



**14th**  
**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

24 April 2023

<Online Meeting>



**Report of**  
**14<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of AFPPD**  
Tokyo, Japan || 24 April, 2023



## Opening session

*Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, MP Japan and Chair of AFPPD, welcomed the member-states and officially opened the 14<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of AFPPD.*

*Hon. Kamikawa Yoko, MP Japan and Chair, of JPPF, addressed the participants of the General Assembly by stating that with the rapid changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and challenges related to the armed conflicts, environment, energy, and water crisis, among others, have revealed the deep structural inequalities that shape societies are resulting in the rise in economic insecurity which continues to disproportionately impact the most marginalized. In order to protect the welfare of people and of the earth, and to leave no one behind, it is important to address said challenges from the perspective of human security and the population, and promote solidarity with parliamentary groups and other stakeholders around the world. Taking into account that population size and population growth have become more diverse, she proposed for the Ageing Standing Committee of AFPPD to organize a seminar in Tokyo, Japan, in 2024 in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the JPPF which will underscore effective measures for healthy and active ageing, and how it impacts economic activities and other various issues. She ended her address by expressing gratitude to UNFPA and the Government of Japan for supporting AFPPD's activities.*

*Mr. Klaus Beck, Deputy Regional Director a.i, UNFPA APRO, addressed the members of the AFPPD and parliamentarians on behalf of Mr. Bjorn Andersson, UNFPA Regional Director of Asia Pacific. The opportunity to come together and put forward important messages to the G7 Hiroshima Summit is historical, unique, and critical to drive forward the joint commitment to the implementation of the unfinished business of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA).*

He thanked the government of Japan for hosting the Global Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development towards the 2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit (CPPD2023) and everyone involved in organizing the GCPPD2023. ICPD has the most personal issues out of the shadows by recognizing the rights of individuals to choose, which ushered the new concept for reproductive rights. This makes ICPD a framework that focuses on people, on their well-being, and on rights. Globally, and in the Asia-Pacific region, much progress has been made since 1994. Parliamentarians have made a critical part in making positive changes by enacting new and updated legislation, and improving funding support needed to make those rights a reality for more people. However, many challenges remain to address and overcome in Asia Pacific region. People, especially marginalized populations, continue to face discrimination in various areas to exercise their sexual reproductive health and rights. Women are still suffering from violence and discrimination, especially in humanitarian settings. Recognizing that anxiety increased as the world hit 8 billion population. Although he admits that focus should not be put on numbers, instead, on whether people have bodily autonomy and are able to exercise their SRHR throughout their life cycle. Next year, ICPD will turn 30, and in the lead up to that there will be plenty of opportunities to reaffirm the countries joint commitment to achieve the ICPD PoA. He ended his message by reiterating that UNFPA looks forward to continuing working with AFPPD to realize the vision of the ICPD PoA.



## Part 1: Overview and adoption of the AFPPD Strategic Plan 2023-2025

*Dr. Usmonov Farrukh, Interim Executive Director of AFPPD*, explained that the purpose of session is for the consultant to make a presentation to share the AFPPD's strategy for 2023-2025. Member states were invited to comment on the document. The strategic plan can be adopted with the approval of the majority of the general assembly. The draft strategic plan has been sent to all members by the secretariat to gather their comments on the document prior to the presentation.

*Ms. Lorraine Ross, Consultant*, presented the overview and background of the draft strategic plan, as well as the review of the survey results from 2021 and lessons learned, and the four core strategic priorities of the strategic plan. She also briefly presented the budget that will allow delivery of the strategic plan for AFPPD.

*Overview of the background of the draft strategic plan.* AFPPD was established in 1982 as a network of parliamentarians organized to promote parliamentary involvement in addressing population issues in Asia and Pacific region. The network currently consists of 30 national committees focusing on 3 strategic pillars: gender equality and women's empowerment, investment in youth, and active ageing. Like many organizations, AFPPD was deeply affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The organization prefers in-person meetings, which all disappeared during the pandemic. Additionally, much of the public health funding was redirected towards COVID-19 prevention and treatment. Finally, there 'is a gap between the last strategic planning periods of 2016-2019 largely due to the pandemic where AFPPD scaled back. Nevertheless, it was able to continue virtual activities. The strategic plan being presented is based on the 2021 needs assessment and results and lessons learned. It covers this year, 2023, through year 2025.

*Review of the survey results from 2020-21 and lessons learned.* The needs assessment in 2020-21 led to a few conclusions. The major insight was that respondents specifically appreciated AFPPD's focus on disseminating evidence-backed best practices in programme and policy design and implementation. The survey also highlighted the need to improve capacity and support for the 30 national committees. This improved support will strengthen the national committees' ability to oversee implementation and M&E of existing laws and policies, as well as support their ability to advocate for adequate budget to be appropriated for population and development issues. It would reinforce their sustained commitment to AFPPD's focal areas: gender, youth, and ageing.

The survey respondents also requested a renewed focus on the following areas: country specific programmes to be led by national committees, study tours and inter-country visits, strengthening AFPPD as a repository for research and data on population and development issues in the region, capacity needs assessment for national committees (especially where ICPD commitments and SDGs have been slower to improve), better leveraging of retired MPs' experience and leadership, identifying and leveraging resource mobilization opportunities for national committees, and identifying opportunities for innovation.

*Four core strategic priorities of the strategic plan.* The lessons learned and need assessments results from 2020-21 informed the development of the four focus areas for the strategic plan. There are three programme outcomes and one management outcome.

OUTCOME 1: related to national level policy advancement and national level capacity.

Strategy 1.1: Strengthening capacity of national committees to advocate network and influence.

Strategy 1.2: Strengthening the national and regional knowledge bases and knowledge information sharing to build the capacity of the national committees.

OUTCOME 2: related to regional networking and support.

Strategy 2.1: Engaging with other regional parliamentarian networks to highlight and push for more discussion on population issues.

Strategy 2.2: Engaging and building partnerships with CSO with common missions in order to help the dialogue and learning between policy and implementation.

OUTCOME 3: related to specific policy recommendations to intergovernmental policy bodies.

Strategy 3: Making policy recommendations and key forms at the G7 summit for consideration of political and governmental leaders in key AFPPD focus areas.

OUTCOME 4: An organizational act will help to revitalize the central capacity of AFPPD to deliver the aforementioned strategic plan.

Strategy 4.1: Implementing best practices and governance.

Strategy 4.2: Implementing accountability mechanism to strengthen the technical capacity of the AFPPD secretariat.

Strategy 4.3: Increasing and diversifying funding sources for AFPPD.

She presented the high-level budget figure to support the strategic plan. Through the years, there has been incremental increases which reflect the increased ambition of AFPPD strategic plan in the coming years. The funding is necessary in order for it to deliver the target outcomes in the strategic plan.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* underscored that AFPPD has three different foci: (1) gender equality and women's empowerment, (2) investment in youth, and (3) active ageing. AFPPD has a standing committee for each. Every two years, AFPPD has a small budget for a once-a-year meeting of the standing committees. A total of 6 meetings in two years. The strategic plan mentions that AFPPD seeks to strengthen its national committees' capacity as a core of the parliamentarians' network in each country. It has a small budget of \$10,000-20,000 for each meeting. For the national level project, three projects can be done in a year. In addition to that, there is a regional meeting, which has a bigger budget allocation of \$50,000, but is also being held only once a year. Thus, it is important to carefully select which country will be the host of such meetings. If any of the member states want to hold their own national level project, AFPPD welcomes it as it will strengthen the capacity of member states own national committee as the core of their parliamentarians' network.



### **Discussion on the strategic plan**

*On connecting AFPPD's focus with climate change.* *Hon. Emanuel Melkiades Luka Lena, MP from Indonesia,* expressed that they are currently experiencing challenges brought about by climate change which affects most of the island countries and developing countries. He asked how this can be put forward in consonance with the issues of gender, investment in youth, and in healthy and active ageing.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* agreed that climate change has become a serious subject in the human society as a whole and is closely related to several health issues. It has become a common agenda to understand how climate change is connected to health, population, and gender issues. How climate change is related to gender equality and women empowerment is one topic that can be discussed at length.

*Mr. Klaus Beck* answered that there are pieces of evidence establishing the linkages between climate change, gender equality and women empowerment. UNFPA is also expanding their knowledge by generating more data

and evidence to better understand, improve policy making, and have better laws and funding for certain projects. Climate change is very much related to everything and hence can be mainstreamed across the areas of work that AFPPD is planning to do.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* underscored that island countries are facing serious difficulties with the increasing threats of climate change. AFPPD can invite experts on climate change and try to find out how to connect population issues with climate change.

*On discussing responses and cultural differences among member states. Hon. Rouhollah Motefakker Azad, MP from Iran,* commented that review of demographic dividend and opportunity in each member state and discussing with each other can help in finding responses to ageing. He suggested for countries to discuss possible responses. He further suggested discussing cultural differences in case of gender equality, family planning, and SRHR. There is a need to consider different cultures and different views in this case and find the best way to empower women. He noted that Iran has good practices in terms of empowering women. Lastly, water crisis between countries will be a crucial issue in the near future. He suggested for this topic to be discussed in the next sessions.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* responded that as parliamentarians, AFPPD has to understand the issues and utilize the momentum to address the common subjects. He also noted that it is necessary to always respect the differences between cultures and try to seek how to avoid conflict arising from differences.

*On the interconnection of youth and gender issues. Hon. Aroma Dutta, MP from Bangladesh,* pointed out that there is a need to look into one major area which is adolescent mothers. During the COVID-19 pandemic, a huge number of girls went out-of-school and were pushed into early marriage. Then they become pregnant between the age of 12-16. This issue has not been highlighted enough. When talking about women empowerment and investment in youth, these invisible girls, particularly from Asia (i.e., Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan), had suffered and their issues became a very serious one. They are out of the support system and they cannot go back to schools. She thinks that AFPPD has to have this lens when talking about gender, youth, and empowerment to include girls who have been missing.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* acknowledged that this is a subject that is increasingly becoming more serious under the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to understand the interconnectedness between investment in youth and gender-related issues.

*On climate change and climate diplomacy. Mr. Syed Raheem Shah from the Pakistan National Committee* commented that given that Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable countries, it strives to contribute constructively on global climate change impact negotiations and actions. This year alone, Pakistan had experienced catastrophic floods and lost a lot of lives in addition to billions of dollars. He underscored that population and development issues are related to climate change. With the amalgamation of these topics, he suggested for a conference to be organized by Pakistan.



*Hon. Prof. Takemi* responded that climate change has indeed become a very serious subject and is connected to many other issues, not just population-related. As parliamentarians, they have to take all these issues into account. Each country has a different context and it would be beneficial to share those experiences with one another, especially on how to cope with climate change.

*Hon. Warren-Clark, MP New Zealand*, raised that the issue of climate change must be discussed in the context of different countries. For instance, on the issues of food security, acidification of the oceans had caused massive food source breakdown in New Zealand. Women and children suffer the most from the effects of climate change and its link to gender-based violence and their ability to make choices when they decide to have children. There is also the issue of climate change refugees particularly in the Pacific where there are a number of countries suffering from the effects of climate change. For instance, coming in from Fiji to New Zealand, they will have to deal with the effects of an ineffective or not robust maternal health system. Thus, climate change is an issue that ties countries together and should be discussed in conjunction with issues of ageing and youth.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* agreed that AFPPD might consider taking a look at climate change and clarify its impact on gender, youth and ageing. It can be discussed by inviting experts on those issues.

*On addressing issue of ageing and increasing birth rate. Hon. Samdrup R. Wangchuk, MP from Bhutan*, suggested to not only talk about the issue of ageing but on equal light be conscious that lesser people are being born in Bhutan every year. He asked for potential policies or plans that can be taken to encourage couples to have more children.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* expressed that this issue is also an issue being faced in Japan as their total population is consistently reducing. The government is thinking of how to encourage young couples to have children. This is not an easy subject as women also have their own rights. But this is something that the parliamentarians can talk about.



*On preventing future pandemic. Hon. Thoummaly Vongphachanhi, MP from Lao PDR*, supported the comment of the MP from Bangladesh regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. It has threatened the health of majority of the population and in addition to girls and women and elderly, unemployment rate is increasing. There is also the problem of labor migration. She noted that countries have to be prepared for the next pandemic and talk about health security and the one health approach (i.e., human, animal, and environment living together).

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* recognized that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been huge for every country and that there is always the potential to experience the next pandemic. Thus, it is a common agenda for every member-states of AFPPD to think of, prepare and prevent future threats.

*On using the GCPPD2023 declaration for G20 in September 2023. Hon. Hooda, MP India*, has two proposals on the meetings stipulated in the strategic plan for the next two years. India is now overtaking China as the most populous nation and a very young population at that. It has also reached its replacement level. In that context,

one of his proposals is for India to host one of the two meetings of the standing committee on youth. The second proposal is the reiteration of his suggestion of having a meeting (either an Executive Committee meeting or a larger meeting) before September 2023 in India as it is leading the G20 this year. It has been decided earlier in the Executive Committee meeting that the declaration that will be agreed upon by the General Assembly and will be taken to G7 Hiroshima Summit can be taken to the G20 Summit. The Indian National Committee can take a role in these proposed steps.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* thanked Hon. Hooda and explained the discussion on the host for the meetings will be discussed in Session 2 of the General Assembly. He welcomed India's expression of interest to host a meeting on the standing committee on investment in youth. He also recognized that India will be the host of the G20 Summit. He opened the floor for any comments if the declaration will be not only for the G7 Hiroshima but also for the G20 India.

Dr. Usmonov Farrukh reminded the body that that is on the first paragraph of the draft declaration. It says, "call on the G7," hence the suggestion is to add G20. The body agreed to the proposal.



## **Part 2: Hosting of standing committee and regional meetings**

*Hon. Elvira Surabaldiyeva, MP from Kyrgyzstan*, expressed interest to host a meeting discussing gender equality and women's empowerment or investment in youth in 2024 or 2025.

*Hon. Dilrabo Mansuri, Deputy Speaker from Tajikistan*, as co-chair of the AFPPD standing committee on investing in youth, proposed to hold a conference related to education of young people in 2024 or 2025. The objective is to take necessary measures to be informed of opinions of new generation and their healthy living. She requested the secretariat to accept their proposal.

*Mr. Syed Raheem Shah from Pakistan* reiterated his proposal for a meeting in Pakistan after September 2023 or in 2024. It could be on the gender equality and women empowerment as Pakistan has recently established its own secretariat on SDGs.

*Dr. Usmonov Farrukh* explained to the member states the number of the conference and events that AFPPD are planning to host. Based on the current strategic plan, AFPPD would like to have a workplan and then consult with each standing committee. AFPPD would like to have three standing committee meetings per year (gender, youth, and ageing). AFPPD would also like to have one regional meeting annually (in 2024 and 2025) and they like to have the national level activities for the strengthening of the national committees twice a year for a total of six. He also explained that the co-chairs of each standing committee: Hon. Angela Warren-Clark, MP from New Zealand and H.E. Dr. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, Speaker of Parliament Bangladesh, are co-chairs of the gender standing committee; Hon. Mansuri Dilrabo, Deputy Speaker of Parliament of Tajikistan, and Hon. Dr. Ruhollah Mottafaker Azad, MP Iran, are co-chairs of the youth standing committee; and Hon. Prof. Takemi Keizo, MP Japan, and a Representative from Chinese National Committee are co-chairs of the ageing standing committee. The AFPPD Secretariat would like to receive the member states' applications by the end of June with description of



the activity and on what topic they wish to discuss. The applications will be deliberated with the co-chairs of each standing committee.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* underscored that it is not necessary to decide in the General Assembly who will be hosting the meetings since the deadline for submission of applications is by the end of June. He requested the members to inform the secretariat of their intention to host before the end of June. The chair will finalize which country will be the host.

*Hon. Prof. Takemi* clarified with Hon. Hooda that in addition to organizing the standing committee meeting, they would also like to host the large meeting. Hon. Hooda confirmed their interest to host the large meeting before the G20 Summit before September or in late August.



### **Part 3: Addresses and comments by the member-states and Approval of the Strategic Plan 2023-2025**

*Hon. Kwon In-sook, MP the Republic of Korea*, commented that according to experts, economic downturns are likely to aggravate the issues on ageing and regional population disparities. A research institute in Korea released a report entitled “Analysis of demographic changes after COVID-19,” which predicts how the pandemic has decreased the country’s pregnancy intention and planning rate. Such demographic changes may result in increase in social spending to support the senior population and other issues caused by scarcity of working-age population.

This year, AFPPD has selected the women’s empowerment, investment in youth, and healthy population ageing as its agenda. The COVID-19 pandemic made a huge impact on adolescents around the world. School shut down and education and care services are affected. Women and girls in particular experienced an increase in their volume of household chores and unequal treatment due to limited access to comprehensive sexual education and sexual and reproductive health services. Even when schools reopened, girls had higher risk of not being able to return to school. With accelerating population ageing, the importance of a healthy elderly lifestyle is growing as well. Many senior citizens are facing economic hardship and health issues. South Korea, in particular, has been unable to shed the stigma of being the OECD member with the highest elderly poverty rate. The government of the Republic of Korea wants to join forces to find ways to ensure healthy and productive lives for its fast-growing senior populations. Universal education, universal health care, and quality jobs for all, regardless of gender or age, are crucial factors that can solve the problems of low birth rate and population ageing. Lastly, to make it work, she asked for the solidarity and cooperation of the parliamentarians present in the General Assembly.

*Lord Tu’ivakano, MP Tonga and chair the standing committee on population and development of the legislative assembly of Tonga*, addressed the General Assembly with his comments. He asserted that countries have come a long way with the COVID-19 pandemic. He commended AFPPD’s excellent leadership and resilient community that was able to respond accordingly. The standing committee on population and development of the legislative assembly of Tonga is a permanent committee which is a testament to Tonga’s parliamentary commitment to

address population and development. The latest census of 2021 revealed that Tonga has more female than males (51% and 49%) and 6% of the population are 65 years old and above. Tonga has young population with median age of 32 years old. Tonga's parliament has hosted discussions in parliament on high teenage pregnancy and challenges that the youth are facing, such as drugs and unemployment. On January 15, 2022, the Kingdom of Tonga experienced one of the most devastating volcanic eruptions in world history. Tonga lost three lives and it affected 99% of its population. Their constituency immediately turned to them for basic needs such as water, food, and shelter, especially those communities that were displaced by the tsunami. It became an urgent national priority for the parliament. Members of the parliament mobilized support and welcomed humanitarian assistance for vulnerable population. Some of Tonga's health responses were integrated into emergency responses. Dignity kits, including sanitation and hygiene products, were immediately distributed to women and girls in evacuation centers. Elderly and persons with disabilities received water supplies. Immediate health services were provided for pregnant women who needed to be transported to the main island. Mental and psychological support was provided for affected communities including women, youth, and the elderly.



Their key lesson is that as parliamentarian, they automatically become the frontline force for any international or national crisis. It is crucial to mobilize innovative support for communities, whether through budget or technical support that integrates population and development initiatives across sectors. Parliamentarians become a focal point for collaboration efforts. He also welcomed the opportunity to discuss further capacity building for smaller parliaments, like Tonga, on how to better integrate SDGs into their work.

Hon. Prof. Takemi responded that natural disasters should be resolved not only individual states but also the whole human society, including COVID-19 and climate change. The key is to build up solidarity beyond the national boundaries and design more efficient global governance to overcome those common issues.

Hon. Prof. Takemi directed the General Assembly to the approval of the strategic plan 2023-2025. He requested the body to raise hands for approval. The strategic plan is approved by the majority and was adopted.

## Participants List

<b>Members of Parliament: In-person</b>				
1	Hon.	Aroma Dutta	Bangladesh	MP
2	Hon.	Samdrup R. Wangchuk	Bhutan	MP
3	Hon.	Lork Kheng	Cambodia	MP, Treasurer of AFPPD
4	Hon.	Deepender Hooda	India	MP, Vice Chair of AFPPD
5	Hon.	Emanuel Melkiades Luka Lena	Indonesia	MP
6	Hon.	Rouhollah Motefakker Azad	Iran	MP
37	Hon. Prof.	Takemi Keizo	Japan	MP, Chair of AFPPD
8	Hon.	Kamikawa Yoko	Japan	MP, Chair of JPPF
9	Hon.	Kwon In- sook	Korea	MP
10	Hon.	Hwangbo Seung-hee	Korea	MP
11	Hon.	Azygaliev Nurlanbek	Kyrgyzstan	MP, Deputy Speaker of Parliament
12	Hon.	Elvira Surabaldiyeva	Kyrgyzstan	MP
13	Hon.	Thoummaly Vongphachanhi	Lao PDR	MP
14	Hon.	Mayfong Mayxay	Lao PDR	MP
15	Hon.	Ahmed Abdulla	Maldives	MP
16	Hon.	Dashdondog Ganbat	Mongolia	MP
17	Hon.	Angela Warren-Clark	New Zealand	MP, Co-chair of AFPPD Standing Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
18	Hon.	Risa Hontiveros	Philippines	MP
19	Hon.	Hector Appuhamy	Sri Lanka	MP
20	Hon.	Dilrabo Mansuri	Tajikistan	Deputy Speaker, Co-chair of Standing Committee on Investing in Youth
21	Hon.	Mirzozoda Mavluda	Tajikistan	MP
22	Hon. Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	Thailand	MP, Secretary General of AFPPD
23	Hon.	Lord Tu'ivakano	Tonga	MP, Executive Committee Member
24	Hon.	Nguyen Hoang Mai	Vietnam	MP, Executive Committee Member
<b>Online</b>				
25	Hon.	Li Bin	China	MP
26	Hon.	Zhang Chuansheng	China	NC Officer
27	Hon.	Wen Quan	China	NC Officer
28	Hon. Prof. Dr.	Md. Habibe Millat	Bangladesh	MP
29	Hon.	Mr. Nahim Razzaq	Bangladesh	MP
30	Hon.	Nahid Ijhar Khan	Bangladesh	MP
31	Hon.	Sayed Rubina Akter	Bangladesh	MP
32	Hon.	Perpetua S. Konman	Micronesia	MP
33	Hon.	Dil Kumari Rawal Thapa 'Parbati'	Nepal	MP, NFPPD Chair
34	Hon.	Sekhar Kumar Singh	Nepal	MP
<b>AFPPD</b>				
35	Dr.	Usmonov Farrukh	Japan	Interim Executive Director
<b>Regional Partners</b>				
36	Mr.	Klaus Beck	Thailand	UNFPA Deputy Regional Director a.i.
37	Ms.	Narita Eiko	Thailand	UNFPA Director, Tokyo Office
38	Dr.	Alvaro Bermejo	UK	IPPF Director-General
39	Ms.	Taniguchi Yuri	UK	IPPF Chief, Strategic Partnerships and Development
40	Ms.	Fukuda Tomoko	Malaysia	IPPF Regional Director, ESEAOR

<b>Parliamentary and National Committee Secretariat</b>				
41	Ms.	Sheila Ngoc Pham	Australia	Secretariat officer
42	Mr.	A.S.M. Humayun Kabir	Bangladesh	Parliamentary Officer
43	Mr.	Kuenzang Wangmo	Bhutan	Parliamentary Officer
44	Ms	Mith Chanlinda	Cambodia	Parliamentary Officer
45	Mr.	Youn Tithkakada	Cambodia	Secretariat Officer
46	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	India	Executive Secretary, IAPPD
47	Mr.	Samidjo	Indonesia	IFPPD Secretariat officer
48	Mr.	Yoshiharu Makino	Japan	Secretary to MP
49	Dr.	Mohammad Al-Smadi	Jordan	FAPPD Secretary General
50	Ms.	Mariyam Waheed	Maldives	Parliamentary officer
51	Mr.	Enkhtuvshin Urtrasan	Mongolia	NC Adviser
52	Mr.	Syed Raheem Shah	Pakistan	Parliamentary officer
53	Ms.	Aurora Quilala	Philippines	PLCPD officer
54	Ms.	Nenita Dalde	Philippines	PLCPD officer
55	Mr.	Azizjon Kahhorov	Tajikistan	Special adviser to the Vice-Speaker
56	Mr.	To Khuong Duy	Vietnam	Secretariat Officer
<b>APDA</b>				
57	Prof.	Ikegami Kiyoko	Japan	APDA Executive Director/Secretary-General
58	Ms.	Tsunekawa Hitomi	Japan	APDA Manager of International Affairs
59	Ms.	Haga Yukika	Japan	APDA Secretariat
60	Ms.	Osada Eri	Japan	APDA Secretariat
61	Ms.	Nishida Ryoko	Japan	Consultant
62	Ms.	Sugawara Joji	Japan	Consultant
63	Ms.	Hatakeyama Yukari	Japan	Consultant
<b>Photographers and Videographers</b>				
64	Mr.	Miyakawa Yoichiro		
65	Mr.	Sasaki Takanori		
66	Ms.	Ueno Reiko		
67	Mr.	Tsukuda Ryusei		
68	Ms.	Tagawa Yoko		
69	Mr.	Mitani Daichi		
70	Mr.	Kayaba Yuta		

## Program



### Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)

14<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, Tokyo, Japan 24 April 2023

### Agenda

Monday 24 April	
15:20	Meet at the entrance (1st floor) of the Garden Tower, Hotel New Otani
15:30	Depart from the hotel to the 1st Members' Office Building of the HoR
16.00 – 16:20	<p><b>Opening Session</b> MC: Dr. Usmonov Farrukh, Interim Executive Director of AFPPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, MP Japan, Chair of AFPPD</li> <li>- Hon. Yoko Kamikawa, MP Japan, Chair of JPFP</li> <li>- Mr. Klaus Beck, Deputy Regional Director a.i., UNFPA APRO</li> </ul>
16.20- 16.50	<p><b>Part I:</b> Overview and Adoption of AFPPD's Strategic plan 2023-25</p> <p><i>The consultants will make a presentation to share the AFPPD strategy for 2023-25 and its action plan. The member-states are invited to comment and share their insights on the document. The strategic plan can be adopted with the majority's approval.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic plan for 2023-2025, presentation and approval (15 minutes) Q&amp;A (15 mins)</li> </ul>
16:50 – 17.10	<p><b>Part II:</b> Discussion on hosting AFPPD's Standing Committees and national-level activities in 2024-2025</p> <p><i>Based on Strategic Plan (2023-25) AFPPD would like to implement the action plan and conduct the Standing Committees meetings (3 x 2 years) along with two annual regional meetings. Furthermore, AFPPD will pursue the national-level activities (3 per year). Chairs of the Standing Committees are invited to share the agenda and relevant topics for committee meetings in 2024-25. Thus, member states can consider them before applying to host any Standing Committee meeting as well as the regional conferences.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</li> <li>- Investing in Youth</li> <li>- Active Ageing</li> </ul>
17:10-17:35	<p><b>Part III:</b> Addresses by the member-states [10 mins each]</p> <p><i>The several member states, from the various sub-regions, are invited to briefly describe the country's report in addressing key population issues, including the AFPPD's three pillars.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Hon. In- sook Kwon</b>, MP Republic of Korea</li> <li>- <b>Hon. Lord Tu'ivakano</b>, MP Tonga</li> </ul>
17.35 – 17.40	<p><b>Wrap up</b> Hon. Prof. Keizo Takemi, MP Japan, Chair of AFPPD</p>
	<b>Group Photo</b>