

THE REPORT ON THE AFRICAN AND ASIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' MEETING AND STUDY VISIT ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR ICPD+25

5-8 August 2019

Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, Tanzania



The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

GROUP PHOTO



Honorable Delegates from Africa and Asia countries attending the African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development for ICPD+25, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on 5 August 2019

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AFP:	Advance Family Planning
AFPPD:	The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
APDA:	The Asian Population and Development Association
AYSRH:	Adolescent and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CHVs:	Community Health Volunteer
CPR:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO:	Civil Society Organizations
ESARO:	East and Southern Africa Regional Office (UNFPA)
FPA:	African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development
GBV:	Gender-Based Violence
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IAPPD:	Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
ICPD:	International Conference on Population and Development
ICPPD:	International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
IPPF:	International Planned Parenthood Federation
JHCCP:	Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs
JFPF:	Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population
JTF:	The Japan Trust Fund
LTPP:	Tanzania Long-Term Perspective Plan
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PHCU:	Primary Health Care Unit
PLCPD:	Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development
PoA:	Programme of Action
PPFP:	Post-Partum Family Planning Services
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
RCH:	Reproductive and Child Health
RH:	Reproductive Health
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SRH:	Sexual Reproductive Health
STI:	Sexually transmitted infections
TDV 2025:	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
TICAD:	Tokyo International Conference on African Development

TPAPD: Tanzania Parliamentarians' Association on Population and Development
UDSM: University of Dar es Salaam
UHC: Universal Health Coverage
UNFPA: The United Nations Population Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Report documents the proceedings of parliamentarians' two-day meeting and two-day study visits held in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar from 5-8 August 2019.

The Meeting was convened and jointly sponsored by the Japan Trust Fund (JTF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), hosted by the Parliament of the Republic of Tanzania and graced by the Speaker, H.E Job Ndugai, MP Tanzania, who delivered an opening statement.

The primary objective of the Meeting was to provide a forum for Members of Parliament to deliberate and examine the role of parliamentarians in fulfilling the unfinished business of the ICPD and addressing emerging issues that have since arisen 25 years after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) that was held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994.

The parliamentarians' meeting brought together Members of Parliament from 18 African and Asian countries. In addition, the meeting was attended by experts from various population and development institutions, parliamentary officers, APDA secretariat and embassy representatives.

During the plenary sessions, presentations were made on the following topics:

- *Unfinished Business of the ICPD: Challenges and Progress*
- *Business Solutions for Women's Empowerment and Healthy Society*
- *Best Practices/Lessons Learned For Food Security and Environmental Sustainability*
- *Parliamentarians' Actions toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
- *Impact of Policy-Makers on Ensuring Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (TAGG)*
- *Discussion for the Adoption of the Declaration of Commitment for the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25.*

The delegates made study tours to the following places:

- *Visit to Mnazi Mmoja Hospital, Dar es Salaam*
- *Visit to the University of Dar es Salaam, Centre of Population Studies and Research*
- *Discussion meetings with Family Planning and RH organizations in Zanzibar.*

The meeting created a forum for Parliamentarians and experts on population and development to make an assessment of the progress made and challenges after 25 years since the 1994 ICPD held in Cairo, Egypt.

The meeting discussed and took cognizance of the fact that women empowerment remains a critical catalyst for achieving sustainable development. The delegates deliberated on various approaches for actualizing women empowerment.

Furthermore, it is imperative to recognize that the situation surrounding population issues vary depending on the country or region. For instance, developed countries

such as Japan have recorded extremely low fertility rates, resulting in rapid ageing population and an upsurge in pension burden.

Conversely in Africa, there are a substantial number of people who are in need of reproductive health (RH) services. This unmet need is a major cause of unintended pregnancies and childbirths. Consequently, the population continues to surge, posing a threat to safe water, food security, education and employment in most African countries, and indeed the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

During the sessions, it was agreed by the delegates that completing unfinished business of the ICPD requires their strong commitment to promoting progressive policy and legislative actions that positively impact population and sustainable development matters.

The delegates engaged in vibrant and insightful deliberations, made recommendations and adopted, as a meeting outcome, a Declaration of Commitment, which will be submitted to the Nairobi Summit in November.

The Report intends to inform and equip participating delegates as well as other parliamentarians and secretariats with requisite knowledge and insights to enable them to continuously urge their Parliaments and Governments to adopt and sharpen focus on population and development issues and mainstream them in their policies, legislation and programmes at national and regional levels. It is expected that more of such meetings of parliamentarians and development partners will become a regular feature at regional level. The impetus must be kept alive and impactful.

In conclusion, the current concerns, as well as emerging global issues will only be tackled through mutual cooperation, respect and partnership of all societies in the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), the organizer of the African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting and Study Visit on Population and Development for ICPD+25 wishes to warmly acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for making this Project a resounding success.

The Parliament and Government of the Republic of Tanzania

APDA wishes to extend due acknowledgment to the Parliament and Government of the Republic of Tanzania, in particular to the Speaker of Tanzanian Parliament H.E. Job Ndugai for accepting to host and participate at the conference.

The Tanzania Parliamentarians Association on Population and Development (TPAPD)

As a host organization, under the leadership of TPAPD Chair Hon. Jamal Kassim Ali, TPAPD did sterling work in organizing the meeting and study visit in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar and ensured the participants were able to learn the Tanzanian experience, cultures and hospitality.

The Government of Japan and Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

We are sincerely grateful to the support of the Government of Japan through the Japan Trust Fund for promoting parliamentarians' networking and activities on population and development.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

We are sincerely grateful to the UNFPA for their financial and technical support provided for the Meeting and related activities.

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) supports APDA's activities for Japanese parliamentarians including this, for which APDA is truly grateful.

Advance Family Planning (AFP) of JHCCP played a pivotal role in assisting the planning and coordination of activities, in cooperation with TPAPD, that led to the success of the project. APDA also acknowledges the crucial role played by the Moderators in facilitating the proceedings in a very professional manner.

Participating Members of Parliament and National Committee representatives

We graciously thank the participating Honorable Members of various Parliaments, as well as representatives of National Committees on Population and Development for making time to attend this vital conference and for their active participation. APDA wishes to thank the presenters and resource persons for their informative and insightful presentations, as well as active discussions that aptly captured the essence and theme of the meeting.

OPENING SESSION

The meeting opened with welcoming words from the Moderators **Mr. James Mlali** and **Ms. Eugenia Msasanuri** from Advance Family Planning (AFP), who then introduced the speakers of the Opening Session.

Address of Host Organization:

Hon. Jamal Kassim Ali, MP Tanzania, Chair of TPAPD



Hon. Kassim warmly welcomed the delegates to the conference and expressed his hope that the meeting would result in fruitful deliberations.

He expressed his satisfaction on the progress made by Tanzania having just launched its Second National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (NFPCIP 11: 2019 – 2023) with focus on four strategic priorities; improved uptake of Post-Partum Family Planning services (PPFP), addressing social norms that hinder individuals from using contraceptives; reducing stock outs at facilities that offer contraceptive and increased age-appropriate information on contraceptives among young people aged 10-24.

He observed that Tanzania is among the leaders on family planning services that include Adolescents and Youth sexual and Reproductive Health (AYSRH) in Africa. These achievements emanate from focused implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 and Tanzania's FP 2020 Action Plans that placed universal sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), women's and girls' empowerment at the center stage.

He concluded his address by saying that the discussions of this meeting would contribute immensely to the preparations of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 to be held in November.

Address of Organizer:

Hon. Teruhiko Mashiko, MP Japan, Vice-Chair of JPFP and Member of the Board of Directors of APDA

(Read by **Dr. Osamu Kusumoto, Executive Director/ Secretary-General of APDA, Japan**)

Dr. Kusumoto, on behalf of Hon. Mashiko, first conveyed gratitude to the Parliament of the Republic of Tanzania and TPAPD as hosts, and UNFPA ESARO and the Government of Japan as sponsors, for making this conference possible.



He mentioned that the meeting is expected to serve as a

forum for parliamentarians to compile their views in preparation for the TICAD7 and Nairobi Summit, which will be held in end-August and in mid-November, respectively. Back in 1994, APDA gave full support to the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD) that was held immediately before the ICPD and brought together over 300 parliamentarians from 117 countries around the world. He emphasized that parliamentarians work on population and development, including ICPPD, played a crucial role in creating the philosophy and principles of the ICPD and that this philosophy has become the foundation of the SDGs.

Address:

H.E.f Shinichi Goto, Japan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Tanzania

In his opening remarks, H.E. Goto pointed out that Japan rebuilt itself from the ashes of the Second World War, against a backdrop of declining birth rates, it established a universal health insurance coverage, which ultimately became a factor in the success and prosperity of Japan.



He explained that the concept of Human Security, which Japan has promoted, led to UN's SDGs, through the ICPD, and reiterated the importance of UHC that constitutes one of the critical SDGs in African Development.

Opening Statement:

H.E. Job Ndugai, MP, Speaker of the Parliament, Tanzania

H.E. Ndugai officially welcomed the delegates to Tanzania and recognized the diverse representation by parliamentarians from 18 African and Asian countries.

He introduced Tanzanian Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025), which aimed at making the country a middle-income and semi-industrialized country, noting that the vision was developed after the 1994 ICPD.

H.E. Speaker lauded the visionary leadership of H.E. President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, which aims at eradicating poverty in the country before 2025. The Speaker stated that the Parliament of Tanzania has been supportive in ensuring that the government plans are smoothly implemented to ensure the mission of eradicating poverty is accomplished.

He expressed hope that this meeting would offer a good learning forum given the unique diversity of participating countries and give impetus to



countries to focus on finalizing the unfinished ICPD agenda, pointing out that Tanzania stands to draw lessons and best practices that would inform future interventions.

He reiterated Tanzania's firm commitment towards implementing its global commitment such as the ICPD agenda, Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) and Agenda 2063.

H.E. Speaker thereafter declared the Conference officially opened.



SESSION ONE: Unfinished Business of the ICPD: Challenges and Progress

Session Chair: **Hon. Paul Chibingu, Former Minister: Vice-President of FPA, Malawi**

Ms. Justine Coulson, Deputy Regional Director, UNFPA East and Southern Africa Office (ESARO)

Ms. Coulson commenced by quoting Dr. Natalia Kanem, Executive Director of UNFPA: *“ICPD is about human beings, respect, rights, and what we can do to ensure that every individual can make his or her own decisions”*.



She listed the transformative results of UNFPA 2030, which include:

- Ending preventable maternal deaths
- Ending unmet need for family planning
- Ending gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices
- Ending sexual transmission of HIV.

She then highlighted the progress made in East and Southern Africa toward the ICPD goals:

- Maternal deaths halved between 1990 and 2015
- Women are having fewer children
- One in three women (aged 15-49) use modern contraceptives
- New HIV infections decreased by 30% from 2010 to 2017
- 42% fewer HIV-related deaths in 2017.

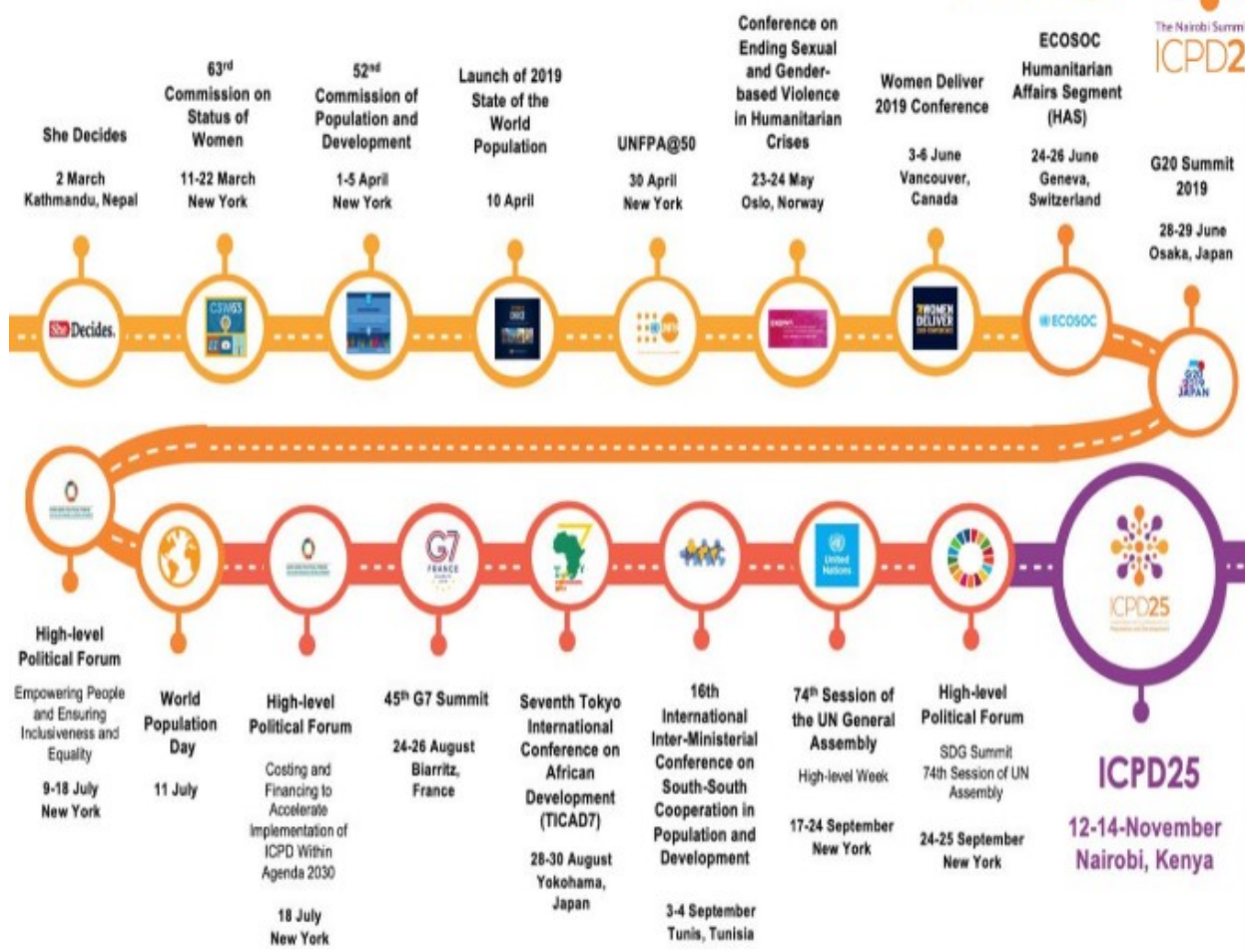
However, she emphasized that too many women still die from preventable maternal causes and posed the critical question: “What can we do to end preventable maternal deaths?” She explained that more women are dying because of poor quality care than lack of care and that many deaths and complications could be avoided with simple, low-cost interventions, especially in poor, rural and humanitarian settings.

She listed the possible measures, which include:

- Improve functionality of primary health care with the 3Ps – providers, products, place-of-care
- Ensure quality essential and emergency obstetric care
- Ensuring access to information for women of reproductive age
- Ensuring availability of family planning.

She concluded by tracing the journey on population and development that started in Kathmandu, Nepal, and would culminate in the Nairobi Summit in November 2019.

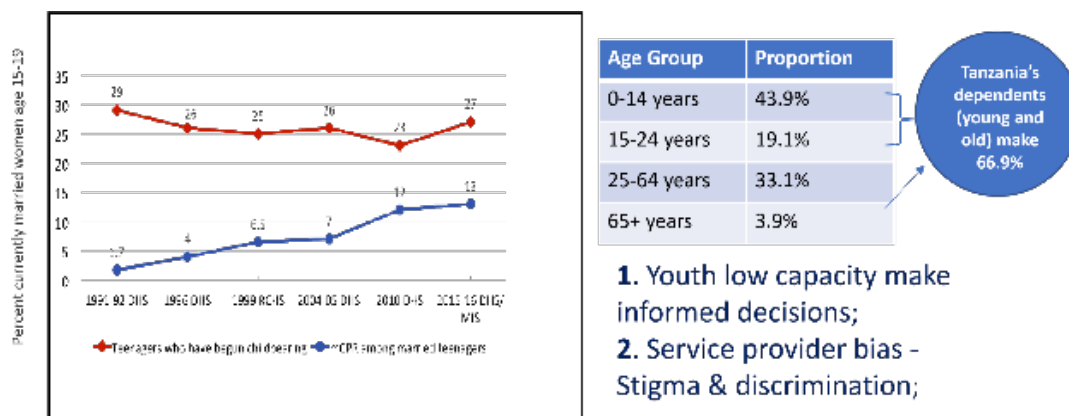
.....On the Road to Nairobi



Ms. Halima Shariff, Director, Advance Family Planning (AFP) of JHCCP, Tanzania

Ms. Shariff began her presentation by reaffirming the ICPD principle that “the full and equal participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political, and social life at all levels and eradication of all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community”.

She stated that access to comprehensive RH services, safe pregnancy and childbirth services and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is one of the key milestones to be achieved in Africa through political will.



She lauded Tanzania's efforts toward ICPD+25 by embracing the Demographic Dividend Framework, quality and good life for all, good governance, rule of law and culture of accountability, through the Tanzania Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP), National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17- 2020/21 and Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

She then outlined the key challenges including: teenage pregnancy crisis, high fertility, inadequate domestic resources, retrogressive social norms and practices such as GBV, inadequate skilled health staff, low private-sector participation, lack of data use for decision-making.

She posed the question on what parliamentarians can do to address these challenges. In response to this question, she listed possible interventions, which include: promoting local solutions to local problems, sustaining advocacy, engaging governments to increase investments in ICPD issues, championing innovations on multi-sectoral approaches, and mobilizing/educating communities to address harmful cultural practices.



SESSION TWO: Business Solutions for Women's Empowerment and Healthy Society

Session Chair: **Hon. Jamal Kassim Ali, MP Tanzania, Chair of TPAPD**

Ms. Helen Kuyembeh, former MP Sierra Leone

Ms. Kuyembeh commenced her presentation by defining empowerment as the process designed to increase the degree of autonomy and self-determination on individual and communities so as to achieve their interests in a responsible way. Women empowerment is therefore the process in which women elaborate and recreate what they can be and do in circumstances that they were previously denied.



She lamented that women have less economic, political and social opportunities than men. They trail men in formal employment and access to credit and that 99% of maternal deaths occur in poor countries of Africa and Asia where women account for 70% of people living below poverty line.

She said that businesses solutions for women's empowerment should include developing and expanding ambitious agenda on women empowerment at corporate levels through innovations, opportunities and overcoming challenges, since businesses are a formidable force in integrating women' empowerment initiatives and policy interventions.

She lauded the fact that over 1,400 corporates have embraced the women empowerment principles. Such businesses have ensured sexual reproductive rights for women. A good example is GAEA Foods that empowers women in the Great Rift Valley to supply quality potatoes to Nairobi's fast competitive foods industry.

In conclusion, Ms. Kuyembeh said that real and successful women's economic empowerment cannot be actualized without the full involvement and participation of the business sector.

Ms. Nenita Dalde, Manager of National Advocacy and Policy Development Unit (NAPDU) of PLCPD, Philippines

Ms. Dalde explained the importance of empowering women in the workforce and why it is good business investment in developing African and Asian countries, including in the Philippines.

The principles of women empowerment entail gender equality, treating all women and men fairly at work, ensuring the health, safety and wellbeing of all at work, promoting education, training and professional development of women among others. She touched on the role of women in developing and improving business solutions and said that



women are crucial in nation building.

She described the policy gains in the Philippines that include: solo parents welfare, Magna Carta for micro, small and medium enterprises, expanded breastfeeding promotion, strengthening compliance with occupational safety and health standards, nutrition of mother and child in the first 1,000 days, and extended maternity leave.

Ms. Dalde concluded her presentation by outlining proposed solutions that include: protection of women in the informal economy, developing more social and behavioral changes, and strengthening the implementation of laws and formulation of responsive policies.



SESSION THREE: Best Practices/Lessons Learned For Food Security and Environmental Sustainability

Session Chair: Hon. Hassan Omar, MP Djibouti

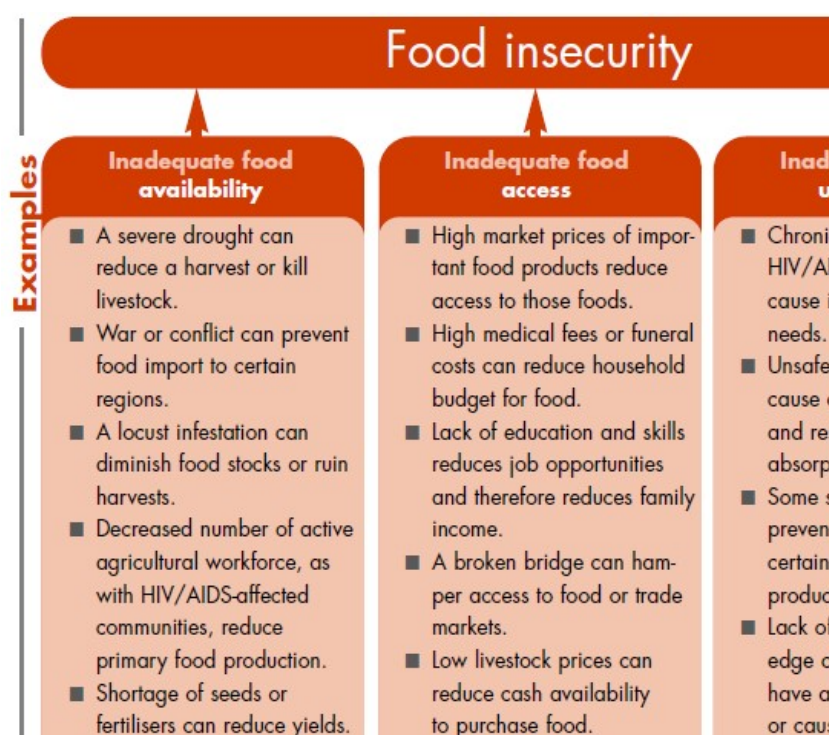
Hon. Oscar Rwegasira Mukasa, MP Tanzania, Member of TPAPD

Hon. Mukasa in his presentation emphasized that the issues of food security and environmental sustainability are urgent concerns that may affect political and economic stability. These issues have linkages with population and development and must be addressed collectively.



He said that Africa is very rural and agricultural with 75% of its population living in the rural areas.

He noted the immediate, underlying and basic factors of food security and environmental sustainability, referring to “inadequate food availability”, “inadequate food access” and “inadequate food utilization”.



Finally, Hon. Mukasa offered key recommendations which include; formulating and agreeing on targets that are used to gauge progress in policy/political enablers, investing in policy and political resources, increasing intensity and scale of enablers on food security, establishing a virtual resource center to document evidence to support oversight function in policy implementation.

Hon. Mohamed Omer Arteh, MP Somalia

Hon. Arteh explained that the Federal Government of Somalia is committed to eradicating extreme poverty and improving the livelihood of young people as outlined in its National Development Plan of 2016-2019.

In addition, the government is committed to providing quality education and health care services and building effective government institutions.

As challenges, he said that they must work on de-radicalization of youth from extreme deviant interpretation of Islam teachings, reducing the urban and rural divide, and addressing climate change threats that contribute to the recurrent droughts in Somalia. These recurrent droughts have claimed over two million people and displaced over 955,000 people, adversely affecting the social and economic fabric of the country. He concluded by quoting Ralph J. Bunche that:

Peace is no mere matter of men fighting or not fighting. Peace, to have meaning for many who have known only suffering in both peace and war, must be translated into bread or rice, shelter, health, and education, as well as freedom and human dignity.



SESSION FOUR: Parliamentarians' Actions toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Session Chair: **Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP Thailand; Secretary-General of AFPPD**

Hon. Larry Younquoi, MP Liberia

Hon. Younquoi pointed out that parliamentarians have a crucial part in attaining the objectives of the SDGs through fulfilling their functions of lawmaking, representation, budget allocation and oversight. He said that Liberia has recently passed the Domestic Violence Law and the law that enables women to possess own land and that, under the leadership of the female President, they are making efforts to promote women's empowerment given its importance to attain sustainable development.



Focusing on the SDG3, 4 and 5 in particular, Hon. Younquoi mentioned that Liberian parliamentarians are allocating more budget to the health and education sectors and formulate policies in order to reduce child and maternal mortality and eradicate gender-based discrimination. Finally, he emphasized the importance of working with other partners such as UNFPA, World Bank and local CSOs to maximize the impact.

Hon. Viplove Thakur, MP India, Vice-Chair of IAPPD

Hon. Thakur described the roadmap of India for the socioeconomic development of India, emphasizing that the government of India is committed to attaining the SDGs.

On parliamentarians' actions toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, she said that parliamentarians have their role in lawmaking, budget allocation, oversight, debates and discussions in parliamentary committees, cross-party collaboration, cooperation with the executive, and international cooperation.

Furthermore, parliamentarians are the link between the government and the people. On one hand, parliamentarians are helping in policy decisions and motivating people to accept programme services by convincing them about their benefits; on the other, they get feedback of the people, which they transmit to the government.

Finally, Hon. Thakur enumerated the challenges in implementing the SDGs, which include; the formulation of appropriate policies, financing of key development needs, lack of inclusive economic growth, ineffective delivery of public services, and weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.



Hon. Susan Lyimo, MP Tanzania

In her presentation, Hon. Lyimo outlined the Tanzanian parliamentarians' actions toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

She reflected on the past efforts on the SDGs and said that the Parliament has passed laws to accelerate inclusion, empowerment and gender equality (the Education Act, Sexual Offenses Special Provision Act, Law of the Child Act).



As to the country's challenges, the Executive action to implement the laws is slow; maternity leave is too short with no paternity leave; harmful practices such as FGM are still practiced, and the difficulty in resources mobilization.

She concluded by making a call for further actions since it will no longer be business as usual. Such actions include: strengthening the budget allocation so that the government can make timely and full disbursements, ensuring accountability for effective implementation of promised commitments, educating communities on RH, prioritizing unfinished ICPD business of the youth, creating awareness through parliamentary debates, and offering local solutions to local problems.

Ms. Justine Coulson, Deputy Regional Director of UNFPA ESARO

Ms. Coulson pointed out that the SDGs were designed from an early stage to place parliamentarians at the heart. In particular, their specific roles are relevant to the SDG16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions). Since the SDGs are complex and broad with 17 goals and 169 targets, she said that it is very important for parliamentarians to identify the needs of their country and constituency and focus on priority goals.

Also, as an example of legislative work in South Africa, where UNFPA ESARO is located, in order for the country to build the UHC system, which is aligned with SDG3 (Good health and well-being), 11 laws need to be revised, and there is also an issue of cost to be incurred. Therefore, according to her, it is extremely important that parliamentarians are well-equipped with the relevant information. Ms. Coulson emphasized that UNFPA is always willing to work closely with parliamentarians and provide necessary information for them to make important decisions.



SESSION FIVE: Impact of Policy-Makers on Ensuring Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (TAGG)

Session Chair. **Hon. Kwaramba Goodluck, MP Zimbabwe**

Hon. Dato' Kamarudin Jaffar, MP Malaysia, Chair of AFPPD Malaysia



Hon. Dato' Jaffar commenced his presentation by commending the organizations involved in the conference. He emphasized that legislators play a crucial role in policy formulation and implementation in order to transparency, accountability and good governance.

Hon. Jaffar said that parliamentarians must be on guard against corrupt practices like embezzlement of funds earmarked for population and development. Integrity is doing the right thing even when nobody is watching, and the public trust is imperative for a country to move forward. He proposed closer working relationship between legislators and the civil societies for further positive impact.

Hon. Elvis Morris Donkoh, MP Ghana



Hon. Donkoh explained that while many agreements were signed and adopted to address population and development issues, the most important one is the ICPD Programme of Action in 1994, endorsed by 179 countries. In addition, the Maputo Plan of Action 2007-2015 is also important, which provides a framework to achieve universal access to comprehensive SRH services.

He then proposed several interventions in order for parliamentarians to influence the implementation of the unfinished business of the ICPD:

- Parliaments should be more pro-active in the implementation of the unfinished business,
- Parliaments should ensure that the institutions of governance are transparent and open for the public to participate
- Parliamentary proceedings should be open to the public,
- Parliaments should provide general information on the business of the House
- Students' replica parliaments should be established
- Parliamentary committees should play a vital role in their oversight responsibility over ministries, departments and agencies
- Parliaments should collaborate with civil society organizations to hold the executive accountable.

He concluded by saying that availability of information is crucial for oversight responsibility on population and development issues, especially for monitoring the progress of contraceptive usage and maternal and infant mortality.

Hon. Moono Phales Lubezhi Motobwe, MP Zambia



Hon. Motobwe focused on the oversight function of the parliament in her presentation. She said that transparency in a government context is simply honesty and openness, while accountability is the obligation to demonstrate that work has been conducted in accordance to re agreed rules and standards.

She listed the eight major characteristics of good governance which are: Participatory, Consensus-Oriented, Accountable, Transparent, Responsive, Effective and Efficient, Equitable and Inclusive, and in compliance with the Rule of Law. These can help minimize corruption and listen to the voices of the minority.

She pointed out the major mechanisms that parliamentarians use to oversee the Executive. These include: Question time to the government, motions, reviews of government ministries by parliament, parliamentary committee investigations, and budgetary oversight by the parliamentary budget committee.

Hon. Motobwe concluded by saying that the abovementioned measures led to less abuse of public resources and office; more active participation of the citizens, fair implementation of laws, effective and efficient use of resources for services, consensus-oriented governance, and equity and inclusiveness of the society.



SESSION SIX: Discussion for the Adoption of the Declaration of Commitment for the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25

Session Chair: **Hon. Mathias Kasamba, Member of East African Legislative Assembly, Uganda**

Under the chairpersonship of Hon. Kasamba, the draft statement was actively discussed by the delegates, which was unanimously adopted as a meeting output and is expected to contribute to the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 in November.



CLOSING SESSION

Address:

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

Hon. Nagahama started his address by congratulating the participants for their tireless efforts and focus on the deliberations throughout the two-days meeting.

He observed that APDA as the secretariat of JPFP has held parliamentarians' meetings and study visit programmes on population and development for the last 37 years and has played a key role in the networking of international parliamentary activities including the ICPD in Cairo in 1994.



He pointed out population challenges facing developing countries and developed countries. For example, Japan is grappling with the challenges of very low birthrate and aging population, while in Africa, the increasing population is stretching resources of food security, education and employment. These contrary phenomena can be dealt with from the same approach to having an appropriate and healthy fertility level.

Hon. Nagahama urged the parliamentarians to convey the adopted declaration to their respective governments as they prepare for the Nairobi Summit in November.

Finally, he once again thanked the Parliament of Tanzania and TPAPD for a successful Conference.

Closing Address:

Hon. Sebastian Kapufi, MP Tanzania, Secretary General of TPAPD



Hon. Kapufi, on behalf of the Parliament of Tanzania, thanked the participants and those who involved for their constructive contributions and active participation that led to a successful meeting.

He expressed confidence that they had set a comprehensive agenda for the upcoming Nairobi Summit in November 2019. He wished them further success and a safe journey back home.

STUDY VISITS

Visit to Mnazi Mmoja Hospital

The participants arrived at the Mnazi Mmoja Hospital and were welcomed by Sister Salu and Dr. Luta Ag, Medical Officer. Dr. Ag informed them that the Hospital provides diverse services as family planning and neonatal consultations.

It has such facilities as antenatal clinic, labor ward and also offers vasectomy and IUD services.

The participants toured the PMTCT ward, where the sister in charge introduced them to the expectant mothers. It was observed that it was important for male spouses to accompany their partners to antenatal clinics.

However, the hospital faces the challenges of inadequate space and inadequate staff.

The delegation thanked the hospital staff for the warm welcome and thereafter left for the next visit.



Visit to the Centre for Population Studies and Research of the University of Dar es Salaam



The participants arrived at the Centre and were welcomed by Prof. Asubisye Mwamfupe, Coordinator, who then introduced the staff and students.

In his remarks, Prof. Bonaventure Rutinwa, Deputy Vice Chancellor, welcomed the delegates and briefed them on their work. He further went on to say that the center

also specializes in migration and development studies. He said that the university would be honored to work together with the participating parliamentarians on population issue.

During the discussion, the following points were raised:

- It is important to have children that one can comfortably support.
- Asia has managed to stabilize its population, while Africa making little progress in terms of its population growth.
- Demographic dividends are not spontaneously generated with changes in the demographic structure through the progress of demographic transition and cannot be realized without appropriate social and economic conditions. In order to translate demographic research into policy, it is necessary to link demographic research with social and economic policies.

It was questioned whether there was a need to have a specific policy to control the number of children per family. In reply to this question, politicians are usually covertly in favor of large population in their communities, which leads to more votes.

The meeting offered a platform for constructive engagement between researchers and parliamentarians, who play a key role in policy decisions. It is hoped that going forward, the engagement would be a springboard that would enable better and stronger mutual collaboration between policy makers and researchers.



Questions

1. Are government policies supportive of the research work?
2. How is Tanzania handling the matter of demographic dividend?
3. What are researchers doing about the impact of migration versus the booming population of Africa?
4. How does the center work with the Parliament?

Responses

1. They have a long history of working close with the government and the parliament. The centre offers training for government officers and has even drawn key personnel from the University teaching fraternity to serve at the highest levels. There are also ongoing engagements to upscale funding for research and development.

2. Government has introduced deliberate programmes and activities targeting youth employment and empowerment.
3. Researchers have mounted studies to examine the impact of migration on African economies.
4. The center has facilitated policy formulation by authoring policy documents that have ended up in parliament through various committees as well as offering training on Scientific, Managerial and Technical skills.



Discussion meetings with Family Planning and RH Advocates in Zanzibar

The Participants made a one-day study visit to Zanzibar and were warmly met by members of Zanzibar community-based organizations and Non-governmental Organizations. Participating organizations were as follows:

- Tanzania Youth and Adolescents Reproductive Health Coalition (TAYARH)
- Zanzibar Fighting Against Youth Challenges Organization (ZAFAYCO)
- Zanzibar Youth Advancement for Development Education and Sanitation (ZAYADESA)
- Zanzibar Nursing Association (ZANA)
- Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania (UMATI)
- Tanzania Youth Icon (TAYI)
- African Youth Alliance Network (AFRIYAN)
- Zanzibar People Living with HIV/AIDS (ZAPHA+)
- Raia Health Organization
- Zanzibar Social Workers Association (ZASWA)
- Faraja Youth Initiatives (FYI)
- Youth of United Nations (YUNA)
- Institute of Youth Social Economic Development (IYSED)
- Love in Color Foundation (LIC)
- Mwera Adolescents and Youth and Friendly Services Center



The discussions centered on advocacy for and provision of family planning through outreach services; advocacy for family planning utilization in cooperation with religious leaders; and experience in working with Community Health Volunteers in promotion of family planning.

The organizations detailed their history and what they do. It was noted that most of members were young hence demonstrating how seriously they embrace SRH, through high uptake of family planning services.

The goal of Zanzibar Family Planning Advocacy Coalition is to contribute towards increased access and utilization of family planning services towards improve maternal and child health.

The Coalition outlined the outcomes which included developing a plan with strategic interventions for increased LAPM uptake, training of 4 medical doctors to provide permanent family planning and training of 25 health care on comprehensive family planning services.

On lessons learned the Coalition informed the delegations that advocacy has had large impact with just nominal resources and that strong committed partners and stakeholders' involvement is the key to success.

The coalition said that it faced the challenges of inadequate community-based groups with advocacy skills to sustain advocacy at district level.



Question and Answers Session

1. What strategies do you adopt to overcome religious and cultural barriers when providing RH services?
2. How have you managed to promote male involvement in matters of family planning and RH?
3. How do you assess the general uptake of modern RH services?

Responses

- They said that they use religious texts of the Koran to advocate for family planning involving men.
- The religious authorities are keen to cooperate.
- Educative courses and seminars are provided.

At the end of the meeting the Delegation Leader thanked the Coalition Members and promised to assist them in their advocacy efforts with the relevant state agencies and departments.

PRESS CONFERENCE

On 9 August, a press conference was held for the local media and other parties concerned to announce the declaration adopted at the meeting as well as to explain the importance of the issues of population and development and the significance of parliamentary activities.



Press Statement: Friday, 9 August 2019

African and Asian Parliamentarians commit to accelerating reduction of maternal mortality and eliminating GBV.

The visit that we (Parliamentarians from Asia and Africa) undertook to Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar from 4-8 August was an eye opener. Organized by Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development (TPAPD) in partnership with the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) and Advance Family Planning (AFP) project in Tanzania, the purpose of the tour was mainly to exchange information and sharing experiences and insights on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) issues. The visit also served as a platform for parliamentarians to reflect on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and discuss agenda issues of the upcoming ICPD+25 to be held in November this year (2019).

During the 1994 ICPD held in Cairo, 179 governments (including the government of Tanzania) adopted a revolutionary Programme of Action (PoA) and called for women's reproductive health and rights to take center stage in national and global development efforts. Tanzania among other countries integrated those commitments into its Development Vision 2025 launched in 2000, National Policies and Strategies, Five Years Development Plans, and Annual Development Plans.

We, the parliamentarians visited Mnazi Mmoja Municipal Hospital, the Population Studies and Research Center (PSRC) at the University of Dar es Salaam, and held dialogue with partners in Dar es Salaam and Unguja. We have learned about progress in the provision of family planning and reproductive health services.

We commend the government of Tanzania for the efforts that highly contribute to attaining its vision of becoming a middle-income and semi-industrialized nation as well as clearing the path towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Those efforts include: expanding coverage of health services through construction and expansion of health facilities and increasing opportunities for tertiary education and vocational training for skill development; improvements in the infrastructure and business environment; and the drive for industrialization that will create more jobs for the growing workforce, just to name a few.

We take note of Tanzania's supportive policies for RMNCAH including adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health (AYSRH). We commend the government for its proactive actions to ensure policies are implemented through a number of national frameworks and strategies such as the National Road Map Strategic Plan to Improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health in Tanzania (RMNCAH II 2016-2020 or One Plan II); Second National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (NFPCIP II: 2018-2023); the National Accelerated Action and Investment Agenda for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing (NAAHIA: 2019-2022) as well as Tanzania's FP2020 Commitments. The fact that Tanzania signed the African Union (AU) Roadmap On Harnessing The Demographic Dividend Through Investments In Youth signifies the government's dedication to positively changing the RMNCAH landscape toward sustaining the ICPD+25.

However, we have also noted challenges in Tanzania's endeavors. These include the fact that spaces for health services provision are still inadequate and the number of skilled service providers in the facilities are still low. Also, there are delays in delivering of RMNCAH commodities including contraceptives as well as insufficient demand generation for service by the public. We believe that increasing investments on the services will place Tanzania on a much stronger footing in ensuring increased service quality, availability and accessibility.

Ahead of the Nairobi Summit and beyond, we have adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration Commitments for the ICPD+25, including the following.:

1. Closely monitoring the implementation status of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, while supporting effective enforcements of Legislation and policies that link national constitutions to the ICPD agenda with people's rights perspectives, health, education, planning, and economic development;
2. Proactively and closely monitoring policy implementation, review of policies to determine efficiency in promoting respect, protecting and fulfilling the sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights of all individuals, and removing barriers towards realizing the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health services and information;
3. Ensuring the rights of all individuals to comprehensive family planning and reproductive health services and guaranteeing access to safe, modern methods of voluntary contraception as part of an inclusive and integrated package of sexual and reproductive health services and information;
4. Enhancing advocacy for the allocation of appropriate and sufficient resources for long-term investments to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth in support of implementing the ICPD Programme of Action;
5. Sustaining increased investments in youth, as the main actors for fertility transition, reproductive health, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, economic and

social development and environmental protections;

6. Strongly advocating for the full implementation of the ICPD promise of universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, as affirmed in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), towards zero maternal deaths, zero unmet needs for family planning, and zero gender-based violence and harmful practices;
7. Ensuring stronger political commitment to actualize full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and use our role as parliamentarians to keep Governments accountable to the commitments made in Cairo and for achieving the SDGs by 2030; and
8. Ensuring that appropriate and timely population, health, gender, and other development data, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and other characteristics, are made publicly available in order to facilitate sharing and using knowledge to improve public accountability, evidence-based planning and ensuring no one is left behind.

Issued by:

Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development (TPAPD)

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Advance Family Planning (AFP) project in Tanzania

CONCLUSION

In summing up the various presentations, speeches and deliberations by the delegates, resource persons and participants during the two-day Meeting, it would be apt to draw the following conclusions;

First, the need for Parliamentarians to promote local solutions to local problems stood out as a prominent proposal. There is need to sustain advocacy that will lead to increased engagement of governments to enhance investments towards implementation of the ICPD unfinished business. It is also imperative to involve stakeholders and adopt multi-sectoral approaches. Equally important is to continue mobilizing and educating communities to eliminate harmful cultural and social practices and norms, as well as gender inequalities.

There is hence need for parliaments to ensure through budgetary processes that institutions and agencies are adequately resourced to ensure that availability of relevant data and information. Credible and updated data is vital for parliamentarians to engage in effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process of the SDGs.

It is further hoped that, going forward, such engagements would be a springboard that would enable better and stronger mutual collaboration between parliamentarians, policy makers and researchers.

Ultimately the effective implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and SDGs will depend on not only on adequate resources and legislation, but it also must be guaranteed through processes that ensure transparency, accountability and good governance. While only few countries have come close to achieving good governance in totality, parliamentarians have a duty in ensuring that. This will go a long way in achieving sustainable development.

It is hoped that the Nairobi Summit will delve deeper into the ICPD unfinished business and come up with concrete proposals and interventions going forward.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Declaration of Commitment

Declaration of Commitment

African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development for ICPD+25

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

6 August 2019

Adopted

We, members of parliaments from Africa and Asia regions, participating in the parliamentary meeting on ICPD@25 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 5-6 August 2019;

Taking into account the results, challenges and recommendations of the regional and global reviews of progress in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, and

Noting that Nairobi Summit, celebrating ICPD@25 and UNFPA@50, signals an important phase to achieve the SDGs;

1. Acknowledge the remarkable progress achieved since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
2. Acknowledge that population constitutes a society and that without completing unfinished business of the ICPD, the SDGs will not be achieved.
3. Acknowledge that, despite progress made, the ICPD's vision remains unfinished business in the regions and note that challenges to full implementation of the Programme of Action and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 are still prominent;
4. Reaffirm our commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the ICPD Programme of Action in the Africa and Asia regions, and the role of UNFPA in support of the implementation of the ICPD agenda as a guide for governments to formulate their population policies and programmes;
5. Reaffirm the perspective of the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (ICPPD), which emphasizes a strong relationship between population and sustainable development;
6. Recognize that population issues will not have substantial progress without social and economic development under the concept of sustainable development, which addresses environment as an indivisible component;
7. Recognize that in order to complete the unfinished business of the ICPD and fulfill reproductive rights, as defined at the ICPD, enabling conditions for sustainable and

inclusive development, including the eradication of hunger and malnutrition as well as protection of environment, must be in place;

8. Reaffirm that ending unmet needs of family planning, ending preventable maternal deaths and ending violence and all forms of harmful practices against women and girls are vital in achieving the SDGs;
9. Recognize the unprecedented numbers of people affected and displaced by humanitarian crises, which are increasing in scale and severity that continue to overwhelm humanitarian response capacities.

In line with our role as parliamentarians, we commit to:

1. Formulate policies that promote social, agricultural and economic development and environmental protection that can create enabling conditions for reproductive health and rights for all;
2. Formulate and implement comprehensive socio-economic policies and programmes that allow both developed and developing countries to go through a balanced fertility transition for building a sustainable society;
3. Emphasize the importance of investment in youth, as the main actors for population, reproductive health, gender equality, economic and social development and environmental protection and encourage governments to create investment opportunities for the youth;
4. Continue to advocate for the full implementation of the ICPD promise of universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, as affirmed in the SDGs, as vital to deliver the vision for a world where preventable maternal deaths are fully prevented, where unmet need for family planning is zero, where gender-based violence and harmful practices are eliminated, and where young people can live healthy and productive lives;
5. Ensure that the rights of all individuals are respected, protected and fulfilled as set forth in the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights;
6. Support initiation and enactment of legislation and policies that link national constitutions to the ICPD agenda with people's rights perspectives, health, education, planning and economic development;
7. Enact laws, policies and programmes to prevent and protect all persons from discrimination, stigmatization and violence, including gender-based violence; and to amend laws, policies and programmes that address violation of human rights and discrimination on the basis of gender, sexuality and ethnicity;
8. Enact laws, policies and programmes that respect, protect and fulfill SRH and reproductive rights of all individuals, and removing barriers towards realizing the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health services and information;
9. Advocate to change social norms, laws and policies, to uphold human rights, in particular the most crucial reforms that promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls;

10. Ensure the rights of all individuals to comprehensive family planning and reproductive health services and guarantee access to safe, modern methods of voluntary contraception as part of an inclusive and integrated package of sexual and reproductive health services and information included in humanitarian situations;
11. Adopt legislations, policies and measures that prevent and eradicate gender-based and sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and humanitarian emergencies;
12. Urge for strengthening the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety mechanisms, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and Climate Change Adaptation. Health services, including SRH services, remain significantly under-funded in crisis settings;
13. Continue to advocate for the allocation of appropriate and sufficient resources for long-term investments to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth in support of implementing the ICPD Programme of Action;
14. Call upon UNFPA and its partners to continue to work to ensure full implementation of the ICPD agenda and leverage this momentum to mobilize political, financial and technical support to secure consensus towards full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.
15. Ensure stronger political commitment to actualize full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and use our role as parliamentarians to keep Governments accountable to the commitments made in Cairo and for achieving the SDGs by 2030; and
16. Ensure that appropriate and timely population, health, gender and other development data, disaggregated, by sex, age, disability and other characteristics, are made publicly available in order to facilitate sharing and using knowledge to improve public accountability and ensure that no one is left behind.



Appendix 2: Programme

African and Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development for ICPD+25

**5-8 August 2019
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

Programme

4 August 2019

Arrival of Participants

**5 August 2019
Meeting (Day 1)**

- 09:00-09:30 Registration** (Venue: Kivukoni ballroom, Ground floor, Dar es Salam Serena Hotel)
- 09:30-10:15 Opening Session** (Venue: Kivukoni ballroom, Ground floor, Dar es Salam Serena Hotel)
- MC: Mr. James Mlali, AFP, and Ms. Eugenia Msasanuri, AFP
- Address of Host Organization
Hon. Jamal Kassim Ali, MP, Chair of TPAPD, Tanzania
- Address of Organizer
Hon. Teruhiko Mashiko, MP Japan, Vice-Chair of JPFP; Member of the Board of Directors of APDA, read by Dr. Osamu Kusumoto, Executive Director / Secretary-General of APDA
- Address
H.E. Shinichi Goto, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Tanzania
- Opening Statement:
H.E. Job Ndugai, MP; Speaker of the Parliament, Tanzania
- 10:15-10:25 Group Photo**
- 10:25-10:40 Coffee Break** (Location: Outside of Kivukoni ballroom)
- 10:40-11:20 Session 1: Unfinished Business of the ICPD: Challenges and Progress**
- Session Chair: Hon. Paul Chibingu, Former Minister; Vice-President of FPA, Malawi
1. Ms. Justine Coulson, Deputy Regional Director of UNFPA East and Southern Africa Office (ESARO) [20 min]
 2. Ms. Halima Shariff, Director, Advance Family Planning (AFP), Johns Hopkins Centre for Communication Programs, Tanzania [20 min]
- 11:20-12:00 Discussion** [40 min]
- 12:00-13:15 Lunch**
- 13:15-14:00 Session 2: Business Solutions for Women's Empowerment and Healthy Society**
- Session Chair: Hon. Kassim Jamal, MP Tanzania, Chair of TPAPD
1. Ms. Helen Kuyembeh, Former MP, Sierra Leone [20 min]
 2. Ms. Nenita Dalde, Manager of National Advocacy and Policy Development Unit (NAPDU) of PLCPD, Philippines [20 min]
- 13:55-14:30 Discussion** [35 min]

- 14:30-14:50** Coffee Break (Location: Outside of Kivukoni ballroom)
- 14:50-15:30** **Session 3: Best Practices/Lessons Learned for Food Security and Environmental Sustainability**
 Session Chair: Hon. Hassan Omar, MP Djibouti
1. Hon. Rwegasira Oscar Mukasa, MP Tanzania [20 min]
 2. Hon. Mohamed Omer Arteh, MP Somalia [20 min]
- 15:30-16:00** Discussion [30 min]
- 19:00-** **Dinner Reception** (Venue: Kibo Uper Garden, Dar es Salam Serena Hotel)

6 August 2019
Meeting (Day 2)

- 09:30-10:30** **Session 4: Parliamentarians' Actions Toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**
 Session Chair: Hon. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, MP Thailand; Secretary-General of AFPPD
1. Hon. Larry Younquoi, MP Liberia [15 min]
 2. Hon. Viplove Thakur, MP India [15 min]
 3. Hon. Suzan Lyimo, MP Tanzania [15 min]
 4. Ms. Justine Coulson, Deputy Regional Director of UNFPA ESARO [15 min]
- 10:30-11:00** Discussion [30 min]
- 11:00-11:20** Coffee Break (Location: Outside of Kivukoni ballroom)
- 11:20-12:20** **Session 5: Impact of Policy-Makers on Ensuring Transparency, Accountability and Good Governance (TAGG)**
 Session Chair: Hon. Kwaramba Goodluck, MP Zimbabwe
1. Hon. Dato' Kamarudin Jaffar, MP Malaysia, Chair of AFPPD Malaysia [20 min]
 2. Hon. Donkoh Elvis Morris, MP Ghana [20 min]
 3. Hon. Moono Phales Lubezhi Mutobwe, MP Zambia [20 min]
- 12:20-12:50** Discussion [30 min]
- 12:50-13:50** **Lunch** (Venue: Serengeti Terrace)
- 13:50-15:00** **Session 6: Discussion for the Adoption of Recommendations for the Nairobi Summit on ICPD+25**
 Session Chair: Hon. Mathias Kasamba, Member of East African legislative Assembly
- 15:00-15:20** Coffee Break (Location: Outside of Kivukoni ballroom)
- 15:20-16:00** **Closing Session**
Address: Hon. Hiroyuki Nagahama, MP Japan, Vice-Chair of JPFP
Closing Address: Hon. Sebastian Kapufi, MP Tanzania, Secretary general of TPAPD

7 August 2019
Study Visit in Dar es Salaam (Day 3)

- 08:50-09:00** Meeting at the Lobby
- 09:00-09:15** Travel
- 09:15-10:15** Visiting & briefing at Mnazi Mmoja Hospital
- 10:15-10:40** Travel
- 10:40-11:40** Visiting & briefing at University of Dar es Salaam (Centre of Population studies and Research)
- 11:40-12:00** Travel

- 12:00-13:00** Lunch at Dar es Salaam Serena Hotel
- 13:00-13:20** Travel
- 13:20-14:20** Visiting & briefing at Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania (UMATI), Temeke District
- 14:20-15:00** Travel back to Dar es Salaam Serena Hotel

8 August 2018
Study Visit in Zanzibar (Day 4)

- 08:50** Meeting at the Lobby
- 09:00-09:20** Travel by bus
- 09:30-11:30** Travel by Ferry to Zanzibar
- 11:30-11:50** Travel by bus
- 12:00-12:30** Courtesy Call to Speaker, House of Representative of Zanzibar
- 12:30-12:50** Travel
- 13:00-13:30** Visit and briefing at Fuoni Public Clinic
- 13:40-14:00** Travel by bus
- 14:00-15:30** Meeting with Reproductive Health and Family Planning Stakeholders during **Lunch** (Location: Double Tree Hotel, Stone town, Zanzibar)
- 15:30-15:50** Travel by bus
- 16:00-18:00** Travel by Ferry to Dar es Salaam
- 18:00-18:30** Travel back to the hotel by bus

9 August 2018
Press Conference / Departure

- Whole day** Delegates of Participants

Organized by:

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Hosted by:

Tanzania Parliamentarians Association on Population and Development (TPAPD)

Funded by:

The Japan Trust Fund (JTF)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Supported by:

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Advance Family Planning (AFP)



Appendix 3: Participants' List

No	Title	Name	Country	Position
MPs and National Committees on Population and Development				
1	Hon.	Hassan Omar	Djibouti	MP
2	Hon.	Donkoh Elvis Morris	Ghana	MP
3	Hon.	Abena Durowaa Mensah	Ghana	MP
4	Hon. Dr.	Sepastian Ngmenenso Sandaare	Ghana	MP
5	Mr.	Emmanuel Akrofi	Ghana	Assistant Clerk
6	Hon.	Viplove Thakur	India	MP; Vice-Chair of IAPPD
7	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	India	Executive Secretary of IAPPD
8	Hon.	Hiroyuki Nagahama	Japan	MP; Vice-Chair of JPFP
9	Mr.	Peter Adika	Kenya	Principal Research Officer, Parliament of Kenya (Rapporteur)
10	Hon.	Thavisay Phasathanh	Lao PDR	MP, Vice-Chair of the Women Parliamentarians Caucus
11	Mr.	Anousone Silaphet	Lao PDR	Parliamentary Officer
12	Hon.	Larry Younquoi	Liberia	MP
13	Mr.	Paul Chibingu	Malawi	Former Vice-President of FPA
14	Hon. Dato'	Kamarudin Jaffar	Malaysia	MP; Chair of AFPPD Malaysia
15	Hon. Dato' Dr.	Noraini Ahmad	Malaysia	MP; Secretary General of AFPPD Malaysia
16	Hon.	Willie Mongin	Malaysia	MP; Executive Committee Member of AFPPD Malaysia
17	Ms.	Sayani Umar	Malaysia	Delegation Secretary
18	Mr.	Syed Raheem Shah	Pakistan	Assistant Director (IR), Secretariat of Parliament
19	Ms.	Nenita B. Dalde	Philippines	Manager, National Advocacy and Policy Development Unit, PLCPD
20	Ms.	Helen Kuyembeh	Sierra Leone	Former MP, Population Expert
21	Hon.	Mohamed Omer Arteh	Somalia	MP
22	H.E.	Job Ndugai	Tanzania	MP, Speaker of the Parliament
23	Hon.	Kassim Jamal	Tanzania	MP, Chair of TPAPD
24	Hon.	Sebastian Kapufi	Tanzania	MP, Secretary General of TPAPD
25	Hon.	Juma Hamad Kombo	Tanzania	MP
26	Hon.	Susan Lyimo	Tanzania	MP
27	Hon.	Catherine Ruge	Tanzania	MP
28	Hon.	Lolensia Bukwimba	Tanzania	MP
29	Hon.	Zubeda Sakuru	Tanzania	MP
30	Hon.	Halima Bulembo	Tanzania	MP
31	Hon.	Rwegasira Oscar Mukasa	Tanzania	MP
32	Hon.	Khatibu Haji	Tanzania	MP
33	Hon. Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	Thailand	MP
34	Hon.	Somchai Swangkarn	Thailand	MP
35	Hon.	Mathias Kasamba	Uganda	Member of East African legislative Assembly
36	Mr.	Mutumba Abbas	Uganda	Personal Assistant to MP

37	Hon.	Moono Phales Lubezhi Mutobwe	Zambia	MP
38	Hon.	Kwaramba Goodluck	Zimbabwe	MP
The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)				
39	Ms.	Justine Coulson	South Africa	Deputy Regional Director of UNFPA East and Southern Africa Office (ESARO)
40	Ms.	Jacqueline Mahon	Tanzania	Representative of UNFPA Tanzania
Parliament, Government & Related Institutions				
41	H.E.	Shinichi Goto	Japan	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Tanzania
42	Ms.	Kozue Araki	Japan	Coordinator of Economic Cooperation, Embassy of Japan in Tanzania
43	Ms.	Habiba Seby	Kenya	Minister Counsellor, Kenya High Commission
44	Mr.	Brown Gideon Mwangoka	Tanzania	Coordinator of TPAPD
45	Mr.	Herman Bereghe	Tanzania	Protocol Officer
46	Ms.	Zainab Kihange	Tanzania	Protocol Officer
47	Ms.	Mwajuma Msangi	Tanzania	TPAPD officer
48	Mr.	Lugano Munthali	Tanzania	TPAPD officer
49	Ms.	Rafiki Tunda	Tanzania	TPAPD officer
50	Ms.	Monica Kapinga	Tanzania	TPAPD officer
51	Ms.	Happyne Charles	Tanzania	TPAPD officer
52	Mr.	Omary Magwiza	Tanzania	Protocol Officer
53	Ms.	Delphina Kazige	Tanzania	Protocol Officer
54	Mr.	Said Twaha	Tanzania	Protocol Officer
55	Ms.	Halima Shariff	Tanzania	Director, Advance Family Planning (AFP), Johns Hopkins Centre for Communication Programs
56	Mr.	James Mlali	Tanzania	Advance Family Planning (AFP), Johns Hopkins Centre for Communication Programs (MC)
57	Ms.	Eugenia Msasanuri	Tanzania	Advance Family Planning (AFP), Johns Hopkins Centre for Communication Programs (MC)
58	Mr.	Mohamed Salim	Tanzania	Inter Press Service (IPS)
59	Dr.	Cecilia Makafu	Tanzania	Head of Programmes Development, Coordination and Management, Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania (UMATI)
60	Mr.	Venance Kusare	Tanzania	Head of Operations and Institutional Systems Development, Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania (UMATI)
61	Ms.	Philomena L. Marijani	Tanzania	Programme Manager, Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW)
62	Ms.	Anil Tambay	Tanzania	Country Director, Marie Stopes Tanzania
63	Ms.	Jane Miller OBE	U.K.	Deputy Head, DFID Tanzania, Dept. for International Development
The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)				
64	Dr.	Osamu Kusumoto	Japan	Secretary-General / Executive Director
65	Ms.	Hitomi Tsunekawa	Japan	Chief Manager, International Affairs
66	Dr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Japan	Assistant Manager of International Affairs/Senior Researcher

Interpreters, Photographer, Videographer

67	Mr.	Tsukushi Ikeda	Japan	Interpreter
68	Mr.	Faraja Jube	Tanzania	Photographer
69	Mr.	Hamis Makota	Tanzania	Videographer