The Sixth International Parliamentarians' Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action

IPCI

Stockholm 2014

ICPD

The Sixth International Parliamentarians’ Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action

Activity Report
REPORT OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS’ CONFERENCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Organizers:
EPF - European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

Hosts:
The European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF) in collaboration with:
The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
The African Parliamentarians Forum on Population and Development (APFPD)
The Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD)
The Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG)

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We as parliamentarians from all regions of the world gathered in Stockholm, Sweden, from 23-25 April 2014, to set a course of action for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014.

We meet at a time when the General Assembly of the United Nations, through its resolution 65/234, has extended the 20 year Programme of Action beyond 2014 and completed a review of the implementation of the Programme of Action “on the basis of the highest-quality data and analysis of the state of population and development”, “taking into account the need for a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach to population and development issues”, the need to respond to “new challenges relevant to population and development and to the changing development environment”, and to reinforce “the integration of the population and development agenda in global processes related to development”,

We recognize the need for the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation and acknowledge the findings and recommendations of the review, including from the global thematic meetings on youth, human rights and women’s health, as well as the outcomes of the regional reviews, which constitute plans of action for the respective regions,
We stress the importance of the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014 on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the review, including the outcomes of the regional reviews.

We take note of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, to take place on 22 September 2014, and commit to work with our governments to ensure that the outcome of ICPD Beyond 2014 Review constitutes the basis for further implementation of the ICPD and to integrate it in the post-2015 development agenda.

We recall and commend the positive contribution of parliamentarians towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the ICPD, including the work done by previous Parliamentary Conferences on implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action held in 2002 Ottawa, 2004 Strasbourg, 2006 Bangkok, 2009 Addis Ababa and 2012 Istanbul.

We note that while progress has been made by our countries towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the ICPD, challenges remain to fully implement the Programme of Action and achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular MDG 5 b) on universal access to sexual and reproductive health.

We also note that achieving inclusive economic and social development requires appropriate legislation, national policies and programmes that guarantee and promote human rights, dignity and equality for all.

We are concerned that despite the gains made in the past 20 years, these gains have not been experienced equally by all, and that a considerable number of people continue to live in conditions of extreme poverty, without the fulfilment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

We note that despite the vast possibilities created by digital communication tools, a great number of people lack access to these tools, hindering their ability to benefit from the new economy.

We recognize the critical inter-linkages between population and sustained economic growth and sustainable development and their central importance to addressing development challenges and priorities, particularly in improving the quality of life of all people without distinction of any kind.

We also recognize the importance of the above inter-linkages in eradicating poverty and social inequities; achieving universal access to quality primary and secondary education; achieving gender equality; achieving universal health coverage; improving maternal and child health; expanding high-quality family planning services, and access to a mix of modern contraceptive methods.
which take into account client choices and clinical needs; promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights; preventing and treating sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS; and eliminating gender-based violence as well as harmful practices against women and girls; and addressing the health and other impacts of alcohol and drug abuse,

We recognize the opportunity to shape the new international development agenda that will succeed the Millennium Development Goals by ensuring that the vision, principles, objectives and goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the priorities emanating from the review of its implementation are reflected in the ongoing post-MDG and Sustainable Development Goals discussions and integrated in the post-2015 development agenda.

To this end, we commit to mobilize our constituencies and governments to support a human rights-based post-2015 development paradigm that ensures gender equality, women’s and adolescents’ sexual and reproductive health and rights, and comprehensive development for youth;

We call for targets and indicators on sexual and reproductive health and rights to be included in the stand-alone goals on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; universal health goal, including for universal health coverage, and on the rights of young people, including investing in their quality education, decent employment opportunities and effective livelihood skills, as part of the post-2015 development agenda;

We further call for the integration of population dynamics in all development planning at national and subnational levels as a critical foundation for sustainable development, taking into account the need for a life cycle approach from birth to ageing, to ensure lifelong capabilities and resilience;

We Parliamentarians, consistent with the principles of the ICPD are determined to play our role as legislators, as follows:

1. **POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LAWS THAT PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL**

We commit to work to enact and advocate for the enforcement of laws and policies to respect and protect the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all individuals;

Promulgate where absent, and advocate for enforcement of laws to prevent and punish hate crimes without distinction of any kind, and take active steps to protects all persons from discrimination, stigmatization and violence;
PLEDGE
We, the parliamentarians from all regions gathered in Stockholm,

Call upon the United Nations General Assembly to act on the findings and recommendations of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review and to integrate them into the post-2015 development agenda;

Commit to systematically and actively monitor the progress and impact of our work through our national and regional parliamentary structures in partnership with UN partners, civil society and youth; and

Express our determination to ensure that all individuals are entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, in order to fully extend the principles of equality, dignity and rights to future generations, and ensure sustainable development.

2. POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LAWS THAT PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AND YOUNG PEOPLE
We commit to work to adopt laws to promote and protect human rights and eliminate discrimination without distinction of any kind;

Design policies and programmes that harness the demographic dividend through enhancing the capabilities of young people to contribute to social and economic development and innovation;

Promote access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all persons, including quality health care and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, while removing legal regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and services for adolescents; and ensure access to contraception as well as a wide range of modern methods of family planning, and emergency contraception as recommended by WHO;

Promote and protect the rights of young people to access good-quality education at all levels, including comprehensive sexuality education, taking into account those young people who are out of school, while also ensuring equal enrolment and retention of girls and boys in primary and secondary school as well as higher levels of education;

Support policies that keep the girl child, including married girls and pregnant girls, in school at all levels of education without discrimination, and ensure admission or re-entry to school after delivery;

Promote effective policies and programmes that provide appropriate skills for young people, enabling them for employment and long-term decent work, consistent with international conventions;

Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and ensure women’s full participation in political and decision-making processes;

Promote the enactment and implementation of laws to ensure economic and social empowerment of women through equal access to ownership and control of economic resources, technology and markets, including land, property and inheritance rights;
Call for the enactment or ratification of global and regional legal frameworks, which combat gender-based violence (GBV), and ensure provision of sexual and reproductive health and rights services as part of initial emergency responses, revise laws that exonerate perpetrators of violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, and eliminate sexual violence from conflict and post-conflict amnesty provisions within the framework of strengthened legislation enforcement to end impunity consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325;

Adopt legislation, policies and measures that prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence within and outside of the family, within communities, and in conflict and post-conflict situations;

Promote legislation to eliminate child, early and forced marriage, by enacting and enforcing laws on the minimum legal age of marriage of 18 years; and eliminate harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting;

Promote legislation to prevent adolescent pregnancy and unsafe abortion, including through enhancing the status of women and girls and addressing the negative social consequences of gender stereotypes, through comprehensive sexuality education for both boys and girls. This education must include accurate information, taking into account scientific data and evidence, about human sexuality, including growth and development, anatomy and physiology; reproduction, pregnancy and childbirth; HIV and STIs; family life and inter-personal relationships; culture and sexuality; human rights protection, fulfillment and empowerment; non-discrimination, equality and gender roles; sexual behaviour; sexual abuse, gender-based violence and harmful practices;

Work with governments on urgent, concrete measures to further reduce abortion-related complications and deaths by providing non-discriminatory universal post-abortion care that meets WHO guidelines; to remove legal barriers preventing women and adolescent girls from access to safe abortion, including revising restrictions within existing abortion laws; and where legal, to ensure the availability of safe, good-quality abortion services, in order to safeguard the lives of women and girls;

Review and repeal laws that punish women and girls who have undergone illegal abortions, as well as end imprisonment for such acts, bearing in mind that in no circumstances should abortion be considered as a family planning method;

3 BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR ICPD
We commit to advocate for the allocation of appropriate resources, and create an enabling environment for implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and the recommendations of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review;

Advocate for increased development assistance budgets for population assistance, and ensure the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance as agreed at the previous IPCI/ICPD conferences;

Advocate for policies and programmes with clear goals and budget allocations and indicators to measure compliance on human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Advocate for non-discriminatory universal, free, public, high-quality, intercultural education for youth, to ensure social inclusion and inter-generational resilience;
4 STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT
We will further work with our parliaments to ensure stronger political commitment for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the recommendations arising from the review and will use our oversight role to keep governments accountable to the commitments made;

Ensure that appropriate population, health, gender and development data, disaggregated, inter alia, by sex, age and disability are made publicly available in order to facilitate sharing and use of knowledge and improve public accountability;

Ensure effective oversight of programmes and work with our respective governments to promote and facilitate active participation of all constituencies, including non-state actors, in order to guarantee transparency and rule of law and improved governance at the local, national, regional and global levels;

Hold our respective States accountable for the implementation of appropriate and transparent governance institutions and mechanisms that prevent and sanction human rights violations and which ensure that all victims, particularly victims of gender-based violence, have a right to reparation and justice;

5 POLITICAL COMMITMENT AND BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS
We commit to advocate for the role of civil society, including NGOs and youth groups, in the formulation, and monitoring and evaluation of population and development policies and programmes, including for achieving the goals of sexual and reproductive health and rights;

Promote strengthened partnerships with the private sector in the design, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of population and development programmes and policies, in particular in the areas of service delivery and commodity production, security and distribution;

Hold our respective States accountable for the establishment of appropriate and transparent governance institutions and mechanisms that ensure effective participa-

tion, without any form of discrimination, of adolescents and young people in public debate, in decision-making and in all policy and programme phases, in particular on matters that affect them directly;

Ensure firm commitment to justice, transparency, integrity and equal participation in all governance processes, in a way that enables all to participate in the process of national development;

Promote and protect human rights and eliminate discrimination, without distinction of any kind, recognizing that human rights for all are key to achieving the goals of the ICPD;

Strengthen parliamentary cross-party networks at country, regional and global levels, to facilitate exchange of best practices and strengthen the effectiveness of parliaments and to achieve IPCI Commitments.
2. BACKGROUND OF THE CONFERENCE

THE ROAD TO STOCKHOLM


The conference was organized jointly by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF) and co-sponsored by the Government of Sweden, UNFPA, the European Union and the Government of Germany/Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

This was the largest IPCI/ICPD conference to date, bringing together 260 parliamentarians – as well as government ministers, officials, academic experts and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – from all regions of the world, to discuss the implementation of the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action. The conference marked the 20th anniversary of the ICPD and the end of its original mandate. Despite the passage of time, the Programme of Action has remained relevant and still resonates today as it did in 1994. And the role of parliamentarians in providing oversight and ensuring accountability of their governments to the principles and vision of the ICPD is more important than ever.

Past IPCI/ICPD conferences generated tremendous results, with parliamentarians around the world making the Ottawa, Strasbourg, Bangkok, Addis Ababa and Istanbul Commitments a point of reference for their work in supporting the ICPD Programme of Action. Numerous parliamentary declarations and reports adopted at the national, regional and global levels in the past decade refer to - or build upon - the five Commitments and their calls to action.

Parliamentarians at the Stockholm conference carried on this success by producing the forward-looking and action-oriented Stockholm Statement of Commitment and action plan, as a launching pad for the second phase of the visionary ICPD Programme of Action. The commitment includes strategic actions needed to significantly boost the implementation of the ICPD mandate, particularly within the post-2015 development framework. It will also contribute to the United Nations Secretary-General’s index report on further implementation of the ICPD beyond 2014, to be discussed at the UN General Assembly Special Session on the ICPD in September, 2014.

THE ICPD: A LOT DONE, MORE TO DO

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo marked a major shift in international development: from a focus on numbers, to putting people and rights at the centre of policies. At the ICPD, the international community agreed to allocate an annual sum of $18.5 billion by 2005, $20.5 billion by 2010 and $21.7 billion by 2015 for population and reproductive health programmes in developing countries. Two thirds of the target would come from developing countries themselves, and the remaining one third would come from external donor funding.
Both donors and developing countries made promising starts, achieving their 2005 targets as set out in the ICPD. However, in 2009 the UN’s Commission on Population and Development updated and increased the costed population package included in the ICPD. This revision was necessary as the costs and needs to ensure the achievement of the ICPD had changed during the first 15 years of its existence. By 2009 it was apparent that the current levels of funding were insufficient for the international community to be able to reach MDG 5 (a decline in the maternal mortality ratio in developing countries by 75 per cent).

As the deadline for the original Programme of Action approaches, there are serious gaps in the population funding needed. Over the past decade funding for reproductive health, especially family planning, has not been accorded the importance it deserves by the international community. Spending on reproductive health services has been steadily increasing, but nowhere near as fast as funding for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS. And spending on family planning is no higher now than it was when

**THE ROAD TO STOCKHOLM**

**2002: OTTAWA**
This first IPCI brought together 103 elected representatives from 72 countries and territories, along with secretariats of national, regional and global parliamentary groups, panellists and resource persons, UNFPA and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The conference established a global system of regular monitoring and follow-up of the ICPD for parliamentarians.

**2004: STRASBOURG**
This conference attracted 119 elected representatives from 82 countries and territories, including ministers and speakers of parliaments from both developed and developing...
countries. At its close, participants reaffirmed their responsibility to uphold the right of individuals to decide the number and spacing of their children, to empower women and to eliminate all forms of violence against them.

**2006: BANGKOK**
The conference brought together parliamentarians, government officials, non-governmental organizations and other participants from 100 countries, who took stock of the progress made so far by parliamentarians in advancing the ICPD agenda and developed regional action plans to take their collective efforts to a next level.

**2009: ADDIS ABABA**
Parliamentarians and ministers from over 110 countries adopted the Addis Ababa Statement of Commitment and pledged to exercise their oversight responsibilities, break the silence around gender discrimination and promote sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

**2012: ISTANBUL**
More than 200 lawmakers from 106 countries and experts in population, development and reproductive health and rights converged in Istanbul to look at the achievements since Cairo. The Istanbul Statement of Commitment underscored the centrality of the Programme of Action to global and national efforts to reduce poverty and safeguard people’s health and rights and set the priorities for parliamentary action in the future.

ICPD began. As a result of this, funds for reproductive health and family planning are nowhere near sufficient to keep up with the needs of an increasing number of couples of reproductive age in developing countries. It has been calculated that there are over 215 million women who are not able to access the modern forms of contraception that they want.

In response to these challenges 2010 saw two major moves from the international community:

- In 2010, the UN launched a ‘Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health’ at the UN Leaders’ Summit for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Approximately US $40 billion was pledged towards women’s and children’s health and the achievement of MDGs 4 & 5 (to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health).
- In the same year the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health was announced at the 36th G8 summit, which commits member nations to collectively spend an additional US $5 billion between 2010 and 2015 to accelerate progress towards the achievement of MDGs 4 & 5.

**2. Background of the conference**

THE ROAD TO STOCKHOLM
These initiatives were steps in the right direction, and they make parliamentary scrutiny more important than ever, to ensure that the actions of the world’s leaders match their words.

Moreover, while developing countries as a whole are making progress in providing domestic resources for their population programmes, the poorest countries continue to depend entirely on external assistance. They will not be able to meet the needs of their populations unless donors increase their support.

But it is not only financial assistance that developing countries require. Another important challenge for advancing the ICPD agenda is the need for an enabling environment in the domestic context for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) issues. This can be realized by adopting and improving relevant laws, policies and programmes on population and development. Significant progress has been made in this area in the past decade. For example, 96 per cent of the 151 countries that responded to UNFPA’s global survey in 2004 reported action to integrate population concerns into development policies and strategies.

The partial omission of SRHR from the original MDGs, and its instatement in 2005 under MDG 5b, also indicate both the importance that the issue has achieved among the international community and the challenges that the issue faces from conservative forces.

Yet, many of the laws and policies, while improved, are still not where they should be. And the implementation of existing laws and policies remains a challenge in many countries. Over half a million women die every year from treatable complications of pregnancy and delivery. Population growth in developing countries is also still contributing, along with high resource consumption by affluent populations, to increasing stress on the global environment. It is obvious that much more needs to be done in the next five years in order to meet all of the ICPD goals.

Whether or not we can fill the gaps in laws, policies and funding, and whether or not we can achieve the ICPD and the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, depends on the political will of governments in both developed and developing countries. Strong support of parliamentarians is critical to building this political will. The IPCI will serve as a crucial event for keeping the issue alive and within mainstream parliamentary discourse across the world, both now and in the future.
Hundreds of parliamentarians from around the world attended the opening ceremonies of the Sixth IPCI/ICPD at the Riksdag - the Swedish Parliament - on the 23rd of April 2014. The event, which marked the 20th anniversary of the ICPD, featured inspirational keynote speeches, a remarkable performance by Swedish musician and human rights advocate, Loreen, and an appearance by H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden, who demonstrated her support for sexual and reproductive health and rights. People from around the world were able to view the proceedings live via the internet through LiveCast, and to express their views via Twitter using the hashtag #ICPi2014.

Honourable Ulrika Karlsson
Member of the Riksdag, Member of the European Parliamentary Forum (EPF) Executive Committee and Chair of the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on SRHR

Ulrika Karlsson saluted the participants of the Sixth IPCI/ICPD and highlighted that the ICPD was ahead of its time. The vast number of issues the ICPD agenda covers - population dynamics, climate, health, reproductive rights, gender equality, adolescents and youth, and international partnerships - combine to form the holistic approach we need for sustainable economic, social and environmental development today and in the coming decades.

‘
WE MAY HAVE DIFFERENT PRIORITIES BASED ON OUR DIFFERENT COUNTRY OR REGIONAL NEEDS, BUT WE ARE ALL FULLY COMMITTED TO IMPLEMENT THE ICPD BEYOND 2014.’

Hon. Karlsson noted the incredible progress that has been made, but that it has been uneven and we still face severe inequalities within and between countries. The world needs visionary and decisive leaders to ensure that the ICPD goals are at the heart of the development framework, and to ensure accountability. Financial resources are vital, but without leaders who are willing to confront discriminatory laws and social norms, services will not reach the most marginalized. Parliamentarians are fundamental to these efforts. Hon. Karlsson pointed out that the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on SRHR consists of one or more representatives from seven parties, who work together and stand above any political party disagreements in support of the rights and choices of women, men and young people.
The participants of the Sixth IPCI/ICPD conference received a warm welcome from the Hon. Per Westerberg, who praised the All-Party Parliamentary Group on SRHR for its broad cross-party representation. The fact that almost all of Sweden’s parties are represented in the group, he said, reflects the country’s consensus on SRHR, which has been vital in efforts to make and follow up global commitments to sustainable development.

Hon. Westerberg noted that the ICPD Programme of Action covers many areas that Sweden feels strongly about, including gender equality, SRHR, the environment and human rights, and that SRHR should not be treated as an isolated issue, because it is so closely interlinked with issues such as poverty and sustainable development. Success in moving the agenda forward means there is a better chance of achieving the MDGs, especially MDG 5 (maternal health).

A lot of steps have been taken in the right direction and progress has been made since the ICPD. However, there is always a need to take a critical view, because some areas still lag behind. In particular, Hon. Westerberg noted his concern about young people. They are not only the future, they are also the present, and yet many are not being offered education, information, health care and decent opportunities for a better future. He emphasized that change must start with young people, who must be able to participate in deciding their own future.

On these issues and others, it is clear that the paperwork and resolutions are in place, but implementation is the weakest link in the chain. He called on all participants to champion implementation in their respective countries.

"... YOUNG PEOPLE ARE NOT BEING OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITIES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, SUCH AS EDUCATION, INFORMATION, HEALTH CARE, AND DECENT OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE A FUTURE. MANY YOUNG PEOPLE WORLDWIDE LACK ACCESS TO ... THE KNOWLEDGE AND MEANS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS ... AND UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES.”

Per Westerberg
Speaker of the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament

VIDEO PRESENTATION: EVERY GENERATION
The history of SRHR in Sweden was graphically illustrated through a short film made especially for the conference. The film showed how Sweden, which was once a poor country, dramatically reduced its high rates of maternal mortality by training midwives and making antibiotics widely available. In addition, the film highlighted the role of the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (RFSU) in promoting and protecting women’s rights and, in 1944, advocating for the legalization of homosexuality. The video featured contributions from academics, the Church of Sweden and parliamentarians from the Swedish APPG. It can be viewed on the ipci2014.org website.
Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin highlighted that the Sixth IPCI/ICPD is a timely and essential opportunity for parliamentarians to remind governments of their responsibility and commitments to their people, and ensure that reproductive health and rights are not sacrificed to economic or political expediency.

Twenty years ago in Cairo, 179 world leaders recognized that empowering women and girls, and ensuring sexual and reproductive health, is both the ‘right’ thing to do and one of the most reliable pathways to improved well-being for all. Since then, there has been great progress, but the overall gains mask the stories of the excluded and the invisible, especially young girls. Parliamentarians have a critical role to play in ensuring that each girl is reached, that she is counted, that we ‘see’ her.

The gaps and challenges reveal a daunting unfinished agenda in front of us. Governments at all levels, development partners and the international community have a responsibility to fulfil our commitments. This includes providing adequate funding – both from domestic resources and official development assistance (ODA) – for gender equality, investments in young people and in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

“I know the power of parliaments. If you don’t provide money and oversight to a programme, it doesn’t happen.” Mr. Osotimehin highlighted that parliamentarians represent the people, know exactly what is happening and what should be happening. Although governments and others may insist that ‘we need infrastructure, roads, schools, hospitals’, and while all of these are vital, the investment in the human person is the most important investment, and this must be made clear.

Parliamentarians are critical in ensuring that development leads to a sustainable and inclusive world and that every woman and every girl is reached and recognized. Parliamentarians have the power to transform the voices of their people, especially the voiceless. He pledged UNFPA’s support in those efforts, stating: “We shall save the world together.”

Honourable Baroness Jenny Tonge, Member of the UK House of Lords, President of EPF, and Chair of the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Reproductive Health and Development

Honourable Baroness Jenny Tonge, stressed the fact that after the last IPCI in Istanbul in 2012, participants knew that the world was entering a new era for international development. And so it is, though where our issues will stand within this new framework is still unclear.

There have been very real improvements to the lives of millions of people, which began with and were driven forward by political commitments – something parliamentarians should be proud of. But there is so much more to do, and it will require political commitment, financial support and strong partnerships. If we want to pursue right policies, we must remain true to the spirit of the ICPD and keep the individual to the forefront of our minds. Behind the numbers and statistics, there are always real lives and tragedies. Honourable Baroness Tonge said the conference would be a success only if participants are able to translate evidence into compassionate laws and policies which will serve the best interests of their people.

As a representative of EPF, she also addressed the European context, where despite great progress, challenges remain. The European tradition of solidarity and development cooperation continues to be threatened by the financial crisis, and EPF parliamentarians have been fighting to ensure that people who are most in need do not
fall victims to austerity measures. Another major challenge in Europe is the undermining of the ICPD agenda by certain groups. The right of individuals to determine their family sizes, women’s empowerment and gender equality have become topics for populist political manipulations, and attempts are being made to pass laws that restrict access to sexual and reproductive health services, health and information. These are violations not only of women’s rights, but of human rights in general.

As Members of Parliaments, she said, we can and should make sure to use our ability to change policies and ensure their implementation. We have the privilege of translating sound scientific evidence into political action.

Her Excellency Hillevi Engström
Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation

Her Excellency Hillevi Engström talked about Sweden’s role in and perspective on the ICPD beyond 2014. “Sweden has come a long way toward equality,” she said. “One hundred years ago women were not allowed to vote, and Sweden had a maternal and child mortality rate that was on the same level as some of the most challenged countries today. So change can happen!”

Because of its history, Sweden has been a strong supporter of SRHR in development cooperation since even before Cairo. It was the first country to support UNFPA and the first to fund the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). Sweden campaigned to get MDG 5b added to the MDGs, and remains committed to the MDGs. In 2012, Sweden dedicated about 8 per cent of its development assistance (more than US$372 million) to SRHR, and it is the second largest donor to the core budget of UNFPA. In 2013, Sweden increased its funding to achieving MDGs 4 and 5 by 20 per cent, which was a strong signal of its commitment to women and children. Civil society has been an important monitor in Sweden and a crucial partner in carrying out its development cooperation work.

In the run-up to 2015, Sweden will work for gender equality to be mainstreamed into the post-2015 framework, looking particularly to see a separate goal for gender equality and clear commitment on: women’s economic empowerment, literacy for girls and women, the elimination of violence against girls and women, equal political participation and, SRHR.
5. **Plenary Session**

**Site Visits and Interactive Exhibition**

**Ms. Dianne Stewart**  
*Director of Information and External Relations Division for UNFPA,*

explained that the first IPCI conference in 2002 in Ottawa, Canada, provided a platform for parliamentarians from around the world to meet and discuss lessons learned, progress and the way forward for implementing the ICPD goals. Since then, the IPCI/ICPD conferences have been held every 2-3 years and have focused on two themes: resources mobilization, and the creation of an enabling policy and legislative environment for population and development issues.

This year, for the 20th anniversary of the ICPD, the conference was once again designed to promote dialogue among parliamentarians on the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, and to achieve further commitment to collective action in the areas of resource mobilization and the creation of an enabling policy environment for population and development. This year’s IPCI will also focus on assessing the progress made and challenges faced since Cairo, based on the findings of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review. The participants would be tasked with adopting the Stockholm Statement of Commitment, which highlights the successes of the past five IPCI events and cites the remarkable progress achieved since 1994.

The conference proceedings were led by an elected Steering Committee, and a Drafting Committee was elected to draft the Stockholm Statement of Commitment.

**Professor Hans Rosling**  
*Edutainer and Founder of Gapminder*

Professor Hans Rosling gave a stirring and eye-opening presentation - ‘A graphic view of the dramatic disparities of global reproduction patterns’ - about the significant shifts that can be seen and projected in the global population, in fertility, in wealth and in power. He showed how, by the end of this century, it is estimated that the population of Europe will shrink, America will stay the same, Asia will grow by a billion, and the population of Africa will double. This will be true, though, only if there is access to contraception. The ‘old West’, made up of North America and Western Europe, will cease to be the most important global powers, as 80 per cent of the world population will be living in Asia and Africa. And in terms of income, there are no longer developed and developing countries. Most countries are now in the middle.

The percentage of population growth is falling thanks to UNFPA and other organizations, by enabling families to have choices and have the number of children they choose and to take care of those children. The world is approaching a new balance, with families having two children who both survive. The time of big population growth - when we
went from 1 billion to 10 billion – is over. Today, 80 per cent of people in the world live in societies that have around two children per family, thanks to more female education, the right to choice, and access to education overall.

The reduction in child mortality is a success story - we have almost done it. Europe started early in reducing child mortality, but this did not happen quickly. Today, child mortality is falling faster in Africa than it ever did in Sweden. There are still huge disparities, for example, in the Congo and Afghanistan, but we know what they have been going through.

In terms of gender equality, it is clear that you can have economic progress, but gender equity is a fight of its own. If it comes early, everything will be easier; unfortunately it is usually severely delayed.

Q&A WITH PROFESSOR HANS ROSLING

ON MIGRATION
International migration, inter-continental, is surprisingly small compared to migration between neighbouring countries, within regions and from rural to urban areas within countries. More free migration would be beneficial. I can understand that countries that are very small may have difficulty with this, but for most countries migration is relatively small in numbers, and can be very important in terms of things like innovation and ideas. In the future, I think there will be a lot of migration, and the world will benefit from it, but it has to be freer. The richest countries that honour freedom above everything close their borders in a way that is not productive. I think migration is more an exchange of minds, ideas, experience and technology. In this way, the corporate sector is ahead of the public sector.

ON THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES
Today, most countries lie between North and South; for example, Mexico is between South America and the USA. And we have countries at different levels of development in the Northern and Southern hemispheres. Countries develop in different ways, and progress is different. We need to compare the situation worldwide in a different way, not just the North-South differences. There are differences among the countries in each of the regions; for instance, in Europe, between Greece and Sweden there are huge differences. In terms of trade, corporate structures know how to use the differences within and between regions in a way that favours corporate economics and not national economies. We are all now trying to see how best to improve the tax avoidance situation, as we need these taxes to provide aid to countries that need it.
The number of children in the world has stopped growing, and we can be said to have reached Peak Child. Yet the slowdown in population growth does not happen instantly. From the day you have two-child families it takes 70 years for the population to stop growing. This means that we cannot stop the current population growth - it is inevitable. You can’t change this in a three-, four- or six-year period, during a parliamentarian’s term in office.

For the future, it is still not clear how many more people there will be in the world, as this depends on access to contraceptives, rights for women, and other key achievements. For now, there is a strong need to segment the world more precisely, so aid goes to where it is most needed.
SITE VISITS AND INTERACTIVE EXHIBITION

In the afternoon of the opening day, participants had the choice of attending one of two simultaneous activities:

- **Site visits** to various SRHR programmes and centres in Stockholm (hosted by members of the Swedish APPG):
  
  About 120 MPs were divided into groups and travelled by bus to selected sites around Stockholm, including: A research unit on reproductive health (WHO Collaborating Centre), a women’s shelter (Alla Kvinnors Hus), a sexual health clinic for men (Järva Men’s Clinic), a midwifery clinic and contraceptives counselling centre (BB Stockholm Family), an HIV prevention and support network (Noak’s Ark) and a youth clinic (Stockholm Skolors Ungdomsmottagn).

- **Interactive exhibition** by Swedish NGOs, sexual-ity education teachers, academics and health care providers:
  
  Those participants not attending site visits were transported to the Stockholm City Conference Centre, where an interactive exhibition took place in the foyer of the centre as well as in break-out rooms. The intention of this exhibition was to showcase positive examples of how Swedish organizations work with SRHR issues. The exhibition was not focused on aid or Sweden’s role in international development cooperation, but on how Sweden tackles SRHR issues in Sweden.

  The exhibits included: Somaliland: Building capacity within midwifery training institutions through an e-learning project (Dalarna University), FGC among the Somali immigrant community in Sweden (Uppsala University, Department of International Mother and Child Health), Contraception Trivial Pursuit (WHO Collaborating Centre for Research in Human Reproduction, Karolinska Institutet), School sexuality education programme for 10-13 year-olds (The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education), Empowering young Church leaders to talk to young people about health, gender and religion (The Church of Sweden), Encouraging safe sex for young homosexual, bisexual, transgender, queers and intersex people up to the age of 30 (The Swedish Youth Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Queer Rights), Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (The National Centre for Knowledge on Men’s Violence Against Women), interactive presentation on reducing domestic violence (Amphi Produktion AB – an educational company producing films and developing new interactive methods for reducing domestic violence).
6. HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PANEL DISCUSSIONS
AND SPECIAL INSPIRATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

The conference featured a series of panel discussions which aimed to foster open dialogue and lively interactions among the participants.

THE FIRST PLENARY PANEL
The first plenary panel focused on ‘Young People as Leaders and Drivers of Sustainable Development.’

Moderator:
• Mr. Remmy Shawa, Regional MenEngage Coordinator at Sonke Gender Justice and Recipient of the Women Deliver 2013 Global Rising Star Award

Panellists:
• Hon. Haruna Idrissu, Minister of Trade and Industry, and Member of Parliament, Ghana: ‘Developing the leadership skills of young people towards economic insertion’
• Hon. Nova Riyanti Yusuf, Member of Parliament, Indonesia: ‘Bring changing you want to see: a young parliamentarian’s perspective’
• Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, Special Envoy on Youth for the UN Secretary-General: ‘The potential of young people as actors for development’
• Ms. Laura Schoch, Chair, Austrian National Youth Council: ‘Untapped potential of CSOs in empowering young people’

The Honourable Haruna Iddrisu, Minister of Trade and Industry and Member of Parliament, Ghana, talked about developing the leadership skills of young people towards economic insertion. He pointed out the definition of sustainable development, which is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. To achieve this, we need an inclusive system that ensures that young people take pride of place in decision-making processes. Very few people who are 10 to 24 years old have been given the opportunity to influence decision-making on issues that affect them. We have to enable youth participation if we want to achieve sustainable development. We also need good governors to ensure good management of economies, because without that, health and education systems will falter, which denies young people their rights to health and education. Participation is more than just economic - it is in being leaders, in governing, in participating in influencing decisions that affect our lives.

The Honourable Nova Riyanti Yusuf, Member of Parliament, Indonesia, gave her perspective on being one of the few young parliamentarians. She spoke about the fact that a parliamentarian’s term in office is relatively short, yet there are so many issues to tackle. She urged all participants to share their best practices, which are the foundation for good legislation. “Lend a hand to us; share your best practices,” she said. She urged the organizers to tap this energy by guiding everyone and creating a group of people who can collaborate and share best practices over the long term. She acknowledged that every country is different, and sometimes we deny or feel a sense
of shame about our country’s problems, which prevents us from sharing our realities with others. But this type of sharing is vital if we are to tackle the challenges we face.

Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, the first ever Special Envoy on Youth for the UN Secretary-General, spoke about the potential of young people as actors for development. Time flies, he said, but it flies slowly when you are a young person who is unemployed. It is very difficult for the current generation, with 75 million young people unemployed or not in training or education globally. While there are youth-related policies in some countries, most do not come with a budget. But the UN is now becoming very vocal and active on this agenda, creating and taking advantage of opportunities to improve conditions for young people. But the UN needs the support of national governments, and Mr. Alhendawi urged participants to use their power as MPs to garner the support of their governments. This will involve moving from simply supporting young people, to investing in young people. We need to invest in young entrepreneurship, in building the capacity of young people, to consider whether the voting age makes sense or whether it’s needed, and to put our money where our mouths are by getting young people themselves to drive the agenda.

Ms. Laura Schoch, Chair of the Austrian National Youth Council, spoke about the untapped potential of civil society organizations (CSOs) in empowering young people. She urged governments and MPs to work with civil society and young people to ensure their meaningful involvement in development decisions, and urged politicians to implement policies that support young people’s contribution in policy development and implementation processes. Young people, she said, are on the ‘starting blocks’ worldwide to campaign for a better tomorrow, and to contribute their knowledge and energy, but they need co-determination at the local, national, regional and global levels. Also, they need a secure future. Youth unemployment and poverty create huge uncertainty and hopelessness. Politicians have agreed that they need young people’s vision and energy, so the task is to find ways to empower young people.

An important consideration in these efforts is to remember that young people are not all the same. They have different social and economic challenges, among other things, so they need to be supported and encouraged in different ways. It’s not enough to create one instrument; politicians need to be able to courageously deal with a non-homogenous group. One salient question is, how do girls and boys participate differently in politics, and why? Role models certainly play a role in influencing young women and men, framing their possibilities just as much as race, class, disability, health, and other factors can influence our possibilities. Gender roles, in particular, create our realities, writing different biographies for girls and boys that affect their visions for their lives. This can be seen clearly with regard to sexuality, which is one of the key issues tackled by the Austrian National Youth Coalition. We might ask: When a young woman is confronted daily with a sexualized society, how can she self-confidently participate in political and social life?
Comments from participants:

- There is no efficient institutional design, especially for developing countries, that ensures young people a role in development. The UN agenda needs to make the institutional design more efficient, because legislation often is not fully implemented. Also, parliamentarians need two kinds of policies: structural policies that will bring results in one or two generations, and proactive policies that bring results in a very short time. The UN could create a model that provides governments with some guidelines for doing this, and a way to share best practices.

- Can we get more clarity on what it means to ‘invest in youth’? For example, Mozambique created a special committee on youth, which was a huge step forward in empowering young people to participate in the political process. Among the 250 MPs in Mozambique, 40 are under the age of 35. Nevertheless, the majority of the country’s population is young, and there are still enormous challenges. How can countries invest in youth, not just in terms of encouraging more young people to become parliamentarians?

- Young people need access to information and services, so we need to lift bans on access to health care and contraceptives for 14-18 year-olds.

- Governments may provide training to young people, but they need to do more to ensure young people can get jobs. What sorts of policies would help?

- Early marriage in many countries is leading to girls aged 16-25 having four, five or even six children, thus children raising children. This needs to be addressed, as does ensuring these girls have access to contraception and information about their health. Investing in young people means, for example, forcing governments to implement education policies that ensure girls go to school until they are at least 20 years old.

- How can we stop the importing of weapons to countries in sub-Saharan Africa? Weapons affect women first, and often children are trained to use weapons. Addressing this is one way of investing in women, who will be the first to build peace.

- How can we engage the online technology to raise awareness among and increase participation of young people in democratic processes, such as policymaking deliberations? How can governments use this as a powerful tool for democracy with their young people?

Responses from the panel:

Honourable Nova Riyanti Yusuf: On job creation for young people and technology

In terms of job creation and youth, we often surrender to modernization, we often forget our geographic strength, e.g. in Indonesia we are an agricultural country; many teenagers want to become idols or stars, not farmers. The government must tap the opportunity to use modernization and insert it into our tradition. For example, you can modernize the fishing boat to be safer, and then we can have newer technology for farming. In order to respond to national context, the Parliament of Indonesia passed a rural law that also gives a special focus on young people in rural areas.

Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi: Invest in youth through a cross-sectoral, fully funded youth policy

To invest in young people, you need a good national youth policy in place that is funded by the national budget. Parliamentarians can work to influence their national budgets in this regard. This national youth policy must be cross-sectoral. The UN’s My World 2015 survey found that people around the world largely share the same priorities, such as honest and responsive government, peace and security, education, employment and health. Yet these are all in different sectors. The youth policy should bring together all priority sectors (education, employment, health etc.). This is how you invest in young people.

Ms. Laura Schoch: On youth participation and technology

Young people need space for creating politics, such as youth councils. And every politician who wants youth participation has to put him/herself in a secondary role and give the floor to young people. In terms of technology, if you want to know how to use it to encourage youth participation, ask a young person: what should such a tool look like? That is the cheapest and easiest way to get their participation.
The consensus reached at the ICPD in 1994 was clear: increasing social, economic and political equality, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, is the basis for individual well-being, lower population growth, and sustainable development. Twenty years on, evidence from the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review overwhelmingly supports that consensus. Achievements have been remarkable, including gains in women’s equality, population health and life expectancy, educational attainment, and human rights protection systems, with an estimated 1 billion people moving out of extreme poverty.

Fears of population growth that were already abating in 1994 have continued to ease, and the expansion of human capability and opportunity, especially for women, which has led to economic development, has been accompanied by continued decline in the population growth rate from 1.52 per cent per year in 1990-1995 to 1.15 in 2010-2015. Today, national demographic trajectories are more diverse than in 1994. Wealthy countries of Europe, Asia and the Americas face rapid population ageing. Africa and some countries in Asia prepare for the largest cohort of young people the world has ever seen. And the 49 poorest countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, continue to face premature mortality and high fertility.

The greatest remaining challenge is that the very accomplishments, reflected in ever greater human consumption and extraction of the earth’s resources, are increasingly inequitably distributed, threatening inclusive development, the environment and our common future.

To address the remaining gaps, the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review sets out a framework for action on population and development built on five thematic pillars:

1. Dignity and Human Rights
2. Health
3. Place and Mobility
4. Governance and Accountability
5. Sustainability.
Achieving the unfinished ICPD goals related to the first pillar, **Dignity and Human Rights**, requires a shared commitment to protecting the rights of all individuals, to non-discrimination and to expanding opportunity for all people. Actions beyond 2014 must address the increasing levels of wealth and income inequality in many countries; the gaps related to women’s empowerment and gender equality; the need for lifelong learning and to build human capabilities, especially for young people, but also for older persons; and the urgent need to eliminate discrimination and marginalization, not least for women, adolescents and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and indigenous peoples.

With regard to **Health**, the ICPD uniquely recognized the centrality of SRHR to health and development. Since 1994, there has been a decline in maternal mortality and rising use of contraception, but unsafe abortion is still a reality, the prevalence of STIs has increased, and there are gaps in young people’s sexual and reproductive health (SRH). Despite aggregate gains in SRH indicators, marked disparities persist across and within countries, which further highlight the persistent inequalities inherent in a development model that continues to leave many behind.

Key areas for action in relation to health include, first and foremost, strengthening health systems to ensure universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services, with a focus on human resources, information systems for continuity of care, rural and urban service linkages, and integration of HIV and SRH services. Beyond 2014 it is equally important to improve access to sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexuality education for young people, including those aged 10-14, and with an emphasis on addressing gender. Finally, it is vital to strengthen STI diagnostics, treatment and surveillance, and to start building systems for reproductive cancers, non-communicable diseases and elder care.

The third pillar is **Place and Mobility**, which encompasses changing household structures, including an increase in one-person and women-headed households, and an increase in urbanization. This pillar also reflects the greater diversity of international migration, with more countries involved as both points of origin, destination and transit, migration occurring as much between developing countries as from developing to developed countries, and more women migrating internationally. Place and Mobility also focuses on the increasing numbers of people who are displaced due to conflict, violence, human rights violations and natural disasters, and the hundreds of millions living in slums.

Beyond 2014, policies should take into account that household structures and living arrangements are increasingly diverse. They should support the planning and building of sustainable cities, and strengthening of linkages between rural and urban areas. Policies must ensure greater security for international migrants and greater inter-governmental cooperation on migration issues, as well as accounting for and addressing the needs of people with insecurity of place, including those who are homeless and displaced.

The fourth pillar, **Governance and Accountability**, is the primary means of achieving all of the other ICPD goals. Since 1994 there has been a growing multiplicity of national, municipal, civil society, private-sector and other non-state actors. Mechanisms for oversight, human rights protection and redress have increased. This can be seen in international human rights protection systems, which have gained in authority, jurisdiction, and monitoring power, and in the formal participation of civil society as a political force, which has grown measurably since 1994. While this suggests positive developments related to participation, government commitments to participation have varied widely for different population groups (e.g. women, people with disabilities, indigenous people, young people). Also, knowledge sectors remain weak in many countries, including birth registries, data on migration and monitoring systems related to human rights and gender equality. Since 1994 there has been an increase in the number and diversity of donors, with the focus on HIV and AIDS and the MDGs having an impact on development partnerships and on the availability of resources for development.
Beyond 2014 development planning must take into account the impact of population dynamics, which can be facilitated by strengthening knowledge sectors and monitoring. Policies must also involve more systematic and inclusive participation of a wide range of population groups. Finally, there must be better accountability systems for national and global development programmes.

The fifth pillar, Sustainability, encompasses population dynamics, the threats of climate change and the costs of inequality. The current development model has improved living standards and expanded opportunity for many, yet the economic and social gains have been distributed unequally and have come at great cost to the environment. Environmental impacts, including climate change, affect the lives of all people, but particularly poor and marginalized people, who have limited resources to adapt, even though they contribute the least to human-driven environmental change.

The path to sustainability, outlined in the beyond 2014 framework, will demand better leadership and greater innovation to address critical needs: to extend human rights and protect all persons from discrimination and violence, so that all persons have the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from development; invest in the capabilities and creativity of the world’s young people to assure future growth and innovation; strengthen health systems to provide universal access to sexual and reproductive health to enable all women to thrive, and all children to grow in a nurturing environment; build sustainable cities that enrich urban and rural lives alike; and transform the global economy into one that will sustain the future of the planet and ensure a common future of dignity and well-being for all people.

In summary, the path forward involves:

- Dignity, human rights, non-discrimination for all
- Lifelong investment in health and education, particularly for young people
- Universal access to SRHR
- Security of place and safe mobility
- Sustainable, inclusive cities linked to rural areas
- A fundamental change in patterns of consumption
- Stronger global leadership and accountability
Senator Claire Moore, Australia, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), discussed how, in Australia, it has been highly effective to work at regional level, with regional neighbours, and as a donor nation, with countries they are trying to help. She also emphasized that cross-party working is the most effective. There is a protection in having cross-party and cross-nation alliances, which create a sense of trust and strength through working together and lobbying effectively without ‘ruffling feathers’ politically. It gives individual parliamentarians more confidence to raise their voices in their own corpuses.

Ageing and migration are two particularly difficult issues that Australia is dealing with, as are others in the region. Parliamentarians can learn what is really going on by sharing with others in the region. The debate in Australia is vicious, and fear is fomented by different parties. Climate change pressures are also adding to the debate, with whole countries debating whether they may need to move. She insisted that these issues need to be looked at in an international way, and to break down some of the barriers that political parties impose between countries, so countries can tackle the problems by sharing the challenges and solutions.

Hon. Marie Rose Nguini-Effa, MP, Cameroon, Vice-President, African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (APFPD), talked about how, in her country and others in Africa, parliamentarians and others are trying to reposition family planning. It is now part of the minimum package of services found in all health centres. Adding family planning in as part of the minimum package is one big way they are trying to address the great disparities that exist between urban and rural areas. In the area of maternal mortality specifically, MPs can ask questions orally or in writing to their governments. In addition, it’s important for MPs to build their capacity and knowledge about issues. She and her colleagues have asked IPPF, UNICEF and other partners to help MPs build their knowledge on SRHR issues, because one cannot talk about something they don’t know anything about. This sort of learning has to continue as membership of parliaments changes. Civil society also plays a key role, as they often have a lot more information than MPs do, and contribute a great deal to building knowledge and addressing the big challenges.

The Honourable Meherzia Labidi, Deputy Speaker of Constituent National Assembly, Tunisia, Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD), di-
cussed the great disparity that exists across the Arab World, and the different challenges. As many countries in the region undergo political transitions, it is a continuing challenge to ensure that gender equality is at the forefront in places where there is huge political instability. The weight of tradition has a great impact on this, for example with issues such as marriage. MPs and others have to work to change mentalities. For example, priority for employment is given to men, not to women.

As a woman parliamentarian, she sees part of her role as working with other woman parliamentarians, as a bridge between civil society and women parliamentarians, and generally raising awareness. Parliamentarians also must follow up what the government is doing, and ensure it has integrated ICPD ideas.

With regard to the ‘youth bubble’, she explained that she thinks this could be turned into a dividend, but only if there is massive investment in education and employment. Currently, training and employment in most Arab countries do not match with is needed in the labour market. We have to reform education and training. In addition, there is a need to prioritize sexual health, and to address illegal drugs. Finally, we need to open up to immigration.

The Honourable Marco Núñez, MP, Chile, Inter-American Group on Population and Development (IAPG), commented on the great progress in Latin America, for example on reducing maternal and child mortality rates, and in terms of family planning. Yet South America is a continent of inequality, and not just in terms of income. Nevertheless, there have been some measures that have worked well. In many countries, we have developed primary care networks for women, especially young women and adolescents, focusing on their sexuality and sexual rights. In most countries family planning services are offered through these primary care networks.

Cultural and religious barriers are among the greatest challenges to family planning measures in the region. Four countries ban abortion even when the mother’s life is at risk or in cases of rape. This is because of the influence of well-organized conservative groups. We have to stand up to these people. Some parliamentarians have been condemned for promoting the morning-after pill. We must show solidarity and work together across the region. For example, when parliamentarians or others in the Dominican Republic are persecuted for working in favour of abortion or family planning, and they produce scientific evidence to back these views, we need visible support from other parliamentarians from other parts of the region. Also, there needs to be public debate about legalization for therapeutic reasons, and when organized conservative groups start airing their views, we should have arguments to counter their views.

The Honourable Jenny Tonge, President of EPF, discussed issues of ageing, and how Europe is getting smaller as a proportion of the world’s population. Ageing is different across Europe, and her perspective focuses on the UK. There, the retirement age was 60 for women and 65 for men, and life expectancy was short. So the government was only paying for about five years of pension before people died. Now life expectancy is 80 years, but the pensionable age remained the same for a long time, thus the government was paying four times as much. This is true for a lot of countries in Europe. Add to this that keeping older people alive costs huge amounts of money, so health and social services are being absorbed mainly by elderly people.

The solutions are not clear. We can make people work longer, but then older people will be taking up the jobs that young people want and need. Also, older people vote in much greater numbers than young people, and governments with four-year terms do not want to offend their older population. Young people have to realize that their vote is very important. We have a problem getting young people to vote, and Tonge believes this is a problem of education.

Migration is also an issue that needs to be addressed. We have a lot of unemployed young people in Europe, so we have to ask: what is it that migrants do that our young people won’t do? Are we educating our young people in the wrong things? Are they learning the skills the economy needs? Also, politicians in Europe don’t like to encourage migration because they are facing elections and there is a swing against migra-
tion in Europe. The migrant community will work for a lot less than native people, so they are doing our people out of jobs, and unscrupulous employers are trafficking people into our countries under bad conditions. This is a complicated issue.

Comments from participants:
Coalition-building among parliamentarians was a key theme, which involves networking within a country, among parties, among parliamentarians across regions and internationally, and sharing best practices. Building coalitions can strengthen individual parliamentarian’s capacity when they are aiming to combat cultural barriers to SRHR. Taking a stand involves risk, and that is easier when there is a coalition.

An MP from New Zealand highlighted his country’s hosting of an open hearing into SRHR in 2012, attended by colleagues from neighbouring countries including Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The outcome report was taken to countries throughout the region and presented, and it helped to empower parliamentarians to advocate for SRHR.

Another side of coalition-building, though, is the need to come together as parliamentarians to address problems such as brain drain from developing to developed countries, especially in the field of medicine. One participant said that if we are to develop all nations, parliamentarians need to find a solution to this together. Panellists commented that, indeed, the global South has provided raw materials and resources to developed countries, and now its human resources are being taken as well to meet the demands of Northern countries. Parliamentarians need to ensure that essential skills do not leave developing countries. Some developed countries, including the UK, are looking into this issue and are concerned about it.

There was also a suggestion that, to address the high fertility rate in some countries, there is a need for greater quantities of contraceptives, and for developing countries to be able to produce them in their region. Factories are needed in developing countries to produce contraceptives that are of high quality and meet international standards.

Panellists’ closing remarks:
Senator Moore emphasized that a rights-based agenda will only be successful if people know what their rights are, and this is contingent upon education. Once people and communities know their rights, they need to trust that their parliaments will protect those rights. Until that happens, we won’t be able to live up to the promises in the Programme of Action.

Also, countries with the skills for monitoring and evaluation already in place, have a right and responsibility to share this learning with countries that are still developing these skills.

Honourable Marco Núñez pointed out that employment and growth are not enough. In the post-2015 agenda, gender equality and SRHR will be key.

Honourable Meherzia Labidi noted that the new Tunisian constitution holds that the State shall take all measures to end violence against women. It is in the constitution, therefore they have a basis for implementing and protecting laws related to violence against women.

“When you are a leader, you want people to respect you, so you start playing safe. You don’t want to take too many chances. ...That’s why the person inside has to be strong enough to push him- or herself to make a difference.”

Nandita Das
Actor, Director and Human Rights Activist
SPECIAL PLENARY INSPIRATIONAL PRESENTATIONS – CHAMPIONS/ISSUES
Ms. Nandita Das, Actor, Director and Human Rights Activist

Actress, film director and human rights advocate Nandita Das spoke to conference participants about the importance of learning to question how things are, and to be exposed to different realities and different stories from people’s lives, including those who rarely get heard in public spaces. Her first film, called ‘Fire’, was also the first film in India to address same-sex love. A right-wing political party attacked the film, giving rise to a spontaneous demand for freedom of expression. “Students, professors, journalists and ordinary people took to the streets and fought against it. They said this is not where we want to go as a country or a society.”

Her play ‘Between the Lines’ was about the inequalities that exist within couples in the affluent classes. “When we talk about gender inequality, we’re often talking about the illiterate, the underprivileged, poor people, but we don’t talk about the subtle inequalities that exist in our own lives, our families, our homes. ... We don’t look at our own prejudices.”

Prejudice and bias have been themes in Ms. Das’s work throughout her life, as has the issue of identities. “In a roomful of men my identity is as a woman. In a roomful of white people my identity is as an Indian or a brown person.” She explained how we all have multiple identities, and “increasingly the world is trying to label us ... I think our instinct is to constantly fight these labels, to say ‘we are all of this, and I don’t want to be boxed into any one identity.’

Another theme in Ms. Das’s work relates to the notion of silence: “Personally or collectively, when we see something that’s not right, we still don’t react.” She asked parliamentarians how we can break the silence. “What if our idea is completely different? Do we have the courage to fight for it? Once you’re truly convinced of something, the courage will come.”

Ms. Das also noted the importance of inner work to balance the outer work parliamentarians and others do in the world. “We tend to forget the inner work that needs to be done, whether it’s on our own prejudices, our convictions, our desires. That dialogue with oneself has to keep happening for us to make an impact in the work we do.”

When asked by an audience member about the high-profile gang-rapes of women in India, Ms. Das said, “This recent case was not the first, nor the last. Change happens slowly, but there can also be a tipping point or a collective shift in consciousness. I think what’s happened is that people had just had enough of this violence.”

“When you are exposed to other realities, other stories, you have to be touched by it, and once you are you want to do something about it.”

Nandita Das
Actor, Director and Human Rights Activist
6. HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PANEL DISCUSSIONS
AND SPECIAL INSPIRATIONAL PRESENTATIONS

THE THIRD PLENARY PANEL
The third plenary panel ‘Realizing the ICPD beyond 2014 vision in the post-2015 framework at the national level’ provided an opportunity to discuss possible synergies and complementarities.

Moderator:
• Ms. Dianne Stewart, Director, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA

Panellists:
• Mr. Anders B. Johansson, Secretary-General, Inter-Parliamentary Union: ‘Translating the global visions and commitments into national law’
• Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Director-General, International Planned Parenthood Federation: ‘Emerging priorities of the ICPD review and the post-2015 development agenda’
• Hon. Keizo Takemi, MP, Japan, Chairperson AFPPD and Member of the High-Level Task Force on ICPD: ‘Role of parliamentarians in ensuring a convergence between the ICPD review process and the post-2015 discussion at global, regional and national levels’

Mr. Anders B. Johnsson, Secretary-General, Inter-Parliamentary Union, talked about how parliamentarians can translate global visions and commitments into national laws. Parliamentarians, like most ordinary people, are largely unaware of global commitments, even though these commitments require action by parliaments. Parliaments need to be more closely involved with the universal periodic review, which is a review mechanism that States have set up to look at the implementation of human rights obligations and treaties. During the first review, States realized that 85 per cent of the recommendations they were making to their fellow Member States required legislative action. If we want global commitments to be met and implemented, we need participation, transparency and accountability, and therefore parliaments must be involved.

If you are going to make sustainable development goals, democratic governance must be one of those goals. This means good government and good institutions, and it means speaking up, raising questions in parliament, and asking your ministers what positions they are defending in New York as they develop the new goals. There are very few people defending the notion that parliaments need to be involved in the implementation of the new development framework. We will ask each of you to raise this issue in your parliaments.

In terms of what has worked, 20 years ago there was very little discussion in parliaments about getting more women in parliaments, and the number of such women was on the way down. Today we are getting close to 25 per cent. There has been huge progress in the past ten years. If we maintain the same increase that we’ve seen in the past two years, we’ll see gender equality and parity in parliament in less than 20 years. That’s because individuals like the people in this room have decided that enough is enough. We’ve seen it with MDGs 4 and 5, too. MPs have been drivers of change on these and other issues.

Overall, we need to be informed about the global processes, but also to look within the national environment and find obstacles at national level that may hinder progress towards national and international goals. In some cases, the obstacle may not be related to specific laws but could be governance questions.
Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Director-General of IPPF, talked about emerging priorities of the ICPD review and the post-2015 development agenda. He gave a passionate plea for parliamentarians to take note of what the gaps are and to do more to accelerate what we need to do, to achieve more progress in the next couple of years. He emphasized that we shouldn’t forget the setback we faced after Cairo, when the MDGs were negotiated and we lost six or seven years fighting to get reproductive health back on the agenda. Instead of delivering sexual and reproductive health services to people, we spent our time advocating and campaigning to have a sub-goal - not even a goal, but a sub-goal. The world is still asleep and still in denial, despite all the progress we’ve made.

Hon. Keizo Takemi, MP, Japan, Chairperson AFPPP and Member of the High-Level Task Force on ICPD, talked about the role of parliamentarians in ensuring a convergence between the ICPD review process and the post-2015 discussion at global, regional and national levels. He noted the importance of parliamentarians listening to the concerns of their constituents, and to connect those concerns with the national and international discussions. Likewise, they must ensure the international processes respond to the needs of constituents, but also so that parliamentarians are able to translate the international commitments and agreements into language constituents can understand. This is what a good leader does.

One of the key issues in some countries is population ageing, which brings with it much higher social costs and a great burden for young people. We have to pay attention to the life cycle and invest at each life stage to extend healthy life expectancy. We also have to look at SRHR, at mother and child health, as the first stage of the life cycle.

Finally, he reiterated the importance of networking among parliamentarians, and creating decisive political momentum as a major player in the post-2015 discussions.

“IT’S AMAZING THAT IN THE 21ST CENTURY WE ARE STILL DISCUSSING WHETHER GENDER EQUALITY SHOULD BE A TARGET OR NOT. WE SHOULD HAVE ACHIEVED THIS BY NOW.”
Tewodros Melesse
Director-General, IPPF

Comments from the participants:
Participants asked questions about the potential for gender quotas, which would require a certain percentage of parliamentarians to be women, to speed up gender equality. They also noted that taking part in several large international platforms is expensive for poor countries, and asked how we can make a coherent post-2015 agenda without so many different agendas. Finally, participants pointed out that most international meetings take place in more developed countries, and advocated for more such meetings, especially about population and development, to take place in developing countries.

Panellists’ closing remarks:
Mr. Anders B. Johnsson: In terms of quotas and the number of women in parliaments, the global average is one woman for every three or four men. The countries that are doing well are in Latin America, not Europe, because Latin America has a mix of people and institutions trying to improve gender equality in parliaments. There are Heads of States, political actors and parties fully behind this, and all of them, without exception, instituted affirmative action laws that make it easier for women parliamentarians to become elected. European countries have not done this, and my advice would be: why not? Why is Europe not leading on this? Why is Europe not doing better? There are countries doing well, such as Rwanda and other countries coming out of conflicts or difficult periods of time, where the whole country has tried to find a new way forward through reconciliation and peace agreements. In those processes there has been a focus on parliaments and ensuring the whole country is represented in the parliament.

With regard to making the agenda more coherent, Mr. Johnsson stressed the fact that it is hard to explain to politicians and political parties why we should be dealing with these issues, when you are not going to get any votes for it in your country. Your task is to show that these agreements are dealing with your issues,
including health and gender equality, at international level. Unfortunately, there was a lot more generosity in the late 1980s or early 1990s, and today there is less of it, so if you try to merge the agendas today you might get less than you started with.

Parliamentarians will have to defend their interests in all of the upcoming negotiations. Governments will talk about civil society and the private sector, but few if any governments want to invest in a strong parliament. Whatever you want in the post-2015 agenda, you have to fight for it by using all the tools of your trade: your accountability mechanisms, questions to your ministers, and your budget and law-making powers.

Hon. Keizo Takemi: In relation to a quota system in parliament, quotas can sometimes contradict democratic processes and values. We would need to find a way to overcome this, and in the meantime we have to do other things to increase women’s role in parliament. In terms of coherence, each UN agency has its own specific interest, and so it is hard for the parliament to create this cohesion at all levels of discussions.

Mr. Tewodros Melesse: In terms of quotas, a 50 per cent target is ambitious. If you call for 50 per cent, it doesn’t mean that it will happen, but you have created a vision and ambition. It will be a fight, but it will be a bold statement, and you don’t want to accept a token 10 per cent. It needs to be bold.

THE FORTH PLENARY PANEL
The forth panel focused on ‘Priority Actions to fulfil the post-2015 visions’.

Moderator:
• Mr. Remmy Shawa, Regional MenEngage Coordinator at Sonke Gender Justice, recipient of the 2013 Women Deliver Global Rising Star Award

Panellists:
• H.E. Nandi Glassie, Minister of Health, Cook Islands: ‘The MDG pending agenda: Lessons learned and priorities for the future’
• Dr. Kitty van der Heijden, Director of World Resources Institute (WRI) Europe Office, Netherlands: ‘The critical role of SRHR in the post-2015 world’
• Dr. Leonel Briozzo, Vice Minister of Health, Uruguay: ‘Policy challenges to ensure full integration of the ICPD into the post-2015’
• H.E. Ms. Chitra Lekha Yadav, Minister of Education, Nepal: ‘Overcoming the disconnect between education and demand of labour market in the post-2015 Agenda’

IF WE GIVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE, WE GIVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO LIVE. THAT IS THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.”

Kitty van der Heijden
Director of World Resources Institute (WRI) Europe Office
H.E. Nandi Glassie, Minister of Health, Cook Islands, spoke about the pending MDG agenda, lessons learned and priorities for the future, from the perspective of his region. The Pacific region has one of the lowest levels of women’s participation in parliament, and work needs to be done on that. However, the Cook Islands has enshrined human rights provisions into its constitution, and is hoping to get enough votes to add a provision to address violence against women as well. They have also elected gender champions, who raise issues related to violence against women and other related issues. The Cook Islands are also one of the countries that is highly vulnerable to climate change, and the Minister made a plea to the industrialized world to scale up its efforts to curtail climate change.

Dr. Kitty van der Heijden, Director of World Resources Institute (WRI) Europe Office, Netherlands, talked about the critical role of SRHR in the post-2015 world by focusing on the need to balance the three pillars of sustainable development: economy, equity and ecology. The world has done well on the economy, with significant growth, Asian tigers and African lions. On equity, there has been a reduction in income poverty and hunger, but the agenda is unfinished primarily in relation to issues of women. On ecology, everything is pointing downwards. Despite 20 years of growth, there hasn’t been equitable distribution of wealth and women have been most left out. We have grown at the expense of our natural environment. That is why the post-2015 agenda is so important.

One of the key problems is that on average, politicians and diplomats are older men who are not the best advocates for women’s rights. The problem is not lack of money; it’s how that money is spent. The problem is not that we don’t know what to do. It is ignorance, prejudice, preconceived ideas and, worst of all, indifference, which is costing women their lives. That constitutes a human rights violation.

In terms of the economic pillar, there are studies showing that for every dollar spent on family planning and freedom of choice we can save between US$9 and US$31 on health, education, housing and other social services. In sub-Saharan Africa, if 16 countries invest in family planning, they can save US$1 billion in budgets spent on education. That is economically rational; every politician should want this.

For the ecology pillar, it is more cost-competitive to invest in family planning than it is renewable energies: for every US$7 spent on family planning you save 1 ton of CO₂. Thus you can address climate change by investing in women.

Finally, on equity, girls cannot go to school because there are not appropriate facilities for menstrual hygiene. That is inequity. Women have to wait until it is dark outside to go to an open field to relieve themselves, and they risk being violated. That is inequity. Women and girls have to walk for many miles to fetch drinking water, and risk their bodily integrity every day. With maternal mortality, the gift of life can cost a woman or girl her life.

The individual choices we can grant to women and girls add up to demographic change. It is the role of government representatives to address demographic change by enlarging these freedoms, not restricting them.

Dr. Leonel Briozzo, Vice Minister of Health, Uruguay, spoke about policy challenges to ensuring full integration of the ICPD into the post-2015 agenda. He noted that parliamentarians and others must be self-critical to determine why we have not made enough progress in some areas. The key reason is that policies on these issues have not been sufficiently incorporated into national legislation. Also, we have not imported enough best practice from other countries to our own countries.

The agenda must be rights-based, but it also needs to reflect the many cultures in our world, none of which is better than any other. We must respect our different religious beliefs, mores and cultures. There are elements in these different cultures and religions that put up barriers to the full recognition of SRHR, and we must recognize this and include it in the post-2015 agenda.
Inequality kills people - even poor women in rich countries - so we have to constantly bring attention to it at international level. The economic system is the common denominator: capitalism generates inequality. The aim is not to make an anti-capitalist statement, but to recognize that we need new economic models. We also need to work with and empower grassroots and local groups. Each country must change what is happening within its own borders, and nothing should be imposed by international agreements or aid. Trust must be placed at the national level, and we must invest in what already exists at that level.

There is also a need for stable groups of MPs from different parties who can stay on top of the development agenda. Smaller NGOs can also contribute to the development agenda because they can adapt quickly to changing realities.

H.E. Ms. Chitra Lekha Yadav, Minister of Education, Nepal, spoke about overcoming the disconnect between education and the demands of the labour market in the post-2015 agenda. Education, she said, promotes individual freedom and empowerment and gives benefits to everyone. Some people say that education must produce enlightened people, for academia or white-collar jobs, while others say education must focus on production and skills. Today, we have to see the greater impact of education and how it can benefit everyone. Education should leave no one behind. It is a powerful tool by which people can lift themselves out of poverty and participate fully as citizens. Through education we can understand gender equality and women’s empowerment and achieve sustainable development.

Young people can realize their full potential through education, in part by understanding the opportunities that are available. However, knowledge is not enough to bridge the gap between education and the labour market. Instead, we have to look at how education is able to provide choices to people. For example, we need to see the opportunities that are available for all young people who are not able to pursue higher education. We must also look at education in terms of quality, and look beyond primary school to secondary and tertiary education. We need to transform our policies and our curriculum for education, and also teach life skills, how to understand your choices, live well, avoid HIV infection etc.

Comments from participants:
Participants raised questions about drug trafficking and the need for a global response to it; about States experiencing conflict, and what the ICPD agenda can do to help women and children in those countries now; and about solutions to reduce rates of violence against women.

Responses from the panel:
Ms. Chitra Lekha Yadav: Education is the right answer to any questions, whether they involve violence, discrimination, or opportunities. Human rights in general and the right to education must be at the core of the solutions, as education is an important catalyst for achieving all global development goals.

\[\text{CORPORATIONS NEED TO TALK MORE ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS AND BE MORE ACTIVE IN ENSURING THAT WE PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS BY MAKING THESE PRINCIPLES PART OF OUR BUSINESS STRATEGIES.}\]

Bob Collymore
Chief Executive Officer, Safaricom Limited
Dr. Leonel Briozzo: All religions have positive elements. Fundamentalists’ values run counter to the rights we want to see in the future. Regarding violence against women, you have to make it easier for the woman to go to the police so she can speak out, in part by removing the stigma from doing so. Usually the perpetrator is a husband or other family member, so we have to enable her to get to somewhere safe. We must also impose an injunction on the perpetrator so he cannot go near her. This has worked very well in our country; it has lowered homicide rates.

Dr. Kitty van der Heijden: In terms of young people, we have to seize, recognize and cultivate the power of young people. They will want change and will not accept the situation as it is. We can either slow it down, or cultivate a peaceful change. In relation to equity, inter-generational equity must be a cornerstone of the post-2015 agenda. My hope is all parliamentarians will ‘be the change you want to see.’ You should start to speak out for those who cannot, for those who have suffered from kidnapping, from abortion, from maternal death.

SPECIAL PLENARY INSPIRATIONAL PRESENTATION – FUNDING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Bob Collymore, Chief Executive Officer, Safaricom Limited, Kenya

Mr. Bob Collymore is the head of Safaricom Limited, a communications company with more than 17 million subscribers in Africa. He talked about the crucial role of the private sector in development, and called on the private sector to redefine its role and become more active corporate citizens.

Mr. Collymore highlighted the UN Global Compact, which was launched in 2000 and recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships in the development of a country. In the developing world, the private sector plays a major role in driving development, but there is still plenty of room for improvement for corporates. “A company’s social and environmental values are just as important as its products and services.”

Under the Global Compact, there are four pillars: anti-corruption, environment, labour relations and human rights. Some of these have received more attention than others, especially anti-corruption and environment. Labour relations gets some mileage, because strikes affect productivity. Human rights, however, are seldom discussed, including the rights of women and children.

Mr. Collymore said, “The ICPD agenda is very close to my heart. A woman’s ability to access reproductive health is the basic foundation of her empowerment,

“OFTEN THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS NOT CONSIDERED A FULL PARTNER, AND EVEN THE POST-2015 DISCUSSIONS LACKED SIGNIFICANT WAYS FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO BE INVOLVED.”

Bob Collymore
Chief Executive Officer, Safaricom Limited
and is the key to sustainable development.” He believes that corporations are often left out of these conversations, or exclude themselves because they are viewed as issues for governments and civil society. Yet the private sector can help to improve access to and quality of care. He highlighted important questions for the private sector: how can we use technology to change women’s lives? How can we facilitate collective work to give women and children a better life? Safaricom’s stated vision is to transform lives through the benefits of mobile technology. This includes bringing changes to health care.

Kenya has only one doctor for every 17,000 patients and a maternal mortality rate of 360 per 1000 live births. Yet it has one of highest mobile telephony penetration rates in Africa, with more than 31 million mobile users. This unique intersection of technology and public health provides the opportunity to harness mobile technology for the greater good. For instance, the Government of Kenya had no way of monitoring whether mothers are getting pre- or post-natal care, so Safaricom came up with an automated, android-based platform that keeps track of a mother during her pregnancy and the baby up to age five. This is part of a partnership between Safaricom, the Kenyan government, CARE, Aga Khan, and other organizations. It includes alerts and reminders to attend clinics or receive immunizations, as well as general information for expectant mothers. It is also used to register and track births and deaths, which helps service providers make planning decisions. A controlled trial is currently underway, and Mr. Collymore described preliminary observations that the technology increases access to health information for both governments and citizens.

Kenya is one of the countries with a high burden of tuberculosis. People who are affected are often not consistent in taking their medication, and so are developing drug-resistant strains. Multi-drug resistance increases the cost of treatment ten-fold. Also, transport costs are a common reason people do not take their medication. To address this, Safaricom has partnered with the government and USAID on a project that incentivizes tuberculosis patients to take their medication. When they do, they are sent US$5 to reimburse their transport costs.

These are only a few of Safaricom’s experiences with being a partner for development in Kenya. “Tackling these health challenges requires a multisectoral approach and partnerships. Technology is not the limiting factor – partnerships are,” he said. To encourage fruitful partnerships, he outlined five lessons learned and principles for good partnering:

• Partnerships must be based on trust.
• Partners must have a shared vision and shared values.
• Partnerships must be flexible and malleable and adapt to the needs and visions of the partners.
• Partners, needs must be met, and there must be clarity in all partners’ intentions: each partner must say what they want to get out of the partnership. Also, it’s important to avoid partners who want only short-term gains.
• Partners must function in their areas of strength; for example, Safaricom’s strengths are in sales, distribution and marketing.

The private sector should be invited to the table for discussions from the start. Some corporations, such as Nestle, Unilever and Safaricom, are playing their part, but according to Mr. Collymore, we need more corporates at the table.

THE FIFTH PLENARY PANEL

The fifth plenary panel, ‘Financing a Transformative Development Agenda Post-2015’, focused on the ‘nuts and bolts’ of how to finance a truly transformative post-2015 agenda. It highlighted the different challenges faced today compared to 1994: cut-backs by traditional donors due to austerity and financial crisis; the rise of the South, and the fact that most poor people in the world live in middle- and high-income countries; and new opportunities arising from increasing trade and finance among developing and emerging countries. In light of these changes, financing for the post-2015 agenda must draw on diverse sources, including the private sector, domestic support will need to be mobilized, and good governance will be even more important.

Moderator:
• Ms. Melinda Crane, Chief Political Correspondent, Deutsche Welle, Germany
Mr. Tawhid Nawaz, Acting Sector Director for Human Development in Africa at the World Bank, noted that the World Bank is not a rights-based organization - it focuses on the finances and provides evidence on why reproductive health is critical, and why education for girls is important. Gathering this evidence is vitally important. The World Bank also focuses on results-based financing. Traditionally, it supported organizations that were funding inputs, like creating a maternity clinic or providing ambulance services. Now it wants to see results, so is focusing on outputs. For example, it considers how many women are coming to clinics, whether maternal mortality is going down, or whether nutrition for children is improving. If these results are being achieved, the World Bank will provide funding. This is one of the big shifts: from input-to-output-based funding.

Demography is also important, not just in terms of the youth bulge, which creates a large workforce, but also in terms of education. In addition, 30 years from now, today’s young people will be 40 or 50 years old. They will have saved money and invested in their own societies. That is when the second demographic dividend is accrued. The countries that are fragile or affected by conflict are unlikely to see this benefit unless the fer-
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...tality rate comes down. It is important to get involved in the demand side, in terms of what families want, as well as the supply side.

The World Bank wants to be a knowledge bank, not just a money provider, so it is supporting data gathering, and works with an independent agency that verifies government claims before funds are released. This results-based approach is working in some of the poorest countries in the world.

With regard to innovative new tools in financing, the World Bank is working on Advanced Market Commitments, and an international facility for funding immunizations, which sets up a bond for vaccines, providing governments with security over 20 years so there is assured commitment. Remittances are another tool. The flow of remittances is enormous, and bringing interest rates and exchange rates down for that money can help. Another example is Infrastructure Resource Funds for countries with extractive industries, where you make a commitment on a big project on health, telecommunications, roads or other areas, particularly infrastructure projects, because that is what many of the finance ministries want. Few, if any, finance ministers said health was a priority. You must lobby your finance ministers so that the funding goes to the sectors where human capital is concerned, and to reproductive health. Infrastructure projects an example of impact investing. It is important to remember that all areas are linked: when you build a road, you increase access for a woman to get to a clinic. The infrastructure part is critical, but there has to be a balance with the scarce resources that are available.

Mr. Dana Hovig, Director of Integrated Delivery at The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, told participants that the Gates Foundation spends about US$4 billion each year, mostly on global health. Those resources are precious, and that’s why the organization is very focused, data-driven, and working in partnerships. Its work is increasingly focused on women and girls, especially family planning, and increasingly investing in sexual and reproductive rights, including eliminating female genital mutilation. So ‘focus’ is our first priority. The second is evidence. Gates doubled its investment in family planning at the London Family Planning Summit, because it knows that family planning saves lives. It also knows that one-quarter of girls drop out of schools because of unwanted pregnancy. “We followed the data and the evidence.” Our third priority is to try to fill needs that others cannot or will not fill. As a private organization, we can address issues that others cannot. This is how we try to be better partners. We spend a lot on advocacy, and for that we partner with CSOs and NGOs. We are also investing in female-controlled contraception in partnership with others.

People often look at the Gates Foundation as a private-sector organization and assume it is biased towards private-sector involvement. In fact, we are agnostic: we think the private sector has comparative advantages, as do civil society and the public sector, but it is through combining all of these that it will work. Governments are risk-averse; the private sector can take risks but needs higher returns. We are trying to enable the private sector to invest where there are market failures. For instance, about US$3 billion a year is...
spent on research and development on diseases that affect poor countries. Pharmaceutical companies invest US$15 billion a year on research and development for diseases that affect rich countries. There is a huge market failure there. We are able to create markets that the private sector can then move into to deliver life-saving drugs and technologies. One of our roles is also to help governments become better purchasers of private-sector products and services.

In response to a comment about Gates as a development partner, the belief is that each partner has a role to play. It’s crucial to understand each partner’s strengths and weaknesses, and to align interests, commitment and a focus on the people who we aim to serve.

Dr. Anders Nordström, Ambassador for Global Health at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, gave a donor’s perspective on financing beyond 2014, particularly being from one of the few countries that has not cut back its official development assistance. He explained that Swedes travel a lot, especially the younger generation, and Swedish people are interested in what’s happening in the rest of the world. In addition, there is also a commitment to cross-party political work in the Swedish parliament. Sixty per cent of Swedish development health spending is on SRHR. Importantly, the Swedish government shows what it is achieving with that money. Also, while I appreciate what private-sector companies have to offer, the big money in those situations is coming from poor people themselves. However, the private sector has different roles to play. The idea is not only that the private sector should donate to pay for things, but they should be at the table for product development, service delivery and investing in their workplaces.

The position of Ambassador for Global Health was created to show what Sweden was doing in terms of health. The priorities are travelling in countries, listening and understanding what is happening and what can be improved to better respond to needs. Also, a priority is in shaping the new agenda by ensuring health is a strong focus. Sweden puts a strong emphasis on SRHR, and wants to mobilize resources and money. We are pleased that we and other countries increased contributions to the Global Fund last December.

In response to a comment about the pressure being put on countries to mobilize their own resources, this is a positive trend. The hope is to drop the term ‘donors’ and say ‘supporters’ instead. There is still a need for international investment in the poorest countries, but we see some countries with rapid economic growth. The question is: will they give priority to human development, or to SRHR? Will they see those things as costs or investments? Will they make the right choices in terms of where to invest those resources? Will they invest in primary care, or in prevention? One of the implications of this changed landscape is about who pays and also who has power.

In terms of being a development partner, I try to respond rather than convince. I don’t want to be a donor, but a partner. I want to be part of a true dialogue, ensuring all countries are getting the best evidence and knowledge to make investments. I believe in the UN system, in WHO, so that countries have good knowledge.

**You represent the best country in the world to be a mother, and I represent the worst. ... in my country, for a woman to get to a hospital for basic health service, it takes her a week. To go to the moon in your country takes only a few days. We have a long way to go.”**

Member of Parliament from Afghanistan, speaking to the representative from Sweden

**Responses from the panel:**

The panellists were asked “How do we ensure that the best source and type of financing goes to the use that’s most appropriate?”

Anders Nordström: It is important to recognize the need to finance different kinds of work: for advocacy, policy development, institutional capacity-building, services and commodities. Each of these needs a different type of financing. There are two sides to it: how do
we raise the money? Through taxation, taxes on cigarettes, airline tickets? Or do we get resources from the private sector through donations? The most interesting question is, how can we use the money we raise most effectively? We cannot create money without creating inflation, but we can use the money more effectively. How? First, by stimulating better management and better performance, which is similar to what the World Bank is doing. I would be concerned, though, if you are linking your funding to maternal mortality, which is extremely difficult. You can link it to having more skilled attendants in hospitals. You can structure your money so it is providing an incentive for better performance and better management. Second, structure the money so that it increases demand for the right things, such as vouchers for women so they can give birth at institutions. This is the right kind of demand. There are volume guarantees, which drive down costs. This is not creating or finding more money; it is simply using the money in a more effective way.

Tawhid Nawaz: I don’t disagree with Anders - there is a lot of ODA out there. If you look at the whole of health spending in African countries, the bulk of it goes to salaries. Governance, as Anders said, is crucial. Also, it is not just about health, but also social protection and bringing women and girls into the educational system and workforce.

Anders Nordström: Sweden and the Gates Foundation are working with private investors to create a fund through which we agreed to take some of the risk if others invest. We raised US$108 million to invest in the new product development, which is an example of mobilizing private capital.

Dana Hovig: This new type of fund, where we take on some of the risk, works like this: a pharmaceutical company may have something that may not be completely adapted to the developing world, and by promising up-front a certain price and volume, you incentivize private-sector investing in that product. A bit like the volume guarantee, it is an advance market commitment. I will agree with Anders and Dr Nawaz that innovation in financing is important, more money is important, but smart spending is even more important. Results-based financing is important. Today, more resources and donor money go into health systems, and this is going to either haunt you or be a success. The US health system is an example - there are a lot of vested interests trying to keep it in its dysfunctional state, and that is a result of choices made over the past 30 or 40 years. Choices being made about smart spending (or not) are so critical to the futures of primary care systems. Around the issue of accountability and metrics and quantification: at the Gates Foundation, we believe the MDGs transformed development partly because they brought attention to the issues and because they were quantitative. When you have quantitative targets, you can be accountable and then your money can be smart.

Comments from participants:
Questions were asked about how to ensure government accountability among recipient countries, and also about how to be sure the current ‘flavour of the year’ - performance-based funding - will be sustainable. There were also questions asked about the 0.7 per cent commitment to ODA - is it still a possibility? A participant asked about the potential for migration diaspora financing, or a ‘brain drain tax’, to compensate developing countries whose trained professionals (e.g. doctors, teachers) are being lured to developed countries by higher salaries and more opportunity. Are there mechanisms to help those developing countries, such as support for training? Finally, questions were asked about private-sector companies from high-income countries moving into developing countries to make the most of resources, whether that is human labour or raw materials. What can be done to ensure developing countries are able to realize gains from their resources, whether human or material?

Responses from the panel:
Tawhid Nawaz: Regarding results-based financing, donors have been inspired by good results, but eventually the recipient governments will have to provide funds and own the process. When this will happen is up to the choices made by recipient governments. On the issue of resources which are exploited by developed countries, we have facilitated study tours for governments to countries such as Chile, which have done very well using the wealth from their resources for social protection. Norway is another good exam-
ple. There are countries in the world that have done it well, and other countries can learn from them. On remittances, it is not possible to stop people from moving, but the money they send back is important to their families. This has to be invested in the economy. It does lead to a loss of professionals, such as doctors, but remittances bring money back to the country. The World Bank often points to other countries that have managed this well, as a way to open up discussion about what is possible.

Dana Hovig: The Gates Foundation also believes that someday we will achieve the 0.7 per cent target, and that some of that funding should be invested in initiatives like GAVI, which is a great instrument. Also, there was a comment about pharmaceutical companies [increasing market share among vulnerable populations]. We have invested in generic versions for malaria treatment, HIV, and other illnesses. Also, we think one of the reasons our implant project was successful is because Gates was working with a generic manufacturer in China, and the big pharma companies brought their prices down. This showed that competition and market forces can help to make sure pharma companies play fair.

Panellists' closing remarks:
Anders Nordström: On the issue of the 0.7 per cent commitment to ODA, it needs to be seen as an opportunity rather than just a cost. We are part of a globalized world and we need to make this investment. The UK government is a good example, as it is moving rapidly towards meeting its commitment. Other countries with economic constraints are less brave right now. Sweden, however, is very much on board with this.

I would also like to address the previous speaker from Afghanistan. I was so delighted with the partnership between the Swedish midwifery association and the newly created Afghanistan midwifery association. I’ve been working for years with the Afghan government and am deeply impressed with what you are doing. I would like to see more of that kind of technical partnership and cooperation. Midwives are important, doing a lot to reduce maternal mortality, and increasing young people’s access to contraception.

Tawhid Nawaz: South-to-South learning is critical - we do not only want to look at examples from Northern countries.

Dana Hovig: Gates also cares deeply about transparency and is making some investments to ensure how funds are spent. At the UK summit, a large amount was pledged, and we know it is important to ensure the money is well spent. That is where transparency is key.
7. GROUP DISCUSSIONS
STORIES FROM THE FIELD

Participants could take part in one of ten concurrent roundtable discussions to share success stories on the implementation of the ICPD agenda around the world. These discussions provided an opportunity for participants to identify key success factors, crucial issues of concern and suggestions for follow-up actions.

IRELAND: LEGISLATION ON UNSAFE ABORTION
Presenter: Hon. Ciara Conway, MP, Ireland
Chair: Hon. Dr. Emir Kabil, MP, Bosnia-Herzegovina
Rapporteur: Ms. Pernille Fenger, UNFPA

Main issues:
• When a mother’s life is at risk, access to safe abortion should be provided.
• Access to contraceptives, increased gender equality, and generational change contribute to improved access to reproductive rights.
• Religious beliefs in a country should not prevent politicians from legislating for the rights of women.

Proposed actions:
• Ensure engagement of people who are willing to take risks and to stand up for controversial issues, including parliamentarians, medical doctors, and religious leaders.
• Use evidence (data, case studies, stories) to present the case that promotes the right to safe abortion.
• Use language which makes the issues relevant to people’s lives and relationships, for example, by linking the issues to wives, mothers, sisters and daughters.

COLOMBIA: POSITIVE LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS ON SEXUAL RIGHTS ISSUES
Presenter: Hon. Angélica Lozano, MP, Colombia
Chair: Hon. Irene Sandiford-Garner, Senator, Barbados
Rapporteur: Ms. Sietske Steneker, UNFPA

Main issues:
• There is opposition from conservative and religious entities to sexual rights, sexual orientation and gender identity in large parts of society.
7. Group Discussions

Stories from the field

- Even in countries that have progressed in the area of sexual rights, challenges remain with regard to same-sex marriage and adoption and assisted fertility for same-sex couples.
- There have been similar experiences in many countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, so there are lessons that can be shared and learned from each other.

Proposed actions:
- There is a need to conduct consistent advocacy for non-discrimination and protection of sexual rights.
- It is vital to identify possibilities for using international human rights instruments and national legal systems to promote and protect sexual rights.
- When possible, work with civil society organizations and progressive alliances.

Yemen: Child, Early and Forced Marriage

Presenter: Hon. Dr. Najeeb Ghanem, MP, Yemen
Chair: Hon. Meherzia Labidi, MP, Deputy Speaker of Constituent National Assembly, Tunisia
Rapporteur: Mr. Abdallah Zoubi, UNFPA

Main issues:
- Child, early and forced marriage are global issues, affecting many countries.
- There are significant risks associated with early marriage, intercourse, pregnancy and childbirth, including social and economic burdens.
- It is vital to recognize the role of men in these issues.

Proposed actions:
- There needs to be greater global awareness of child, early and forced marriage, and men and women must have courage to prevent it. There must be laws mandating a minimum age of marriage of 18 years and enforcement of such laws.
- There must be sensitization and awareness at community level, encouraging the rejection of child marriage. This can be done through mass media, and should particularly target men and focus on men’s engagement.
- Efforts should start with protecting children from domestic violence, including violence between parents.

Rwanda: Political Participation and Women’s Empowerment

Presenter: H.E. Ms. Donatille Mukabalisa, Speaker of Parliament, Rwanda
Chair: Hon. Beatrice Machangu, MP, Tanzania
Rapporteur: Mr. Richmond Tiemoko, UNFPA

Main issues:
- There must be political will to support gender equity and women’s empowerment at all levels of leadership.
- There should be gender-responsive budgeting and mainstreaming of gender issues in all institutions.
- Advocacy and sensitization are needed to break the resistance to women’s leadership.

Proposed actions:
- Sensitize and build capacity of adolescents in relation to women’s political leadership, as a way to promote future engagement.
- Employ effective affirmative action in the form of quota systems for women’s leadership.
- Educate the electorate about the importance of women’s leadership.

Bangladesh: Economic Benefits of Addressing Reproductive Health in a Development Agenda

Presenter: H.E. Dr. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, Speaker of Parliament, Bangladesh
Chair: Hon. Eva Abdulla, MP, The Maldives
Rapporteur: Ms. Sarah Craven, UNFPA
7. Group Discussions
Stories from the Field

Main issues:
• Universal access to reproductive health must be at the centre of ensuring health services for women.
• Access to family planning - for women, men, couples and young people - has enormous economic and health benefits for individuals, communities and nations.
• Investment in the education and health of women enables their full and equal participation in economic, social and political life.

Proposed actions:
• Parliamentarians must ensure that reproductive health is included in budget allocations and seen as a long-term investment with multiple benefits to the economy, health and rights. Many countries have ‘gender budgets’ or percentage quotas in all budgets dedicated to gender, but it is important to ensure that they also have dedicated budget lines for reproductive health.
• Parliamentarians have a key monitoring role through their participation in standing committees, ad hoc committees and caucuses, to ensure that laws and policies are being implemented and enforced by governments.
• Parliamentarians have unique access to the media and can engage the media, particularly social media, to educate about important issues, raise awareness and hold government actors accountable.

EUROPE/GLOBAL: DISCUSSION ON THE GLOBAL APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Presenter: Hon. Mónica Ferro, MP, Portugal
Chair: Hon. Yvonne Gilli, MP, Switzerland
Rapporteur: Ms. Alice Frade, P&D Factor

Main issues:
• There needs to be greater awareness of the social impact of laws against gender-based violence, and those laws need to be fully implemented.

Proposed actions:
• Gender-based violence - against women, but also men - needs to be better understood as a human rights issue, not just a social or cultural phenomenon.
• Some strategies to consider include involving men in finding solutions, imposing greater penalties for perpetrators, and providing advocacy among and training for the police and military to sensitize them to issues related to gender-based violence.

URUGUAY: POSITIVE LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Presenter: Hon. Bertha Sanseverino, Congresswoman, Uruguay
Chair: Hon. Gina Godoy, MP, Ecuador
Rapporteur: Ms. Filomena Ruggiero, FPFE

Main issues:
• Some countries have seen the introduction of health laws and universal health coverage, which have implications for reproductive health.
• There is an urgent need to decriminalize abortion in countries where it is still restricted.

Proposed actions:
• There is a need for effective negotiations to change laws that restrict access to reproductive health services.
• There is a need to promote the social and health rights of women.
• It is vital to forge alliances with civil society organizations and to engage public opinion on issues related to reproductive health and rights, and legislation.
7. Group Discussions
Stories from the field

MOROCCO: SHARING POLITICAL POWER TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY: THE MOROCCAN EXPERIENCE

Presenter: Hon. Nouzha Skalli, MP, Morocco
Chair: Hon. Ms. Perzad Shaban, MP, Iraq
Rapporteur: Mr. Abdallah Zoubi, UNFPA

Main issues:
- Discrimination has social and economic costs.
- There will be no human development without gender empowerment.
- There has been clear improvement in the status of women in some countries, driven by the dedication of women, and a supportive environment forged through legal and constitutional reforms.
- The need for good monitoring systems must not be forgotten, and there is a need to ensure the criminalization of gender-based violence.
- Women’s priorities are different from men’s: women tend to focus on improving family welfare and living conditions, especially for their children, while men tend to prioritize their own personal and economic issues, including recreation time.

Proposed actions:
- There must be ongoing efforts and specific programmes to fight violence against women and to criminalize gender-based violence.
- Participants called for equal opportunity for women for elections in legislative systems.

IVORY COAST: ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN IMPLEMENTING THE ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Presenter: Hon. Mariame Keita née Traore, MP, Ivory Coast
Chair: Hon. Holomo Koni Kourouma, MP, Guinea
Rapporteur: Mr. Richmond Tiemoko, UNFPA

Main issues:
- Efforts are being made to sensitize and involve men in population and development issues.
- However, existing laws and legal frameworks related to ICPD issues, especially SRHR and the protection of girls, have not been fully implemented.
- There are inadequate resources for the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Proposed actions:
- There were calls to harmonize legal instruments related to population issue at regional and/or sub-regional levels, as it is done in relation to insurance and the economic sector in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
- It is important to increase advocacy efforts that promote greater solidarity with regard to resource mobilization and allocation for ICPD goals, within and between countries.
- There needs to be greater dissemination and translation of existing laws and legal instruments.
- Discussants called for the establishment of inter-parliamentarian mechanisms, with lower and upper chambers, for institutional continuity and collaboration on population issues.
JAPAN: HOW TO MOTIVATE YOUNG WOMEN WORLDWIDE

Presenter:
Hon. Karen Makishima, House of Representatives, Japan

Chair:
Hon. Luzviminda Ilagan, MP, Philippines

Rapporteur:
Ms. Hilkka Vuorenmaa, Vaestoliitto

Main issues:
• There are examples of one-time quotas in municipal and national elections to get more women into politics.
• There is a particular need to empower women in the field of politics.
• This will require increased male involvement in child care and household work.

Proposed actions:
• There need to be policies to ensure child and elder care, which would enable women to have a family, including caring for elderly parents, and still continue to work.
• Legislation on parental leave is also needed, which is designed to enable the division of leave between mothers and fathers.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

Presenters:
Professor Marleen Temmerman, Director, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, WHO
Ms. Azfar Pashtoon, Advisor in Asia and the Pacific, International Confederation of Midwives

Chair:
Hon. Mame Mbayame Gueye Dione, MP, Senegal

Rapporteur:
Ms. Kristina Castell, RFSU

Main issues:
• There is still a primary need to address inequalities as they relate to and affect SRHR among women, men and young people.
• There needs to be a focus on quality of care, including human resources, such as trained midwives and skilled birth attendants, which are key to improving SRHR.
• There must be greater accountability and effective monitoring systems.

Proposed actions:
• Efforts must be increased to advance the comprehensive sexual and reproductive health agenda enshrined in the Programme of Action.
• Sexual and reproductive health and human rights must be included in the post-ICPD and post-2015 development agendas.
• Attention must be paid to addressing inequalities, ensuring quality of care and enhancing accountability.
POPBULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

**Presenters:**
Ms. Alaka Basu, Professor, Department of Developmental Sociology at Cornell University
Mr. Blessing Mberu, Head of Urbanization and Well-being, African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC)

**Chair:**
Hon. Dr. Somaya Al-Jowder, MP, Bahrain

**Rapporteur:**
Mr. Laurent Assogba, UNFPA

**Main issues:**
- Population dynamics, including growth rates, age structure, fertility and mortality and migration, influence every aspect of human, social and economic development.
- Reproductive health and women’s empowerment powerfully influence population trends.
- Governments need to be able to gather information about, track and analyse population trends in order to create and manage sound policies.

**Proposed actions:**
- All stakeholders need to find ways to generate political will to appropriately address both current and future needs related to population dynamics.
- There should be collaboration with UNFPA to assist countries in every aspect of population and development, as needed, from developing capacity in data collection and analysis to participating in national, regional and global policy dialogue to supporting demonstrative programmes that can be scaled up.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

**Presenters:**
Dr. Shireen Jejeebhoy, Senior Associate, Population Council
Ms. Asel Kubanychbekova, youth SRHR activist, Kyrgyzstan

**Chair:**
Hon. António Rosário Niquice, MP, Mozambique

**Rapporteur:**
Ms. Pernille Fenger, UNFPA

**Main issues:**
- There is a lack of political will with regard to addressing the needs of young people.
- In political settings and when presenting evidence and data, use the strategic language used by the opposition.
- Financial resources need to be available for meeting the needs of young people.
- As many as half of adults have positive attitudes about providing access to comprehensive sexuality education for young people. There is a need to persuade the other half.
- There is a need for more targeted awareness and education on SRHR for politicians, so that they can better advocate for SRHR issues.
- Stakeholders should consider developing pilot programmes on comprehensive sexuality education that are not only focused on biology. There is also scope to learn from mistakes and then scale up effective models to national level. Comprehensive programmes should be tailored to the needs and culture of each country, and at the same time, be rights-based and meet international standards of best practice.
- It is vital to provide safe spaces for young people. Social media spaces (where young people access information) need to be safe. Also, young people’s organizations and peer-to-peer education can play critical roles in engaging young people through social media.
- It is important to emphasize the need for proper training for teachers who deliver sexuality education and to ensure that schools actually deliver approved programmes.

**Proposed actions:**
- Involve young people in the formulation, planning and implementation of national policies.
- Support the development of skills and other facilities among youth leaders.
- Provide access to information for youth so that they can have a healthy and safe sexual and reproductive life.
- Work to change adult mindsets and overcome parental resistance to providing information about SRHR. This means challenging myths about the links between comprehensive sexuality education...
and promiscuity, and working with parents, as it requires both parental and school involvement from an early age.

- Ensure that there is a strong national youth policy that includes youth SRHR. This should be developed by consulting widely and ensuring that parents, teachers and other stakeholders are actively involved in the development of programmes.
- Address legal and policy barriers to young people’s access to sexual and reproductive health services.

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT

Presenters:
Hon. María Virginia Linares, MP, Argentina
Ms. Catharina Schmitz, Managing Director, InDeveLop, Gender equality expert, Sweden

Chair:
Hon. Esperanza Martínez, MP, Paraguay

Rapporteur:
Ms. Sietske Steneker, UNFPA

Main issues:
- Countries need a legal framework that ensures gender equality.
- Budgets should include adequate resources to implement laws and gender equality strategies and policies.
- Discrimination against women in the labour market is a continuing challenge, including unequal pay, women being relegated to the informal sector, and their care duties not recognized or appropriately valued.
- When any interest group does not get proper representation, its issues are largely neglected. This can be seen in the case of women: when women are not part of the political process, the legal frameworks do not reflect their needs and concerns.
- Around the world, men earn more for the same work than women. Moreover, women are over-represented in low-wage jobs and under-represented in high-wage jobs.
- Budget processes are not politically neutral and have a differential and often detrimental impact on women.

Proposed actions:
- There needs to be strategic advocacy to create and maintain political will to ensure gender equality and women’s empowerment.
- Gender analysis of budgets and gender-responsive budgeting are needed across parliamentary committees.
- There needs to be a significant increase in the proportion of women in parliament, such as through quotas promoting gender balance.
- Stakeholders need to promote women’s political participation, including quotas. It is important to ensure there is equal representation of women and men in political arenas.
- Support gender-responsive budgeting and encourage Members of Parliament to put on their ‘gender glasses’ and notice the gaps in budgeting, understand the policies and ensure that budget formulation, adoption and execution support gender equality.
7. Group Discussions

STORIES FROM THE FIELD

• Promote laws and policies that support gender equality and women’s empowerment, including budgetary support for their implementation and enforcement.

PARTNERSHIPS AND INNOVATION

Presenters:
Ms. Valerie DeFillipo, Director, FP 2020
Mr. Narayan Sundararajan, Director, Global Healthcare – Emerging Markets, Intel Corporation

Chair:
Hon. Saliya Murzabayeva, MP, Russian Federation

Rapporteur:
Ms. Marta Diavolova, UNFPA

Main issues:
• Innovation and partnership make it possible for people within and across countries to benefit from globalization and regionalization and from public-private partnerships at the national, regional and global levels.

• IT innovations provide an opportunity for integrated knowledge-sharing, the establishment of web-based accountability platforms, and enhanced outreach processes. They also facilitate workforce education and training through e-learning platforms, making training more financially viable and efficient.

• Partnership is vital: among communities and religious leaders, government stakeholders, professional groups, youth, parliamentarians and others.

• Serious social challenges such as illiteracy are huge obstacles for reaching lower levels of society, but innovation and technology could help address these problems.

• Improving partnerships and sharing innovative country experiences will enhance national development strategies and encourage country ownership and leadership, as well as ensuring inclusive social development and non-discrimination.

• Private-sector engagement will assist societies and governments in addressing new challenges, such as the critical shortage of health care workers and health system inefficiency.

• Partnership and innovation need to be widely employed to address ICPD issues beyond 2014.

Proposed actions:
• Parliamentarians should explore opportunities to use IT for awareness-raising among their constituencies and for wider advocacy work.

• There is a need for campaigns and events to discuss what works, what challenges remain, and what are innovative solutions and lessons learned in relation to innovation.

• Promote budgetary allocations to assist IT advancement for data collection and analyses, and use enhanced partnership platforms to communicate results and mobilize support and strengthen accountability.
At the end of the three-day event, the participants reaffirmed their commitment to the ICPD Programme of Action by unanimously adopting the Stockholm Statement of Commitment. In it, the parliamentarians committed to mobilize their constituencies and governments to make bold efforts to ensure that the principles of the Programme of Action are fully integrated in the post-2015 global development agenda and that human rights, gender equality, women and young people are at its heart. They called for the integration of population dynamics in all development planning at national and subnational levels as a critical foundation for sustainable development.

In addition to the Statement of Commitment, a Declaration on Human Rights was adopted by acclamation by the majority of participants. In this document, the parliamentarians “call on all States to guarantee equality before the law and non-discrimination for all people, by adopting laws and policies to protect the human rights of all individuals, without distinction of any kind.” Both the Statement of Commitment and the Human Rights Declaration can be downloaded from IPCI2014.org.

**CLOSING STATEMENTS**

H.E. Hillevi Engström, *Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation*, noted that at the beginning of the conference she had asked participants to be bold. “You have to be willing to promote the rights of women and young people in the parliaments in your countries. You must be willing to defend human rights and dignity and equality of all members of your communities without distinction. You must be willing to TODAY YOU HAVE REAFFIRMED THAT YOU ARE TRULY CHAMPIONS OF ICPD IN PARLIAMENTS IN 135 COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD.”

Hillevi Engström
*Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation*
promote SRHR in your countries for everyone, but especially women and girls.” She agreed that they had, indeed, been bold in agreeing to the most forward-looking statement of commitment in the history of the IPCI. She urged them to bring the Statement of Commitment back to their countries. It shows that parliamentarians, who are elected by and serve their people, are willing to take important positions on behalf of their people. “Despite what the diplomats in New York might think,” she said, “you, the parliamentarians, will not back down from the realities that women and girls face in your countries.” She praised their commitment as vital for the future of the ICPD and for the post-2015 agenda.

Ms. Marcela Suazo, Regional Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Office of UNFPA, spoke on behalf of UNFPA Executive Director, Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, in saying how inspirational the conference had been. She thanked the participants for their impressive leadership, and their passion and dedication to moving the ICPD Programme of Action forward. She expressed the view that all of the participants are part of a network of strong partners, and that UNFPA has been very proud to be part of the conference and is fully committed to supporting efforts going forward. The work at the conference gave more legitimacy to placing SRHR, with a special focus on young people, at the centre of the new global development agenda. She urged parliamentarians to share the message that there is no development without rights, and to remind their governments of their responsibility and commitments to their people to protect human development, and not to sacrifice it for economic or political expediency. As parliamentarians, she said, “you have the power to transform the outcome of this conference into concrete action. The people count on us.”

Honourable Baroness Jenny Tonge, UK House of Lords, President of EPF, Chair of the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Reproductive Health and Development, showed a photo from a recent exhibition depicting a young girl. “She is 11 years old. That is her 40-year-old husband. It is her wedding day.” She explained that, on the girl’s wedding night, she would suffer the most horrendous rape and torture and fear. She described another girl of the same age who bled to death on her wedding night after being brutally sexually abused by her so-called husband. “Let’s remember all those children who have lost their childhood as a consequence.” These girls lack access to family planning and safe abortion, and they are at risk of STIs because their husbands are so much older than them. She talked about the terrible future they faced, including agonizing births, and those who experience fistula will be cast out of their families. She urged parliamentarians to remember these girls, and those who are now women and are still suffering, as a result of policymakers not working fast enough. She highlighted the links between SRHR and social, economic and environmental outcomes, and how countries won’t progress without action on SRHR. She asked the participants not to forget this when they returned home. “Drive your finance ministers mad with letters and questions, and yes, humiliate them until they actually deliver the agenda we want… When you leave this conference, please take that little girl’s face with you… she perhaps doesn’t know what will be expected of her over the next few years, if she survives. Don’t forget her. Keep campaigning, keep trying, and never, ever give up.”
8. CLOSING CEREMONY

CONCLUSION

Honourable Ms. Ulrika Karlsson, Member of Parliament, Riksdag, EPF Executive Committee Member and Chair of the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, spoke on behalf of the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group in saying what an honour it was to host the conference. “This group belongs to different parties, but on these issues we work together. We are from the left to the right, but we agree on these issues.” This means that when the government changes, they will keep fighting and doing this work. She thanked the parliamentarians for their work over the three days of the conference, and praised the strong Statement of Commitment that was agreed, which should have a lasting legacy. The Statement is a powerful message to governments that are about to negotiate the post-2015 agenda, that the ICPD is more relevant than ever, and it is essential to accelerate its implementation. However, she pointed out that the Statement is not enough - parliamentarians must take it home and continue to drive change in their own countries in the weeks and months ahead.

“Without decisive leadership, the Cairo Agreement is just a piece of paper. We need its noble principles to be part of the future Development Framework, so that it can transform the lives of millions of people.”

Ulrika Karlsson
Member of Parliament, Riksdag, EPF Executive Committee Member and Chair of the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

IPCi MEDIA
IPCi 2014 received global media coverage. Articles on the conference appeared in premier media such as The Guardian, EL PAÍS, Deutsche Welle and others. For a full run-down of media coverage, please see IPCi2014.org.

IPCi TWITTER
Over the three conference days: 1,100 people tweeted using #ipci2014 and 3,473 tweets were published, using #ipci2014. Twitter provided an excellent way, for both participants and those following IPCi from afar, to engage with the discussions in Stockholm. A Twitter feed following the hashtag was projected in the plenary hall throughout the conference. IPCi Storify, a social media look-back at the conference, can be viewed on IPCi2014.org.

IPCi WEBSITE
The IPCi website provided an essential tool throughout the conference. Conference photos were uploaded live during the three days, and proceedings were streamed live. IPCi2014.org continues to be a great resource where you can download key documents and keep up with IPCi-related news.

IPCi FOLLOW-UP
As soon as the conference ended, participants began promoting Stockholm declaration in an effort to make its words a reality. Follow-up actions by IPCi participant MPs in their home countries are uploaded to IPCi2014.org.
TUESDAY, 22 APRIL 2014

10:00-22:00 REGISTRATION
20:00-21:00 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 23 APRIL 2014

8:00-8:45 WELCOMING SONGS
By the Adolf Fredrik’s Children’s Choir

9:00-9:30 OPENING CEREMONY
In the plenary hall of the Riksdag
In the presence of H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden

1. Welcome
Ms. Ulrika Karlsson, Member of the Riksdag, Member of EPF Executive Committee, Chair of the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

2. Welcome Speech
Mr. Per Westerberg, Speaker of the Riksdag

9:30-9:40 VIDEO PRESENTATION
Every Generation

9:40–10:15 KEYNOTE ADDRESSES
‘ICPD@20: Why it Matters Beyond 2030’

• Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, UNFPA - ‘Progress in the implementation of the ICPD since 1994: Challenges and Gaps’

• Ms. Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation - ‘Sweden’s perspective on the future of the ICPD post-2014’

10:15-10:45 GROUP PHOTO

10:45-11:15 COFFEE AND REFRESHMENTS

11:30 PERFORMANCE
By Loreen, Swedish Artist and Human Rights Advocate

12:00-12:20 PLENARY SESSION

Objective of the Conference:
Ms. Dianne Stewart, Director, Information and External Relations Division (IERD), UNFPA

• Election of Officers
• Election of Drafting Committee Members

12:20-13:00 SPECIAL PRESENTATION

A graphic view of the dramatic disparities of global reproduction patterns by Professor Hans Rosling, Edutainer and Founder of Gapminder
(Questions and Answers from the floor)

13:00-14:00 BUFFET LUNCH
Hosted by Mr. Per Westerberg, Speaker of the Riksdag
13:50  STROLLER MARCH
Official acknowledgement of the civil society ‘stroller’ march aimed at raising awareness on the elimination of maternal mortality in the world, arranged by RFSU. A Parliamentary delegation from different regions greeted the march.

15:00-17:00  AFTERNOON PROGRAMME
Participants had the choice to attend one of the two simultaneous events, the first being a selection of site visits to Swedish establishments providing sexual and reproductive health services to the Swedish population, and the second an interactive exhibition with Swedish civil society active in sexual and reproductive health and rights.

**Simultaneous event 1**
Site visits to various programmes and centres in Stockholm environs, hosted by members of the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights:
• **Site visit 1**: WHO Collaborating Centre for Research in Human Reproduction, Karolinska Institutet
• **Site visit 2**: Alla Kvinnors Hus, a women’s shelter
• **Site visit 3**: Järva Men’s Clinic

• **Site visit 4**: BB Stockholm Family, antenatal clinic, Gamla Stan
• **Site visit 5**: Danderyd Hospital, obstetric clinic
• **Site visit 6**: Noah’s Ark: HIV/AIDS Service Organization

**Simultaneous event 2**
Interactive exhibition by Swedish NGOs, sexuality education teachers, academics and health care providers at the IPCI Conference venue, the Stockholm City Conference Centre.

15:00-17:00  RECEPTION
Grand opening of the photo exhibit ‘Too Young to Wed’ at the Photographic Museum, co-sponsored by the Swedish UN Association, remarks by:
• Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, UNFPA
• Ms. Hillevi Engström, Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation
• Mr. Göran Hägglund, Swedish Minister for Health and Social Affairs

15:00-17:00  DRAFTING COMMITTEE MEETING
Panellists:
- Hon. Haruna Idrissu, Minister of Trade and Industry, and Member of Parliament, Ghana - ‘Developing the leadership skills of young people towards economic insertion’
- Hon. Nova Riyanti Yusuf, Member of Parliament, Indonesia - ‘Bring changing you want to see: a young parliamentarian’s perspective’
- Mr. Ahmad Alhindawi, Special Envoy on Youth for the UN Secretary-General, Jordan - ‘The potential of young people as actors for development’
- Ms. Laura Schoch, Chair, Austrian National Youth Council - ‘Untapped potential of CSOs in empowering young people’

Moderator:
Ms. Melinda Crane, Chief Correspondent, Deutsche Welle, Germany

Panellists:
- Senator Claire Moore, Australia, Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
- Hon. Meherzia Labidi, Deputy Speaker of Constituent National Assembly, Tunisia, Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development (FAPPD)
- Hon. Marco Núñez, MP, Chile, Inter-American Group on Population and Development (IAPG)
- Baroness Jenny Tonge, UK House of Lords, President of EPF, Chair of the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Reproductive Health and Development

13:00-14:00  LUNCH
Hosted by Ms. Maria Arnholm, Swedish Minister for Gender Equality

Chaired by Hon. Keizo Takemi, MP, Japan, Chair of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, (AFPPD)

14:00-14:30  SPECIAL PLENARY INSPIRATIONAL PRESENTATIONS – CHAMPIONS/ISSUES
By Ms. Nandita Das, Actor and Human Rights Activist, India
14:30-15:15  SPECIAL BREAKOUT SESSIONS - STORIES FROM THE FIELD

Roundtable One - Ireland: Legislation on unsafe abortion

Presented by Hon. Ciara Conway, MP, Ireland
Chaired by Hon. Dr Emir Kabil, MP, Bosnia Herzegovina
Reported by Ms. Pernille Fenger, UNFPA

Roundtable Two - Colombia: Positive legislative developments on sexual rights issues

Presented by Hon. Angélica Lozano, MP, Colombia
Chaired by Senator Irene Sandiford-Garner, Barbados
Reported by Ms. Sietske Steneker, UNFPA

Roundtable Three - Yemen: Child, early and forced marriage

Presented by Hon. Dr. Najeeb Ghanem, MP, Yemen
Chaired by Hon. Meherzia Labidi, MP, Deputy Speaker of Constituent National Assembly, Tunisia
Reported by Mr. Abdallah Zoubi, UNFPA

Roundtable Four - Rwanda: Political participation and women empowerment

Presented by H.E. Ms. Donatille Mukabala, Speaker of Parliament, Rwanda
Chaired by Hon. Beatrice Machangu, MP, Tanzania
Reported by Mr. Richmond Tiemoko, UNFPA

Roundtable Five - Bangladesh: Economic benefits of addressing reproductive health in a development agenda

Presented by H.E. Dr. Shirin Sharmn Chaudhury, Speaker of Parliament, Bangladesh
Chaired by Hon. Eva Abdulla, MP, The Maldives
Reported by Ms. Sarah Craven, UNFPA

15:15-15:45  COFFEE BREAK

15:45-16:30  SPECIAL BREAKOUT SESSIONS - STORIES FROM THE FIELD

Roundtable One - Europe/global: Discussion on the global application of the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

Presented by Hon. Mónica Ferro, MP, Portugal
Chaired by Hon. Yvonne Gilli, MP, Switzerland
Reported by Ms. Alice Frade, P&D Factor

Roundtable Two - Uruguay: Positive legislative developments on reproductive health

Presented by Hon. Bertha Sanseverino, Congresswoman, Uruguay

Roundtable Three - Morocco: Sharing political power to promote gender equality: the Moroccan experience

Presented by Hon. Nouzha Skalli, MP, Morocco
Chaired by Hon. Ms. Perzad Shaban, MP, Iraq
Reported by Mr. Abdallah Zoubi, UNFPA

Roundtable Four - Ivory Coast: Role of parliamentarians in implementing ICPD PoA

Presented by Hon. Mariame Keita née Traore, MP, Ivory Coast
Chaired by Hon. Holomo Koni Kourouma, MP, Guinea
Reported by Mr. Richmond Tiemoko, UNFPA

Roundtable Five - Japan: How to motivate the young women in every sector of the world

Presented by Hon. Karen Makishima, House of Representatives, Japan
Chaired by Hon. Luzviminda Ilagan, MP, Philippines
Reported by Ms. Hilkka Vuorenmaa, Vaestoliitto
16:30-17:45  PLENARY PANEL 3

‘Realizing the ICPD beyond 2014 vision in the post-2015 framework at the national level’

Moderator:
Ms. Dianne Stewart, Director, Information and External Relations Division

Panellists:
• Mr. Anders B. Johnsson, Secretary-General, Inter-Parliamentary Union - ‘Translating the global visions and commitments into national law’
• Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Director-General, International Planned Parenthood Federation - ‘Emerging priorities of the ICPD review and the post-2015 development agenda’
• Hon. Keizo Takemi, MP, Japan, Chairperson AFPPD and Member of the High-Level Task Force on ICPD - ‘Role of parliamentarians in ensuring a convergence between the ICPD review process and the Post-2015 discussion at global, regional and national levels’
• Hon. Haruna Idrissu, Minister of Trade and Industry, and Member of Parliament, Ghana - ‘Developing the leadership skills of young people towards economic insertion’

18:30  STANDING BUFFET

Dinner at the Stockholm City Hall. Hosted by Mrs. Margareta Björk, President of the Stockholm City Council

7:00-8:30  DRAFTING COMMITTEE MEETING

Chaired by Hon. Bertha Sanseverino, MP, Uruguay, Member of the Executive Board of the Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG)

8:30-9:00  VISUAL OVERVIEW OF DAY 2

Video presentation of the previous day’s meeting/events, interviews, off-the-cuff moments

9:00-10:30  PLENARY PANEL 4

‘Priority Actions to fulfil the post-2015 visions’ (Plenary)

Moderator:
Mr. Remmy Shawa, Regional MenEngage Coordinator at Sonke Gender Justice, recipient of the 2013 Women Deliver Global Rising Star Award

Panellists:
• H.E. Nandi Glassie, Minister of Health, Cook Islands - ‘The MDG pending agenda: Lessons learned and priorities for the future’
• Dr. Kitty van der Heijden, Special Envoy Sustainability and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands - ‘The critical role of SRHR in the post-2015 world’
• Dr. Leonel Briozzo, Vice Minister of Health, Uruguay - ‘Policy Challenges to ensure full integration of the ICPD into the post-2015’
ANNEX I. AGENDA
22-23-24-25-26 APRIL 2014

10:30-11:00  COFFEE BREAK
Chair by Hon. Chris Baryomunsi, MP, Uganda, President, African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (FPA)

11:00-11:30  SPECIAL PLENARY INSPIRATIONAL PRESENTATION – FUNDING FOR DEVELOPMENT
By Mr. Bob Collymore Chief Executive Officer, Safaricom Limited, Kenya

11:30-13:00  PLENARY PANEL 5
‘Financing a Transformative Post-2015 Development Agenda’
Moderator:
Ms. Melinda Crane, Chief Correspondent, Deutsche Welle, Germany

Panellists:
- Mr. Tawhid Nawaz, Acting Sector Director for Human Development in Africa, World Bank - ‘The critical role of International Financial Institutions’
- Mr. Dana Hovig, Director, Integrated Delivery, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation - ‘Leveraging private sector funding for development’
- Dr. Anders Nordström, Ambassador for Global Health at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs - ‘Donor perspective on financing the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014’

13:00-14:00  LUNCH

14:00-15:00  BREAKOUT SESSIONS – THEMATIC
Five simultaneous breakouts addressed the inter-related nature of these themes to achieve a common understanding. All participants got to attend at least two themes

1. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
Presented by Professor Marleen Temmerman, Director, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, WHO and Ms. Azfar Pashtoon, Advisor in Asia and the Pacific, International Confederation of Midwives
Chair by Hon. Fawzia Koofi, MP, Afghanistan
Reported by Kristina Castell, RFSU

2. Population and Development
Presented by Ms. Alaka Basu, Professor, Department of Developmental Sociology at Cornell University and Ms. Blessing Mberu, Head of Urbanization and Well-being, African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC)
Chair by Hon. Dr. Somaya Al-Jowder, MP, Bahrain
Reported by Mr Laurent Assogba, UNFPA

3. Adolescents and Youth
Presented by Dr. Shireen Jejeebhoy, Senior Associate, Population Council and Ms. Asel Kubanychbekova, youth SRHR activists, Kyrgyzstan
Chair by Hon. Antonio Rosário Nique, MP, Mozambique
Reported by Ms. Pernille Fenger, UNFPA

4. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
Presented by Hon. María Virginia Linares, MP, Argentina and Ms. Catharina Schmitz, Managing Director, Indevelop, Gender equality expert, Sweden
Chair by Hon. Esperanza Martinez, MP, Paraguay
Reported by Ms. Sietske Steneker, UNFPA

5. Partnerships and Innovation
Presented by Ms. Valerie DeFillipo, Director, FP 2020 and Mr. Narayan Sundararajan, Director, Global Healthcare – Emerging Markets, Intel Corporation
Chair by Hon. Saliya Murzabayeva, MP, Russian Federation
Reported by Ms. Marta Diavolova, UNFPA
15:00-15:30  COFFEE BREAK

15:30-16:30  BREAKOUT SESSIONS – THEMATIC

Five simultaneous breakouts addressed the inter-related nature of these themes to achieve a common understanding. All participants got to attend at least two themes.

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Presented by Professor Marleen Temmerman, Director, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, WHO and Ms. Azfar Pashtoon, Advisor in Asia and the Pacific, International Confederation of Midwives

Chaired by Hon. Mame Mbayame Gueye Dione, MP, Senegal

Reported by Kristina Castell, RFSU

2. Population and Development

Presented by Ms. Alaka Basu, Professor, Department of Developmental Sociology at Cornell University and Mr. Blessing Mberu, Head of Urbanization and Well-being, African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC)

Chaired by Sen. Francisco De La Cruz, Haiti

Reported by Mr. Laurent Assogba, UNFPA

3. Adolescents and Youth

Presented by Dr. Shireen Jejeebhoy, Senior Associate, Population Council and Ms. Asel Kubanychbekova, youth SRHR activist, Kyrgyzstan

Chaired by Hon. Lord Fakafanua, MP, Tonga

Reported by Ms. Maeve Taylor, IFPA

4. Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

Presented by Hon. María Virginia Linares, MP, Argentina and Ms. Catharina Schmitz, Managing Director, Indevelop, Gender equality expert, Sweden

Chaired by Hon. Dr. Bhalachandra Mungekar, MP, India

Reported by Ms. Sarah Craven, UNFPA

5. Partnerships and Innovation

Presented by Ms. Valerie DeFillipo, Director, FP 2020 and Mr. Narayan Sundararajan, Director, Global Healthcare – Emerging Markets, Intel Corporation

Chaired by Hon. Malahat Ibrahimigizi, MP, Azerbaijan

Reported by Ms. Marta Diavolova, UNFPA

Reports from the breakout sessions will be projected onto the walls for people to get to read the discussions and outcome from other sessions.

16:30-18:00  PLENARY SESSION

Discussion and Adoption of the Draft Statement of Commitment Chair of the Drafting Committee

18:00-18:30  CLOSING CEREMONIES

• H.E. Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation
• Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, UNFPA
• Baroness Jenny Tonge, UK House of Lords, President of EPF, Chair of the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Population, Reproductive Health and Development
• Ms. Ulrika Karlsson, Member of Parliament, Riksdag, EPF Executive Committee Member and Chair of the Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

19:00-22:00  FAREWELL DINNER – VASA MUSEUM

Hosted by Swedish All-Party Parliamentary Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
## ANNEX II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>delegates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Hamida Yousefi, MP Fawzia Koofi, MP</td>
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<td>Albania</td>
<td>Valentina Leskaj, MP Blendi Klosi, MP</td>
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<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Salim Chennoufi, MP Zoubir Abdelli, MP</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Maria Virginia Linares, MP</td>
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<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Karine Poghosyan, MP Arpne Hovhannisyan, MP</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>Sen. Claire Moore Sharman Stone, MP</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>Petra Bayr, MP Tanja Windbücher-Souschil, MP Ayygül Berivan Aslan, MP</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Malahat Ibrahimqizi, MP</td>
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<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Somaya Al Jowder, MP</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>H.E. Dr. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury, Speaker of Parliament Muhammad Akbar Rashdi, MP Saber Hossain Chowdhury, MP Omor Faruk Chowdhury, MP Fakhrul Imam, MP Fajilitun Nessa, MP</td>
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<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Sen. Irene Sandiford-Garner</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Jan Roegiers, MP</td>
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<td>Belize</td>
<td>Patrick Faber, MP</td>
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<td>Benin</td>
<td>Babatounde Kakpo Zannou, MP</td>
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<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Yogesh Tamang, MP</td>
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<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Gabriela Montano, MP Marianela Paco, MP</td>
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<td>Bosnia Herzegovina</td>
<td>Emir Kabil, MP</td>
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<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Fidelis Macdonald Mmlili Molao, MP</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Jean Wyllys, MP</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Zenabou Drabo Ouedraogo, MP Boubacar Sannou, MP Yacouba Savadogo, MP</td>
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<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Denise Sindokotse, MP Norbert Ndiokubwayo, MP</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Pum Sichan, MP</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Djibrilla Kaou, MP Marie-Rose Nguini Effa, MP Pauline Ndoumou, MP</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>Mylene Freeman, MP Hedy Fry, MP</td>
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<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Soares Moniz, MP Jose Manuel Sanches Tavares, MP</td>
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<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Edgard Mbaikoua Bemaide, MP</td>
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<td>Chad</td>
<td>Issa Mardo Djibir, MP Habsita Souleyman Alboukari, MP</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>Marco Antonio Nunez, MP Karol Aida Cariola Oliva, MP</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Wang Longde, MP</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>Comores</td>
<td>Ahamadi Nassimou, MP</td>
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<td>Congo-Brazzaville</td>
<td>Guillaume Foutou, MP Charlotte Opimbat, MP</td>
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<td>Cook Island</td>
<td>H.E Nandi Glassie, Minister of Health Tangata Vavia, MP</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Arelys Santana Bello, MP</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Mette Gjerskov, MP</td>
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<td>Country</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Juana Vincente, MP</td>
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<td>DR Congo</td>
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<td>Pierrot Uweka, MP</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Maria Soledad Vela, MP</td>
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<td>Gina Goday, MP</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Lourdes Palacios, MP</td>
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<td>Emma Julia Fabian, MP</td>
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<td>Sandra Salgado, MP</td>
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<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>Maria Consuelo Nguema Oyana, MP</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>Rudolf Georg Kippels, MP</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>H.E Haruna Idrissu, Minister of Trade and Industry</td>
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<td>Della Sowah, MP</td>
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<td>William Kwasi Sabi, MP</td>
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<td>Granada</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
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<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>Bertran Sinal, MP</td>
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<td>Francisco De la Cruz, MP</td>
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<td>Honduras</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>Ezzatollah Yousefian Molla, MP</td>
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<td>Sen. Camina Johnson Smith</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
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<td>Wafa Bani Mustafa, MP</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Elena Tarasenko, MP</td>
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<td>Catherine Mukiite Nawala, MP</td>
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<td>Askel Kubanychbekova, MP</td>
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<td>Natalya Nikitenko, MP</td>
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ANNEX II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
ALPHABETICAL SUMMARY

Lao PDR
Kysinh Sinphanngam, MP
Bouasy Nathavong, MP

Latvia
Ilze Vinkele, MP
Daina Kazaka, MP

Lesotho
Temekhi Phenix Tsolo, MP

Liberia
Larry P. Younquoi, MP
Mariamu Beyan Fofana, MP

Macedonia
Tanjia Tomikj, MP

Malaysia
Seri Ahmad Hanadzhah, MP
Wan Mohammad Ahmad, MP

Maldives
Eva Abdulla, MP
Moosa Zameer, MP

Mexico
Martha Lucia Micher, MP

Moldova
Stirbate Petru, MP

Morocco
Younes Sekkouri, MP
Nouzha Skalli, MP

Mozambique
Antonio Rosário Niquice, MP
Maria Ivone Soares, MP

Myanmar
Maung Muang Swe, MP
Mi Yin Chan, MP

Namibia
Agnes Tjongarero, MP
Anton von Wietersheim, MP

Nepal
H.E. Chitra Lekha Yadav, Minister of Education
Shashank Koirala, MP
Bhisma Adhikary, MP
Dina Mahalaxmi Upadhyay, MP

New Zealand
Cam Calder, MP

Nicaragua
Juan Ramon Jimenez, MP
Carlos Emilio Lopez, MP
Maria Lilly Rodriguez, MP

Niger
Aoua Ibro Na Allah, MP
Ilia Ousmane, MP
Moussa Zangaou, MP

Nigeria
Saheed Akinade-Fijabi, MP
Abdulrazak Nuhu Zaki, MP

Norway
Stine Renate Håheim, MP

Oman
Mohamed Al Busaidi, MP

Pakistan
Mahtab Akbar Rashdi, MP
Romina Khurshid, MP

Palestine
Sahar Al Qawasmi, MP

Papua New Guinea
Julie Soso, MP
Philip Undialu, MP

Paraguay
Esperanza Martínez, MP
Felix Ortellado Zorrilla, MP
Jorge Baruja, MP

Peru
Rosa Delsa Mavila Leon, MP

Philippines
Abigail Ferriol-Pascual, MP
Luzviminda Ilagan, MP

Poland
Robert Biedroń, MP

Portugal
Teresa Anjinho, MP
Mónica Ferro, MP

Romania
Ion Rotaru, MP
Florian-Dorel Bodog, MP

Russian Federation
Saliya Murzabayeva, MP
Leonid Ogul, MP
Tatiana Alekseeva, MP

Rwanda
H.E. Donatille Mukabalisa,
Speaker of Parliament
Ceclstin Sebuhuro, MP

Sao Tome
José Viegas, MP
Delfim Neves, MP

Senegal
Dione Mame Mbayame, MP
Mously Diakhate, MP

Sierra Leone
Helen Kuyembeh, MP
Ibrahim Bundu, MP

Slovakia
Juraj Droba, MP
South Korea
Jaeyun Kim, MP
Dong Woo Shin, MP
Byung Joo Min, MP
Ki Woon Bae, MP

South Sudan
Paul Yoane Losukwa, MP

Spain
Carmen Montón, MP
Martinez Santiago, MP
Juan Carlos Grau, MP
Leixuri Arrizabalaga, MP
Lorena Vicioso Adria, MP

Sri Lanka
Ramesh Pathirana, MP
Sumedha G. Jayasena, MP

Suriname
Joan Dogojo, MP

Swaziland
Nonhlanhla Dlamini, MP
Phila Buthelezi MP

Sweden
Annika Qarlsson, MP
Carina Hägg, MP
Anna Steele, MP
Hans Linde, MP
Lena Hallengren, MP
Ulrika Karlsson, MP
Sofia Arkelssten, MP
Carina Runeson, MP
Helena Bouveng, MP

Switzerland
Yvonne Gilli Stocker, MP
Yvonne Feri, MP

Tanzania
Betty Machangu, MP

Thailand
Sen. Dr. Jetn Siratharanont

Timor Leste
Sen. Ilda Maria da Conceição, MP
Maria Rosa da Camara, MP
Virgilio da Costa Hornai, MP

Togo
Isabelle Ameganvi, MP
Sim Kpohou, MP

Tonga
Sunia Manu Fili, MP
Lord Fakafanua, MP

Trinidad & Tobago
Amery Browne, MP

Tunisia
Mehrezia Maiza, MP
Habiba Triki, MP

Turkey
Öznur Çalık, MP
Nurcan Dalbudak, MP

Turkmenistan
Sulgun Atayeva, MP

Uganda
Chris Baryomunsi, MP
Sylvia Ssinabulya, MP

Ukraine
Maria Ionova, MP

United Arab Emirates
Humaid Ben Salem, MP

United Kingdom
Baronness Jenny Tonge
Meral Hussein-Ece, MP
Viscount Janric Craigavon

United States of America
Jim McDermott, Congressman

Uruguay
Bertha Sanseverino, MP

Vietnam
Nguyen Thanh Binh, MP
Nguyen Van Son, MP
Dang Thi Kim, MP
Nguyen Van Tien, MP

Yemen
Najeeb Ghanem, MP
Abdulbari Abdullah Dughaish, MP

Zambia
Hamududu Highvie, MP
Mphande Ingrid, MP

Zimbabwe
Chimedza Paul, MP
### Annex II: List of Participants

#### Alphabetical Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Position</th>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Dr Narayan Sundararajan</td>
<td>CTO Grameen-Intel Social Business</td>
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<td>M A Kamal Billah</td>
<td>Senior Parliament Official</td>
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<td>MD Ashraful Moqbul</td>
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<td>Wim Van Den Voorde</td>
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<td>Thilde Knudsen</td>
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<td>Aleksandra Blagojevic</td>
<td>Official</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Lim Samay</td>
<td>Department of the Senate</td>
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<td>Ouk Damry</td>
<td>CAPPD</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>Dina Epale</td>
<td>ACPD</td>
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<td>China</td>
<td>Chen Naikang</td>
<td>Principal Staff Member Of The Population</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Tania Dethlefsen</td>
<td>Sex og Samfund</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Hilkka Liisa Vuorenmaa</td>
<td>Vaestolitto</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>Melinda Crane</td>
<td>Chief Correspondent, Deutsche Welle</td>
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<td>Frauke Wiprich</td>
<td>DSW</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Abdul Jalil Ibrahim</td>
<td>Senior Parliament Official</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Nandita Das</td>
<td>Actress, Human Rights activist</td>
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<td>Dr. Shireen Jejeebhoy</td>
<td>Senior Associate Population Council Of India</td>
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<td>Manmohan Sharma</td>
<td>Observer</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Maeve Taylor</td>
<td>IFPA</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>Maria Grazia Panunzi</td>
<td>Aidos</td>
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<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Sekou Kante</td>
<td>Observer</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Lulu Aladawan</td>
<td>Asem Abdelkarim</td>
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<td>Assistants</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Blessing Mberu</td>
<td>Head of Urbanization and Well-Being, APHRC</td>
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<td>Bob Collymore</td>
<td>CEO Safiricom Limited</td>
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<td>Korea</td>
<td>Kwang Myoung Cha</td>
<td>Korean Parliamentary Group (CPE)</td>
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<td>Sueng-Hwan Son</td>
<td>Ambassador of South Korea</td>
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<td>Seo-yun Heo</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Azfar Pashtoon</td>
<td>Advisor, International Conf. Of Midwives</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>Laura Schoh</td>
<td>Chair, Austrian National Youth Council</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Asya Ahmadova</td>
<td>Parliament Staffs</td>
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<td>Gulbahar Ibrahimova</td>
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</table>
Kyrgyzstan
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Richmond Tiemoko
260 PARLIAMENTARIANS
FROM 134 COUNTRIES

1 STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

Calling for population and development issues to be at the heart of the international development agenda
This report is issued by UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, in its capacity as the secretariat for the International Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (ICPI/ICPD). The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of UNFPA.

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