

Report

AFPPD Annual Conference

Addressing Three Pillars and Beyond

ICPD30



7-9 October 2024
Courtyard by Marriot, Nusa Dua, Bali,
Indonesia



Executive Summary

The AFPPD Conference addressing three pillars and beyond 2030 was organized jointly by AFPPD, APDA, IFPPD, BKKBN, IPPF, and FP2030 in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia on 7-9 October 2024. The three-day conference was attended by parliamentarians, policy makers, representatives of UN, international organizations and NGOs in total more than 60 participants from 19 countries of Asia-Pacific.

The conference aims at engaging parliamentarians and other stakeholders to discuss emerging population and development issues in Asia-Pacific, more specifically on gender equality and women's empowerment, investing in youth, and active ageing, in the context of ICPD30; to share lessons learned and good practices, including current progress and challenges, among Asia-Pacific countries on population and development issues, leading towards finding for better solutions, including policy formulation and budget allocation; and to Improve knowledge and commitment of parliamentarians and other stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region in implementing population issues as prescribed in the ICPD30.

The conference was done by sharing experience among parliamentarians and other stakeholders from Asia-Pacific countries and by conducting field visit/observation on issues related to adolescent reproductive health, prevention of gender-based violence and child marriage, and empowering of aging people.

There are three population dynamics that currently occur in Asia and Pacific countries, although at different stages: fertility decline, demographic dividend, and population ageing. Some countries are already in the stage of population ageing for such a long time. While other countries are in the process of fertility decline, experiencing demographic dividend, and in the early stage of population ageing. Some other countries, however may take more time to experience fertility and demographic dividend, and let alone population aging.

In order to count on the implications of demographic changes, it is necessary to consciously invest in its people, including the women and girls and youth. It is vital to realize their potential by ensuring their access to health, education, increase labor force and promote entrepreneurship among women and youth.

The implications of population aging on social development and economic growth call for understanding the needs of individuals through a life-cycle approach. Engaging the artificial intelligence and digital technologies to support healthy aging and strengthen older persons' contributions to socioeconomic growth and their active role in their communities can be advantageous for some countries. Community-based integrated care, a care that close to their home is also suggested.

Climate change that is happening right now affect among others in the form of the rising sea level and extreme weather, jeopardise agriculture and food production, water scarcity, worsening health care system, economic disruptions, increase climate migrants, and increase greenhouse gas emissions. It affects disproportionately certain countries, especially archipelagic countries, and also affect disproportionately vulnerable communities such as fishermen and farmers, and certain groups such as women, girls, and ageing people. It is necessary therefore that to address climate change requires

multifaceted and collective action. Thus, fostering global cooperation is paramount to achieving sustainable development goals and creating a more resilient and sustainable future for all.

The Asian-Pacific parliamentarians agree to support in addressing the impacts of population changes: fertility decline, demographic dividend, and ageing population, in improving gender equality and empowerment of women, and addressing the impact of climate change. They also commit to support the development of laws, policies and programme, putting budget allocation, and conduct south-south cooperation to address the above issues.

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BACKGROUND

Asia-Pacific region is the most populous region in the world. It is the home of four populous countries of India with 1.428 billion, China with 1.425 billion, Indonesia with 273 million, and Pakistan with 220 million. In total, Asia and Pacific region house 4.726 billion out of 8 billion population in the world (Population Dynamics in Asia, Kompas.com 5 Sept 2022). The Asia and the Pacific region is characterized with great diversity in terms of economic development, political development, social and health development.

Gross domestic products (GDP) in the Asia-Pacific region is forecasted at 4.8% in 2024 with some variation. The GDP in Caucasus and Central Asia will be at 4.6%, East Asia at 4.2%, South Asia at 6.1%, South East Asia at 5.0%, and the Pacific at 2.8% (ADB, Developing Asia's Economic Outlook, April 2023). The GDP status may correlate with other socio-economic status of the country.

Women's representation in parliament in Asia-Pacific has increased over the past two decades, from 13% in 2000 to 20% in 2020, although it still falls below the global average of 25%. Variation remains exist, with only 17% seats held by women in South, South West Asia and the Pacific, and 22% seats in East and North East Asia. The women participation in the parliament may affect policies related to women and girls, including public health, reproductive health, and prevention of violence and harmful practices against women and girls (UN Women, Snapshot of Women's Leadership in Asia and the Pacific).

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a big problem in the Asia-Pacific region. One in three women and girls (33%) experienced violence in their life time, higher than the global figure of 27%. Child marriage in Asia also remains a big issue. There are 23 million adolescents aged 15-19 years are currently married or in union in the region. Child marriage and early union (formal or informal, before the age of 18 years) is common throughout much of the region, with the highest prevalence in South Asia and some Pacific countries (UNFPA APRO: Diversity of Types of Child Marriage and Early Union in Asia-Pacific, 2021). GBV, particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women, is a significant public health issue including life-altering injuries, mental disorder, sexual and reproductive health concern, unplanned pregnancies, unsafe abortion, and maternal death. GBV is also a severe violation of women rights, and a barrier a global socioeconomic development (International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2022).

Maternal health in Asia-Pacific improved significantly in the years leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic, with MMR falling by 44% from 2000 to 2019. Although it is declined significantly, but regional and even country's disparities remain exists. In some areas, due to disruption of services during the COVID-19 pandemic, some reproductive health indicators such as maternal deaths, unintended pregnancies, and adolescent pregnancies are on the rise (AFPPD, Strategic Plan 2023-2025).

There are more than 600 million young people aged 15-24 in Asia and Pacific and their contribution is key to the region's productivity and inclusive development (ILO, Youth employment in Asia-Pacific, 2023). Although significant strides have been made with respect to educational attainment, but transition to the labor market remain a major challenge as youth unemployment is more than

double the rate of the total working age population. Rates of adolescent childbearing have dropped significantly in the past three decades, but they remain high (UNESCAP: Regional Overview of Youth in Asia and the Pacific).

High use of contraceptive methods has positive impact on the fertility. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Asia and Pacific has dropped almost 3 children per women from 1970 to 2019, with currently at 2.3 children. The TFR varies from one in Korea, Hong Kong, China, and Singapore, to four or more women in island countries such as Timor Leste, and Samoa (OECD Library: Society at Glance: Asia/Pacific 2022).

Due to health status improvement, with longer life expectancies and decreased fertility rate, has put the Asia and Pacific region at the forefront of one of the most important global demographic trends, aging population. By 2050, one in four people in Asia-Pacific will be over 60 years of age. It will triple from 2010 to 2050, reaching 1.3 billion people (ADB: Adapting to Aging Asia and the Pacific).

The above situation on economic, political representation, gender-based violence and harmful practices, maternal health, adolescent reproductive health, family planning, and aging population are interlinkages, and it is part of the issues highlighted by ICPD30. Furthermore, the above topics are within three pillars of AFPPD for which Forum held series of extensive discussion through the Standing Committees' Meetings

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), as a network of parliamentarians organized to promote parliamentary involvement in addressing population issues in the Asia- Pacific region. Its annual meeting will gather parliamentarians from the member-states and its partners from international institutions to broadly discuss progress made and challenges across the population and development, including implementation of ICPD PoA and 2030 agenda for sustainable development

It is expected that AFPPD with its member organizations can best advocate for formulating policies and legislation, advocate for the budget allocation, and monitoring its implementation on the population issues, in particular three pillars of the Forum: gender equality and women's empowerment, investing in youth, and active ageing.

OBJECTIVES

The 2024 AFPPD Annual Conference has the following objectives:

- Discussed emerging population and development issues in Asia- Pacific, more specifically on gender equality and women’s empowerment, investing in youth, and active ageing, in the context of ICPD30;
- Shared lessons learned and good practices, including current progress and challenges, among Asia-Pacific countries on population and development issues, leading towards finding for better solutions, including policy formulation and budget allocation;
- Improved knowledge and commitment of AFPPD member-states in implementing population issues as prescribed in the ICPD30 and in line with AFPPD’s 2023-2025 Strategic Plan.

VENUE, DATE, AND AGENDA

The AFPPD Annual Conference on “Addressing the Three Pillars and Beyond ICPD2030” was organized in Courtyard by Marriot Hotel, Nusa Dua, Bali, on 7-9 October 2024.

In order to achieve the objectives, the conference has six technical sessions with its theme as follows:

- 1. ICPD30 and Demographic Changes in the Asia- Pacific Region.** Theme: ICPD30 and demographic changes in the Asia-Pacific region, and sharing the latest data on population trends and changes and assess how the ICPD30 is impacting population change in the region.
- 2. Investing in Youth and Demographic Dividend in Asia-Pacific for Implementation of ICPD PoA.** Theme: Examining the challenges and opportunities posed by demographic dividend through investing in youth and explore how the region's demographic composition impacts economic and social development.
- 3. Promotion of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment for Sustainable Development.** Theme: the importance and impact of gender equality and women's empowerment on sustainable development and examine the role of policy makers and legislators.
- 4. Addressing Population Aging and Wellbeing of the Older People in Asia and Pacific.** Theme: The challenges and opportunities posed by population ageing and explore the impact ageing on societies and economies in the region. Discuss impact of declining fertility rates and how they affect sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.
- 5. Impact of Climate Change in Development of Societies and Sustainable Development.** Theme: Consider the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change and analyze the impact of climate change on sustainable development in the region.
- 6. Parliamentarians’ role to address ICPD PoA and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.** Theme: the roles and responsibilities of members of parliament and consider specific initiatives to implement the ICPD Action Plan and the 2030 Agenda.

The six technical sessions have been reflected in the agenda of the first two-day conference, which ended with the adoption of the Bali Declaration. At the end of conference, the third day, the participants were exposed to a field visit, observing three sites of a youth center at Bali PKBI (IPPA), a women crisis center of Gerasa Foundation, and an integrated aging services of Pedungan village, in Denpasar, Bali.

The complete agenda of the AFPPD Conference can be seen in the Appendix 1.

METHODOLOGY

The three-day conference is divided into two different methodologies. On the first and the second day, the participants shared their experiences through presentations and discussions on issues related to issues on demographic changes, youth development and demographic dividend, women empowerment and gender equality, population aging, climate change, and how parliamentarians address the issues in Asia and Pacific countries.

While on the third day, the participants were given chance to see, observe, and had dialogue with local decision makers, young people and NGOs in Bali, Indonesia on ASRH and youth development, on gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence, and on an integrated services for aging people.

The combination of sharing experiences among the participants, and field observations are meant to provide a comprehensive understanding on how to address the three pillars of AFPPD and ICPD Program of Action, including climate change in their respective countries.

PARTICIPANTS OF THE CONFERENCE

The AFPPD Annual Conference on “Addressing Three Pillars and Beyond ICPD 2030” was attended by more than 60 participants from 19 countries in Asia and Pacific. The participants comprised of parliamentarians and policy makers, international organizations, NGOs and experts.

The complete list of the participants can be seen in the Appendix 2.

7 October 2024: Meeting Day 1

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was done with welcome addresses by **Ms. Tomoko Fukuda** - Regional Director of IPPF ESEAOR, **Ms. Sumita Banerjee** - Managing Director FP2030 Asia and Pacific, **Hon. Prof Keizo Takemi** – MP Japan, Chair of AFPPD, **Ms. Ermalena MHS** - Secretary of IFPPD, and **Dr. Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan** - Deputy Chairperson of BKKBN.



The following are some points reiterated during the opening ceremony:

- Asia-Pacific region is home to more than 4.800 billion people which stands about 59% of the total world population is characterized with great diversity in terms of economic, political, social and health development and recent global political crisis and deceases heavily impacted our societies, exacerbated the human security, job loss and income gap, affecting safeguard the interest of present and future generations.
- The region, although at different stages, is experiencing three demographic changes: fertility decline, increasing number productive groups which possibly reaping demographic bonus, and increasing the proportion of aging people.
- The Asia-Pacific region, overall, made progress on addressing gender issues, however, it has been uneven and much slower for some countries in particular areas of concern. Today, women are under-represented in decision-making positions worldwide, even though gender equality and diversity are recognized to have beneficial effects on organizations, institutions and the overall economy. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a big problem in the Asia-Pacific region. One in three women and girls (33%) experienced violence in their life time, higher than the global figure of 27%.

Climate change as currently also happening right now, is affecting all but more in archipelagic countries, and vulnerable communities such as fishermen and farmers, and certain groups including women, children, and the elderly.

- There are more than 750 million young people aged 15-24 in the Asia and Pacific region which makes up 60% of the world's youth population and their contribution is key to the region's productivity and inclusive development. Although significant strides have been made with respect to educational attainment, transition to the labor market remain a major challenge as youth unemployment remains high.
- There is the need for region to consciously invest in its people, including the women and girls and youth. It is vital to realize their potential by ensuring their access to health, education, increase labor force and promote entrepreneurship among women and youth. The successfully implementing all above can reduce poverty and inequality while contributing to achieving SDGs.
- In relation to ageing, gender-specific challenges faced by older persons have been existing for generations. The implications of population aging on social development and economic growth call for understanding the needs of individuals through a life-cycle approach. Engaging the artificial intelligence and digital technologies to support healthy aging and strengthen older persons' contributions to socioeconomic growth and their active role in their communities can be advantageous for some countries.
- Across Asia, millions are still left behind, particularly women, youth, and the elderly, who face barriers to accessing healthcare, education, and economic opportunities. These gaps undermine our societies' ability to achieve sustainable development.
- Family planning also plays an important role in achieving the sustainable development goals or SDGs. Currently, the Asia and Pacific region is dominated by young people while unmet need of family planning for young people still high, therefore there is also a need for equality in access to family planning for young people, including minorities and the poor.
- Climate change is affecting all but more in archipelagic countries, and vulnerable communities such as fishermen and farmers, and certain groups including women, children, and the elderly. The impacts can be in various manifestations such as rising temperatures, severe storms, increased drought, increased sea level, loss of various species in the sea and forests, food shortages, worsening health, and poverty and loss of shelter.
- It is necessary that all decision makers especially parliamentarians, to recognize the power of their leadership in driving forward policies and legislation that will ensure no one is left behind. It is a must to take bold steps to implement frameworks that safeguard sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), protect women and youth from violence and discrimination, and support active ageing initiatives that respect the dignity of older persons.
- There is a growing opposition to these vital issues. Anti-rights movements are gaining ground, threatening to reverse the progress that have been made. Therefore, standing united against these forces is a must. Parliamentarians, civil society, and international organizations are requested to join forces in countering this opposition with evidence, empathy, and an unwavering commitment to human rights.
- Partnerships are key to our success. It is necessary to forge stronger alliances across sectors—between governments, non-governmental organizations, youth networks, and community leaders. By working together, robust advocacy strategies can be created and ensured that collective voices are louder than those of opposition groups.

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- Efforts to implement Program of Action of the ICPD and to reach the SDGs goals must be equipped with strong policy guidelines. The principles of ICPD PoA and SDGs must be translated into national short-term, medium-term, and long-term development in each country of Asia and Pacific.
- The future of the Asia-Pacific depends on the ability to act decisively. There is opportunity, right here and right now, to shape

policies that will promote gender equality, empower women and youth, and support the needs of older persons. It is necessary to seize this moment to build a more just, inclusive, and sustainable future for all.



SESSION 1 - ICPD30 and Demographic Changes in Asia and Pacific.

The theme of the session was ICPD30 and demographic changes in the Asia-Pacific region, and sharing the latest data on population trends and changes and assess how the ICPD30 is impacting population change in the region.

Three panelists presented in the Session 1 were **Dr. Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan**, Deputy for Training, Research and Development of BKKBN on ICPD30 review in Asia-Pacific, **Hon Sri Wulan Sutomo**, member of Commission VIII of the Indonesian Parliament on Counting on the implications of Demographic Changes of Indonesia case study, and **Hon. Nguyen Hoang Mai**, MP Vietnam: Counting on the implications of Demographic Changes of Vietnam case study. The session was chaired by **Hon Howard Lee Chuan How** - MP Malaysia.

The following are some points discussed during the presentations:

- The population in Asia-Pacific in 2013 was 4.3 billion, increased to 4.7 billion or about 60 percent of the world's population. By 2050, the population is projected to increase to 5.2 billion. However, recent and projected population growth is occurring at a declining rate. Whereas the population in Asia and the Pacific doubled by about 30 years from the mid-1960s, it will now take over 110 years to double today's population, given current growth rates.
- These rates have already been on a negative trajectory in East and North-East Asia since the early 2020s, resulting in population decline, and a reversal of this trend is not expected in the near future.
- Total fertility rate in Asia-Pacific declined from 6.0 in 1960s to currently at 1.9, or below the replacement level of 2.1. At the same time, life expectancy at birth almost doubled from 42.9 years

in the 1950s to 74.9 years in 2023. Associated with these dramatic changes in the overall growth rate of the population is the shift in the age structure of the population, a significant increase in the older population.

- Most countries like Indonesia and Vietnam are also experiencing similar demographic changes, although at different pace. In Indonesia, the establishment of national family planning program was started in early 1960. The successful of family planning program brought about the fertility decline from 5.6 in 1960s to 2.14, although the disparity or gap between provinces is still high. While In Vietnam, the total fertility rate has declined from 6.4 in 1960 to 2.12 children in 2020. Today's Vietnam TFR is below than replacement level at 1.96 children per women.
- Continued decline TFR in will reduce the dependency ratio as population age structure is dominated by the working age group which will bring demographic bonus in Indonesia. The demographic bonus in Indonesia has started since 2012 with the peak occurring in 2020-2030 and will be ending in 2035. While in Vietnam has been in the "golden population or demographic bonus" period since 2007 and it is forecasted to end in 2039.
- The life expectancy at births increased dramatically causing the increase of population aging. This is also happening in Indonesia and Vietnam.
- Despite achievements made, some challenges also exist such as low human development index, narrow coverage and low benefit of social assistance, poor and fragmented social services (Indonesia and Vietnam). While in Vietnam there is also imbalance of sex ratio at birth (male preference).

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- In order to address the challenges, there are some policies that needs to be taken by Indonesia such as implementing right-based family planning, provision of day-care support, flexible working hours for women to enable them for child and family care, improving education (including soft and hard skills) and health status of working population, provision of social

protection, financial and social support, economic empowerment for aging people.

- While Vietnam has issued the Resolution No. 21-NQ/TW on population work in the new situation by resolving comprehensively and synchronously issues of population size, structure, distribution, and quality within an interactive relationship with socio-economic development, and maintain replacement fertility rate; bring the sex ratio at birth to natural balance; effectively take advantage of the golden population structure & adapt to population aging; reasonable population distribution; improve population quality, contributing to rapid and sustainable development of the country.



SESSION 2 – Investing in Youth and Demographic Dividend in Asia-Pacific for Implementation of ICPD PoA.

The theme of session 2 was to examine the challenges and opportunities posed by demographic dividend through investing in youth and explore how the region's demographic composition impacts economic and social development.

There were three speakers at the session 2: **Mr. Maliki**, Ph.D., Deputy for Population and Labor, Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas on Demographic Dividend in Asia Pacific and Case Study in Indonesia; **Hon Raoul Manuel**, MP of the Philippines, and **Hon M.K. Raghavan**, MP India. The session was chaired by Ms. **Andi Fauziah Pjiwatie** of IFPPD.

The following are summary of the session:

- All projection scenarios indicate Indonesia will age fast. The 60+ elderly population will reach beyond 20% in 2045. Indonesia's Golden Vision 2045 should emphasize preparing people to prosper in old age, and invest in human resources at an early age aiming to produce a more productive workforce and healthy ageing.
- More than 30 years, Indonesia has been trapped as a middle-income country and aims to transform Indonesia into a high-income country in 2045. The questions is can the demographic dividend be the key for Indonesia to escape from a middle-income trap? Current policy focus on Indonesia's population development are encouraging evenly distributed population migrations, ensuring equal urban-rural development, promoting care economy for inclusive development, preparing for ageing population, addressing the disparity of human resources quality, and establishing population balanced-growth. Indonesia needs also to build a strong human capital through life-cycle approach starting from the fetus, children, adolescent and teenagers to elderly people.
- The Philippines is also experiencing reduction of total fertility rate, reduction of population growth, reduction of mortality, increase life expectancy at birth, and increase of productive population group. Today, the Philippines has the largest generation of young people with 30 million young people between the ages of 10-24 account for 28% of the total population.
- The Philippines has established laws to protect and promote the welfare and health of women, children, and youth, and to empower them. However, the Philippines still faces challenges, such as limited access to sexual and reproductive health information and services for young people which effecting the increase in adolescent pregnancy and declared as a national social emergency. Young people also facing worse mental shape and habits of using vaping.
- Another issue is related with systemic educational crisis and employment challenges. On the other side, climate change has increased the level of temperature over the last 65 years and other extreem other conditions. Concrete steps have been taken by the Philippine government through the drafting of laws related to the prevention of teenage pregnancy, regulations on tobacco products, sexual orientation, gender identity and equality. Education can be free at public universities, and bills for mental health services in educational institutions, and out of school. Further, Addressing mismatch in education and job requirements and anti-discrimination bills as well as energy transition that is environmentally friendly is also being drafted in a new policy.
- India is the first most populous country in the world, dominated by young people. It is important to invest in young people in India and provide them with easy access to education, health and

employment, so that they can contribute to economic growth and improve the people's welfare in India.

- To invest in youth, India has a national skill development program to improve skills in various fields including technology. India also provides access to health for young people including mental health. India encourages young people to do business, providing financial assistance for capital and generate jobs which focuses on emerging sectors such as technology etc. All these sectors are supported by policies that support young people.
- To tap the rich demographic dividend, there is a need to create more opportunities for them. India must create jobs and ensure that they are skilled enough to meet the growing demands of the world”



SESSION 3 – Promotion of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment for Sustainable Development

The theme of the session 3 is the importance and impact of gender equality and women's empowerment on sustainable development and the role of policy makers and legislators. There were three presenters in the session 3: **Hon Catherine Wedd**, MP New Zealand, **Mr. Dakshitha Wickremarathne**, FP3030 Asia, and **Hon Sashi Kiran**, Assistant Minister of Women, Children, and Social Protection, Fiji.

The following are some points discussed during the presentations:

- New Zealand is very committed to gender equality and women empowerment. New Zealand, the first country in the world to give women to vote (1983), had 3 female woman prime ministers, 43% female representative currently in Parliament, and 54% female representation on public sector board for 4 consecutive years.
- New Zealand also provides huge support to the Pacific region to prevent unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortion and maternal death.
- Several bills related to gender equality and women empowerment were also enacted.
- FP2030 is the only global partnership centered solely on family planning. The partnership has several mandates such as mobilize and drive commitments at all levels; collect and disseminate data o family planning; hold decision makers accountable; and collaborate and convene with global support network of connection.
- The number of women of reproductive age in low- and middle-income countries is around 1 billion. Out of the this, 379 million are now using modern contraception.

- Currently FP2030 has been working with eight countries (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Indonesia, Philippines, Kyrgyz Republic, and Laos PDR). In addition, the FP2030 is drafting/finalizing commitments for Fiji, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Solomon Islands.
- FP2030 has also gender sensitive approach which makes more effective, more resonant with diverse stakeholders. Unfortunately, existing gender norm such gender discrimination in the health workforce and power dynamics, including intimate partner violence create barrier to family planning access, including its quality. In addition, child marriage, in which 1 in 5 women aged 20-24 married before the age of 18 in Asia, also depresses contraceptive prevalence and reproductive agency.
- Women’s rights groups are essential for sustained advocacy for SRHR, but unfortunately, only less than 1% of total funding for gender equality projects goes to women’s rights organizations and movement. Therefore, addressing reproductive coercion and other types of gender-based violence within health sector can help increase contraceptive use, reduce violence, and connect survivors to the services they need.
- There is evidence that in countries where contraceptive prevalence has plateaued, demand-side interventions promoting positive gender norms can be more effective than supply-side approaches. In addition, discussions between couples and using prompts that promote gender equality, have both increased use of contraception and increased gender equality.
- Some strategic priorities should include strengthen legal frameworks focusing on reproductive power, engaging local women-led organizations and gender experts explicitly working toward gender equality, and channelling resources into gender transformative programming.
- Pacific countries especially Fiji has under-representation of women in the parliament (10% of the member are women), even though the proportion of women is 52% compared to 48% of their male counterpart.
- Gender equality is very important for the sustainable development, and women are empowered will contribute to the economic development, education, health, and event to address the climate change.
- Unfortunately, women in Fiji have limited access to education, and access to reproductive health services. Gender-based violence is very big in which 64% of women experienced violence during their life time. These challenges are accelerated with the impacts of climate change, and labor mobility.
- Legal framework to gender equality and women empowerment must in place, including some policies to prevent gender-based violence, access to control the technology, participation in decision making processes.
- The government of Fiji has already done some interventions lately despite of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, including the endorsement of national plan and strategy to reduce gender-based violence, which include community-based intervention involving NGOs, FBOs, and other community leaders. In addition, there is also gender transformative strategy – advocating all institutions to be gender responsive, and provision of training on gender equality and gender responsive budgeting to all government officials, and women economic development strategy aiming to increase the access of women to economic development and financial technology and market.

There is evidence that in countries where contraceptive prevalence has plateaued, demand-side interventions promoting positive gender norms can be more effective than supply-side approaches

- Fiji also implementation the ICPD PoA by improving women to reproductive health services and information, gender equality, and other population issues.
- Fiji like other Asian and Pacific countries is also experiencing population aging, in which in 2015 the proportion of people aged 60+ is around 9.1%. However, the services of aging people are still limited.
- Fiji is also prone to the natural disaster, that mostly affect more to women and girls. Therefore, the Government of Fiji is involving women in its natural disaster management system.



SESSION 4 – Addressing Population Aging and Wellbeing of the Older People in Asia and Pacific

The theme of the session 4 is the challenges and opportunities posed by population aging and explore the impact aging on societies and economies in the region. There are four presenters in the session 4: 1) **Hon Howard Lee Chuan How** – MP Malaysia, **Dr. Jetn Sirathnranont** – former MP of Thailand, **Hon Gu Xiaoyu** – MP China, and **Dr. Ikegami Kiyoko** – Secretary General of APDA. The session was chaired by **Ms. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah** of IFPPD.



The following are some points discussed during the session:

- According to the UN, there are three definitions of ageing society: 1) Ageing society in which 7-14% of the population are 65 years or older; 2) Aged society in which 14-20% of the population

are 65 years or older; and 3) Super-aged society in which 20% or more of the population are 65 years or older.

- Successful of aging has the three elements: longevity, quality of life, and social contribution. Ageing issues have also been incorporated into the 17 goals of the SDGs, especially target 2.2. (ending all forms of malnutrition, including achieving targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons; target 11.2 (provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation system for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons; and target 11.7 (provision universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities);
- ICPD PoA (1994) cemented people-centered approach to population and development policies, grounded to respect for human rights, wellbeing and a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability. The MDGs and SDGs then integrated many goals and objectives of the ICPD PoA.
- The proportion of population aging (65+) in some countries in Asia will increase tremendously such as Japan and South Korea (around 37%), China and Thailand (around 33%), Iran (around 28%), and Vietnam (around 25%) in 2055-2060. Some countries such as India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines (between 11% – 18%).
- ASEAN also established ACAI (ASEAN Centre for Active Ageing and Innovation), an intergovernmental organization, with its missions among others are: serve as a knowledge center, support evidence-informed policies, strategies and guidelines, implement capacity development program, conduct research and development and innovation, and support the monitoring of progress of the active ageing in ASEAN.
- Some countries are experiencing declining fertility which is the most important factors in inducing population aging at an early stage of demographic transformation, relative increase in the number of elderly and relative decrease in the number of young, and declining mortality which is increasingly important demographic source of population aging at a later stage, particularly when life expectancy at birth exceeds 70 years.
- Experiences indicate that health and well-being of ageing is provided through several programs such as income and wealth, housing, work and job quality, health, knowledge and skills, environment quality, subjective well-being, safety, work-life balance, social connection, and civic engagement. Provision of health services since the beginning also determines the health of aging people.
- There are also senior citizen clubs for health promotion, religion, cultural, recreation, income generate, volunteer, tourist social welfare and charity. In addition, there are also some types of investment for ageing people, with its benefit and return not only for economic or financial security but also for health, skills and knowledge, social connectivity, personal dignity, safety and security.
- In addition, with the shortage of care workers like in Japan, then community based integrated care was introduced. Community-based integrated care system is a care in which municipalities provide care for older people. It is conceived in units of every-day living areas (specifically equivalent to district division for junior high schools) in which necessary services can be provided within

Introduction of barrier-free services to ageing people and more importantly to disable ageing services by increasing the number and quality services, and putting services closed with their home, standardization of care are also important aspects in improving the life ageing people.

approximately 30 minutes. It is in-home services which include home visit nursing, livelihood support/preventing long-term care so that seniors can continue active, healthy living, and in case of illness, regular health care can be provided by hospital.

- There are some lessons learned such as: 1) Japan has experimented with various approaches to address the challenges of its aging population, but community-based integrated care has been the most effective solution from the perspectives of equity and sustainability; 2) Community-based integrated care leverages existing community resources to support older people and allow them to age in pace in their chosen community; 3) It also provides a safety net that can address disaster

Community-based integrated care system is a care in which municipalities provide care for older people. It is conceived in units of every-day living areas (specifically equivalent to district division for junior high schools) in which necessary services can be provided within approximately 30 minutes. It is in-home services which include home visit nursing, livelihood support/preventing long-term care so that seniors can continue active, healthy living, and in case of illness, regular health care can be provided by hospital

prevention, poverty, and the rebuilding of communities that have disappeared due to urbanization and industrialization; and 4) preventive medical care is critical in creating a system to support the needs of older people and to limit the medicalization of care.

- Introduction of barrier-free services to ageing people and more importantly to disable ageing services by increasing the number and quality services, and putting services closed with

their home, standardization of care are also important aspects in improving the life ageing people both in rural and urban areas.

- Provision of legal basis to protect and provide social, health, and wellbeing of ageing people are also being done in some countries. In addition, the parliamentarians should bridge between those who do not know (the services), who do not have access, with those who know and have access to the services and information for ageing people, including in humanitarian settings.



8 October 2024, Meeting Day 1

SESSION 5 – Impact of Climate Change in Development of Societies and Sustainable Development

The theme of session 5 is consider the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change and analyse the impact of climate change on sustainable development in the region.

The session 5 contained of 3 presenters: **Hon Elvira Surabaldieva** – MP Kyrgyzstan, **Hon Sahibzada Sibghatullah** – MP Pakistan, and **Hon Anara Naeem** – MP Maldives. The session was chaired by **Hon Tshewang Rinzin** – MP Bhutan.

The following are some points presented and discussed during the session 5:

- According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), sea level has risen by about 8 inches globally since 1880, threatening coastal communities and infrastructure. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reports an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and heatwaves, impacting societies worldwide.
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) notes that climate change is affecting crop yields, leading to food shortages and insecurity for vulnerable populations. The United Nations Water Development Report highlights that by 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of freshwater.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that climate change is expected to cause approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year between 2030 and 2050, primary from malnutrition, malaria, diarrheal, and heat stress.
- The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) states that climate change is a key driver of biodiversity loss, threatening ecosystem and species worldwide.
- The World Bank warns that climate change could push more than 100 million into poverty by 2030 if current action is not taken to mitigate its effects.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicates that climate change is a significant driver of human migration, with an estimated 200 million climate migrants by 2050.
- The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) highlights the importance of transitioning to renewable energy sources to mitigate climate change and promote sustainable development.
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change emphasizes the need for international cooperation to address climate change effectively and achieve sustainable development goals.
- The impact of climate change disproportionate affects women, especially those in rural areas. They are responsible for water collection and household management, making them more vulnerable to water scarcity. As resources become scarcer, women and girls spend more time securing water, which affects their education and economic opportunities; and water shortage and poor sanitation increase risk of waterborne diseases and stress women's health;
- Women and children are often on the front line in the fight against the effect of climate change. Increasing climate disaster such as droughts, floods and extreme weather events are leading poorer access to clean water, food and health care.

- Women responsible for caring for the family have to cope with increasing pressures. Children, pregnant women, elderly women also find themselves at risk due to increased vulnerability to diseases caused by lack of water, food and health care, environmental degradation, increased thermal studies.
- Agriculture and food security is also affected by climate change in the forms: 1) increased droughts and extreme weather negatively affect crop yields and livestock, jeopardizing food security; soil degradation due to overuse and climate change leads to erosion and desertification, reducing agricultural productivity; for women, especially those heading households, declining yields and economic instability are particularly challenging. They face higher poverty risks and are more dependent on these resources for their livelihood.
- Single mothers and women with children are particularly affected by climate change. They find it difficult to provide resources for the family, especially if they do not have access to education and property. Climate change can also deprive them of their livelihood when disruptions affect agriculture and farming.
- Women with disabilities face even greater challenges due to climate change. Limited access to health care, lack of adapted facilities for movement during emergencies, and lack of information and resources make them more vulnerable in a crisis.
- Climate change has increased the workload of rural women, particularly in fetching water and securing food, further straining their capacity to engage in education and other activities. Exposure to extreme weather during agriculture work, can also lead to heat stress and respiratory issues, while the use of dirty fuels for heating, negatively affect respiratory health and maternal health outcomes.
- Thus, even though significant challenges due to climate change exist there are considerable opportunities for sustainable development through renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture (such as in Kyrgyzstan), global ecosystem restoration efforts and mangrove expansion (such as in Pakistan), and international cooperation. The path forward requires increased investment in adaption and mitigation resources, enhanced policy coherence at all level, involving local communities, particularly women, in decision making to ensure inclusive and effective adaption strategies, and strengthening partnership with international donor.
- There are some policies exist such as committed to transitioning towards a climate-resilient, low carbon economy, low carbon transformation path by 2030, building resilient in vulnerable sectors like health, agriculture, and energy, carbon neutrality by 2050, and dialoguing mountain ecosystem (Kyrgyzstan).
- It is evident that addressing the challenges posed by climate change requires a multifaceted and collective action. To combat rising sea levels and extreme weather events, investing in resilient infrastructure and early warning system is crucial. Enhancing agricultural practices and promoting sustainable food production can help tackle food insecurity. Implementing water conservation measures and innovative technologies is essential to address water scarcity. Prioritizing public health initiatives and climate-resilient healthcare systems can mitigate the

Women and children are often on the front line in the fight against the effect of climate change. Increasing climate disaster such as droughts, floods and extreme weather events are leading poorer access to clean water, food and health care.

It is evident that addressing the challenges posed by climate change requires a multifaceted and collective action

health impacts of climate change. Protecting biodiversity through conservation efforts and sustainable land management practices and sustainable land management practices is vital for ecosystem resilience. To combat economic disruptions, investing in green technologies and creating climate-resilient jobs can help build a more sustainable economy. Developing comprehensive migration policies and supporting climate migrants are essential in managing migration patterns. Transitioning to renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. Fostering global cooperation through initiatives like the UNFCCC is paramount to achieving sustainable development goals and creating a more resilient and sustainable future for all.



SESSION 6: Parliamentarians role to address ICPD PoA and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The theme of the session 6 is the roles and responsibilities of members of parliament and consider specific initiatives to implement the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda. There were three presenters of session 6. **Hon Lork Kheng** - MP Cambodia, **Hon Ganga Kumari Belbase** – MP Nepal, and **Ms. Rena Dona** (UNFPA PNG). The session was chaired by **Hon Gambat Dashdandog** – MP Mongolia.

The following are some pointers discussed during the session 6:

- There are some achievements of the ICPD30 and SDGs 2030 such as increased life expectancy globally from 64.5 in 1994 to 73.7 years in 2024; increased contraceptive prevalence rate by 25%, decreased adolescent birth rate from 73.6% in 1990 to 42.7% in 2020; decreased maternal mortality ratio (41%), although the progress has been slow and uneven. Similar achievements also happen in Cambodia and other countries.
- There are still some challenges such as high maternal death (800 women die during pregnancy or delivery every day), high unmet need for modern contraceptives (232 million in developing countries), high child marriage (39,000 girls every day), high harmful practices (3 million FGM every year), and 1 in 3 (35%) of women experiences either physical and/or sexual intimate partner or non-partner violence in their lifetime (2024).
- In some countries like Cambodia, the government established Special Committee on ICPD PoA, and developed national strategic framework for ICPD PoA implementation which covers healthcare (universal health coverage), promoting gender mainstreaming in development

policies and programs at all sectors and levels, national policy on ageing (9 priorities), national action plan on youth development (12 strategies).

- The roles of parliaments include among others exercising oversight function, following-up of the ICPD PoA implementation, conducting awareness-raising among stakeholders and enhancing inter-parliamentary cooperation, conduct awareness-raising on ICPD PoA and the SDGs among their constituents and the wider public, and foster relationship with international and regional organizations.
- The Parliament have already established a Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2018, committed to the three zeroes ending violence, early marriage, preventable maternal deaths, and addressing unmet need for family planning; investing in young people, ensuring the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations, and putting in place financing policies, instruments and structure to ensure full implementation of ICPD PoA and SDGs (Cambodia)
- The Nepal Parliament have done among others include: 1) proportional representation of women in all spheres of government, legal reforms promoting gender equality, domestic violence act, safe mother and RH rights act 2018, and decriminalizing abortion and expanded access to safe abortion.
- The parliamentarians' roles to address the ICPD PoA and the SDGs are among others: review proposed legislation to ensure that it reflects human rights principles and contributes to achieving the ICPD PoA, and the SDGs; provide parliamentary oversight of budget and expenditures, and on the implementation status of the ICPD PoA and the SDGs as well as key champions on the issues (PNG).
- At the personal level, call upon all MPs to adhere to the principles: "Life or death is a political decision", urge MPs to make proposal to their respective government to consider establishing a special committee and strategic framework to monitor and accelerate the implementation of ICPD PoA.
- But persistent challenges exist such as limited access to comprehensive SRHR services in rural areas, cultural norms and traditional practices that hinder SRHR information and services, existing unsafe abortion, rising sex-selective abortion, and discrimination and barriers to SRHR services by LGBTQ.
- Investing in youth's health, education, employment and empowerment, reviewing its national population policy, and establishing population data for critical planning are some examples of PNG' support to the implementation of ICPD PoA and SDGs. In addition, PNG also established a Bipartisan Permanent Parliamentary Committee to seriously address better protection of women and girls, and the inclusion of population, youth, and women empowerment, and disaggregated and georeferenced data in the Medium-Term Development Plan.
- There are some challenges or future thinking that needs to be considered such as rapid population growth is expected to accelerate which require a stronger on SHRH agenda, increasing impacts of climate change in economy, political instability, and weakened social contracts, highly dispersed population may exacerbate unequal access to information and services, and increased social polarization. These factors may jeopardize efforts towards achieving ICPD PoA and the SDGs (PNG).

Investing in youth's health, education, employment and empowerment, reviewing its national population policy, and establishing population data for critical planning to the implementation of ICPD PoA and SDGs.

- There is a need to engage South-South Cooperation: explore application of good practices of working closely with Parliamentarians in other countries.



ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION

The draft of the declaration that was prepared by the Organizing Committee was shared to and got comments from the members of Parliament and other stakeholders attending the conference. Some comments from the participants which among others include refinement of several terms such as “inclusive and equitable future for all”, changing terms to “global warming” instead of global heating, and revision of terms on all elimination of discrimination against all based on gender and sexuality.

The final Bali Parliamentarians Declaration is Appendix 3.

CLOSING

The closing ceremony was done with two remarks: 1) **Dr. Farrukh Usmonov** – Interim Executive Director of AFPPD, and **Ms. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah** – Secretary of IFPPD. Both of them conveyed their appreciation of organizers and host organizations that have successfully organizing the conference. In addition, they also reiterated the needs for parliamentarians to take some follow up actions to implement the results of the conference in their respective countries upon returning home.



9 October 2024, Study Visit

On the third day of the conference (9 October 2024), the participants conducted field visit to observe the implementation of the AFPPD's three pillars: youth development, gender equality and women empowerment, and ageing population.



The following are some summaries of the field visit:

Youth Development at PKBI or IPPA (The Indonesian Plan Parenthood Association)

- PKBI or IPPA, the Indonesian Plan Parenthood Association is a Non-Governmental Organization established on December 23, 1957. PKBI has pioneered a movement on family planning in Indonesia and is one of the pioneers in the establishment of BKKBN.
- PKBI carries out various programs, advocacy, information provision, education and services related to sexual and reproductive health in Indonesia. Various activities carried out include providing information and education for children, adolescents, and families; participating in advocacy and campaigns to eliminate sexual violence; reduction of cases and care for victims of HIV and AIDS; and provides family planning services and actively advocating for the fulfillment of health rights for all Indonesian people.
- PKBI has 26 regional offices at the provincial level (including in Bali), and more than 100 PKBI branches at the district/municipality level and 14 clinics throughout Indonesia.
- PKBI Bali has a series of programs on SRHR, which includes Catur Warga Clinic and KISARA youth center. Catur Warga Clinic provides sexual and reproductive health services and general health services. The clinic which consists of fix and mobile, is serving approximately 300 clients each month.
- While KISARA is a youth program activity to expand information and education regarding SRH as well as providing youth friendly services through offline and online counseling. In 2023, KISARA has reach 16.053 of young people who received SRH information and education through school and communities activities, and more than 100.000 through online media and radio broadcast.

Women Crisis Center of Gerasa Foundation



- Yayasan Generasi Bisa Indonesia (Gerasa Bali) is a non-profit social foundation dedicated to education, skills training, and community development. Gerasa stems from the pressing need to address the challenges faced by many young people who are neglected, drop out of school, struggle with drug addiction, and are affected by HIV. Gerasa committed to standing by their side and providing the support they need.
- Gerasa is working to save survivors from various cases related to violations of the rights of minors and women who experience human trafficking. Gerasa Bali, founded by Andy Perwira, has five divisions headed by each coordinator. First division is Women and Children Protection which focuses on addressing issues related to family violence, harassment, and human trafficking by providing protection in all aspects and create a supportive environment for women and children through a safe house (shelter), as well as educational support (schooling), physical and mental healthcare, skills development aligned with their interests and talents.
- Second division is Peacemaker Community to enhance social tolerance among diverse religious and ethnic groups within the country.
- The third division is Positive Living to address social issues and empower individuals, including those living with HIV, to reintegrate them into society effectively.
- The fourth division is the First Responders division to respond on natural disasters and facilitating post-disaster community development, helping affected individuals return to normalcy and rebuild their lives.
- The fifth division is Social Enterprise which focuses on equipping the individuals skills and knowledge needed to build their own businesses through comprehensive business training and MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) development. In collaboration with Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Bali, Gerasa Foundation supports survivors of domestic abuse, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation. These individuals come to Gerasa Foundation through government referrals, self-referral, or outreach efforts by the Gerasa Foundation. Upon admission, the survivors undergo an assessment to determine their specific needs and develop a tailored care plan. The primary goal, in collaboration with experts,

is to heal trauma and equip survivors with the skills necessary for successful reintegration into society. We strive to empower them to become confident and independent individuals.

Layanan Lansia Terintegrasi- LLT (Integrated Elderly Services)



- Integrated Elderly Services is a system that provides a range of services to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the elderly in one coordinated intervention. The goal is to improve the quality of life of the elderly and ensure they receive holistic care.
- LLT was developed by the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas as a form of cross-sector collaboration between the Central Government, Regional Governments and all other stakeholders in realizing comprehensive elderly services. LLT's outreach is carried out through screening stages, case management, and referral mechanisms to be connected with public services (health, social, and community empowerment) available in the nearby vicinity of the elderly.
- LLT is currently piloted in five villages/sub-districts in the Province of Yogyakarta and Bali. LLT Institution in the village/sub-district is staffed with operation manager, elderly counsellors, and local volunteers.
- In addition to LLT, there are also different types of programs done by the Government, NGOs, and community organizations done in Indonesia such as BKB Lansia – Ageing Development Groups, and Ageing Schools that exists throughout Indonesia.

DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some discussions and recommendations, taken from the two day-meetings and one-day field visit:

- Many countries in Asia and Pacific are experiencing three demographic changes: declining fertility rate, experiencing demographic dividend, and increasing the proportion of population aging. Some countries are already in the stage of population ageing for such a long time. While other countries are in the process of fertility decline, experiencing demographic dividend, and in the early stage of population ageing. Some other countries may take more time to experience fertility and demographic dividend, and let alone population aging.
- The Asia-Pacific region, overall, made progress on addressing gender issues, however it has been uneven and much slower for some countries in particular areas of concern. Women are under-represented in decision-making position worldwide, even though gender equality and diversity are recognized to have beneficial effects on organizations, institutions and the overall economy. Gender-based violence remains a big problem in the region.

It is vital to realize their potential by ensuring their access to health, education, increase labor force and promote entrepreneurship among women and youth.
- Sixty percent of the youth or around 750 million young people are Asia Pacific region and their contribution is key to the region's productivity and inclusive development. Although significant strides have been made with respect to educational attainment, transition to the labor market remain a major challenge as youth unemployment remains high. Thus, it challenges the reaping the demographic dividend. Therefore, there is the need for our region to consciously invest in its people, including the women, girls and youth. It is vital to realize their potential by ensuring their access to health, education, increase labor force and promote entrepreneurship among women and youth.
- Gender-specific challenges faced by older persons have been existing for generation. The implication of population aging on social development and economic growth call for understanding the needs of individuals through a life-cycle approach. Engaging the artificial intelligence and digital technologies to support healthy ageing and strengthen older person's contribution to socio-economic growth and their active role in their communities can be advantageous for some countries. Community-based integrated care, a care that close to their home is also suggested.
- Climate change as currently happening, is affecting all but more in archipelagic countries, and vulnerable communities such as fishermen and farmers, and certain groups including women, girls, children, and elderly. The impacts can be in various manifestation such as rising temperatures, severe storms, increased drought, increased sea levels, loss of various species in the sea and forest, food shortages, worsening health, poverty and loss of shelter. It is necessary therefore that to address climate change requires multifaceted and collective action. Thus, fostering global cooperation is paramount to achieving sustainable development goals and creating a more resilient and sustainable future for all.
- At the end of the conference, the participants endorsed a Bali Parliamentarians Declaration which highlights the following recommendations: 1) reaffirm the commitment of ICPD PoA and the 2030 SDGs; 2) reaffirm that some principles of ICPD and the SDGs such as achieving an inclusive and equitable future for all, leaving no one behind, ensuring universal health

coverage are key element in addressing demographic challenges; 3) acknowledge the grave impacts of climate change and global warming which is a threat to health and human security everywhere, particularly to promote policies and legislation that address the needs of geographically vulnerable countries; 4) promote enabling environments that eliminate discrimination against all based on gender and sexuality, especially women and girls of all ages; 5) support active political, social, economic, and education participation by women and girls; 6) advance policies and programmes to achieve universal access to comprehensive and integrate quality sexual and reproductive e health services for all; 7) highlight the importance of young people’s empowerment and participation to attain their highest potential through access to education, decent work, and social safety packages; 8) promote and secure appropriate and accountable budgetary allocations toward addressing active and healthy aging, improv e health and long-term care through resilient universal health coverage (UHC); and 9) support for sustainable economic independence of the aged, promoting social and technological innovation and investment that serve the needs of older people and develop long-term, accessible and safe care.



Appendix 1: Program



AFPPD Annual Conference Addressing Three Pillars and Beyond ICPD30

7-9 October 2024
Courtyard by Marriot, Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia

Day/Date/Time	Agenda
Sunday, 6 October 2024	Arrival of the delegates/registration
Monday, 7 October: Meeting Day 1	
09.00-09.45	Opening Ceremony and Welcome
	<p>MC: Ms. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesian anthem <p>BKKBN</p> <p>Remarks: [7 mins]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ms. Tomoko Fukuda, IPPF ESEAOR Regional Director ➤ Ms. Sumita Banerjee, Managing Director FP2030 Asia and the Pacific Hub (video message) ➤ Prof Keizo Takemi – MP Japan, Chair of AFPPD (video message) ➤ Hon Dr. Dede Yusuf Macan Effendi, MP Indonesia, Chair of IFPPD ➤ BKKBN Representative (Dr. Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan) <p><u>Group photo</u></p>
09.45-10.10	Coffee Break Doorstop interviews
10.10-11.20	Session 1: ICPD30 and Demographic Changes in Asia and Pacific
	<p>Theme: ICPD30 and demographic changes in the Asia-Pacific region, and sharing the latest data on population trends and changes and assess how the ICPD30 is impacting population change in the region.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan, Deputy for Training, Research and Development, BKKBN: ICPD30 review in Asia-Pacific [12 mins] 2. Hon. Sri Wulan Sutomo, MP Indonesia: Counting on the implications of Demographic Changes of Indonesia case study [12 mins] 3. Hon. Nguyen Hoang Mai, MP Vietnam: Counting on the implications of Demographic Changes of Vietnam case study [12 mins]

	<p>Discussions [30 mins] Chair: Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How, MP Malaysia</p>
11.20-12.30	<p>Session 2: Investing in Youth and Demographic Dividend in Asia-Pacific for Implementation of ICPD PoA</p>
	<p>Theme: Examine the challenges and opportunities posed by demographic dividend through investing in youth and explore how the region's demographic composition impacts economic and social development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Maliki, Ph.D Deputy for Population and Labor, Indonesian Ministry of National Planning/Bappenas: Demographic Dividend in Asia Pacific and Case Study in Indonesia [15 mins] 2. Hon. Raoul Manuel, MP Philippines [12 mins] 3. Hon. M. K. Raghavan, MP India [12 mins] <p>Discussions [30 mins] Chair: Andi Fauziah Pujiwatie, IFPPD</p>
12.30-13.40	Lunch Break
13.40-14.50	<p>Session 3: Promotion of gender equality and Women empowerment for sustainable development</p>
	<p>Theme: The importance and impact of gender equality and women's empowerment on sustainable development and examine the role of policy makers and legislators.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Catherine Wedd, MP New Zealand [12 mins] 2. Mr. Dakshitha Wickremarathne, FP2030 [12 mins] 3. Hon. Sashi Kiran, Assistant Minister for Women, Children and Social Protection, Fiji [12 mins] <p>Discussions [30 mins] Chair: Hon. Abdul Hannan Aboobakuru, MP Maldives</p>
14:50-15:10	Coffee-break
15:10-16:30	<p>Session 4: Addressing Population Aging and Wellbeing of the Older People in Asia and Pacific</p>
	<p>Theme: The challenges and opportunities posed by population ageing and explore the impact ageing on societies and economies in the region. Discuss impact of declining fertility rates and how they affect sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How, MP Malaysia [12 mins] 2. Dr. Jetn Sirathranont, Former MP Thailand [12 mins] 3. Hon. Gu Xiaoyu, MP China [12 mins] 4. Dr. Ikegami Kiyoko, Secretary General of APDA [12 mins]

	Discussions [30 mins] Chair: Mdm. Ermalena Muslim Hasbullah, IFPPD
16.30 – 17.30	AFPPD Executive Committee Meeting (ExCom members only) AFPPD
19.00 – 21.00	Dinner Reception
Tuesday, 8 October: Meeting Day 2	
09.00-10.10	Session 5: Impact of Climate Change in Development of Societies and Sustainable Development
	Theme: Consider the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change and analyze the impact of climate change on sustainable development in the region. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Elvira Surabaldieva, MP Kyrgyzstan [12 mins] 2. Hon. Sahibzada Sibghatullah, MP Pakistan [12 mins] 3. Hon. Anara Naeem, MP Maldives [12 mins] <u>Discussions</u> [30 mins] Chair: Hon. Tshewang Rinzin , MP Bhutan
10.10-10.30	Coffee-break
10.30-11.40	Session 6: Parliamentarians role to address ICPD PoA and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
	Theme: the roles and responsibilities of members of parliament and consider specific initiatives to implement the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hon. Lork Kheng, MP Cambodia [12 mins] 2. Hon. Ganga Kumari Belbase, MP Nepal [12 mins] 3. Ms. Rena Dona, Deputy Rep of UNFPA Papua New Guinea [12 mins] <u>Discussions</u> [30 mins] Chair: Hon. Gambat Dashdandog , MP Mongolia
11:40-12:40	Lunch
12.40-13.40	Adoption of the Bali Parliamentarians Statement
	Adoption of statement Chair: Hon Nurhayati – MP Indonesia Moderator: Dr. Usmonov Farrukh , interim Executive Director of AFPPD
13.40-14.00	Closing
	MC: Closing remarks [10 min]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Representative of AFPPD ➤ Hon Dr. Dede Yusuf Macan Effendi, MP Indonesia, Chair of IFPPD
14:00-15:30	AFPPD National Committees' officers/Secretariat officers' consultation

	*For NC officers/Secretariat officers only
Wednesday, 9 October: Study Visit	
08.00-08.30	Travel from Hotel to Youth Center
08.30-09.30	Presentation and discussions and observation of PKBI Youth Center Chair: PKBI Bali Youth Center
09.30-10.00	Travel from PKBI Youth Center to Gerasa Women Crisis Center
10.00-11.00	Presentation, discussions and observation of Gerasa Women Crisis Center Chair: Gerasa WCC
11.00-11.30	Travel from Gerasa Women Crisis Center to Gedung Dharma Negara Alaya
11.30-12.30	Presentation, discussion and observation of LLT (Integrated Aging Services) of Pedungan Village at Gedung Dharma Negara Alaya, Jl. Mulawarman, Denpasar Chair: LLT Pedungan village
12.30-13.00	Return to Hotel
13.00-14.00	Lunch at the Hotel
14.00	Free programme
Thursday, 10 October	
Departure of the delegates	

Appendix 2: List of Participants

AFPPD Annual Conference Addressing Three Pillars and Beyond ICPD30

7-9 October 2024

Courtyard by Marriot, Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia

No.		Name	Country	Position
AFPPD ExCom Member Countries				
1.	Ms.	Megan Connor	Australia	Officer
2.	Hon	Lark Kheng	Cambodia	MP
3.	Ms.	Muy Kim	Cambodia	CAPPD
4.	Hon	Gu Xiaoyu	China	MP
5.	Hon	Li Wei	China	MP
6.	Mrs.	Fang Guangwei	China	Director Gen of Education, Office of Education, Science, and Culture, and Public Health Committee, NPC
7.	Mr.	Chen Jialin	China	Director Gen of Public Health, Office of Education, Science, and Culture, and Public Health Committee, NPC
8.	Mr.	Zhang Chaohui	China	Deputy Division Chief of Culture, Office of Education, Science and Culture, and Public Health Committee, NPC
9.	Mr.	Lei Yue	China	Senior Staff of the Office of Education, Science and Culture, and Public Health Committee. NPC
10.	Ms.	Grace Thomas	China	English-Chinese Interpreter
11.	Hon	Raoul Manuel	Philippines	MP
12.	Ms.	Nenita Dalde	Philippines	PLCPD
13.	Hon	Howard Lee Chuan How	Malaysia	MP
14.	Hon	Mhd Hatta bin Ramli	Malaysia	MP
15.	Dr.	Jetn Sirathranont	Thailand	Former MP
16.	Hon	Prapon Tangsrikertikul	Thailand	MP
17.	Hon	Nguyen Hoang Mai	Vietnam	MP
18.	Mr.	To Khung Duy	Vietnam	Officer
19.	Hon	M.K. Raghavan	India	MP
20.	Mr.	Manmohan Sharma	India	Officer
21.	Hon	Takemi Keizo	Japan	MP, Chair of AFPPD
Other AFPPD Member Countries				
22	Hon	Tshewang Rinzin	Bhutan	MP, Chairperson of AFPPD Friendship Group
23.	Ms.	Cheki Yangzom	Bhutan	Member Secretary to AFPPD

24	H.E.	Sashi Kiran	Fiji	Assistant Minister of Women, Children and Social Protection
25	Mr.	Solo Momolvalu	Fiji	Fiji Embassy Indonesia
26	Hon	Elvira Surabaldieva	Kyrgyzstan	MP
27	Ms.	Adenai Samudinova	Kyrgyzstan	Officer
28	Hon	Anara Naeem	Maldives	MP
29	Hon	Abdul Hannan Aboobakuru	Maldives	MP
30	Ms.	Mariyam Waheed	Maldives	Foreign Relation Officer
31	Hon	Dashdondog Ganbat	Mongolia	MP
32	Mr.	Urtnasan Enkhtuvshin	Mongolia	Officer
33	Hon	Sahibzada Sibghatullah	Pakistan	MP
34	Mr.	Syed Raim Shah	Pakistan	Assistant Director International Affairs
35	Mr.	Salman Babar Baig	Pakistan	Officer
36	Hon	Catherine Wedd	New Zealand	MP
37	Ms.	Shelley Sweeney	New Zealand	NZPPD Officer
38	Hon	Ganga Kumari Belbase	Nepal	MP, NFPPD ExCom Member
39	Mr.	Ram Prasad Guragani	Nepal	Executive Director, NFPPD
Indonesia				
40.	Dr.	Maliki	Indonesia	Deputy Minister, Ministry of National Dev Planning
41.	Dr.	Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan	Indonesia	Deputy Chairperson of BKKBN
42.	Ms.	Ermalena Muslim Hasullah	Indonesia	IFPPD Secretary
43.	Dr.	Samidjo	Indonesia	IFPPD, Senior Program Manager
44.	Hon	Sri Wulan Sutomo	Indonesia	MP
45.	Mrs.	Andi Fauziah Pujiwati	Indonesia	IFPPD, Vice Chairperson
46.	Mrs.	Nelita Endon	Indonesia	IFPPD, Finance/Admin
47.	Ms.	Achida Ul Aflaha	Indonesia	IFPPD, volunteer
48.	Ms.	Annisa Halimatusyadiah	Indonesia	BKKBN, Journalist coordinator
49.	Mr.	Andi Panca Nugraha	Indonesia	BKKBN, Senior Officer
50.	Mr.	Sriyanto	Indonesia	BKKBN, Officer
51.	Ms.	Pravitasari	Indonesia	Bali BKKBN, Officer
52.	Dr.	Ni Luh Gede Sukardiasih	Indonesia	Bali BKKBN Chairperson
53.	Ms.	Debby Martha Legi	Indonesia	Bali BKKBN, Officer
54.	Ms.	Desak Nyoman Triarsini	Indonesia	Bali BKKBN, Officer
UNFPA/IPPF/FP2030				
55	Ms	Fukuda Tomoko	IPPF	IPPF ESEAOR Regional Director
56	Mr.	Gessen Rocas	IPPF	IPPF ESEAOR Director for External Relations
57	Mr	Dakshitha Wickremarathne	FP2030	Senior Technical Lead Advocacy, Accountability and Partnership FP2030
58	Ms	Sumita Banerjee	FP2030	Managing Director FP2030
59	Ms	Rena Dona	UNFPA PNG	Deputy Representative

60	Dr.	Ikegami Kiyoko	Japan	Secretary General of APDA
61	Ms	Tsunekawa Hitomi	Japan	Executive Director of APDA
62	Dr.	Farrukh Usmonov	Japan	Interim Executive Director of AFPPD
Interpreters/Videographers/Conference Supporters				
63	Ms	Sakdiyah Ma'ruf	Indonesia	Interpreter English – Indonesian
64	Ms	Ni Kadek Ayu Septiari	Indonesia	Interpreter English – Indonesian
65	Mr	Jafer Tanos	Indonesia	Videographer

Appendix 3: Declaration

AFPPD Annual Conference Addressing Three Pillars and Beyond ICPD30 7-9 October 2024 Bali, Indonesia

Declaration

The AFPPD's Annual Conference on *Addressing Three Pillars and Beyond ICPD30* was hosted in Bali, Indonesia on 7-9 October 2024. The meeting brought together more than 60 participants from parliaments, governments, international organizations, youth organizations and academia, involving 19 countries, to share and discuss good practices in policies, legislation and programs addressing AFPPD's three pillars with the context of ICPD PoA and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Taking into account the outcomes of discussions and interventions that took place during the working sessions, we, the parliamentarians of the Conference, arrived at the following recommendations:

1. Reaffirm our commitment to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) with its regular reviews and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as pathways to achieve an inclusive and equitable future for all;
2. Recall that 'leaving no one behind' is the key principle of the SDGs, and that more resilient and sustainable health systems, as part of ensuring universal health coverage as prescribed in the ICPD PoA, are critical to achieving the SDGs as a key element of addressing demographic challenges;
3. Acknowledge the grave impacts of environment/climate change and global warming, particularly to promote policies and legislations that address the needs of geographically vulnerable countries, which is a threat to health and human security everywhere;
4. Promote enabling environments that eliminate discrimination against all based on gender and sexuality, especially women and girls of all ages-to empower them to make informed decisions about their lives and bodies and support for the initiatives that empower women and young people and promote gender equality as part of efforts to build human capital and foster inclusion as key

elements of demographic resilience strategies;

5. Support active political, social, economic, and education participation by women and girls to ensure the development of societies that guarantee women's and girls' empowerment for effective participation and leadership;
6. Advance policies and programmes to achieve universal access to comprehensive and integrate quality sexual and reproductive health services for all in order to reduce the unmet need for family planning with special attention on ensuring access for adolescents and unmarried persons, as well as to eliminate maternal, newborn and child mortality and decrease morbidity;
7. Highlight the importance of young people's empowerment and participation by ensuring the development and strengthening of public policies to accelerate human capital investments supporting young people to attain their highest potential through access to education, decent work, and social safety packages, supporting societies free from illicit substances;
8. Promote and secure appropriate and accountable budgetary allocations towards addressing active and healthy ageing, improve health and long-term care through resilient universal health coverage (UHC);
9. Support for sustainable economic independence of the aged, promoting social and technological innovation and investment that serve the needs of older people and develop long-term, accessible and safe care;
10. Encouraging AFPPD National Committees, regional and global networks to continue strengthening intra and inter-regional collaboration to advancing the work, experiences and information regarding key issues of population and development;
11. Express gratitude to the partners, such as the Government of Japan, UNFPA, IPPF, FP2030, BKKBN, and many more, for supporting this event and call them to continuously collaborate with AFPPD and support its parliamentary activities in the Asia-Pacific region.