He also asked how countries in the region can harmonise the marriage age so that girls can first finish school. He also reported that there were millions of Sudanese refugees in Chad and this was a population issue which needed to be addressed.

**Hon Fredric Outa, Kenya**, encouraged Members to meet Religious and Traditional Rulers to make them aware and sensitise them to support a bill such as the one Hon.Ajal from South Sudan had mentioned. He also agreed that there was need for Africa to harmonise the marriage age.

**In response to questions** of the PAP, **Hon Moabi**, the Pan Africa Parliament (PAP) representative said that as an advisory body the PAP was **advocating "silencing of guns" in war torn areas**

**in Africa. In terms of** Resolutions, PAP is not a Legislative body, it is only advisory. In PAP there are Committees which go around to collect national data, then advise on a course of action. He urged Parliaments and Partners to help PAP implement resolutions. He hoped that resolutions would become bills since an elevation of a Resolution to a bill is an achievement. Hon Moabi also said that there also need to promote peace building advocacy; execution of resolutions and Implementation of the ICDP and AADPD commitments.

In terms of women representation in Parliaments in East Africa, countries are at different levels but EALA Community. The average is about 30% in Africa. Kenya 28%, 29% South Sudan; Tanzania 26%. Rwanda 61.3%. Therefore, more work needs to be done in other Parliaments to emulate Rwanda in terms of gender parity. He noted that in Africa there is only one female President, the Head of State of Tanzania, Her Excellency Mrs. Samia Suluhu.

**Hon Ndagiza Madina, Rwanda**, said that in Rwanda there is a 5-year term of office for the President and Members of Parliament (MPs). She suggested that in Africa MPs should harmonise laws. In Rwanda the marriage is 21 to allow the girls to go to school and complete tertiary education and a civil marriage is monogamous.

**Hon Marie Rose, Cameroon**, observed that in Africa EALA was more active than other Regional Parliaments and asked whether EALA was sharing its laws in all members states for others countries to learn, so that issues such

as harmonisation of the marriage age can also happen in other regions. This is because Regional Parliaments have unique laws. For example, in most of West Africa- polygamous marriage is allowed under Islamic law and some traditional societies.

## **2.0 SESSION 2: ICPD30 Review Process and Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD10): The Unfinished business and way forward**

**2.1 Global Update: Mr. Jyoti Tewari, UNFPA ESARO**, presented on behalf of Mr. Ragaa Said, Strategic Partnerships Adviser for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Parliamentarians, UNFPA

Mr. Said gave a global update saying the following that:

- i. 800 women die during pregnancy or delivery every day; (1 woman every 2 minutes);
- ii. Almost a quarter of a billion women of reproductive age do not have access to modern contraceptives;
- iii.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of women experience violence in their lives;
- iv. 39,000 girls a day forced to marry before 18;
- v. Rights and choices of young people; and
- vi. Harmful practices: 3 million girls are at risk of FGM every year.

**Based on more than 50 Africa National Reports and a continental Report**, Mr. Tewari indicated progress on eighty-eight (88) commitments in Africa on the

ICPD@25/AADPD +5 Review in 2019 as follows:

- I. Maternal deaths had been cut by more than 50% in Africa;
- II. Teenage pregnancy: 92 births occur per 1000 females aged 15-19, preventing them from achieving their full potential; and
- III. 36 out of every 100 women in Africa have experienced physical or sexual violence in their life time; and
- IV. More than one third of the displaced global population is in Africa.

*He reported that there would be a follow up meeting in **Lusaka, Zambia from 7-10 November, 2023** by the African Population Experts Committee (APEC) and Ministers in Charge of Population Meetings on the 10-year Review of the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development. The Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development was adopted by African Ministers at the Africa Region Conference on Population and Development held in Addis Ababa from 3-4 October, 2013 and endorsed by African Heads of State at the Africa Union Executive Council in 2014.*

He said that there was need to celebrate what had been achieved in the last 30 years since 1994 as follows regarding SRHR:

- i. Protection of SRHR provisions in legal frameworks;
- ii. Allocation of sufficient budgets on population issues; and
- iii. Guaranteeing pro-SRHR positions.

## PLENARY DISCUSSION

### **Hon Agnes Kafula, Namibia**

suggested that there was need for MPs to be availed of the continental AU Report so that Members could take stock of what has been done, and to review what had not yet been done.

**Hon Madina, Rwanda:** suggested that it was important to organise field visits to rural areas to educate citizens on the dangers of child marriage. It was also important that social media guidance is given to teenagers and to youth in general to be careful what they pick up on social media in terms of SRHR. There are cyber criminals that can lure teenagers into unprotected sex leading to teenage pregnancies if families are not available to guide these teenagers.

**Hon Kasune, ZAMBIA,** supported the idea that the AU continent Report be brought to the MPs for them to not only be aware of its contents but to interrogate it further and see where MPs roles come in. She also said that in Africa is in a dichotomy; we are a people of religious belief but teenage pregnancies still go up.

**Hon Promise, Nigeria,** said that there was need to implement what is discussed for the youth concerning unemployment, low quality education and gender inequality.

**Hon Anthony Akol, UGANDA-** said that poor family planning methods, child marriage and poverty were issues to be dealt with. Leaders should encourage teenage girls who get pregnant while is school to go back to school after delivery. The **boy child** also needs to be talked not to impregnate the **girl child**. **Mindset change** in our people

is needed to fight poverty and MPS as leaders should help to fight what is in the mind of their people.

### **Hon Pemmy, South Africa**

questioned how eighty-eight (88) commitments were drafted and whether it was realistic to have so many of them for implementation. She also said that a lack of peace in conflict zones couldn't lead to development.

**Mr. Jyoti, UNFPA ESARO, responded that the AU continental Report** would be circulated and that the eighty-eight (88) Commitments had been summarized into 6 areas as follows:

- i. Dignity and equality;
- ii. Health;
- iii. Place and mobility;
- iv. Governance;
- v. Data and statistics; and
- vi. Partnership and international cooperation.

## **3.0 SESSION 3: Women Empowerment and Leadership to Harness Gender Dividend**

### **2.1 Hon. Eurita Valeta, MP, Malawi**

She defined women empowerment as, "helping women to achieve their potential" and further said that, "gender equality"(SDG5) was one of the seventeen (17) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. It has been shown that has shown that empowering women leads to enhanced economic development. She said that educating women was a strategy

to help women to rise to obtain key decision-making positions. She gave an example that Malawi was implementing free primary education to give quality education access to all (SGD4: The Malawi government provides loans for tertiary education. This has resulted in Malawi's first woman Speaker of Parliament, Ms. Catherine Gothani-Hara as well as the first female Inspector General of Police Ms. Mary Nangwale.

Empowering women and girls could also help them to access better health facilities (SGD3). Budgets needed to be increased in health because women would be able to access better health facilities closer to where they live.

In terms of economic participation, increasing economic opportunities for women would increase their contribution to economic development in their countries.

Harnessing the gender dividend required a multi-faceted approach as follows:

- i. Lowering the fertility rate or using family planning methods would give women an opportunity to participate in economic affairs with less child bearing;
- ii. Promoting decent working conditions for home care workers;
- iii. Women leadership – according to the UN, women leadership increased organisation, dedication and commitment in institutions;
- iv. When more women are in leadership everyone gains; and
- v. Promoting women to key positions would balance the gender divide

with their male counterparts.

### 3.2 Hon. Peter Okeyoh, MP, Uganda

He paused the question that, “if women are better leaders than men, why are they not in charge?” From his findings, only 30% women were involved in economic affairs. So, the gender dividend is the increased economic growth that could be realized with increased investment in women and girls.

He then discussed interventions for Gender empowerment giving the case of Uganda as follows:

- The *Women Livelihood Fund* was set up to help women get engaged in productive ventures for survival and personal development;
- Enactment of law that protect the dignity of women, for example, *The Sexual Offences Act, The Family Law, The Act on prohibition of FGM and other Harmful practices*;
- Supported by UNFPA, The Uganda Parliamentarians Forum on Food Security, Population and Development had held a series of community outreaches on issues of women empowerment, teenage pregnancies, child marriages and school dropouts.
- In 2021, the Uganda government adopted a policy of giving girls who had been impregnated while still in school to get a chance of completing their education after giving birth, as a move to help them to realise their dream.

## PLENARY

Hon Donkoh, Ghana said that women should be given a chance to be in key positions and not looked down upon. There should be a mindset change from saying that, "women can't become a priest or Imam so they can't become a Speaker of Parliament/ Senate, Member of Parliament or a Head of State.

Hon Amb. Fatuma, Tanzania, said that, in realizing SDG 5 on gender equality, Tanzania had a woman as Head of State, who insisted that with a lot of water bodies in Tanzania, clean water should be brought close to the women of Tanzania.

**Hon Ajal, South Sudan**, said that empowering women is about numbers and as an example, South Sudan had only 12% of women in Parliament. However, women were less corrupt than men. Women tend to be more productive than men in some areas. For example, in rural areas, it is the women who collect grass for thatching the roofs of houses.

**Hon Agostinho, Mozambique** said that there was a law against making teenagers pregnant, so that they can complete their education and participate more in economic affairs. There were 42.4% women in Parliament in Mozambique in 2022.

**Hon Celestin, Madagascar** asked what had been done to help the girls to back to school, giving them access to quality health and making political decisions to empower them.

**Hon Okeyoh, UGANDA** said that in Uganda the Speaker of Parliament was

a woman, the CEO of STANBIC Bank, Uganda is a woman and studies had shown that Banks that had women in leadership had done better than those led by men.

## 4.0 SESSION 4: Harnessing Demographic Dividend-Investment in young people

### 4.1 Hon Sebastian Kapufi, MP, Tanzania

The UN estimated Tanzania's population as 63.3million in 2022. 64% of this population were youth under the age of 25: If these youth are empowered, Tanzania can grow economically.

What was Tanzania doing on ICPD 25 and AADPD10 commitments? He said that the following measures had been taken:

- i. Job creation; investing in primary, secondary and tertiary education;
- ii. Small- and large-scale entrepreneurship companies to employ youth;
- iii. 10% loan funds to youth; and
- iv. 800 youth in Agriculture camps as a way to encourage the youth to participate in agriculture.

### IV.1 Hon Princess Kasune, MP, Zambia

Defined that demographic dividend as, "the economic benefit that arises from a significant increase in the ratio of working-age adults relative to young dependants that results from rapid fertility decline, if this change



is accompanied by sustainable investments in education, skill development, health, job creation and improved governance."

Zambia's population was 9.9 million in 2000 and was 19.9 million in 2022. Therefore, between 2000 and 2022 Zambia's population doubled over a period of 20 years. According to UNFPA, Zambia's annual population growth rate will average 2.8% per annum between 2020 and 2035 the resulting in a **60% youthful population**. Over 2.3 million children in Zambia had returned to School, receiving **free education** following the new government policy (2021) to provide **free primary and secondary education**. Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance in 2023 had allocated US\$7.2million to improve operations, increase student loans and scholarships.

In Zambia, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in 2024 would be increased to K30.6m (Approx.US\$1,339, 117.40 ) per year and 20% of this had been set aside for women and youth empowerment.

**For Members of Parliament in Africa, the African Union demographic dividend roadmap** focusses on four key pillars:

1. employment and entrepreneurship;
2. education and skills development;
3. health and well-being; and
4. rights, governance and youth empowerment

There was need to focus on pillar 4 of empowering the youth who make up the majority of the African population.

### 4.3 Hon Larry Younqoui, Liberia

Liberia in 2023 had 4.0 birth rate

Infant mortality had declined by 2.97% from 2022 at 48.317 deaths per 1000 live births to 46.882 deaths per 1000 live births in 2023.

Unemployment is high among the youth ranging from 15-24 years old.

Liberia after recovering from war had 63% of population less than 25 years of age.

Recommendation: increase budgeting for vocational education/ creating a market for youth and employment and there was need for more vocational schools

## PLENARY DISCUSSION

**Hon Okeyoh, Uganda**, asked that in the Agricultural development plan when giving loans, what interest rate was given the youth and which areas of agriculture; livestock, crops, fish farming?

Constituency Development Fund (CDF): had been misused in Uganda and banned -Accountability. How did Zambia manage the CDF?

**Hon Leuwe, Botswana**, said that taking youth into agriculture- was one way to solve the unemployment challenge faced by youth. It was important to unpack agriculture activities in such a way that they attract the youth to go into agriculture.

**Hon Mukabalisa, Rwanda** asked what MPs would do help reduce the unemployment rate among youth which seemed to increase on a daily



rate.

**Hon Pelpuo, Ghana** asked what is done in a youth project if the youth do not pay back the money they have borrowed. He observed that in Zambia there was need for more statistics to be presented. For example, if there was a problem in gender issues it was important for Zambia to show statistics where progress had been made. For example, 5 years ago we were at this and in 2023 we are now here. By 2023 in Ghana about 4000 trained nurses left Ghana to go and work in the UK, USA or Europe. The question was how to stop the young people from migrating to other countries. In Tanzania, what incentives were given to the youth to encourage them to go to agriculture?

## RESPONSES

**Hon Kapufi, Tanzania** said that Tanzania had secured land for the youth. It was also noted that it was important to select only the young people who were interested in being trained in agriculture. After the training, each youth is given up to 10 acres to produce different crops, for example, maize and rice. University graduates are provided loans so that they can start their own businesses. USA investors are partnering with Tanzania in agricultural production.

**Hon Younqoui, Liberia**, on the question of what if the youth do not pay back the loan, he said that is why it was important to train the youth in financial management so that to make use of the opportunities given to them correctly.

**Hon Kasune, Zambia**, said that to avoid mismanaging of Constituency Development Fund (CDF), CDF is not given to the MP. MPs only sit on the CDF Committee in each constituency decides how the CDF will be used. The Ministry of Local Government also ensures accountability of funds, through monitoring and evaluation of CDF.

**Hon Mardo, Chad,**

Land is there in Africa and MPs can identify opportunities to create jobs and achieve the 4 pillars of the AU.

## DAY TWO: MEETING, 25<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2023

Members of Parliament asked to be given more information on the **Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa beyond 2014** and the Report that followed the Addis Ababa meeting. Mr. Jyoti therefore, gave further explanation to his presentation below.

**Mr. Jyoti Tewari, UNFPA ESARO**

He explained why Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights were important. He said that when young girls do not go to school and are not educated this leads to a "red line," or failure to empower girls. If they go to school and get a job this leads to "green line," and girls are empowered. This way the demographic dividend can be achieved.

According to UNFPA (ESARO) In East and Southern Africa the population is estimated at 671 million in 2023.

It was 312 million in 1994 and 633 million in 2021. More than 60% of Africa population is less than 25 years old.

In the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025, there has been noteworthy progress in the ESA Region. Universal access to nine bundles of services, leaving no one behind, were as follows:

1. Contraception: modern methods doubled since 2000 (15 to 33%);
2. Maternal mortality rate declined by 50% from 712 in 2000 to 324 in 2020 per 100,000 births;
3. Comprehensive post abortion care has improved but facilities still unstable and insufficient;
4. HIV/AIDs prevalence has reduced from 9.8% in 2000 to 7.7% in 2022. However new infections in young people is of concern;
5. GBV and other harmful practices: reported more than before;
6. Child marriage has declined from 38% in 2002 to 31% in 2023;
7. Reproductive morbidity including cancers awareness has increased, but cervical cancer a concern;
8. Sub fertility/infertility: 2-3% women affected, which is important knowledge to have to assist these women;
9. Sexual health and mental well-being: Mental health well-being among young people is important and facilities need to be put in place.

These 9 areas are related to SDGs and shows progress made to implement the SDGs.

## **5.0 SESSION 5: Discussion for the Adoption of Recommendations regarding scaling up Parliamentary Action to address the Unfinished business of Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADP10)**

The Recommendations were adopted by participants and are in appendix (1).

## **6.0 CLOSING SESSION**

### **6.1 Hon Dr Jetn, Sirathranont, M.D.**

#### **Senate of Thailand, Secretary-General of AFPPD**

Dr Jetn thanked APDA, FPA, UNFPA and the Rwanda Parliament for hosting the Kigali meeting. He said that the Kigali meeting was important to follow up the implementation of the 2013 Addis Ababa Commitments. As Secretary General of AFPPD, the Kigali meeting was an opportunity for him to know about the development agenda and population issues in both Africa and Asia, concerning ICPD30 and the SDG Agenda30. The SDGs were adopted by 193 UN countries. 30 years after 1993 Cairo meeting, 25 years after Kenya meeting, there is need to finish the unfinished business. It is important to complete SRHR. He said that if the ICPD30 commitments were not attained soon, the goals will not be achieved to the Africa we want by 2030. He said that after the Kigali dialogue there was need for implementation of ICPD30 and AADPD10 after MPs returned to their Parliaments and constituencies.

He said that there was need to improve oversight on governments on

the issues above including women and children issues.

## **6.2 Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami, Executive Director/Secretary General of the Asian Population Development Association (APDA)**

Congratulated participants on reviewing ICPD implementation in Africa with an Asian touch. She said that she had been in Cairo in 1993 during the ICPD which was a product Dr Nakit Sadif of Egypt with Dr Say of Ghana who drafted the recommendations.

Dr Kiyoko said that by 2100 Africa would account for 90% of the world's increasing population although Asia would remain with the largest population worldwide.

Dr Kiyoko said that Africa and Asia should cooperation was key in the success of implementation of the ICPD 30 in both regions. He noted that the Kigali Declaration had captured what was required to implement the remaining commitments in the ICDP30 agenda.

He said that mobilising resources would be important to achieve goals and therefore, International Cooperation was important for this development to take place.

In this regard, MPs as representatives of the people were key to the implementation of the ICPD.

## **6.3 Hon Adul-Rashid Hassan Pelpuo, MP, Ghana, President of the African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)**

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

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

## **6.4 Closing Statement**

### **Hon Bideri John Bonds, MP, Rwanda**

Congratulated all the MPs for reaching consensus on the Kigali Recommendations. He said however, that it was unfortunate that some Asian and African countries did not participate in the Kigali meeting and hoped that there would be a way to share the knowledge learnt with counterparts that were not present. He said that the discussions were helpful to find solutions for empowering and investing

in young people. Investing in schools, infrastructure, quality education and in women was commendable. He said that Rwanda was happy to have hosted the meeting. He reminded MPs of their emphasis on the need for SRHR to protect their people's health and dignity. He called on the MPs to scale up action concerning the negative effects of Covid 19 and the Russia and Ukraine war.

He congratulated the President of FPA for the publishing of the FPA Constitution and Strategic Plan and that a Secretariat was proposed to set up in Accra, Ghana.

He hoped that the Kigali discussions would help to implement of the unfinished business in ICPD and AADPD Programmes of Action important so that no would be left behind.

## **7.0 STUDY VISIT (DAY THREE) 26<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2023**

A study visit was undertaken to the Africa Youth and Adolescents Network on Population and Development (Afriyan) Hub in Kigali. Afriyan was established in Zambia in 2005 and has since spread to other countries. MPs had an opportunity to learn how Rwanda is empowering their youth through, training youth on responsible living, accessing funding and training skills in various aspects.

Thereafter, participants were taken to the Parliament of Rwanda for an interaction with the Deputy Speaker in charge of Parliamentary Affairs, Hon Ms. Edda Mukabagwiza.

## **8.0 CONCLUSION**

The Kigali meeting provided a forum for Parliamentarians from Africa and Asia to discuss and debate state of affairs in regards to legislative frameworks curtailing the progress of in the implementation of ICDP/ AADPD which would contribute to the AADPD@10 review process. It was learnt from UNFPA and from different Members of Parliament sharing country experiences where progress had been made in Africa regarding the eighty-eight (88) commitments that were declared in Addis Ababa in 2013. Members were informed that these 88 commitments were summarized into seven areas namely dignity and equality, health, place and mobility, governance, data and statistics, international cooperation and partnerships. The President of FAP, Hon Pelpuo, therefore encouraged Members to bring statistics to the next meeting in these seven areas so that Members could share progress made.

## **Appendix 1: Kigali Meeting Recommendations**

### **THE AFRICAN AND ASIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DIALOGUE TOWARDS ICPD<sub>30</sub> AND AADPD<sub>10</sub>, 24-26 OCTOBER 2023, KIGALI RWANDA**

#### **KIGALI DECLARATION 2023**

**Preamble:** Hosted by Parliament of Rwanda, The African and Asian Parliamentarians Dialogue towards ICPD<sub>30</sub> and AADPD<sub>10</sub> was held on October 24<sup>th</sup> - 26, 2023. The participants were Members of Parliament and Technical persons in the field of

Population and Development. At the conclusion of the Dialogue, we, the participants:

**Aware that** the World Population has been projected to have reached 8 Billion 28<sup>th</sup> October 2022, and the importance of ensuring health as a human right by focusing on access to timely, acceptable, good quality and affordable health care to all including Sexual and Reproductive Health Care, and Rights (SRHR).

**Acknowledging** the efforts that Africa has made in addressing SRHR issues as per the commitments of ICDP and AADPD and other high profile engagements.

**Appreciating that** Africa is still grappling with challenges of catering to basic needs of the growing population manifested in the high levels of illiteracy, food insecurity and hunger, high level of morbidity and mortality resulting from low access to health, including SRHR, services and environmental degradation.

**Mindful of** the various Protocol, Treaties and declaration on Population and Development our countries are part of the signatories and committed to domesticate and enforce.

**Noting that** parliamentarians as **people's representatives** play a great role in legislation, budgeting and oversight. Decisions of the forum would go a long way in changing people's lives for the better.

**Cognisant with** the fact that women have specific challenges which need to be addressed such as increased participation in decision making, access to equal economic opportunities,

access to quality SRH services including maternal, neo-natal and child health care, contraceptives and family planning services, and, prevention and management of GBV, female genital mutilation, child marriage and other harmful practices.

**Recognizing that** the youth constitute the majority of many countries, nearly in all countries in Africa, and an investment in their empowerment and development will answer many development challenges like unemployment, school dropout, early marriage and teenage pregnancies.

We do hereby commit to

1. Re-energise our efforts in advocacy for full implementation of the ICPD and AADPD commitments for a comprehensive improvement in the Sexual and Reproductive Health Services by respecting, protecting and promoting Health rights;

2. Strengthen domestic parliamentary networks to ensure political commitment in popularizing interventions for improved quality service delivery to the population by leaving no one behind;

3. Use the celebrations of the International days e.g, World Population Day, World Contraception Day, International Women's Day and International Youth Day to re-energize and reflect on challenges faced and call for action to accelerate the implementation of ICPD@30 and AADPD@10;

4. Advocating for youth empowerment and development programmes by ensuring increased investment in vocational and employable skills training, quality universal education,

universal access to adolescent SRHR information and services, sustainable agriculture and decent job creation;

5. Hold government accountable and advocate for development of policies and regulations that would ensure sustainable universal health care, including universal SRHR, quality universal education, infrastructure, food security and awareness on climate change issues and proved ways to address them;

6. Enhance awareness and mindset change through proven behavior change communication campaigns and rights-based public policy interventions of the population to improve demand, supply and use for better health, including SRHR, services;

7. Put in place legislation and policy framework, strengthen implementation and enforcement to ensure zero tolerance on child marriages, Female Genital Mutilation, unsafe abortion and all practices that undermine the plight of women and girls;

8. Engage stakeholders and development partners to identify and promote proven interventions that address population and development challenges through south-south learning between Africa and Asia;

9. Collaborate with global, regional and national partners to deepen parliamentarians and other leaders understanding of the importance of the ICPD and AADPD Commitments;

10. Appeal to African and Asian governments to acknowledge and address population and development challenges. Our aspiration is to respect,

protect and promote the ICPD agenda that places people's dignity and rights at the heart of sustainable development.

End

## Appendix 2: Programme for Kigali Meeting

### *African and Asian Parliamentarians' Dialogue towards ICPD30 and AADPD10*

**24-26 October 2023, Kigali, Rwanda**

23 October 2023	
	Arrival of Participants
24 October 2023 Meeting (Day 1)	
09:00-09:20 (*Rwandan time)	Registration (Venue: <b>Pelican room</b> , 2nd floor, M Hotel)
09:30-10:20	Opening Session (Venue: <b>Pelican room</b> , 2nd floor, M Hotel)
10:20-11:00	<p><u>Welcome Address [10 min]</u></p> <p><b>Hon. Dr. Abdul-Rashid Hassan Pelpuo</b>, MP Ghana; President of African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)</p> <p><u>Messages of support (5 to 7 minutes each - total 20 minutes):</u></p> <p><b>Ms. Yukako Ochi</b>, Deputy Chief of Mission, Chargé d'Affaires a.i Ambassador of Japan in Rwanda</p> <p><b>Mr. Kwabena Asante-Ntiamoah</b>, Country Representative of UNFPA Rwanda</p> <p>Opening Statement: The Right Honorable Donatille Mukabalisa, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Rwanda</p> <p><b>Session 1: High Level Panel on the Role of parliamentarians (representative, legislative, budgetary, oversight and public opinion shaping roles) on Implementation of ICPD30 and AADPD for Sustainable Development - 30 minutes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Hon. Simon Moabi</b>, Representative from the Pan African Parliament</li> <li>2. <b>Hon. Rosie Bistoquet</b>: Chair of SADC PF</li> <li>3. <b>Hon. Amb. Fatuma Ndangiza</b>, Representative from EALA</li> <li>4. <b>Hon. Fredrick Outa</b>, Vice Chair of FPA - 10 actions from the last consultation</li> </ol>

<b>11:00 -11:30</b>	Group Photo & Coffee Break
<b>11:30-12:30</b>	<p><b>Session 2: ICPD30 review process and Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD10): The Unfinished business and way forward</b></p> <p>Session Chair: <b>Hon. Pemmy Majodina</b>, MP Republic of South Africa</p> <p>1. <b>Global Update:</b> Mr. Jyoti Tewari, UNFPA ESARO, on behalf of <b>Ms. Ragaa Said</b>, Strategic Partnerships Adviser for CSOs and Parliamentarians, UNFPA [20 min]</p>
<b>12:30-13:00</b>	Discussion [30 min]
<b>13:00- 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>14:00-15:00</b>	<p><b>Session 3: Women Empowerment and Leadership to Harness Gender Dividend</b></p> <p>Session Chair: <b>Hon. Ndangiza Madina</b>, MP Rwanda</p> <p>1. <b>Hon. Eurita Valeta</b>, MP Malawi [20 min]</p> <p>2. <b>Hon. Peter Okeyoh</b>, MP Uganda [20 min]</p>
<b>15:00-15:30</b>	Discussion [30 min]
<b>15:30-16:00</b>	Coffee Break
<b>16:00-16:40</b>	<p><b>Session 4: Harnessing Demographic Dividend- Investment in young people</b></p> <p>Session Chair: <b>Hon. Issa Mardo</b>, MP Chad</p>
<b>16:40-17:00</b>	<p>1. <b>Conversation starter: UNFPA</b></p> <p>2. <b>Hon. Sebastian Kapufi</b>, MP Tanzania [20 min]</p> <p>3. <b>Hon. Princess Kasune</b>, MP Zambia [20 min]</p> <p>4. <b>Hon. Larry Younquoi</b>, MP Liberia [20 min]</p> <p>Discussion [20 min]</p>



25 October 2023	
Meeting (Day 2)	
09:30-11:30	
	<b>Session 5: Discussion for the Adoption of Recommendations regarding scaling up Parliamentary Action to address the Unfinished business of Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (AADPD10)</b> Session Chair: <b>Hon. Fredrick Outa</b> , Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of mining, blue economy and maritime affairs of Kenya, Vice-President of FPA
11:30-12:00	Coffee Break
12:00-13:00	<b>Closing Session</b> <b>Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont</b> , Senator Thailand, Secretary General of AFPPD <b>Hon. Abdul-Rashid Hassan Pelpuo</b> , MP Ghana; President of African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA) <b>Dr. Kiyoko Ikegami</b> , Executive Director/Secretary General of APDA Closing Statement: <b>Hon. Bideri John Bonds</b> , MP Rwanda
12:45-14:00	Lunch
26 October 2023	
Study Visit (Day 3)	
08:50-09:00	Meeting at the Lobby
09:00-09:30	Travel to the first visit
09:30-11:00	Visiting & briefing
11:00-11:30	Travel to restaurant
11:30-13:00	Lunch
13:00-13:30	Travel to the Parliament of Rwanda
13:30-14:00	Courtesy visit and briefing
14:00-14:40	Travel back to hotel

**27 October 2023**

**Departure**

**Departure of Participants**

Organized by:

**The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)**

**Parliament of Rwanda**

Funded by:

**The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)**

**The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

In cooperation with:

**The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)**



### Appendix 3: List of Participants

The Africa and Asian Parliamentarians Dialogue towards the Implementation of the ICPD30 and AADPD10					
Participants' List (as of 23 Oct)					
	TITLE	NAME	COUNTRY		Region
1	Hon.	Ammar Oulmi	Algeria	MP	North Africa
2	Hon.	Tshoganetso Leuwe	Botswana	MP	Africa
3	Hon.	Marie Rose Nguini Effa	Cameroon	Former MP	Africa
4	Hon.	Issa Mardo Djabir	Chad	MP	Africa
5	Mr.	Hassan Omar	Djibouti	Adviser of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Executive Committee, Former MP	Africa
6	Hon.	Abdelhady Elkasbey	Egypt	MP	North Africa
7	Hon.	Zemene Dessalegn	Ethiopia	MP	Africa
8	Mr.	Estifanos Alemayehu	Ethiopia	Chief protocol officer	Africa
9	Hon. Dr.	Abdul-Rahsid Hassan Pelpuo	Ghana	MP, President of FPA	Africa
10	Hon.	Elvis Donkoh	Ghana	MP	Africa
11	Hon.	Fredrick Outa	Kenya	Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs, Vice-President of FPA	Africa
12	Hon.	Mope Khati	Lesotho	MP	SADC
13	Hon.	Larry Younquoi	Liberia	MP	Africa

14	Hon.	<b>Fiarovana Lovanirina Célestin</b>	Madagascar	MP	SADC
15	Hon.	<b>Eurita Valeta</b>	Malawi	MP	Africa
16	Hon.	<b>Jerónima Agostinho</b>	Mozambique	MP	SADC
17	Hon.	<b>Agnes Mbingana Kafula</b>	Namibia	MP	SADC
18	Ms.	<b>Paulina Kanguatjivi</b>	Namibia	SADC PF Secretariat	SADC
19	Mr.	<b>Andreas Shivute</b>	Namibia		Africa
20	Hon.	<b>Promise Anurika Nwadigos</b>	Nigeria	MP, President of the International Youth Parliament (IYP)	Africa
21	Hon. Dr.	<b>Zainab Gimba</b>	Nigeria	MP, FPA ExCom member	Africa
22	Hon.	<b>Aboubakary Ngaide</b>	Senegal	MP	Africa
23	Hon.	<b>Rosie Bistoquet</b>	Seychelles	MP, Chair of SADC PF	SADC
24	Hon.	<b>Pemmy Majodina</b>	South Africa	MP, FPA ExCom member	Africa
25	Hon.	<b>Majur Babur Ajal</b>	South Sudan	MP	Africa
26	Hon.	<b>Cassim Hassan Haji</b>	Tanzania	MP, (Vice Chair	SADC
27	Hon. Amb	<b>Fatuma Ndangiza</b>	Tanzania	MP, representative from East Africa Legislative Assembly	Africa
28	Hon.	<b>Sebastian Kapufi</b>	Tanzania	MP, Chair of TAPPD	Africa
29	Mr.	<b>Jovitus Nkevamigambi</b>	Tanzania		Africa
30	Hon. Dr.	<b>Jetn Sirathanont</b>	Thailand	MP	Asia
31	Hon.	<b>Nabith Thabet</b>	Tunisia	MP	North Africa
32	Hon.	<b>Okeyoh Peter</b>	Uganda	MP	Africa
33	Hon.	<b>Anthony Akol</b>	Uganda	MP	Africa
34	Hon.	<b>Maneno Zumura</b>	Uganda	MP	Africa
35	Hon.	<b>Princess Kasune</b>	Zambia	MP, ZAPPD Chair	Africa

36	Mr.	<b>Anthony K Mpolokoso</b>	Zambia	Principal Clerk, Public and International Relations, National Assembly of Zambia	Africa
37	Hon.	<b>Goodluck Kwaramba</b>	Zimbabwe	Former MP,	Africa
38	Hon.	<b>Joseph Ntakirutimana</b>		Speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), East African Legislative Assembly, East African Community (EAC)	EAC/EALA
39	Mr.	<b>Jovitus Nkevamigambi</b>		Speaker of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), East African Legislative Assembly, East African Community (EAC)	EAC/EALA
40	Hon.	<b>Wawa Dahab</b>		Pan African Parliamentarian Forum	PAP
41	Hon.	<b>Gali Massa Harou</b>		Pan African Parliamentarian Forum	PAP
42	Hon.	<b>Afetse Yao Dotse</b>	Togo	Pan African Parliamentarian Forum	PAP
43	Hon.	<b>Simon Moabi</b>	Botswana	Pan African Parliamentarian Forum	PAP
44	Hon.	<b>Lucia Maria Mendes Gonçalves dos Passos</b>		Pan African Parliamentarian Forum	PAP
45	Hon.	<b>Galal Nassir</b>		Pan African Parliamentarian Forum	PAP
<b>Rwandan MP</b>					
1	Rt. Hon.	<b>Donatille Mukabalisa</b>	Rwanda	Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies	
2	Hon.	<b>Ndangiza Madina</b>	Rwanda	MP	

3	Hon.	<b>Bideri John Bonds</b>	Rwanda	MP	
4	Hon.	<b>Bugingo Emmanuel</b>	Rwanda	MP	
5	Hon.	<b>Mukabalisa Germaine</b>	Rwanda	MP	
6	Hon.	<b>Mukabikino Jeanne Henriette</b>	Rwanda	MP	

#### NGOs/Observer

1	Ms.	<b>Yukako Ochi</b>	Japan	Deputy Chief of Mission, Charge d' Aff aires a.i Ambassador of Japan in Rwanda	
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#### UNFPA

1	Dr.	<b>Faredrick Okwayo</b>		UNFPA ESARO	
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2	Mr.	<b>Kwabena Asante-Ntiamoah</b>	Rwanda	Country Representative of UNFPA Rwanda	
3	Ms.	<b>Ragaa Said</b>		Strategic Partnerships Adviser for CSOs and Parliamentarians	(ONLINE)

#### APDA/AFPPD

1	Dr.	<b>Ikegami Kiyoko</b>	Japan	Secretary-General; Executive Director of APDA	
2	Dr.	<b>Farrukh Usmonov</b>	Japan	APDA offi cer	

#### Coordinators

1	Mr.	<b>Wamala Musa Buyungo</b>	Uganda	FPA Coordinator	
2	Mr.	<b>Rubibi Olivier</b>	Rwanda	Local coordinator	

3	Dr.	<b>Mohammed Al Smadi</b>	Jordan	Secretary General of FAPPD	
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## AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY FORUM ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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