



JPPF



From the people
of Japan

SDGs and Beyond: International Parliamentarians Hybrid Conference on ICPD25 Commitments



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Day 1

International Conference

Opening Session

Address by the Organizer

His Excellency Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA

H.E. Fukuda cordially welcomed the guests on site and online. He shared that they have envisioned this 40th anniversary of APDA and AFPPD to physically accommodate the guests in Tokyo but once again, COVID-19 came in the way.

He reminded the guests that AFPPD and APDA were established in Tokyo to support parliamentarians' activities that could help in addressing the rapidly increasing population and its attendant issues from development perspective.

He added that the launching of the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) in 1974, which was the world's first supra-partisan parliamentarian caucus on population and development, paved the way for the establishment of regional parliamentary forums and parliamentary groups on population and development in various countries, which provides the platform for sharing of experiences, knowledge and expertise for possible replication, and in promoting international cooperation. All the activities that have been undertaken by these regional forums have greatly contributed to shaping the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and in developing the concept of "sustainable development".

He underscored that the existing challenges on population issues such as low fertility, population ageing, and urbanization have been exacerbated by COVID-19. The pandemic has also affected the countries in terms of population-related issues such as the environment, energy, and water, among others. Nevertheless, it taught the world to be more collaborative because one country's situation affects the others. This principle applies to climate change. The post-COVID-19 scenario forecasts the wealthy to become even more affluent, while the poor will become poorer.

The theme of the ongoing anniversary commemoration is "Sustainable Development Goals and Beyond" because AFPPD and APDA echo the need to coexist with nature and create sustainable societies that "leave no one behind". Economic growth, which has always been considered as the driver of development, will be more meaningful if all individuals are able to contribute based on their potentials and capabilities, valuing each other's cultures and traditions, and thereby elevating humanity.

In the end, H.E. Fukuda expressed his gratitude to UNFPA and the Government of Japan for continuing supporting AFPPD and APDA activities. He also reiterated his call to parliamentarians and their respective governments, UNFPA and other UN agencies, civil society organizations such as IPPE, and the private sector, to pursue activities that will address issues of population and development to contribute to peace, security, and happiness of the people of the world.

Welcome Remarks

Hon. Pro. Keizo Takemi, MP, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF

Hon. Prof. Takemi welcomed the participants to the occasion and introduced the event titled, “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with Parliamentarians on the hybrid conference on ICPD commitments and on the 40th anniversary of APDA and AFPPD”.

Hon. Prof. Takemi began by stating how the COVID-19 pandemic, has killed millions of people worldwide, has started a sense of insecurity across the globe. It has given huge damage to global economy, educational dreams, administration of vaccines and medical treatment and disrupted the lives and livelihood. The UNDP special report noted that a higher concern on human security is now being demanded. The Human Development Index has declined drastically unlike ever experienced in the previous recent global crisis. This new publication also contains a great hint on possible direction of population issues in the future Anthropocene era.

Hon. Prof. Takemi underscored how it is not difficult to understand how COVID-19 has made people feel insecure. It shows how humans are disrupting the planetary process and that development approaches should put a strong focus on equitable human development. With issues of inequality and climate change, COVID-19 forces people to look more into disease outbreaks that are linked to a planetary biodiversity loss and threats to the key ecosystems. The concept of human security should be understood that it seeks to rebuild the conceptual framework on the population that is focused on the quality of life of individuals.

The COVID-19 pandemic makes the interconnections more apparent and marks new and accumulating threats to human security. For example, women faces the brunt of adaptations to remote work and dramatic increase in violence against them, workers are left outside social protection systems, and the people living in poverty are particularly hard hit by the economic consequences of the pandemic. Yet, these are only manifestations of the new policies needed in this context. The goal of the speakers and the presenters in the conference is to discuss how we as the parliamentarian can pose a new interpretation on the population issues in relations to the Anthropocene—how action oriented concepts, such as empowerment, protection, and expansion of choices of individuals relates to community based lifecycle in the unsurprising era.

Address by JFPF

Hon. Yoko Kamikawa, MP, Former Minister of Justice, Chair of Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JFPF)

Hon. Kamikawa noted how the COVID-19 pandemic continue to prevent participants from overseas from being present for in-person conference. Nevertheless, the hybrid meeting is set to fulfill its objectives.

In 1994, the United Nations organized the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, which created a momentum for many countries to set up organizations similar to JFPF for discussing population issues from the perspective of lawmakers. ICPD has strengthened regional networks such as the Asian forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD). Hon. Kamikawa expressed respect and gratitude to all parliamentarians in various countries for their efforts and cooperation in engaging discussions on drafting laws and implementing policies towards achieving the ICPD Program of Action (PoA). In two years, JFPF will celebrate its 50th anniversary. It was established when population explosion was considered a global threat to humanity. However, the population issues have substantially changed in the last 50 years. For example, while Africa still maintains high fertility rates, Asia faces aging and new population issues as a consequence of declining fertility. It needs to maintain social security system along with the issues of movement of people due to conflict, climate change, and natural disasters.

In recent years, COVID-19 pandemic has amplified poverty and inequality which vulnerable women bearing the brunt of the economic hardships. The public has seen the world's demographic dynamic becoming increasingly complex and diversified as a result. The region faces a broader range of population issues, particularly issues of food security and water environment. Discussions have identified Japan's experiences as an ageing society both having best practices and lessons learned. Through networks of parliamentarians built by APDA and AFPPD, knowledge sharing of Japan's experiences with other countries facing similar challenges is possible. By working in solidarity with different countries, it is possible to spark progress towards the attainment of SDGs targets which has seen set back due to the pandemic. By addressing the unfinished business of the ICPD Program of Action (PoA), all the efforts will contribute to building back better after the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of AFPPD, Hon. Kamikawa hopes that the activities on population issues will be further strengthened and that closer collaboration will be established with UNFPA and other international organizations, research institutes, private sectors, and civil societies. Parliamentarians have unique roles to play in formulating and implementing the necessary laws and policies to address the global population issues which could result in a world that leaves no one behind. She ended by encouraging parliamentarians to further strengthen and utilize networks that APDA and AFPPD have developed over the last 40 years.

Address by UNFPA

Dr. Natalia Kanem, Executive Director, UNFPA (Video Message)

Dr. Kanem reiterated that the 1994 ICPD is a landmark international conference on population and development that has fundamentally changed the way societies, the people and their rights and choices are regarded to be at the center of sustainable development. Twenty-five years later, in 2019 people from 172 countries convened in Nairobi around the central belief that good progress is not good enough. Governments, civil society, youth groups, activists, and the business community made commitments to accelerate action to realize once and for all the full promise of the ICPD Program of Action (PoA). Countries committed to increasing national health budgets to expand access to modern contraceptives, and to train midwives and other health workers countries committed to greater inclusion of people with disabilities and of those who identify as LGBTQIA+ so that anyone can access services and enjoy full and equal rights. Countries committed to pass laws to prevent gender-based violence and to eliminate female genital mutilation (FGM), they set in motion actions to harness the demographic dividend, and to grow their economies. Young people were in the front and center at the Nairobi Summit and government promised to include young people in decision.

Dr. Kanem noted that the present gathering is a follow up on the ICPD commitments in the region and fosters further dialogue and exchange between parliamentarians. It is also a celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)—both essential partners in Cairo in 1994 and in Nairobi in 2019. It is a celebration of the contributions and the steadfast commitment to the ICPD and the SDGs. Since the Nairobi summit, there have been focused conversations, efforts, and energy around a single number—0. Zero barriers to contraception and reproductive health care, zero preventable deaths in pregnancy and childbirth, zero-gender based violence, zero child marriages, and zero cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) and any other harmful practice. Zero is now closer than ever. This is no time to slow down, in fact it is time to step up and to speed up efforts.

In 2021, the High Level Commission, established to monitor and track progress on commitments made at the Nairobi summit and ICPD, published its first report. That report concludes that while there has been progress on some commitments, it is still not enough. It is time for an urgent course of action towards sexual health and reproductive justice. This goes beyond merely promoting sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) to ensuring that people, especially women and girls, have the ability and agency to exercise their rights. It includes removing barriers women and girls face in health systems, families, and societies to ensure equity in access to sexual reproductive health (SRH) services and information. She ended by thanking the parliamentarians for their leadership, partnership in championing the ICPD with UNFPA, and looks forward to continuing collaboration to deliver concrete results for women, girls, and young people to ensure that no one is left behind to achieve those zeros and the sustainable development goals by 2030.

Opening Remarks

His Excellency Hiroyuki Hosoda, Speaker, House of Representatives, Japan

The H.E. Speaker Hosoda congratulated AFPPD and APDA for celebrating their 40th anniversary. He recognized their contributions through parliamentary activities in every region of the world, which has yielded several regional parliamentary forums.

As the ageing population continues to rapidly increase, H.E. Hosoda posits that there is stronger need for cooperation among countries and regions around the world to focus on addressing issues that cross boundaries such as climate change and infectious diseases such as COVID-19 and other emerging health concerns. Mitigating risks posed by climate change can be addressed by instituting policies that take into account the characteristics of conventional thermal and nuclear power generation as well as renewable energy.

The world has experienced that infectious disease like COVID-19 knows no borders and only when countries work together and share resources will the world be safe for everyone.

H. Hosoda asserts that politicians must get their acts together and confront climate change issues and infectious diseases to protect the population of each country. For this reason, he submits that the conference is an important forum to look at fresh perspectives and develop a meaningful and inclusive solution for the global community.

Keynote Speech

Anthropocene and Human Society: Toward the New Theory

Dr. Mariko Hasegawa, President, University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI

Dr. Hasegawa expressed great honor to talk about the current status of human beings and the future. Humans have developed civilizations. Civilization is a good thing but then the human started to change the earth's environment drastically. The degree and the speed of this change is drastically increasing and because of this, change is so great it leaves marks on the geological strata. The term "Anthropocene" was first used by an American biologist from Michigan University in 1980s. A Dutch atmospheric chemist in 1995 did research on ozone layer explained that given this amount of human impact on the earth, it should be called the Anthropocene. When the term Anthropocene was becoming popular, another atmospheric scientist and climate advocate paints the idea of ecological footprint in early 2000s. It is a measure of how much humans are using the earth's natural resources and presents as a figure of how much earth is worth of natural resources. That means biocapacity—how much humans are using compared to the state if humans were just same as other animals depending only on the natural energy. The ecological footprint of humans has been increasing gradually. Since 1977, humans were using up nearly all of the earth's biocapacity on our own. We need to see the human impact on the earth in much longer timescale. The long term trend showed an incredible amount of increase

started after 1950. The atmospheric temperature has become warmer since industrialization. Industrialization started from Europe and Britain in about 1850, and gradually spreading to other parts of the world until 1950. Afterwards, an incredible increase in 1950 was seen and this could probably be the beginning of Anthropocene because of the use of fossil fuel and then nuclear power. With the amount of the food for people increased and mortality decreased, this because of the fact that that has own an energy source.

Dr. Hasegawa introduced a famous equation $I = P \times A \times T$ which this shows the ecological impact a particular society inflicts on its environment. I is the impact and is the divided into three conceptual parts: P represent the population size; A is the affluence, the material abundance that that society enjoyed; and, T is the technology cost, the cost related to the production maintenance and discarding of the materials used in that society. All counts as the equal impact and certain amount of A or affluence should be necessary for human well-being if human wants to live in a relatively happy state. This issue relates to the issue of inequality among nations and inequality among individuals. T or technology cost and this is where the scientific and technological innovations is very important. Efforts for carbon neutral production and recycling the technology are important.

From a biological point of view, think about how many people can the earth support. In relation to the relationship between the body rate of mammals and their population densities there are two lines there the X axis is not the body mass and the Y axis is density the number of individual per square kilometers. Humans are omnivores which means they live on plants and animals. Suppose the average body weight of an omnivore is about 65 kilograms, the natural population density should be 1.5 person per square foot. But worldwide, the average population density was 44 per square kilometers as of 2002. The global population is still growing despite recent years showing decreasing number of children being born everywhere. All over the world, everyone is having a smaller number of children. Fertility is declining. In the most developed countries, most couples have two children. The next question is not the actual number of children, but how many children couples want to have. For Japanese people in their 20s, the number of children they want is two. The Japanese people in 30s, those who are actually reproducing and in the middle of rearing of children, having two children is the predominantly high, but the percentage proportion of people who want the three children is increasing. Their expectation of the cost of having children and feeling of burden (not the actual cost but the feeling of burden) is quite high at the start. They could not decide to have more than one child because they feel that their choice comes with expected costs.

Another study is where they asked the participant how they felt when they were rearing their first child compared to when it was their second. It relates to the joy of rearing and the feeling of well-being of having children and that feeling of burden about time management to economic concerns, etc. It was found out that as the number of children increases, the joy of rearing decreases and the feeling of burden increases. The conclusion therefore is that having two children may be the maximum

net benefit so the joy minus the expected cost. This may be the one of the mechanisms of population transition. As a society becomes developed with GDP, capital rising, and improved medical care provided and child mortality decreases, and the people's income at the same time increases. When women have more power in the reproductive decision, decline is inevitable.

The city is a typical example of developed society, where there is a high competition for high income. Over 53% of the world population are living in cities. People are attracted to cities because of the very high expectations that cities are full of chances. However, many cities fail to provide enough support for child rearing, and people feeling the burden for child rearing is very high. On the other hand, in the countryside, traditional ties is the maintained that low income and the idea about the community of helping each other quite high. There is a communal support for the child rearing and in life in general.

Dr. Hasegawa thinks that a law on fertility is an inevitable conclusion in the critical phase where humans are exploiting the earth's resources more than their share. This should be changed for future generation. There is a need to decrease technology cost through radical innovations from science and technology. The issue of affluence is related to the unequal distribution of resources among countries or among individuals. As for the population, the number of children a person want to have will converge to 2-3 as the level of standard of life improves all over the world: with child mortality decreasing and the importance of higher education increases. These two are the key to easing the feeling of burden about having children to address low fertility in countries. Cities in general, in all over the world, is not a good condition for the rearing children and we should and can do something about it.

Comments

Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF

Prof. Takemi appreciated the remarks on how parliamentarians and development partners should rethink the population issues under the Anthropocene context. Parliamentarians' network in collaboration with the UNFPA have to give attention to the issues of the human society as a whole. As human society is like the skin of human body, without the interaction inside the organs, the skin cannot survive. The human society can enjoy development and, in the process, exploit natural resources, which has very serious limitations. While focusing on the reproductive health rights and gender related issues, there is also a need to think of the three pillars—ageing, youth, and gender—under the Anthropocene context. All governments are facing the challenges of ecological footprint and how the human society can coexist with the planet while addressing mechanism of population transitions. Human society is a part of nature. Now, under the very serious COVID-19 pandemic, policymakers and intellectuals must realize how to cope with risky infectious disease and recognize the need to strengthen the ties beyond national boundaries.

Q&A

Hon. Deepender Hooda, Vice Chair of AFPPD thanks Dr. Hasegawa on her thoughts on the challenges of urbanization and declining population growth rate is a very unique point. It is universal and global, and it is a point which policymakers sometimes do not often think about. Like in the village system in the countryside, the kind of support system present leads to families having more children. Population are not in rural areas with the rapid urbanization. Parliamentarians in India need to focus on this point.

Dr. Hasegawa added that human species is a communal breeder which means that they cannot raise children by the mother or father alone. They have to be in a group and cooperate together.

Hon. Prof. Takemi noted that even though there is low fertility and societies are ageing, the population size is still gradually increasing. People under the digital age more efficiently utilize the limited resources. People who live in the low income countries should have their own right to improve their own quality of life in the economical context. But how to create a well-balanced way of thinking when talking about the population issues under the Anthropocene context is the big question.

Dr. Hasegawa answered that she does not have an answer. Having children is quite personal and that kind of desire cannot be controlled by a law or policy. People make decisions about their life based on the expectation of cost and joy. Nevertheless, it is possible to have a society where people can have a good expectation of their life and the lower expectation of concern.

SDGs and Beyond: Activities of the Parliamentarians and Civil Society Toward the Attainment of the SDGs (APDA)

Role of the Legislation: Legislation on ODA Report at the National Assembly-Japan's Contribution

Hon. Dr. Chris Baryomunsi, Minister, ICT & National Guidance, Uganda

Hon. Baryomunsi recalled that after the Cairo conference in 1994, Uganda established a parliamentary forum to champion issues of ICPD and other development aspects. Uganda appreciates the Japanese government, its people, and Japanese parliamentarians and Asian parliamentarians because they have worked together in ICPD resulting in cooperation, sharing, and development. Uganda has pushed many bills to promote maternal health and conducive policy and legislative framework to the government to invest in maternal and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and the Parliament has successfully allocated resources for the programs. Through the said Parliamentary Forum for Population and Development and Food Security Department of Uganda, the budget for development has increased, such as in programs for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues, HIV and AIDS, family planning and contraceptives use. Improvements are in constant progress. Everyone is playing their role and they can still learn from each other. There are successful indicators that show improvement in the quality of life, but it still remains low in most of the African countries. Uganda needs support and partnership to go faster towards the goal.

Q&A

Dr. Salouini from Tunisia requested Dr. Baryomunsi to explain a little bit how Uganda undertakes the process with the Forum in the parliament in their country.

Dr. Baryomunsi answered that they have a forum which members of parliament from political parties are members. Members of the parliament were given or assigned an SDG target to work on. The role of the parliament in the country is important in advancing SDGs, especially living with the COVID-19. The parliament has an important role to create legislation and allocate budget for health, including SRH and address lack of medicine.

Population and Water – Lessons from Asia and Japan

Hon. Yoko Kamikawa, MP, Former Minister of Justice, Chair of JFPF, Japan

Hon. Kamikawa started by underscoring that Cairo was a turning point, where the global consensus was made at the United Nations for the population to be defined as

issue of rights and choices of people, putting dignity and quality of life in the center of the population debate. It is crucial to debate population issues from fast changing environments within which people are living.

Her presentation focuses on water and its impact on humankind. It is a known fact that water is a source of life and basic human needs. Many might think that population and water issues are not closely intertwined but, in the SDGs, population and water have much in common. Human has its life cycle and each stage is calling for appropriate investment. Similarly, water has its own circulation, rainfalls, river flows, wastewater, seawater and finally, evaporation. Yet water could cause risks and disasters. A human body is primarily composed of water and the volume in the human body varies across age groups.. The percentage of water in the body is particularly high in fetuses and infants for their survival. Ensuring access to safe water is indeed very challenging for the following reasons: first 97% of earth is sea water and most of the remaining 2% is contained in glaciers; underground water is hardly accessible; only 0.008% of water on the earth is easily available all over; the distribution of this limited freshwater depends on global climate and geographical conditions and does not necessarily correspond to the world's population distribution.

The amount of water available per person significantly differs among countries and even within the country. 40% of the world population do not have a hand washing facility with water and soap at home. In many developing countries, it is the women and girls who fetch water which often equates to depriving them of education. It is important to ensure equitable access to safe water through stable and balanced water supply and water quality assurance. However, it requires infrastructures such as financial resources and technologies. In 2014, Japan enacted the Basic Act on the Water Cycle to maintain or restore a sound water cycle. According to the survey by UNICEF, the global average infant mortality rate is 29 as of 2011. As for the Asia Pacific region, the infant mortality rate largely differs among countries. The infant mortality rate is correlated to the accessibility to basic drinking water. While there are other determinants for infant mortality, securing access to safe water remains critical to reducing infant mortality.

In Tokyo, the contamination of water sources and the general deterioration of wood and water supply pipes have caused health risks around 100 years ago. To respond to the issue, the modernization of the water supply systems was initiated. However, it was only after the 1950s that water supplies in the cities began to be established. The infant mortality rate in Japan has observed a sharp drop since 1950 and it is now 2 deaths per 1000 live births—one of the lowest in the world. Water is such a scarce and precious resource which needs to be well managed. In Japan, measures for equitable distribution of limited water resources have been implemented. Traditional water distribution systems explicitly disclosed water distribution and successfully avoided conflicts. Border management poses various challenges including securing funds to build water supply facilities and establishing the organizations and systems and capacities to manage and maintain their facilities. Securing water quality for all remains challenging.

At present, climate change is clearly one of the serious global threat. Climate change has already been casting shadows on water issues particularly notable in the Asia Pacific region where are cities are located or low land along the rivers and coast. The number of deaths caused by floods and storm surge exceeded 20,000 people per year at the beginning of the 21st century and many of the low income countries travel from the devastating damages of disasters as they are the most vulnerable to extreme weather. Situation of disasters has the most severe impact on those developing countries especially the poor and most vulnerable women and girls. The international community should focus on reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and reduce vulnerability and mitigate risks and damages caused by climate-induced disasters to save people's lives and economy. For each country and region to become more resilient against disasters, climate change adaptation measures is pivotal, specifically for those who are living in high risk areas. It will be necessary to build disaster management in the local areas to make communities more resilient to disasters. In addition, an early warning system will be effective to make people evacuate sooner by improving accuracy in weather forecasts.

The importance of addressing population issues in conjunction with water issues are all global issues which cannot be addressed by the levels of individuals, families, and communities, or one country alone. The COVID-19 pandemic has instantly become a global issue and is threatening people's lives. However, the great risks of climate change aren't easily felt because of its invisibility and gradual nature of catastrophic impacts. In countries where conflicts are on the rise, people are forced to flee and are losing their lives,.

Hon. Kamikawa ended by sharing her hope that the international community would reframe population issues by taking a cross sectoral and an integrated approach in working towards the realization of SDGs. Japan had a lot to offer with Asia Pacific region countries through sharing the lessons and knowledge that it has gained to improve governance, financing, and capacity building which they can adapt in their own context to address various challenges.

Q&A

Nenita Dalde, NatCom, Philippines noted the similarity between Japan and the Philippines. As Japan also has a water code similar to the Philippines (enacted in 1976), she asked whether the safety mechanisms or limitations imposed by the law has affected the tourism sector in Japan and how.

Hon. Kamikawa answered that in 2014, the Basic Act on the Water Cycle was enacted in Japan in order to maintain and restore sound water cycle. All should be in coordination in implementation and in holistic manner for the shared goal of maintaining or restoring sound water cycles. The debate has intensified on the need for all levels of government to implement the measure comprehensively. The national

and local government, civil societies, and also the companies should work altogether to achieve this. This led to clarifying the basic principle of water cycle related policy. They have to follow up and check with the evaluation of the policies every three years.

Hon. Prof. Takemi mentions that the clean water supply is the decisive factor for the low infant mortality in 1950s. In addition, he emphasized that the medical and also economic aspect in 1960s. It is the age of rapid economic growth in Japan and universal health coverage was achieved in 1961.

Hon. Kamikawa acknowledges this medical and universal health coverage in Japan in 1960s.

Global Governance on Health Policy

Hon. Dr. Janette Garin, MP, Former Minister of Health, Philippines

Hon. Dr. started with the need for health policies to align not only among Asian countries but the whole world. The life expectancy and decrease in mortality among children under 5 are reflections of the public health programs of the government. Good laws and legislative measures should not stop at crafting of laws. There should be proper ground execution and congressional oversight so that the intention and objectives of legislative measures reach every family. An example is the Reproductive Health Law which took several years to be passed. As Minister of the Department of Health, she saw that the very essence of the law—which was the procurement of family commodities—was not really given a priority. Much of the funds has been used in trainings, not realizing that this was waste of resources. The Philippines also has the universal healthcare law, national immunization program, and several legislative measures to address preventable diseases.

Another example is the Universal Health Care Law. When talking about public health, medicines, innovations, and vaccines are part of the core. The provision of the law simply says the creation of health technology assessment. The safety and effectiveness provision says it must have undergone phase four clinical trial and systematic review and make the analysis readily available. This means that all medicines and vaccines and even commodities should have been used for the world maybe for 10-15 or 20 years before the Philippines can use it because the basic requirement worldwide, even by the WHO parameters, is that all medicines, vaccines and medical interventions only require phase three before that certain intervention can be put out in the market. The Universal Health Care Law of the Philippines actually killed innovations that can actually be lifesaving. There were medicines for compassionate use but it needed legislative exceptions from Congress.

The Philippines has also been seeing increase in vaccine-preventable diseases and disease outbreaks since way back in 2014. There was a huge, mass outbreak in the Philippines that was brought about by the infodemic resulting in vaccine hesitancy. Parliamentarians should always be conscious about the need for vaccination.

Vaccination is actually an investment for people, it is not like the temporary medical mission. In immunization or vaccination, many people cannot see or cannot feel the immediate effect. Legislation and governance are always intertwined. There is always been a challenge in vaccine distribution, as well as in supply and delivery, globally. Vaccine confidence is also important and was threatened in the Philippines due to misinformation in the Dengue immunization program.

When science is threatened or restricted by law, the outcome is actually bad for public health. This is why getting the acts of parliamentarians together will make sure that legislative measures are in place because the whole world is always threatened by infodemic. A platform is needed where medical experts and legislators should collaborate and work hand-in-hand because the damage that this could cause otherwise is dangerous; work together in a common ground and that gives surviving and making sure the public health is not compromised.

Q&A

Prof. Takemi asked about the fairness of the distribution of the vaccines beyond the national boundaries. Now that there is COVAX which serves as the global structure to distribute the vaccines to each country. But on the other hand, the high-income countries can enjoy purchasing vaccines in a more efficient manner from the pharmaceuticals. There is still inequality. How can the function of the global governance be improved to develop and distribute other vaccines for the global public good? This is the big challenge i.e. how to architect those global governance for the vaccines.

Hon. Dr. Garin concurred that inequality in terms of distribution is happening. But one factor is the failure of some governments to invest in vaccines. Many countries would invest on basic immunization but have not even reach the vaccines for cervical cancer. While there is a problem of inequities in vaccine distribution, there is also a huge problem among countries not investing in vaccination. The presence COVAX is appreciated, but smaller countries should also invest in vaccination because vaccines can actually have socialized pricing. Another factor that can really help is for countries to push vaccine factories for low-income countries to pay only 10 or 15 or 20% of the cost of the vaccines while rich countries will have to pay more to subsidize vaccine costs. This could result in herd immunity not only within each country but in the global community.

Global Issues and Population: Japan's Role - Agenda of TICAD and Toward SDGs

His Excellency Yoshimasa Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan and A Former Director of JFPF

As a former Director of JFPF, the H.E.. Hayashi congratulated AFPPD and APDA, and the His Excellencies Yasuo Fukuda and Keizo Takemi, for the associations' 40th anniversary.

H.E.. Hayashi focused his message on the Anthropocene in relation to a report published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The report argues that in order to solve the impact of massive human activities on the global environment, it is essential that countries come together and act in solidarity. He shared how Japan intends to contribute by proposing ways to manage the world's resources vis-à-vis the increasing population. He noted that sustainable development was first proposed by the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) in 1984 and the framework involves recognizing and meeting the needs of the current population without compromising the future.

Population issues affect the state of a society and they must be the bases for formulating solutions that will facilitate the achievement of sustainable development for all.

Each region faces a different population-related challenges. Sub-Saharan Africa is under pressure to cope with high fertility rates while Asia and Latin America are coping on how to reap the demographic dividend, including employment and the empowerment of young people, and except for the U.S., all of the world's developed countries need to prepare for the challenge of population ageing.

Across the world remains the challenge of needing to focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and the importance of women's ability to make informed decisions about their pregnancy and childbirth. This can be addressed by empowering women, giving them opportunities to land a decent job and create opportunities so they can play an active role in the society.

Japan achieved economic growth through the implementation of population and employment policies in response to the challenges of population growth and poverty during postwar period. Currently, their programs for the ageing population focus on health and welfare through medical insurance.

H.E. Hayashi admits that Japan has a responsibility to share its experiences with other countries facing population growth, declining birthrates, and aging populations in order to help them solve these issues. Further, Japan can also continue to provide a wide range of cross-sectoral bilateral assistance in the areas of family planning, education, health, nutrition, food, environment, and employment through JICA.

The main outcome of the upcoming 8th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8), is to capacitate Africa to ensure that the readiness of basic

social and health services, including family planning services, ensure access of girls to proper education, women and children's protection from violence, women's empowerment, food security, and youth empowerment, among others, for its projected population of 2.5 billion by 2050.

In closing, he said that the Kishida administration is determined to realize a new and corrective capitalism that creates a sustainable economy and society, and uses solutions to current and emerging social issues. He committed that Japan will lead the way in addressing the challenges facing the world such as those related to population issues and also toward achieving the SDGs.

SDGs' Role in Industry

Mr. George Nakayama, Chair, Committee on Responsible Business Conduct & SDGs Promotion, Keidanren-Japan Business Federation, and Senior Advisor and Former President and CEO, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.

Japanese / Documentation based on his PowerPoint

The goals of all governments, all public agencies, all private companies, and all people across the world is towards realizations of SDGs. The ESG Index is the approach that investors use to evaluate companies. There are certain information that companies are required to disclose. Triggering events for the ESG Index include the 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy in India, which resulted in an over 15,000 death toll, and the 1990 Exxon Valde oil spill in the Gulf of Alaska. These leads to increasing demand for disclosure of the impact of corporate activities on the environment and society. In 1999, the development of the ESG assessment guidelines begins. In 2006, the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) are launched. Investors seek a dialogue with the companies focusing on ESG and require companies to disclose information for ESG assessment. The goal is to improve the assessment of corporate environmental and social initiatives.

The traditional business philosophy "Sampo-Yoshi" in Japan believes that good business satisfies both sellers and buyers as well as contributes to society. In Japan, this idea is considered to help companies fulfill their CSR and has been succeeded by the modern companies as the basis of their corporate practices. In 2015, the national government have shifted to bonds-centered investment to portfolio diversification and listed stock investment. The pension reserve fund is huge and requires long-term management, making it difficult to invest into certain individual companies. It also starts the encouragement to utilize ESG to promote the health of Japanese economy and long term economic growth. Starting with G, to increase external board members promote disclosure of business-related information, promote dialogues between investors and business operations, etc. S is for respect diversities, enlarge women's participation and respect human rights. The Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF) notifies institutional investors in charge of fund management of the policy of

the evaluation focusing on ESG. This leads to the changes in behavior of institutional investors, dialogues between investors and business operators, and changes in corporate management. There are also several efforts by Japanese companies in Asia and Africa to attain SDGs. Such as resolved the nutrition and poverty problem by sustainable business in Bangladesh, AI diagnostic imaging services to eradicate TB in Chennai, India, and Ghana Nutrition Improvement Project in Ghana. For sustainable success of the efforts of Japanese companies, It is important to foster local human resources to enable the country to run by itself. To trust relationship beyond the borders of language and culture, effective fund raising, close cooperation among legislators, bureaucrats, industries, academies, and citizen.

Toward the beyond SDGs, it is important to realize carbon neutrality beyond 2030 for future generations. Starvation, poverty, and disasters due to climate change are global problems in both advanced and developing countries. Individual companies had proceeded with the development of technologies for decarbonization but there were challenges in orchestrating their technologies. Triggered by the Japanese governments' declaration on carbon neutrality in 2020, the industrial sectors in Japan have been accelerating their efforts to realize a decarbonized society.

Q&A

Dr. Alouini noted how the companies agreed on budget allocation for the issues. He inquired if its use is only locally (in Japan only) or it can be used internationally.

Mr. Nakayama said that they listen, but it is different across companies. He added that they believe that sustainability is very important for the society and natural environment. They specify the target but under the concept of picking up the more realistic and more directed to the main business structure so that business itself will be sustainable and society also. They are looking at the certain amount of the budget so that it is not the social contribution, but more importantly deeply related to the business core. Some companies are only doing business domestically in Japan, but they still they have global market.

Hon. Prof. Takemi said that this is a very excellent process of private company intervention on the SDGs. He inquired on how parliamentarians can rely on the market mechanism of the stock market to change the behavior of individual companies in the long run.

Mr. Nakayama mentioned that each Japanese company especially wants to contribute in some way to the society. There has been discussions between the investor and the company on the return of the stock price or the dividend. They do not like to spend the money differently in the past. Basically, do something good for the society and the agreement with the stockholders will ensue.

Wrap-up by Session Chair/Discussion

Dr. Souhail Alouini wrapped up the session by citing the subject of water, which is very important today and in the future. The problem of the climate was raised very important because the way it requires everyone to work in cooperation and solidarity. Talking about the health and sustainability, some problems in the state in the world especially with the vaccination, as well as budget allocation of laws, have been pointed out.

Day 2

AFPPD Activities: Toward the Attainment of ICPD25 Commitments

Message from UNFPA

Mr. Bjorn Andersson, Regional Director, UNFPA APRO

Mr. Andersson takes the opportunity to thank both the APDA and AFPPD for their support in convening the important online regional meeting that continues to drive forward the need for accelerated implementation of the ICPD program of action in the Asia and the Pacific. The ICPD program of action transformed the way people view the linkages between population, poverty reduction, and sustainable development. It brings human rights and the needs of individuals at the center of sustainable development. It is revolutionary because for the first time, a global normative framework explicitly recognized the rights and choices of individuals as a cornerstone of population and development ushering in a new comprehensive concept of reproductive health.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the ICPD program of action, there was collective acknowledgement that it remains relevant but unfinished. Accelerating the efforts to achieve population and development including within the context of the SDG and COVID-19 is very important. The pandemic has threatened to reverse decades of progress made towards achieving ICPD Program of Action. Leadership of and support from parliamentarians are needed to accomplish the commitments made in Nairobi.

Mr. Andersson looks forward to parliamentarians' continued leadership on sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR), gender based-violence, and ensuring progressive evidence-based population policies. For the parliamentarians to use oversight and accountability, and authority to empower rights holders to exercise their right and hold governments accountable; to strengthen laws and policies to protect to protect SHR and in ending gender-based violence and meeting the needs of those left behind. And, lastly to ensure that additional funding is made available for SRH given that good resource allocations is crucial at each time.

1. Addressing Gender Equality

Chair

Hon. Md. Abdus Shahid, MP Bangladesh

Gender equality is a very important subject area. As members of the global village, Bangladesh is exerting efforts to minimize gender disparity or inequality in the

country. The nation started the process of increasing women's participation in all spheres of the state and the public life. The current Prime Minister of Bangladesh is a woman. She is committed to integrating gender equality and women's participation in activities. Bangladesh became a champion in the Southeast Asia in women's empowerment. Several divisions have adopted various innovative programs to consider ordinance on economic and social empowerment through implementation of gender responsive budget. The country gives highest priority to sustainable development goals and has taken various steps to ensure that there are no barriers for the participation of women in election. Bangladesh has gained international recognition for efforts towards gender equality and women's empowerment and the multidimensional activities adopted for gender equality.

Presenter

Mr. Romeo Dongeto, Executive Director, PLCPD, Philippines

Mr. Dongeto presented some of the gains that the Philippines have achieved and continue to enjoy in the legislative front. At the outset, he acknowledged the role of AFPPD in shaping the Philippines' policy landscape. Filipino legislators who have attended the many conferences and capacity building activities organized by AFPPD have benefitted greatly from them and consequently became authors and champions of the Reproductive Health (RH) Law. He added that AFPPD set the stage in regional advocacy work by providing technical assistance to parliamentarians and National Committees to advocate on population and development.

He also underscored the fact that women continue to emerge as a very strong force that bound families together and drove programs toward success, and this was further highlighted in the time of COVID-19. Governments must institute legal frameworks in order to support and protect the women and their contributions.

Philippines holds the record for being the most gender equal country in Asia because it garnered the highest score in all the three main indicators: improvement of wage equality for men and women; increase in female educational attainment; and, significant increased women's political empowerment. However, like in many countries, this is not felt across the country. This progress lacks inclusivity especially in rural areas. There is a need to continue crafting new and review existing pro-women legislation in aspects that will enhance women's political and economic participation, invest in care economy, protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence by providing maximum protection from physical, sexual, and psychological violence in all settings. All countries should aspire for the total ban and elimination of harmful practices of child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (FGM). Every single girl and woman must have their sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and rights met without discrimination to achieve universal access to SRH as a part of universal health coverage (UHC). Laws and policies must see to it that adolescent reproductive health continue to guide our young people in accessing services and comprehensive sexuality education through formal, technical

and vocational school curriculum development, indigenous and disability-inclusive methods of teaching. Women's interest can be pushed upward by ensuring financing for gender equality such as prioritizing allocation of substantial portion of official development assistance to support programs and livelihood for them. Equally important is addressing cross-cutting issues pertaining to women's rights and SRHR such as investing in ICPD PoA and SDG programming at the national and sub-national levels of governance: let women lead in reducing and addressing vulnerabilities brought about by poverty, protection during times of conflict and addressing climate change, among others.

Lastly, there is continued to need to talk about upscaling the skills of the AFPPD national committees – both the parliamentarians and the secretariats, in order to facilitate the achievement of these targets. The diverse context of the NatComs must be recognized and as such, a customized skills-building activities must be developed per country or sub-region, as well as harness functional structures, and establish specialized bodies and technical working groups, so they can perform secondary leadership roles within AFPPD. Even more importantly, coping with the use of information and communication technology in policy advocacy, effectively utilizing quad media to communicate the efforts and develop a common platform for exchanges of ideas, best practices, and knowledge products.

2. Healthy and Active Ageing

Chair

Hon. Damian Drum, MP Australia

Hon. Drum thanked the Japanese parliamentarians who are taking the lead on so many of the issues around healthy and active ageing. He added that people need to understand that around the world, people are living longer and they make up an increasing proportion of the world population. In response, communities and governments need to rethink helping people who are living longer, how ageing is viewed, and how to underscore healthier, happier, more active, and more engaged aged and ageing populations.

Presenter

Dr. Rintaro Mori, Regional Adviser for Population Ageing and Sustainable Development, UNFPA APRO

Dr. Mori presented UNFPA's definition of healthy and active ageing. One of the five megatrends in the world is population ageing. The number of ageing population in Asia and the Pacific is increasing whatever definition one uses. People are worried about financial sustainability as a result of the ageing process. The old-age dependency ratio is the one of the population aged 65 years or over to the population aged 15-64. They are presented as numbers of dependents per 100 persons of working age. They are predicted to continue increasing in the future. The financial

sustainability of societies is a big issue. Policy framework needs to be upgraded to match the current and future needs of the population. Life-long flexible choice of education, childbearing, work, and care is the key. The second issue is the health life expectancy and life expectancy. The gap between the two should be narrowed. That is good not just for the individual but also for the whole society because it reduces the burden to the society. Social security and health from the beginning until the end must be the government's goal.

In sum, the life-cycle approach to population ageing looks into (1) financial sustainability of a society and (2) promotion of healthy and active ageing. The first underscores that policy framework needs to be upgraded to match the current and future needs of the population. Second posits that prevention is the most cost-effective way to promote healthy and active ageing. Life-long investment on social security, health promotion, and psychological well-being is key.

Q&A

Hon. Damian Drum asked which countries are doing things better than others.

Dr. Mori answered that policies, interventions, or programs for the population ageing is very different. Some countries are doing better with some policies but it is a mixture of everything. What is important to emphasize is that everyone can learn from each other. He wants to emphasize the need for really good exchange of knowledge and experiences.

Ms. Nenita Dalde, NatCom, Philippines, asked Dr. Mori how Japan balances the active ageing promotion programs and the utilization of AI in its labor force.

Dr. Mori cited countries that agreed that some of the technologies might be overused. It could have a negative effect on active ageing. There is a need to think about what is a good AI technology that could support people to maintain their active and healthy life. Countries must work together to think and standardize ways to say that this is good technology.

Hon. Ouk Damry, MP from Cambodia commented that Asians have concerns on older people, mostly on health and income. In this special time, disease is also a concern, particularly COVID-19. How can members of AFPPD continue supporting older people?

Dr. Mori agreed that COVID-19 has hit older people very badly. Not just on their health, but also on their work or earnings. In terms of the economic activity, it was also affected. Their relationship is also affected when they isolate. Social security is also something that has to be planned and UNFPA is committed to provide assistance to plan for this. The plan depends on the population structure of each country and their situation. The policy support should be tailored for each country.

Mr. Sam Samidjo, Indonesia, IFPPD, asked about the linkages between climate change, conflict, and COVID-19 on the ageing population.

Dr. Mori responded that this is what UNFPA has been working on, the interactions between climate change and ageing. These megatrends are interlinked together but it still needs further. UNFPA APRO is working on a climate change, ageing, and urbanization report. They will be sharing information once the report is done.

3. Youth Empowerment

Chair

Hon. Malikzod Parvina, MP Tajikistan

Hon. Parvina introduced the next presenter who will be talking about the youth and youth empowerment.

Presenter

Hon. Deepender Hooda, MP India (Mr. Manmohan Sharma, Executive Director of IAPPD opened the presentation while waiting for Hon. Hooda, who was coming from a committee hearing)

Mr. Sharma shared that there are an estimated 1.8 billion between the youth age of 10-24 years, approximately 90% of the developing countries, and 1.9 billion are expected to turn 50 years old by 2030. Access to social media has meant young people are more aware of the issues. They are very active on different ways and contributes to resilience in their communities. It is therefore critical for the youth to participate in implementing the post-COVID-19 development agenda along with other relevant stakeholders. Youth-led organizations must be involved in translating the 2030 agenda into practice at the local, national, and international levels. In most countries, youth are not being involved in the various issues, but now COVID-19 has impacted negatively the lives of young people on their daily lives, including unemployment and challenges in education.

Hon. Hooda continued the presentation on youth unemployment. He said that vast population is dependent on agriculture, doing cultivation and farming. Even educated youth are also looking to move in to secondary and tertiary sector services and manufacturing. Another big problem is the dropout rates that are happening immediately after primary school. There are also issues on mental health (children reported depression) and child marriage (although rare, there is an increase in distressed areas).

On economic empowerment, there are initiatives to utilize new job skills mapping as it is critical in developing the economy. The government should enable and encourage entrepreneurship as this is one area where India has actually done well over the last few years including a lot of startups which are contributing to the global economy. There is also a need to focus on enabling parents' involvement in their children's

education, especially in rural areas, as well as honing leadership and enhancing volunteer opportunities across the spectrum. On health initiatives, institutionalize preventive mental health counseling in practice across educational systems including engaging counselors in every cluster of schools. There should be regular training and guidance on sexuality education on standards on gender health and sexuality awareness. Incentivize young people to enter politics because politics is very much a grassroot-based system. The local bodies even have their elected representatives. It is a multi-tiered democracy and attracting good young well-meaning educated individuals will contribute more to nation building. Through the partners that actively engage themselves in politics, focus on promoting volunteering in corporate sector, governments, and development sector.

Young people are critical thinkers as they challenge power structures and appreciate diversity. They have the capacity to act and mobilize and especially with the rapidly growing social media, young people are connected globally like no other generation in the past human history. Young people have the capacity to lead and they are innovators, they have the capacity to offer new insights and alternative. There is enough anecdotal evidence across the globe to suggest that innovation amongst the young is manifold times higher than innovation among any other generations. Young people are also effective communicators, they already are one of the most effective tools of communication.

Youth are not just recipients, they are change agents and game changing force at all levels—individual, family, community, and civil society at large. Leaders need to invest in adolescence and at the core, you can see how the individuals are interacting and having the interpersonal relationships in a society. This all creates the social ecological model that we need to consider and focus on we need to act upon it. The Indian Parliament, where our average age is very young and 50 percent of the parliament are less than 50 years old, should think how we can be able to catalyze demographic dividend to take our country forward amidst challenges and to seize opportunities.

Q&A

Hon. Kamikawa shared that In Japan there are a lot of activities geared towards active promotion of SDGs by young people. High school and university students presented practical examples. One campaign to eradicate hunger include production of Onigiri or rice balls. For every rice ball, a donation was made by companies. It is important for young people to have social behavior as well. This is a practical campaign that promotes SDGs.

Adoption of Short Statement

Prof. Ikegami read to the participants the draft statement called the Tokyo Resolution.

She requested the parliamentarians to communicate with the AFPPD secretariat not later than February 20, 2022 if they have any comments and recommendations for

revisions and additions. After the consultation and approval, the chair of AFPPD and the secretariat will post the statement on the AFPPD website.

Below is the final document titled, **“The Tokyo Resolution”**

We appreciate the opportunity to organize the conference commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Asian Association for Population and Development (APDA) / the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), and the support of member countries, governments, relevant developmental organizations, such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and multiple stakeholders. We also appreciate your enthusiastic participation despite COVID-19 pandemic complications, especially since the presence of the new Omicron variant prevented us from meeting in person.

The recognition of the necessity of discussion on climate change issues within the Anthropocene’s conceptual framework has been highlighted over the last twenty years. Furthermore, the worldwide spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused huge damage to the global economy and interrupted many dreams in terms of pursuing education. Thus, the discussion serves as the impetus for all human beings to be more aware and vigilant.

Similarly, recognizing development patterns and human insecurity compels us to revisit the population issues in the Anthropocene era, taking into consideration community, capacity and equity.

On Day 1, in keeping with the theme of SDGs and Beyond, we focused on the future global society that we seek, specifically the roles of parliamentarians, civil society, as well as governments, in a post-COVID-19 era.

On Day 2, we focused on the 2022 AFPPD agenda, led by the co-chairs of standing committees under the AFPPD’s three pillars, namely Gender Equality, Healthy and Active Ageing, and Youth Empowerment.

We seek possible solutions and explore new directions for population issues in the Anthropocene era, focusing on the quality of life of individuals. We learned that water issues could be considered a good example, related to life as a basic human need. For the future of humanity, it is crucial that we further strengthen our relationships between and among parliamentarians, governments, economic circles and civil societies globally.

We continuously highlight the importance of youth policy, healthy ageing and gender equality to achieve the SDGs, recognizing global challenges and taking responsibility for the future of our countries and people. We aim to create effective mechanisms to involve youth, girls and women in the decision making and policy making processes of our respective countries, consistent with international agreements, especially the ICPD25 Commitments, and best practices reiterating the relevance of the Tokyo Resolutions.

Now therefore, we:

1. Express our gratitude to and request of the Japanese government, APDA, the Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population (JPFP) and UNFPA, to consider further facilitating regular meetings of parliamentarians, government representatives, experts, and civil society on youth policy, ageing responses and gender related issues.
2. Appeal to parliaments and governments of the participating countries to allocate resources involving partners to invest in youth and adolescents, especially girls and members of vulnerable groups, in the development of health and education policies and programmes.
3. Strengthen inter-institutional and international cooperation on the three important pillars of AFPPD. Reframe the AFPPD's major tasks and partners in new and possible areas to achieve the targets of the SDGs, and act consistently with the Anthropocene perspectives.
4. Increase public awareness on sexual, reproductive health and rights, as well as the need for access to quality health services. Ensure full support for young people, by addressing their needs properly according to local sentiments, with full capacity building process provided to AFPPD members.
5. Conduct regular monitoring of the implementation of youth and gender policies in order to meet and consolidate achievement of the goals.
6. Suggest to the business sectors of participating countries to involve young people in their activities, with more focus on girls and women from vulnerable groups, and nurture environments for their employment and professional growth, to utilize data to maximize efficiency and the effectiveness of limited resources, and to address inequalities in various fields.
7. Engage media toward regularly and extensively covering the policy issues of youth and the aged population, giving equal attention to gender related topics and building on the information resources from the AFPPD participants and its partners.

Closing

Prof. Takemi underscored that the Tokyo resolution is a very important outcome of the hybrid conference and the decision will be based on the consensus. Thus, any comments are welcome. He closed the activity and requested the members of the Executive Board to remain for the meeting.

Photos and Attendance

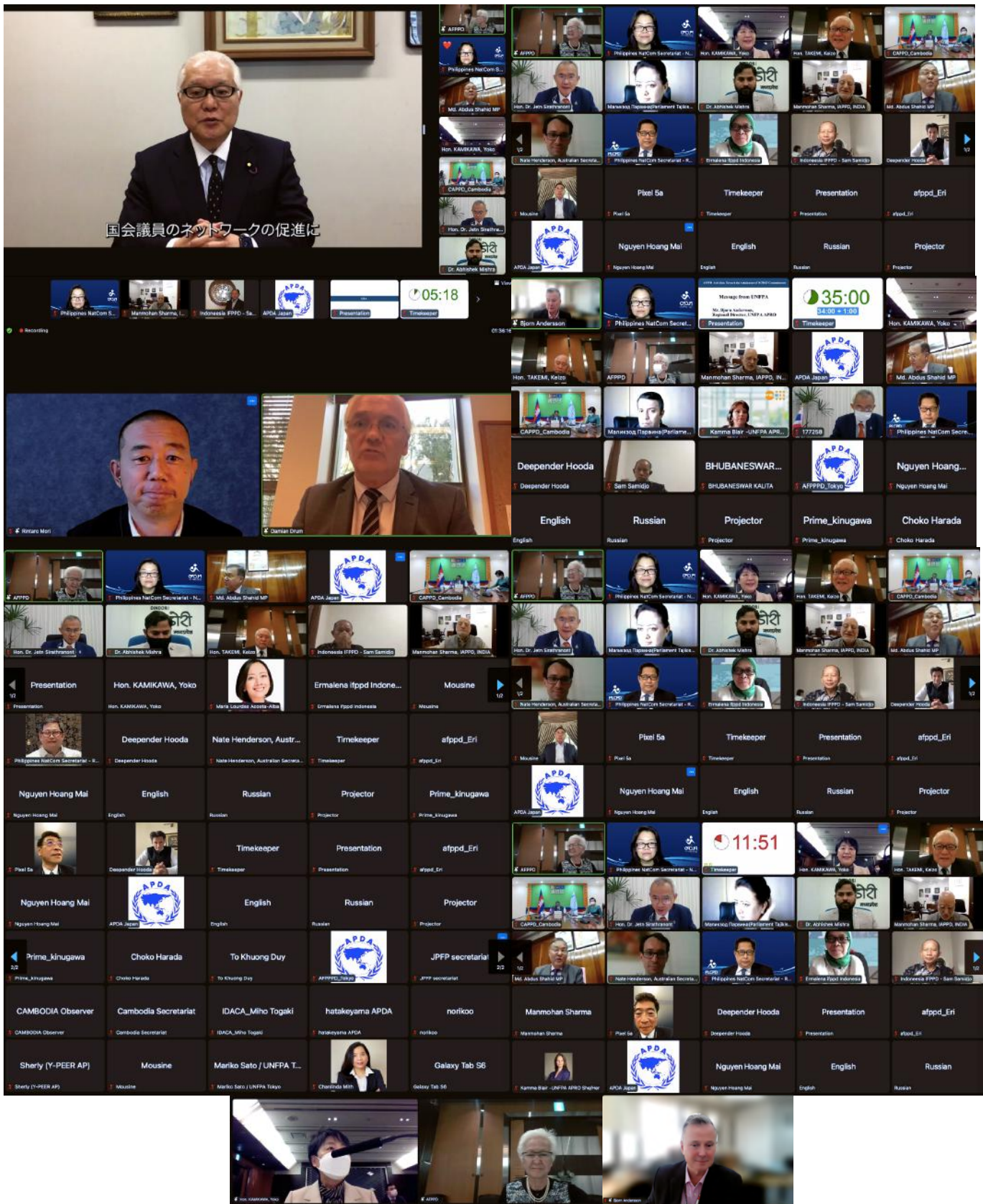
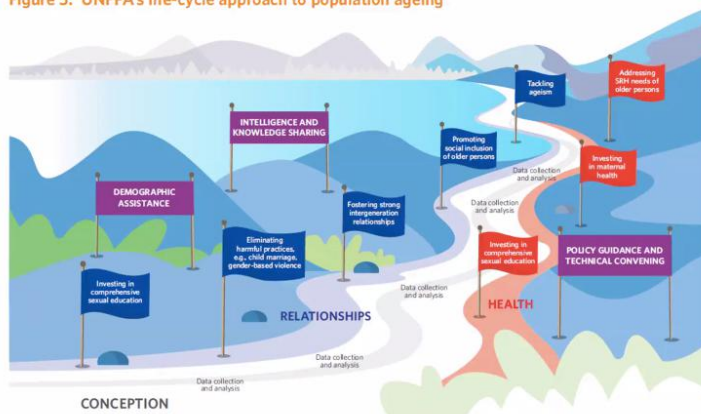


Figure 5. UNFPA's life-cycle approach to population ageing



INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS ON POPULATION & DEVELOPMENT (IAPPD)

WHY ARE YOUNG PEOPLE KEY TO ACHIEVING THE SGDS

CRITICAL THINKERS	Challenge power structures; appreciate diversity
CHANGE-MAKERS	Capacity to act & mobilize, ease with social media use
LEADERS	Empowered young people have the capacity to lead
INNOVATORS	Capacity to offer new insights and alternatives
COMMUNICATORS	Can be effective communicators of the development agenda among peers and communities



PHILIPPINE DEMOGRAPHICS

~ 112M Population	INFANT DEATHS 17.96 (per 1,000 live births)	2022 DOH BUDGET ~4.9B USD (242B PhP) 14% Increase vs. last year ~160M USD devoted to vaccines											
1.4% of World Population	DEATHS UNDER AGE 5 24.8 (per 1,000 live births)												
71.66 years Life expectancy	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">PI/AP</th> <th colspan="2">2022 NEP</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Amount</th> <th>Major Activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition & Responsible Parenting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Immunization</td> <td>8.58²²</td> <td>To provide vaccines across life stages for priority target groups (Note: Inclusive of PhP 650 million for COVID-19 immunization devices)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PI/AP	2022 NEP		Amount	Major Activity	Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition & Responsible Parenting			National Immunization	8.58 ²²	To provide vaccines across life stages for priority target groups (Note: Inclusive of PhP 650 million for COVID-19 immunization devices)
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	Amount	Major Activity											
Family Health, Immunization, Nutrition & Responsible Parenting													
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SOURCE: <https://www.worldpopulationreview.com> | <https://www.macrotrends.net> | <https://doh.gov.ph>



Participants (46)

Search

Philippines... (me) Unmute Mute

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1	Australia	Hon.	Damian Drum	MP, Vice Chair of AFPPD
2	Bangladesh	Hon.	Md. Abdus Shahid	MP
3	Cambodia	Hon. Dr.	Damry Ouk	MP, Secretary General of CAPPD
4	India	Hon.	Deepender Hooda	MP, Vice Chair of AFPPD
5	India	Hon.	Bhubaneswar Kalita	MP
6	Japan	Hon.Prof.	Keizo Takemi	Chair of AFPPD, Executive Director of JFPF
7	Tajikistan	Hon.	Malikzod Parvina	MP
8	Thailand	Hon. Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	MP, Secretary General of AFPPD
9	Philippines	Hon.	Rep. Malou Acosta-Alba (Maria Lourdes Acosta-Alba)	MP
10	Viet Nam	Hon.	Nguyen Hoang Mai	MP
Presenter				
11	Japan	H.E.	Yasuo Fukuda	Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chair of APDA
12	Japan	H.E.	Hiroyuki Hosoda	Speaker, House of Representatives
13	Japan	Hon.	Yoko Kamikawa	Former Minister of Justice, Chair of JFPF
14	Japan	H.E.	Yoshimasa Hayashi	Minister of Foreign Affairs
15	Japan	Hon.	Sadakazu Tanigaki	Vice Chair of APDA, Former Minister of Justice
16	Japan	Hon.	Hitoshi Kikawada	State Minister of Cabinet Office, Secretary-General of JFPF
17	Japan	H.E.	Karen Makishima	Minister for Digital Agency
18	Philippines	Hon. Dr.	Janette Garin	MP, Former Minister of Health
19	Philippines	Dr.	Romeo Dongeto	Executive Director, PLCPD
20	Japan	Hon.	Ayano Kunimitsu	MP, Member of JFPF
21	Uganda	H.E.	Chris Baryomunsi	Minister, ICT & National Guidance
22	Tunisia	Dr.	Souhail Alouini	Former MP, Tunisia, and Former Chair of WHO EMRO Parliamentary Network
23	Japan	Dr.	Mariko Hasegawa	President, the University for Advanced Studies, SOKENDAI
24	Japan	Mr.	George Nakayama	Chair, Committee on Responsible Business Conduct & SDGs Promotion, Keidanren-Japan Business Federation, and Senior Advisor and Former President and CEO, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
25	UNFPA	Dr.	Natalia Kanem	Executive Director, UNFPA
26	UNFPA	Mr.	Bjorn Andersson	Regional Director, UNFPA APRO
27	UNFPA	Mr.	Rintaro Mori	Regional Adviser for Population Ageing and Sustainable Development, UNFPA APRO
28	IPPF	Dr.	Alvaro Bermejo	Director General, IPPF
Japanese Parliament				
29	Japan	Hon.	Ichiro Aisawa	MP, Senior Vice-Chair of JFPF
30	Japan	Hon.	Teruhiko Mashiko	MP, Vice-Chair of JFPF

No.	Country	Title	Name	Position
31	Japan	Hon.	Toshiko Abe	MP, Deputy Executive Director of JPFP
32	Japan	Hon.	Shintaro Ito	MP, Member of JPFP
33	Japan	Hon.	Takeaki Matsumoto	MP, Member of JPFP
34	Japan	Hon.	Asako Omi	MP
35	Japan	Hon.	Tatsuo Fukuda	MP, Member of JPFP
36	Japan	Hon.	Akihiro Nishimura	MP, Member of JPFP
37	Japan	Hon.	Takemitsu Okushita	MP
38	Japan	Hon.	Ryuhei Kawada	MP, Director of JPFP
39	Japan	Hon.	Ichiro Tsukada	MP, Member of JPFP
40	Japan	Hon.	Yuichiro Ichitani	MP
41	Japan	Hon.	Kiyoshi Odawara	MP, State Ministers for Foreign Affairs
42	Japan	Hon.	Koichi Kasai	MP
43	Japan	Hon.	Yasufumi Tanahashi	MP
44	Japan	Hon.	Hajime Yatagawa	MP
45	Japan	Hon.	Susumu Yamaguchi	MP
46	Japan	Hon.	Kuniko Inoguchi	MP, Member of JPFP
47	Japan	Hon.	Mamoru Umetani	MP
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49	Japan	Hon.	Ryu Shionoya	MP
50	Japan	Hon.	Motohisa Furukawa	MP
51	Japan	Hon.	Iwao Horii	MP
52	Japan	Hon.	Hirotake Yasuoka	MP
53	Japan	Ms.	Kayoko Shimizu	Former MP, Former Secretary of the Environment Agency
54	Japan	Ms.	Wakako Hironaka	Former MP, Former Secretary of the Environment Agency
55	Japan	Mr.	Takeo Kawamura	Former MP
56	Japan	Mr.	Chiaki Takahashi	Former MP, Former Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs
National Committee Secretariat				
57	Australia	Mr.	Nate Henderson	Family Planning NSW
58	Cambodia		CAPPD_Cambodia (Cambodia Delegation)	
59	Cambodia		YOUN Tithkakada	Personal Assistant of H.E. OUK Damry, CAPPD Secretary
60	Cambodia	Ms.	Chan Linda Mith	Deputy Director of the Department of National Affairs Research of the Secretariat General of the National Assembly
61	Cambodia		Cambodia Secretariat	
62	Philippines	Ms.	Nenita Dalde	Manager, Advocacy and Partnership of PLCPD
63	India	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	Executive Secretary, IAPPD Secretariat

No.	Country	Title	Name	Position
64	Indonesia	Ms.	Ermalena Muslim	Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (IFPPD)
65	Indonesia	Mr.	Sam Samidjo	Advisor to IFPPD
66	Viet Nam	Mr.	To Khuong Duy	
67		Mr.	Wayne Bacale (Wayne Bacale)	M&E Consultant
Population Committee in Asia, Africa and Arab Region				
68	Chad	Hon.	Issa Mardo	MP
69		Hon. Prof.	Abhishek Mishra	MP
70	Malawi	Mr.	Paul Chibingu	Former MP
71	Tajikistan	Mr.	Abduaziz Kahhorov	Parliamentary Advisor
72	Zambia	Mr.	Kambole Anthony Mpolokoso	Deputy Principal Clerk, Parliament of Zambia
73	Tanzania	Mr.	Brown Gideon	Coordinator of TPAPD
74	Tanzania			Tanzania Parliamentary Association on Population and Development
75	Uganda	Mr.	Musa Wamala Buyungo	Coordinator of UPFFSP&D
76	Zambia	Mr.	Temwa Nyirenda	Coordinator of ZAPPD
The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) UNFPA				
77	Thailand	Ms.	Kamma Blair	UNFPA APRO
78	Japan	Ms.	Mariko Sato	Director, UNFPA TOKYO
79	Japan	Ms.	Fuyo Ueno	Administrative Assistant, UNFPA TOKYO
80	Japan	Ms.	Yuki Kamiya	UNFPA TOKYO
Ministries				
81	Japan	Mr.	Takeshi Akahori	Director-General / Assistant Minister (Ambassador), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
82	Japan	Dr.	Satashi Ezo	Director, Global Health Policy Division International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
83	Japan	Ms.	Emi Inaoka	International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
84	Japan	Ms.	Tomoo Inoue	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
85	Japan	Dr.	Makoto Shimoaraiso	Cabinet Secretariat
IPPF • JOICFP				
86	Japan	Ms.	Sumie Ishii	Chairperson, JOICFP
87	Japan	Ms.	Fumie Saito	Director, Global Advocacy, JOICFP
88	Japan	Ms.	Asami Kamiya	Advocacy Officer, Advocacy Group, JOICFP
89	Japan	Ms.	Yuri Taniguchi	IPPF
Y-PEER				
90		Mr.	SANGEET Kayastha	Y-Peer
91		Ms.	Situ Shrestha	Y-Peer

No.	Country	Title	Name	Position
92		Ms.	Sherly (YPEERAP)	Y-Peer
93		Mr.	Joshua Dilawar	Y-Peer
94		Mr.	Ram Dulip (YPEER / M4M)	Y-Peer
95		Ms.	Maria Iqbal Shah (M4M)	Y-Peer
96			Rinchen Dawa	Y-Peer • M4M
APDA Board Members, etc.				
97	Japan	Prof. Dr.	Hiroshi Komai	Councillor APDA, Emeritus Professor at University of Tsukuba
98	Japan	Ms.	Mari Miyoshi	Councillor APDA
99	Japan	Dr.	Hirofumi Ando	Councillor APDA, Former Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA
100	Japan	Mr.	Nobuyuki Tanigaki	
101	Japan	Dr.	Shuzaburo Takeda	Takeda & Associates
Related Institutions				
102	Japan	Mr.	Takuji Hirota	Sustainability Promotion Department, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
103	Japan	Ms.	Sonoko Echigo	Senior Director, External Affairs Group External Affairs Department, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
104	Japan	Mr.	Shinichiro Awamura	Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
105	Japan		Morita	Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.
106	Japan	Mr.	Masahiko Takeda	Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Co., Ltd.
107	Japan	Mr.	Yoshikazu Kudo	SEVEN-ELEVEN JAPAN CO., LTD
108	Japan	Mr.	Toshiyuki Azuhata	Manager, Administration RISE AND FOSTER HOLDINGS INC.
109	Japan	Prof. Dr.	Hiroki Nakatani	Visiting Professor, School of Medicine, Keio University
110	Japan	Mr.	Kenjiro Fujiwara	Fujiwara • Kubo Roumu
111	Japan	Prof. Dr.	Kiyoshi Kurokawa	Professor Emeritus at the University of Tokyo
112	Japan	Ms.	Akiko Matsuse	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
113	Japan	Mr.	Hirofumi Kobayashi	Executive Director, IDACA (Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia)
114	Japan	Ms.	Miho Togaki	IDACA (Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia)
115	Japan	Mr.	Minoru Suemori	President&Representative Director, International Development Journal Co.
116	Japan	Mr.	Yuichi Tanada	Managing Director, Plan International Japan
117	Japan	Ms.	Miki Nagashima	Plan International Japan
118	Japan	Dr.	Reiko Hayashi	Deputy Director-General, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
119	Japan	Prof.	Mariko Bando	Chancellor of Showa Women's University

No.	Country	Title	Name	Position
120	Japan	Prof.	Hiromitsu Matsuyama	Professor, OTSUMA WOMEN'S University
121	Japan	Prof.	Hiroshi Ezura	Tsukuba-Plant Innovation Research Center
122	Japan	Dr.	Kotaro Takemura / Kiyoko	JAPAN WATER FORUM
123	Japan	Ms.	Hoju Aizawa	Shingy Co.,Ltd.
Press				
124	Japan	Mr.	Shinichi Taga	Deputy Director Press Division Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
125	Japan	Mr.	Toru Shimokoshi	Reporter, Japan Broadcasting Corporation
126	Japan	Mr.	Shinji Abe	Staff Writer, Yomiuri Shinbun
127	Japan	Mr.	Yasuhiro Tanaka	Reporter/Political NewsDesk, JIJI PRESS
128	Japan	Ms.	Risa Suzuki	Staff Reporter, Kyodo News
129	Japan	Mr.	Takashi Asakura	Japan Communications Institute Inc.
130	Japan	Mr.	Kazuya Sato	S.space. Dolphin
131	Japan	Mr.	Junki Samuta	S.space. Dolphin
132	Japan		yukari	
133	Japan		norikoo	
134	Japan		Akiko Ito	
135	Japan		Michiko Harada	
136	Japan		Tsutomu Uehara	
137	Japan		saito	
138	Japan		Nohira	
139	Japan		Tatsuji Kanda	
140	Japan		Akira	
141	Philippines		Staff Rep Janette Garin_M Pisig	
142			Rinchen Dawa	
143			Kamal HACHOUMY	
144			Awnu Shrestha (Disabilities2030)	
145			Ali Raza Khan	
146			Mousine	
147			Galaxy Tab A (2016)	
148			Office iPhone	
149			Secretariat	
150			Galaxy Tab S6	
151			TECNO CAMON 17	
152			177258	
153			PC32	
APDA/AFPPD				
154	Japan	Dr.	Osamu Kusumoto	Secretary-General / Executive Director , APDA
155	Japan	Prof. Dr.	Kiyoko Ikegami	Interim Executive Director, AFPPD

No.	Country	Title	Name	Position
156	Japan	Dr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Assistant Manager of International Affairs/Senior Researcher
157	Japan	Ms.	Hitomi Tsunekawa	Chief Manager, International Affairs
158	Japan	Ms.	Yukari Hatakeyama	Staff
159	Japan	Ms.	Yoko Oshima	Assistant to Interim Executive Director
160	Japan	Ms.	Eri Osada	Staff
161	Japan	Ms.	Noriko Oda	Staff
162	Japan	Ms.	Manami Shibasaki	Staff

