

CONFERENCE REPORT



THE SECOND CHINA-AFRICA CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

South-South Cooperation for Population and Development and
Achievement of Demographic Dividend in Africa

8-10 July 2018

Guangzhou, China

Table of Content

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	2
2. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2.1 BACKGROUND.....	5
2.2 ABOUT THE REPORT.....	6
3. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.....	10
3.1 DAY ONE-SUNDAY, 8 JULY 2018 - CONFERENCE PREPARATORY MEETING.....	10
3.2 DAY TWO – MONDAY, 9 JULY 2018.....	11
SESSION 1: OPENING CEREMONY.....	11
SESSION 2: EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES IN REALISING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND.....	14
SESSION 3: POLICIES FOR HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND.....	17
SESSION 4: DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN A MIGRATION AND AGEING CONTEXT.....	19
SESSION 5: YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY.....	22
SESSION 6: REALIZING AND MAXIMISING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND.....	24
3.3 DAY THREE – TUESDAY, 10 JULY 2018.....	27
SESSION 7: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR ACHIEVING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND.....	27
SESSION 8: MIGRATION AND GENDER WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND.....	30
SESSION 9: CLOSING CEREMONY.....	32
4. OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE CONFERENCE.....	33
PREAMBLE.....	33
CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR AFRICA.....	36
EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS FROM CHINA.....	38
PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS AND ACTIONS.....	40
Annex 1: Conference Programme.....	43
Annex 2: List of participants.....	49

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second high-level China-Africa Conference on Population and Development was held in Guangzhou city of China from 8th to 10th July 2018. The National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, China Population and Development Research Center, China Population Association and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) hosted the conference jointly, with local coordination supported by Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission, and China South Medical University. It aimed to reinforce consensus and strengthen South-South Collaboration (SSC) between China and Africa on population and development issues.

The second China-Africa conference reiterated the resolutions adopted at the first China-Africa Conference on Population and Development held in Nairobi during 18-19 April 2017. It reflected on policy priorities, shared goals and capacity strengthening to harness sustained demographic dividend in Africa, and embracing the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the roadmap outlined in African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063 with a reflection on the broader vision of the 'Africa We Want'.

The conference adopted the theme "South-South cooperation for population and development and achievement of demographic dividend in Africa", reflecting on experiences and lessons from China. The deliberations of the conference were summarised as an outcome document, and ratified by participants representing various government, think-tank and academic institutions from China and Africa.

The outcome document adopted in the conference acknowledged that there is no "one size fits all" solution for national efforts to achieve demographic dividend. While the Chinese framework focused on education, employment, empowerment and equity, the experiences of African countries tended to focus on four pillars of population and development: health and wellbeing; employment and entrepreneurship; education and skill development; and rights, governance and youth empowerment.

The presentations focused on sharing China's experiences, policies, best practices and challenges related to accelerating the demographic window of opportunity for economic growth. Current and future challenges in sustaining the demographic dividend including issues related to population ageing, low fertility, migration and urbanisation were examined using historical

and current data in a changing family planning policy context. High population mobility in China contributed to effective allocation of labour resources and improved labour productivity. Labour mobility across different geographical regions and urbanisation acted as catalysts for job creation, high labour force participation rates and economic development. The meeting discussed the development of new policies such as the “Healthy China 2030” with strategies focused on improving health and wellbeing of older people and retaining a cadre of experienced elderly human resources for boosting economic productivity and social development. China has been proactive in introducing more policies focused on older population to meet the healthcare needs and demands, promote long-term care insurance systems and services, create an elderly friendly environment and establish a policy system for human resource development.

Africa, on the other hand, is confronted with significant demographic challenges. The pace of demographic transition in Africa is rather slow in most countries, and uncertain and complex in a few conflict and post-conflict countries. Despite improvements in child mortality rates and population life expectancy, fertility rates continue to remain very high across the continent. Realizing a demographic dividend requires multi-sectoral interventions and economic investment. Young people need opportunities to gain appropriate quality education, skills and experience to succeed in a competitive global job market – which demands more knowledge, skills, competency and technical expertise. Dividends will be constrained without simultaneous investments in decent job creation, good governance, infrastructure and enabling business environment.

If societies are able to productively engage young people entering working age, this can boost economic growth, and because there are relatively few dependents, countries can increase their investments in economic and human capital, generating a virtuous cycle of social and economic development. Effective family planning, sexual and reproductive health programmes focused on adolescents and youth can decelerate fertility rates, which in turn can create a demographic window of opportunity favourable for social and economic development.

Among other challenges, Africa needs significant investment and policy interventions to reduce illiteracy rates, such as compulsory education systems ensuring gender equality at different levels in schools and universities; strengthening technical and vocational training for developing youth life skills; education reform and leadership training to create communication channels across the whole education system and offering adequate training to teachers. All of the above goals aim to cultivate globally competitive, qualified and skilled labour force who can

meet market demands.

The suggestions to boost employment include multiple interventions. For example, investment in economic development sectors to equip future employees with basic skills and sustainable employment opportunities; strategies to reduce unemployment and underemployment through robust economic policies; gender equality in employment and related policymaking; and social insurance and pension system with the labour force in informal economic sectors.

It is also equally important to maintain gender equality in education by changing traditional social norms and behaviours, and empower the youth and women in policy making to realize an inclusive, participatory, accountable and transparent political participation. The youth and women should be prepared to lead and seize opportunities to make meaningful economic and social contributions, and participate in the policy making towards fulfilling the 2063 Agenda.

The participants committed to further strengthen South-South collaboration, and maximize the opportunities under the newly established China South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund and other international cooperation platforms. The participants called for greater cooperation, knowledge exchange platforms, technical support, research and investment to collect, process and analyse quality population data for national and sub-national level planning. UNFPA representatives confirmed their commitment to promote and strengthen partnerships in population and development and offer technical support in experience sharing and capacity building.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

The United Nations projects Africa's population to grow almost exponentially throughout the 21st century from 1.2 billion in 2017 to 2.5 billion by 2050 and to about 4.5 by the end of the century. There is evidence of demographic transition in Africa, rather slow-paced in most countries, and uncertain and complex in a few conflict and post-conflict countries. The higher representation of children and youth in the population poses significant challenges for socioeconomic development, and the benefits of current economic growth have been uneven in Africa with little or no significant improvement in living conditions.

A rapid decline in fertility can potentially shift the age structure of the population and can increase the share of working age population. The resulting demographic dividend is not an automatic process of demographic change; it rather results from the empowerment, education and employment of young people who move into working age. With appropriate investment in human and social capital, African countries have the potential to harness the demographic dividend and attain a sustainable economic growth in the future.

Realizing a demographic dividend requires multi-sectoral interventions and economic investment. Young people need opportunities to gain appropriate quality education, skills and experience to succeed in a competitive global job market - which demands more knowledge, skills, competency and technical expertise. Dividends will be constrained without simultaneous investments in decent job creation, good governance, infrastructure and enabling business environment. If societies are able to productively engage young people entering working age, then it can boost economic growth, and because there are relatively few dependents, countries can increase their investments in economic and human capital, generating a virtuous cycle of social and economic development.

At the sixth Joint Annual Conference of the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Economic

Commission for Africa (UNECA) held in 2013, experts and policy makers from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Economic Development of African countries affirmed the huge potential of demographic dividend in African countries.

In 2015, the AU adopted “Agenda 2063”, a long-term strategic framework for socioeconomic transformation and sustainable development for the continent and enable creation of a regionally integrated, peaceful and prosperous Africa in the next 50 years. Later, the 28th and 29th AU Summits held in 2017, highlighted demographic dividend and the need for investment in the youth to drive African development. The vision “Africa We Want” embraced under Agenda 2063 aspires for an “integrated, people-centered, and prosperous Africa, at peace with itself” - leaving no one behind, reflecting particularly on inclusive growth and sustainable development. It called for a people-driven development addressing the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and an Africa as a strong, united, resilient, and influential global player and partner.

China has already completed a demographic transition and experienced sustained economic growth for over the last four decades. The Chinese experience clearly demonstrates that the window of opportunity created by demographic transition can be turned into a demographic dividend, only if combined with appropriate economic reforms, investment, social development policies, governance and stability. While the Chinese model of population and development may not be transferable in other settings, it does offer lessons and opportunities for Africa to develop coherent policies and investment strategies for harnessing sustainable demographic dividend.

2.2 ABOUT THE REPORT

The second China-Africa Conference on Population and Development was held in Guangzhou city of China from 9th to 10th July 2018. The National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China, China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC), China Population Association and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) hosted the conference jointly with local coordination supported by Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission, and China South Medical University.

The second China-Africa conference adopted the theme “South-South Cooperation and Achievement of Demographic Dividend in Africa” with the following aims:

- to review and discuss the challenges and prospects related to demographic dividend in Africa, reflecting on China’s experiences and lessons in harnessing and managing the demographic dividend;
- to address the specific population and development issues within the context of demographic dividend vis-a-vis adolescents and youth, reproductive health and reproductive rights, education, skills and employment, gender and the impact of population ageing;
- to discuss the multi-sectoral strategies and policy solutions to harnessing demographic dividend in Africa, reflecting on experiences and best practices from China and elsewhere;
- to share experiences and technical knowledge on population data management and research methods, and in particular strategies of producing high quality evidence for policy impact and programme interventions;
- to reinforce consensus and strengthen South-South Collaboration between China and Africa on population and development.

The second conference was a follow-up to the first China-Africa Conference on Population and Development held in Nairobi during 18-19 April 2017 and hosted by the National Council for Population and Development of the Government of Kenya. The Nairobi conference highlighted policy priorities, shared goals and capacity strengthening to harness sustained demographic dividend in Africa and called for actions to continue the dialogue by convening the China-Africa Conference on Population and Development on an annual basis.

The Nairobi conference acknowledged that demographic dividend remains a priority concern and an unfinished business for many African countries in the years to come. It also echoed the broader framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the African Union (AU) Roadmap on “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth” and

Agenda 2063 on the “Africa We Want” which envisages a continent with high quality of life and high level of commitment by respective governments across the African union.

Following the Nairobi meeting, the Government of China and the UNFPA established the Population and Development South-South Cooperation Centre of Excellence (PDSSC) in China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC) in Beijing to facilitate technical capacity building in data collection, analysis and dissemination. The China-Africa collaboration developed a number of proposals addressing issues related to population and development, sexual, reproductive, and maternal and child health.

The Second China-Africa Conference on Population and Development in Guangzhou was inspired by the commitments outlined in the Beijing Call for South-South Cooperation on Population and Development adopted at the Ministerial strategic dialogue held on 18th March 2016 in Beijing. In particular, it reflected on cross-cutting population and development issues including sexual and reproductive health, reproductive health rights, gender equality, economic and social development, with an emphasis on the UN SDG framework.

The Guangzhou conference brought together over 100 participants at high-level represented by government ministers, the United Nations, national level think-tank agencies, universities and research institutions from China, Africa and elsewhere. The representation of 11 African countries including Botswana, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Mozambique confirmed interests to strengthening South-South cooperation and high-level commitment to achieving the AU Roadmap and Agenda 2063.

The three-day Guangzhou conference focused on four main themes:

- Lessons and experiences of China's demographic dividend in terms of population and sustainable development, human capital, youth employment, adolescent and sexual reproductive health and population ageing

- First and second demographic dividend
- Policy framework for realising demographic dividend in Africa
- Consensus on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development

This report first presents a brief overview of background to current challenges and prospects for demographic dividend in Africa and then it summaries the discussions and synthesises the outcomes and deliberations of the Second China-Africa Conference on Population and Development.

3. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

3.1 DAY ONE - SUNDAY, 8 JULY 2018 - CONFERENCE PREPARATORY MEETING

The second China-Africa Conference on Population and Development was held at the Baiyun International Convention Centre in Guangzhou City. The opening ceremony, keynote and plenary sessions were held in the main Jieyang Hall. The Conference Secretariat circulated key information regarding visa, hotel accommodation, meeting venue, food, local transport and emergency contact details to all participants prior to the meeting.



Day one of the conference started with a working group meeting during early afternoon to discuss the feasibility and logistics of convening the third conference in Accra, Ghana and concluded with the decision to host the Third China-Africa Conference on Population and Development in April/May 2019, with local support and coordination from the Government of Ghana and the UNFPA. Dr. Babatunde Ahonsi, the UNFPA Representative to China, chaired the meeting with assistance from Dr. Jia Guoping, Population and Development Specialist of UNFPA China. Dr. Leticia Appiah, Executive Director of NPC Ghana, Ms. EriKa Goldson, Deputy Representative of UNFPA to Ghana and Dr. Ismail Ndifuna, Chief Technical Specialist of UNFPA Ghana, led the Ghana delegation. Ms. He Dan, Director General, Dr. Liu Hongyan, Deputy Director General, Ms. Tang Menjun and Ms. Ma Wei represented CPDRC along with Professor Sabu Padmadas, Senior Honorary Fellow of CPDRC and Professor of Demography and Global Health at the University of Southampton. Ms. Sharmila Sandhya, an intern based at CPDRC, recorded the minutes of the meeting.

The afternoon session included a preparatory meeting to review the outcomes and proceedings of the Nairobi conference, progress and achievements and intended outcomes of the Guangzhou meeting. The Conference Secretariat circulated a draft version of the outcome document for feedback to all participants ahead of the conference. At the preparatory meeting, the conference delegates shared their comments and feedback on the document. Participants including government ministers and representatives from the United Nations further discussed the feedback and the amendments were incorporated in the revised document.



In the evening, the Provincial Government of Guangdong hosted a Guangdong style traditional dinner, in the presence of Honourable Vice Minister Madam Cui Li of the National Health Commission, to welcome the government Ministers from Africa and other esteemed delegates of the conference. The welcome dinner provided an excellent opportunity for participants to network and socialise.

3.2 DAY TWO – MONDAY, 9 JULY 2018

SESSION 1: OPENING CEREMONY

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Mr. He Zhaohua, Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, National Health Commission, PR China

Panelists:

- *Madam Cui Li, Honourable Vice-Minister, National Health Commission, PR China*
- *Madam Dr. Wilhemina Jallah, Honourable Minister of Health, Government of Liberia*
- *Dr. Mabingue Ngom, Director of the UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office*
- *Dr. Nicholas Rosellini, United Nations Resident Coordinator in China*



The first formal session of the conference started at 9 am with an opening ceremony and remarks from the **Honourable Vice-Minister Madam Cui Li of the National Health Commission**. Madam Cui welcomed the conference delegates and highlighted the importance and China's commitment to South-South Cooperation. Her

presentation clearly addressed the critical challenges that both China and Africa face in terms of population pressure on economic and social development.

Madam Cui reiterated the need for deepening China-Africa cooperation in the field of population and development, and enabling opportunities to learn from each other and share experiences. She stressed the need to establish long-term sustainable partnership for knowledge exchange and capacity building in population data collection and population forecasting. She also called for greater investment and cooperation for improving public health and increase support for enhancing the health and wellbeing of women and children. Her presentation concluded with a note on China's commitment to assist the development of African Centre for Disease Control to combat infectious diseases including HIV, Malaria and Tuberculosis. She said, "the past years have seen fruitful progress in China-Africa practical cooperation on population and development".



The **Honourable Minister of Health of the Government of Liberia, Dr. Wilhemina Jallah**, was the next speaker in the opening ceremony session. Madam Wilhemina acknowledged the timeliness of the China-Africa conference and highlighted the relevance of sharing best practices and lessons from China for achieving a

sustainable demographic dividend in Africa. She called for an inclusive model of cooperation for improving the quality and excellence in education and research in African countries.



The third speaker of the session was **Dr. Mabingue Ngom, Director of the UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office**. Dr. Ngom pointed out that the achievement of demographic dividend in African countries would inevitably require support from China. He particularly lauded China's high-level commitment and its efficient leadership

in facilitating South-South cooperation between China and Africa. In his recommendations, Dr. Ngom suggested that the implementation process of South-South cooperation should take into account the development goals and specific issues of each country, and where appropriate, efforts should focus on integrating South-South cooperation into the framework of a higher level of goals at the global level. His presentation highlighted the importance of investing in women and young people for attaining sustainable population and economic development.



The fourth speaker of the opening ceremony session was **Dr. Nicholas Rosellini, UN Resident Coordinator in China**. Dr. Rosellini made interesting observations and highlighted that the key to Africa's development depends on how Africa manages the demographic dividend. He highlighted the Agenda 2063 of the African Union,

which emphasizes the need to invest in young people to achieve prosperity in Africa. Enhancing the quality of human capital through greater investment in education of young people is the way forward for harnessing demographic dividend in Africa. He appraised the efforts of Chinese government to facilitate China-Africa collaboration, and that in the future the United Nations system in China hopes to work closely with the Chinese government to promote South-South cooperation in population and development.

Dr. Rosellini commented, "South-South cooperation on population and development is an important step towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UN system will continue supporting China's increasing role in international affairs, promoting global and regional dialogues, and expanding South-South Cooperation to assist other

developing countries, for the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals within the contexts and needs of the developing countries.”



The final speaker of the opening ceremony session was **Mr. Ye Zhenqin, Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province**, who provided an interesting description of population and development in Guangdong, the most populous province in China. Mr. Ye explained that Guangdong's population has maintained a

balanced development trend, the quality of the population has improved significantly, and the main health indicators of residents have reached the level of developed countries. He pinpointed that effective management of demographic dividend helped Guangzhou to achieve rapid economic development. Guangzhou is also home to more than 20,000 resident population from African countries, and the number of African citizens passing through Guangdong has reached 400,000 to 500,000. He reaffirmed that Guangdong Province is committed to further strengthen cooperation with African countries in population and development, strengthen medical aid and supplies, public health and health services, and improve the health and quality of life of African people.

SESSION 2: EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES IN REALISING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Dr. Babatunde Ahonsi, UNFPA Representative to China

Panelists:

- *Madam Nyeleti Mondlane, Honourable Minister of Youth and Sport, Government of Mozambique*
- *Madam He Dan, Director General of CPDRC, PR China*
- *Professor Gu Baochang, Vice President of Asian Population Association and Professor of Demography at Renmin University*
- *Dr. Mabingue Ngom, Director of the UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office*



The first speaker of the second session was the **Honourable Minister of Youth and Sport of the Government of Mozambique, Madam Nyeleti Mondlane**, who provided an overview of the population, social and economic data in Mozambique and highlighted the need for improving reproductive health and reducing its

high fertility rates as pre-requisites for achieving demographic dividend and economic growth. Her presentation highlighted some of the developments and responses to investment in education, health and job creation. Madam Mondlane commented, “young people have the potential to bring about real changes in the economy. To harness the demographic dividend, we must give more opportunities for young people to fulfil their potential”. **Dr. Mabingue Ngom, Director of the UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office** echoed these points further in his presentation. Dr. Ngom provided an overview of some of the goals and challenges to realising demographic dividend and economic growth in the West and Central African region.

Madam He Dan, Director General of CPDRC presented a systematic and detailed presentation of the economic development and demographic dividend experiences in China. Her presentation highlighted the onset and pace of demographic transition in China accelerated by family planning policies and how the transition led to significant growth in



the size of the working age population and low dependency burden. The government’s response in terms of reform and opening up policies leading to a socialist market economy system enabled the establishment of labour intensive industries, employment and entrepreneurship and free movement of labour. Madam He reviewed the social policies and legislation focused on empowering women and equal participation in education and employment as well as boosting development through investment in science and technology. The presentation concluded by highlighting China’s experiences and challenges in turning the demographic window of opportunity into demographic dividend and creating favourable domestic economic and social development policies and a favourable open market system.



The final speaker of the session was **Professor Gu Baochang, Vice President of Asian Population Association and Professor at Renmin University**. Professor Gu's presentation provided a glimpse of population and development in China from a traditional high fertility transitioning to modern low fertility society. His presentation showed evidence of

China's attainment of replacement level fertility during the early 1990s and the dominant influence of official family planning policies in transforming social change thus encouraging couples to have fewer children. He also highlighted the implications of smaller birth cohorts for future supply, ageing and shrinking of the working age population. He argued that low fertility situation in China is likely to exacerbate a rapidly ageing population and an inevitable reduction in absolute size of the population. Professor Gu made an interesting observation on the rapid expansion of cities and urban areas across China and its impact on wellbeing of particularly older population. His presentation concluded by reflecting on the lack of long-term coherent population and social policies for sustaining population and development in China.



The morning session concluded with the review and ratification of the conference outcome document (see the final section of this report). The outcome document adopted in the conference acknowledged that there is no “one size fits all” solution for national efforts to achieve demographic dividend. While the

Chinese framework focused on education, employment, empowerment and equity, the experiences of African countries tended to focus on four pillars of population and development: health and wellbeing; employment and entrepreneurship; education and skill development; and rights, governance and youth empowerment.

The participants acknowledged their commitment to further strengthen their South-South collaborations, and maximize the opportunities associated with the newly established China South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund and other international cooperation platforms.

SESSION 3: POLICIES FOR HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar, UNFPA Representative to Mozambique

Panelists:

- *Ms. Mareledi Segotso, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Botswana*
- *Professor Yuan Xin, Institute of Population and Development, Nankai University, Tianjin, China*
- *Mr. Gervais Barampanze, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Burundi*
- *Professor Vincent Ngongo Nzinga, Ministry of Planning, Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo*



The first session in the afternoon had four panelists. The first presentation from **Ms. Mareledi Segotso, Assistant Representative, UNFPA Botswana** discussed the opportunities and policy actions for maximising the demographic dividend in Botswana. The presentation focused on findings from a desk review of Botswana's

population dynamics and trajectories including the demographic window of opportunity and identifying key policy interventions for demographic dividend based on modelling results from National Transfer Accounts. Ms. Segotso's presentation highlighted that Botswana achieved significant reductions in fertility and child mortality rates through investment in female education, female participation in the labour force and comprehensive family planning policies. However, the country has high levels of unemployment, poverty and wealth inequalities. Her presentation called for economic reforms and investments to accelerate creation of jobs and generating a globally competitive and healthy skilled work force. In addition, efforts should continue to focus on strengthening family planning programmes to prevent unplanned pregnancies among adolescents and youth. Finally, she cautioned on the implications of an ageing population in Botswana and that the country will have more consumers than producers in the future.

Professor Yuan Xin, Nankai University discussed the specific influence of rising human capital oriented demographic dividend in ageing China. In his presentation, Professor Yuan argued that the exponential growth in young people enrolling into higher education sector presents huge opportunities for reaping an effective demographic dividend in China. However, the window of the first dividend is almost closing which also tends to be offset by an increasing number of 60-64 year old staying in employment. He observed that the window of demographic dividend in China is gradually experiencing a shift from quantitative human resources to qualitative human capital. He concluded by saying that China has so far succeeded in designing coherent economic and social policies for maximising the demographic dividend reflecting on its rapidly expanding ageing population.



The next speaker, **Mr. Gervais Barampanze, Assistant Representative of UNFPA Burundi**, presented a paper on contraceptive revolution and scope for demographic dividend in Burundi. Mr. Barampanze reported that Burundi's population continues to grow by 3% per annum. The modest improvements in contraceptive use since 2010 had some impact on fertility rates,



although the level remain high at 5.3 births per woman. In order to achieve a fertility rate below replacement level by 2050, Burundi will have to increase its contraceptive prevalence from 28% (2016) to 75%. Mr. Barampanze presented different scenarios showing the impact of contraceptive use on absolute

population size in the next 32 years. He argued for a much faster fertility decline in Burundi and higher uptake of contraceptives to seize the demographic window of opportunity likely to unfold by 2040. Mr. Barampanze proposed five policy strategies for Burundi to reap the demographic dividend: increasing economic competitiveness; job creation; quality of education especially vocational education; rapid expansion of family planning and stable legal, business and political environment.



The final presentation by **Professor Vincent Nzinga, Ministry of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo** outlined the national goals and strategies of harnessing demographic dividend in DRC. Professor Nzinga discussed the demographic situation of DRC and highlighted its unprecedented high population growth rates with a total fertility rate of 6.6 children per woman. The 2011-2015 growth and poverty reduction strategy was one of the first of its kind at the national level focused on addressing demographic challenges for development. The presentation stressed coherent multisectoral strategies to maximize the demographic dividend, in particular, prioritising efforts to improve family planning, reproductive health and health conditions, increase both quantity and quality of education, promotion of decent jobs, and implementation of appropriate economic and governance policies for creating employment opportunities.

SESSION 4: DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN A MIGRATION AND AGEING CONTEXT

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Ms. Mo Lixia, Deputy Director General, Department of Family Development, National Health Commission, PR China

Panelists:

- *Mr. Jumoondar Sunkur, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, Government of Mauritius*
- *Ms. Mary Muyonga, Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, Kenya*
- *Dr. Ademola Olajide, UNFPA Representative to Kenya*
- *Professor Du Peng, Vice-President, Renmin University, PR China*



Mr. Jumoondar Sunkur, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, Government of Mauritius presented the first paper of the second session in the afternoon. The presentation focused on attaining demographic dividend and future demographic challenges in Mauritius. Mr. Sunkur

provided an overview on the evolution of the population in the island from high fertility to low fertility and an ageing population. He introduced various measures that the Mauritius government took to address population issues including the adoption of a strong family planning programme integrated to maternal and child health services, restriction on early marriages and elevating the social position of people. With a fertility below replacement level, Mauritius has about 16% of its population above 60 years with a median age of 35.9 years close to that observed in many countries of Europe. Over time, Mauritius successfully introduced a range of social welfare measures for income support and public pension system to support the elderly population while ensuring free provision of education and health care. Mr. Sunkur concluded that ageing policies addressed protection, rights and wellbeing of older people, which has so far yielded positive results. However, with an increasing older population and shrinking work force, Mauritius will need to find new strategies to increase economic productivity to overcome financial challenges in the future.

Ms. Mary Muyonga, Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, Kenya presented an interesting perspective of youth rural-urban migration and associated implications for the economic transformation agenda in Kenya. Ms. Muyonga addressed the dynamics and characteristics of the economic transformation processes in Kenya. She introduced the logic of Big 4 Agenda Action plan that focuses on efforts to improve manufacturing, provision of affordable housing and universal health coverage and enhance food security and nutrition as mechanisms to accelerate socioeconomic transformation, job creation and quality of life of Kenyan people. She provided an overview of the impact of changing migration patterns on structural transformation and services delivery and highlighted the emergence of increased feminization of youth migration. Ms. Muyonga's presentation highlighted the dire need for improving migration data collection and a coherent policy for integrating internal migration dynamics and youth migration within the national population policy framework.





The third presentation by **Dr. Ademola Olajide, UNFPA Representative to Kenya** focused on transformative investments in older populations to advance Africa's first and second demographic dividend. Dr. Olajide's presentation addressed some critical questions such as the approaches and investments needed

to harness Africa's social, economic and human resources. More explicitly, the presentation cautioned about the disconnect between ageing and demographic dividend in the African context. The relevance and influences of Africa's older population for achieving demographic dividend were highlighted with a reflection on older people's vulnerability to ill health, poverty, exclusion, abuse and care burden. Dr. Olajide called for a renewed approach to understanding ageing beyond formal retirement ages, individual capability and market productivity. The presentation concluded by highlighting the need to focus on population ageing to maximise potential demographic dividend through better engagement of older people and investing on community, education, health, care provision and social protection.

Professor Du Peng, Vice-President, Renmin University presented the final paper on harnessing old-age dividend in the Chinese context. Professor Du examined the data on China's ageing population and highlighted the size and composition of young and middle-aged elderly. He discussed the evidence of improved education and health



statuses of Chinese elderly population and pointed out the inverse relationship between per-capita years spent in education and illiteracy rates. Professor Du reviewed the Healthy China 2030 plan and addressed the scope of improving the human resources and social and economic productivity of the elderly population. In particular, he called for strategies to encourage the re-employment and part-time employment of senior professionals and technicians, and participation in social production and informal and voluntary service activities. Professor Du reiterated the need to collect survey data to continuously monitor and assess the elderly human resources and productivity.

SESSION 5: YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Mr. Zhou Feng, Deputy Director, China Contraceptive Supplies Administration (CCSA), Beijing

Panelists:

- *Mr. Touré Mamadou, Director General of National Civic Service, Ministry of Youth Promotion, Youth Employment and Civil Service, Government of Côte d'Ivoire*
- *Professor Zheng Zhenzhen, Institute of Population and Labour Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, PR China*
- *Ms. Yao Ying, Secretary General, China Family Planning Association*



Mr. Touré Mamadou, Director General of National Civic Service, Government of Côte d'Ivoire presented a paper on the experiences, interventions and challenges of Côte d'Ivoire's youth employability. The presentation outlined institutional level sectoral reforms and national policies to improve education systems, youth employment and entrepreneurship

programmes. Mr. Mamadou presented the outcomes of national reforms and policy interventions in terms of successful youth campaigns, capacity strengthening, financing and job creation for youth population in Côte d'Ivoire. The presentation highlighted some of the best practices such as engagement of private enterprises for youth employment programmes, public-private partnership for mobilising financial resources to support youth employment as well as problems such as the lack of skill-based education, policy implementation and governance issues.

The next paper by **Professor Zheng Zhenzhen, Institute of Population and Labour Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**, discussed adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) and employment in China. The presentation provided a background overview of SRH related curriculum and education programmes as well as



skills, education and employment of adolescents in China. Professor Zheng commented that SRH comprehensive education, information and related services are now widely available in most cities across China. In addition, there is a networking across universities nationwide regarding promotion of SRH related activities. Youth unemployment is generally low among both men and women in China. Her research found that most young people are interested in flexible jobs particularly internet linked e-commerce activities. Her presentation highlighted the pressure and anxiety of young people in a rapidly urbanising and modernising China and called for greater attention on education and employment of youth in least developed areas of China.



Ms. Yao Ying, Secretary General, China Family Planning Association (CFPA) discussed the approaches and challenges to address unmet need and SRH education and services for young people. Her presentation started with an overview of China Family Planning Association and its priorities and activities in promoting SRH education and services

in China and elsewhere. CFPA has about 94 million members covering FPAs across 31 provinces. CFPA's key priorities include adolescent SRH education and rights, HIV/AIDS prevention and antenatal and postnatal care with a focus on ethnic groups and migrants. Her presentation highlighted the need for effective and appropriate communication for promoting comprehensive sexuality education in the family. She also provided an overview of current laws and policies focused on SRH education and protection of young people in China. Among various strategies, Ms. Yao stressed the approaches and mechanisms to improve SRH of young people, and assessing their effectiveness before and after interventions. The presentation concluded by updating some of the current collaboration of CFPA with UNFPA, UNESCO, Gates Foundation and other agencies on SRH promotion in Mongolia and Cambodia.

SESSION 6: REALIZING AND MAXIMISING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Dr. Oluremi Sogunro, UNFPA Representative to Liberia

Panelists:

- *Mrs. Magdalene Apenteng, Chief Director, Ministry of Planning, Government of Ghana*
- *Dr. Leticia Appiah, Executive Director, National Population Council, Government of Ghana*
- *Dr. Ismail Ndifuna, Chief Technical Officer, UNFPA Ghana*
- *Dr. Zhang Benbo, Social Development Institute, National Development and Reform Commission, PR China*
- *Prof. Masresha Fetene, Executive Director, Ethiopian Academy of Sciences*
- *Mr. Victor Rakoto, UNFPA Deputy Representative to Ethiopia*



Mrs. Magdalene Apenteng, Ministry of Planning, Government of Ghana discussed the government priorities, resources and strategic investment in various sectors to achieve demographic dividend in Ghana. Her presentation highlighted the need for education reforms and skill development and women's empowerment through increasing the rates of secondary school enrolment and job creation. Her presentation highlighted infrastructure development, capacity strengthening and engagement with private sectors for harnessing demographic dividend and economic growth. She commented on the importance of knowledge transfer and investment on key strategic partnerships for strengthening South-South cooperation.



Dr. Leticia Appiah, National Population Council (NPC), Government of Ghana discussed how accelerated investments in family planning can help achieve demographic dividend in the Ghanaian context. Ghana has a youthful population

with over a third in the 10-24 age group range. Ghana's fertility decline over the last two decades has stalled and hence strategic investments in family planning are crucial. Dr. Appiah's presentation outlined the strategic investments and effective intervention of family planning programmes to reduce population growth rate in Ghana. She reviewed the goals of Ghana Family Planning Costed Implemented Plan and its thematic areas focused on demand creation, service delivery, contraceptive security, policy and enabling environment, financing, stewardship, management and accountability. Dr. Appiah presented scenarios demonstrating how effective implementation of family planning can alter Ghana's age structure and enable a favourable demographic window of opportunity. She highlighted the coordinating role of NPC and stressed that strategic government spending on education, health and economy sectors is needed including support of UNFPA and other development partners.

Dr. Ismail Ndifuna, UNFPA Ghana presented a technical paper focused on Ghana's FP2020 commitments and scenarios for estimating service needs. He presented three scenarios to estimate family planning service needs and highlighted the implications on service delivery. Each scenario made adjustment of small increase in implant market share so that



the type of service needs can be assessed along with an understanding of potential demographic, health and economic impact of each scenario. Dr. Ndifuna discussed the usefulness of MSI impact tool to track FP2020 indicators and estimate the service needs, and showed that injectable contraceptive use will progressively decline and implants will dominate modern contraceptive methods in Ghana by 2020. In addition, he commented on the impact of these scenarios in terms of cost effectiveness and prevention of unintended pregnancies.



The next presentation by **Dr. Zhang Benbo of the National Development and Reform Commission** focused on China's population and development strategy within the national sustainable development framework. Dr. Zhang commented that China is heading towards a second demographic transition and population ageing will become a routine characteristic of economic and social development. He

argued that while migration contributes to urban agglomerations and urban belts across China, rural to urban migration has slowed down especially in the eastern region whereas inter-township migration has increased over the last few years. In terms of challenges, Dr. Zhang spelled out the need for a tight balance between population and, environment and resources. China's critical challenges include increasing birth rates, coping with population ageing and managing floating populations. He discussed the healthcare, social and economic impact of population ageing and rising costs associated with social assistance and welfare spending. Dr. Zhang called for a comprehensive policy framework to address these population challenges and highlighted the need for data, population forecasting, institutional commitment and resource input.



Prof. Masresha Fetene, Ethiopian Academy of Sciences presented the demographic dividend case of Ethiopia. He shared an official policy booklet, which outlined the strategies and information mechanisms to familiarise policy makers and planners with the concept of demographic transition and demographic

dividend and the policy implementation framework for harnessing the demographic dividend. Prof. Fetene argued that Ethiopia should accelerate its demographic transition and seize the window of opportunity. He showed that Ethiopia can sustain a longer demographic window of opportunity to harness demographic dividend, for which concerted efforts should be made across sectors engaging both government and non-government stakeholders and agencies. To realise an effective demographic dividend and economic growth would require multi-sectoral efforts: expand healthcare infrastructure and human resources, ensure equitable and inclusive access to quality education at all levels, enhance technical and vocational education and skill development programmes, and institute robust economic policies for job creation, social security programmes for older people, and effective governance and participatory model of political leadership.

The last presentation of the day was from **Mr. Victor Rakoto, UNFPA Deputy Representative to Ethiopia**, who discussed the factors affecting contraceptive use among adolescents aged 15-19



in Ethiopia. Mr. Rakoto provided a description of the current status of contraceptive use in Ethiopia, and associated enablers and barriers. Unmet need for family planning is very high and only one in five sexually active adolescent use any modern method, mostly injectable and condoms. Side effects, fear of families, privacy and inconvenient hours of family planning services were cited as barriers for use. He added that one in two adolescents reported having had access to family planning services and availability of their preferred methods. Partner involvement in family planning is generally low in Ethiopia. Mr. Rakoto concluded his presentation by highlighting the need to engage families, establish youth clinics or service delivery units and improve comprehensive knowledge, access and quality of family planning in Ethiopia.

3.3 DAY THREE – TUESDAY, 10 JULY 2018

SESSION 7: POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR ACHIEVING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Ms. Zhuang Ya'er, Deputy Secretary General, China Population Association and CPDRC



Panelists:

- *Madam Dr. Wilhemina Jallah, Honourable Minister of Health, Government of Liberia*
- *Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Sesay, Technical Data Specialist, UNFPA Liberia*
- *Mr. Wang Qian, Director General, Department of Services and Management for Migrant Population, National Health Commission, PR China*
- *Dr. Carlos Arnaldo, Centre for African Studies, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique*
- *Mr. Elisio Nhantumbo, Population Studies Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Government of Mozambique*



Madam Dr. Wilhemina Jallah, Honourable Minister of Health of Liberia, discussed the enabling policy environment for reaping the demographic dividend in Liberia. Her presentation highlighted the high population growth rate and youth bulge in Liberia exacerbated by high fertility

rates, declining child mortality and modest increase in life expectancies. She commented on the challenges in Liberian education system and in particular, that only a third of young people complete secondary school and 87% of teachers need training. The pro-poor agenda developed in line with the UN SDGs, under the leadership of new government, focuses on poverty eradication and facilitates policies for accelerating demographic transition and economic growth. The agenda focuses on four pillars: power to people; economy and jobs; sustaining the peace; and governance and transparency. She asserted that the efforts to increase public spending on roads, health, education, agriculture and youth development would be substantial with commitment to transparency and accountability in public financial management. She called for new partnerships within a multi-partner trust fund strategy and a stronger alignment of donor programmes with the government's pro-poor agenda for transformative results.

The next presentation by **Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Sesay, UNFPA Liberia** provided an interesting and renewed approach to understanding demographic dividend in four interlinked stages. Mr. Sesay referred to stage one as the baby boom dividend, stage two as migration dividend, stage three as investment dividend and the last stage as longevity



dividend. He argued that the conventional two-stage demographic dividend model is no longer tenable. The two newly added stages address some of the emerging demographic, social and economic trends, specifically population ageing and associated attributes such as re-entry of older people into labour force, extension of retirement ages and experiences that older people contribute positively to economic productivity and social development. His presentation stressed the need to examine the migration dividend particularly the role of remittances, return migration and human capital.

Mr. Wang Qian, National Health Commission of China, examined migration data of the last four decades and the influence of migration in facilitating the realisation of demographic dividend in China. His presentation was very informative and pedagogic with a clear description of the concepts and frameworks



underlying the theories of demographic transition and demographic dividend. He commented that demographic dividend period extends to 40 years in the case of China. More importantly, he asserted that the opportunity window need not translate or influence economic development but it must work in synergy with other sectoral interventions to facilitate economic growth. Mr. Wang highlighted China's experience of increasing labour productivity through concerted migration policies in line with the demand of the expanding labour market in urban areas of special economic zones. He concluded that effective migration policies with provision of vocational training and welfare measures can optimise industrial and spatial allocation of labour force and boost economic growth.

Dr. Carlos Arnaldo, Eduardo Mondlane University discussed the policy options for achieving demographic dividend in Mozambique. He commented that Mozambique has designed and implemented population and health policies over the last four decades addressing the implications of rapid population growth



particularly high mortality rates. The government recently adopted a renewed family planning and contraceptive strategy and a strategic plan for the health sector aimed at preventing early marriages and reducing high fertility rates, as well as improving the sexual and reproductive health of young people including adolescents. Dr. Arnaldo discussed the relevance of programmes aimed at increasing the enrolment and attainment of compulsory education up to 7 years. He concluded by acknowledging the need to revise the 1999 population policy and cross-sectoral integration of population issues in the National Development Strategy.

The final presentation of this session by **Mr. Elisio Nhantumbo, Ministry of Economy and Finance of Mozambique**, addressed the challenges of attaining the demographic dividend in Mozambique. The presentation included a historical overview of population growth and demographic transition in Mozambique. Mr. Nhantumbo pointed to the need to accelerate fertility reduction in order for the country to effectively harness its first demographic dividend. He commented that it is important that decision makers at the top level align national development strategies with the population growth trends, as well as invest in women's education and expansion of family planning to make the best use of the country's demographic window of opportunity.

SESSION 8: MIGRATION AND GENDER WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Mr. Zhang Yurun, Vice-President, Southern Medical University, China

Panelists:

- *Prof. Li Shuzhuo, Director, Institute for Population and Development Studies, and Centre for Population and Social Policy Research, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China*
- *Dr. Aleksandar Sasha Bodiroza, UNFPA Representative to Egypt*
- *Dr. Zhiling Wang, Institute for Economic and Social Research, Jinan University, China*



The session started with an interesting presentation by **Prof. Li Shuzhuo from Xi'an Jiaotong University**, on the consequences of gender imbalance and related policy and governance issues in China. The presentation highlighted four different eras or stages of gender imbalance, since 1980s, showing trends of rapid increase in distorted sex ratios, the period of high fluctuations and the period since 2010 marked by a gradual decline in gender imbalance. Professor Li discussed the demographic, social, cultural, economic and health consequences of gender imbalance, in the context of changing population structures and population ageing.

Prof. Li argued a bachelor sub-culture has influenced Chinese society with changing marriage customs and norms. He presented future scenarios of bachelor rates in China based on changes in sex ratios at birth, and noted that an unprecedented increase in the absolute number of never married males will occur by the end of this century. The implications of forced male bachelors at individual, family and societal levels and the actions and laws to address these issues in a policy and governance framework were discussed.



The next presentation by **Dr. Aleksandar Bodiroza, UNFPA Representative to Egypt** focused on policies and actions to accelerate youth development as a strategy to achieving demographic dividend in Egypt. Dr. Bodiroza provided an interesting historical overview of population change in Egypt and addressed the

challenges associated with changing age structures. He discussed the implications and factors underlying a missed demographic dividend and highlighted the investment priorities for harnessing an effective demographic dividend. Dr. Bodiroza presented various frameworks highlighting how multisectoral investments in reproductive health and family planning, child health and nutrition, and girls' education can lead to smaller families and simultaneous investment in skilled workforce and jobs for youth can trigger the demographic window of the opportunity for economic growth. He called for greater investment in human capital development to realise an educated, skilled, healthy and globally competitive workforce.



The final presentation by **Dr. Zhiling Wang of Jinan University, China** discussed the economic performance and social integration of migrant workers in Guangzhou. Dr. Wang's talk focused on the rural-urban migrant workers who usually live in poor conditions and work in challenging work

conditions for long hours with poor access to public services. She argued that the flow of rural-urban migrant workers peaked during the last few years, and has shifted increasingly from eastern to central region. Guangzhou continues to attract migrant workers due to its geographical advantage, commercial environment and the manufacturing hub of the Pearl River Delta. Her presentation highlighted the economic and social differences in migrant generation from those born before 1980 and after 1980.

SESSION 9: CLOSING CEREMONY

SESSION PARTICIPANTS

Chair:

Ms. Suren Navchaa, UNFPA Deputy Representative to China

Panelists:

- *Mr. Björn Anderson, Regional Director, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office*
- *Prof. Liu Hongyan, Deputy Director General, CPDRC*
- *Mrs. Magdalene Apenteng, Chief Director, Ministry of Planning, Government of Ghana*



The closing ceremony was marked by a reflection on the main highlights of the conference and the way forward in terms of strengthening South-South Cooperation on Population and Development. The conference secretariat chaired by Prof. Liu announced Accra as the venue for the Third China-Africa conference.

Mr. Björn Anderson, Regional Director, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office extended thanks and support for further collaboration between China and Africa. Mr. Anderson further commented, “China and Africa have a total population of 2.6 billion, accounting for more than one third of the world’s total. The sheer size of the populations involved gives special significance to the collaboration between the two sides on population and development.”

Mrs. Magdalene Apenteng, Chief Director, Ministry of Planning, Government of Ghana reaffirmed Ghana’s willingness to participate in the South-South Cooperation initiative. The panel stressed the need for strengthening data and research capacity to inform evidence-based policy interventions for harnessing demographic dividend in both China and Africa.

4. OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE CONFERENCE

South-South Cooperation for Population and Development and Achievement of Demographic Dividend in Africa

8 - 10 JULY, 2018

GUANGZHOU, CHINA

PREAMBLE

1. The second China-Africa Conference on Population and Development (CACPD), hosted jointly by the National Health Commission (NHC) of the People's Republic of China, China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC), China Population Association (CPA) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with local coordination supported by Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission, and China South Medical University, aimed to reinforce consensus and strengthen South-South Collaboration (SSC) between China and Africa on population and development.

2. The conference attended by over 100 dignitaries, representing government ministries, academic/research institutions and think-tank agencies, and the UNFPA, discussed multi-sectoral strategies and policy solutions to harnessing demographic dividend in Africa, reflecting on the experiences and lessons from China and elsewhere.

3. The second conference reiterated the resolutions adopted at the first China-Africa Conference on Population and Development held in Nairobi during 18-19 April 2017 - hosted by the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), Government of Kenya - highlighting policy priorities, shared goals and capacity strengthening to harness sustained demographic dividend in Africa, and embracing the UN Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs) and the roadmap outlined in African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063 with a reflection on the broader vision of the 'Africa We Want'.

4. Following the Nairobi meeting, the Government of China and the UNFPA launched the Population and Development South-South Cooperation Centre of Excellence (PDSSC) to facilitate technical capacity building in data collection, analysis and dissemination. The China-Africa collaboration developed a number of proposals addressing issues related to population and development, sexual and reproductive health, and maternal and child health.

5. The Guangzhou conference was inspired by the commitments outlined in the Beijing Call for South-South Cooperation on Population and Development adopted at the Ministerial strategic dialogue held on 18th March 2016 in Beijing, aimed addressing cross-cutting population and development issues including sexual and reproductive health, reproductive health rights, gender equality, economic and social development, the UN SDGs, the AU Agenda 2063 and the Roadmap on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth.

6. Demographic transition is a shift from high mortality and fertility to a state of low mortality and fertility. The fall in infant and child mortality, which is attributable to advancements in modern medicine and health care, better education, skilled health-sector workforce, better access to water and sanitation, technology, power and transport, and more generally improvements brought by economic and social progress, eventually leads to a fall in fertility rates. A fall in the fertility rate triggers a major change in the age structure of the population. When the generation of the baby boomers moves into working age, which is often defined between age 15 and 64, there are relatively fewer dependents per person in the working age. This expansion of the working-age generation lasts for 30-40 years depending upon the country, as people will ultimately move out of working ages, which offers the opportunity to realize a demographic dividend.

7. The demographic dividend is not an automatic process of demographic change; it rather results from the empowerment, education and employment of young people who move into working age. If societies are able to productively engage young people entering

working age, then it can lend a boost to economic growth, and because there are relatively few dependents, countries can increase their investments in economic and human capital, generating a virtuous cycle of social and economic development.

8. The realization of the “first demographic dividend” which comes with the expansion of the absolute and relative working-age population, is one of the best ways for countries to prepare for the realization of a ‘second demographic dividend’, or longevity dividend, which comes with the accumulation of physical and human capital, a growth in productivity, and opportunities for active and healthy ageing.

9. Realizing a demographic dividend requires multi-sectoral interventions and investment. Indeed the most fundamental requirement is building skills and capabilities of people and ensuring their rights and freedom to achieve their full potential. Young people need opportunities to gain appropriate quality education, skills and experience to succeed in a competitive global job market - which demands more knowledge, skills, competency and technical expertise. Dividends will be constrained without simultaneous investments in decent job creation, good governance, infrastructure and enabling business environment.

10. More importantly, sustainable development cannot be achieved without ensuring that all women and men, girls and boys, enjoy the dignity and human rights to expand their capabilities, secure their reproductive health and rights, find decent work, and contribute to inclusive and equitable economic growth. Developing policies and investments to secure that future, therefore, inevitably requires governments to systematically collect, monitor, analyse and use population and socioeconomic data for planning and forecasting, particularly to document the changing age composition and structure of the past, present and future populations.

11. It is essential that the investments in people and human capital, which can help to strengthen employability and entrepreneurship of people, be complemented by productive investment in the real economy and growth-oriented economic policies, which in-turn strengthen productive capacities and create work opportunities. Both conditions must be

met to help countries realize the demographic dividend and accelerate social and economic development.

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR AFRICA

12. The vision 'Africa We Want' articulated in Agenda 2063 aspires an “integrated, people-centered, and prosperous Africa, at peace with itself” - leaving no one behind, reflecting particularly on inclusive growth and sustainable development; a people-driven development addressing the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and an Africa as a strong, united, resilient, and influential global player and partner.

13. Africa is the second most populous continent with diverse demographic, social, economic and cultural attributes. Among African countries, only Mauritius has completed fertility transition, and another 5 out of 56 countries are rapidly converging towards a demographic transition without possibly realizing a demographic dividend. On the other hand, while most countries are in the process of experiencing a demographic transition, the situation is largely uncertain and complex in a few conflict and post-conflict countries.

14. According to the 2017 revision of the UN world population prospects, by 2050, most African populations with an annual current growth rate exceeding 2%, will almost double its current size. The faster decline in child mortality levels seen over the last decade and the increase in demand for family planning along with improvements in female school enrolment suggest that a rapid demographic transition is possible across Africa in the near future. However, fertility rates have remained persistently high and varied in the region for economic and socio-cultural reasons including widespread poverty, low female education attainment rates and culturally rooted desire for larger families. A few countries particularly in the East and Southern African region have recently shown considerable progress in gradually reducing fertility through investment in family planning. However, despite sustained economic growth achieved over the last decade, poverty and inequalities in wealth, education and health remain a critical concern in most countries within the region. On the

other hand, religion and cultural beliefs continue to exert influence on couple's fertility decisions in many African countries.

15. Africa has a larger representation of youth population: over three-fourth of its population is below 25 years. However, the vast majority of the youth population are poorly educated, modestly skilled and unemployed, which put enormous pressure on family and national resources. To harness and sustain successful demographic dividend would inevitably require consideration of comprehensive population and family planning policies, financial sector reforms, larger investment in infrastructure projects and manufacturing sector, good governance and stability, investment in human capital, technology development, creation of high-productivity jobs, and opportunities for innovation and competition.

16. A strategic and region-based approach to harnessing demographic dividend in Africa would be to prioritize efforts for accelerating demographic transition by lowering fertility and child mortality through greater investment in family planning, health, and education. Equally important is the need to: promote gender equality in education; prevent child early and forced marriages; gender-based harmful practices; and enable opportunities for young women to participate fully in the labour market. Through proper investment in health, education and human capital, a skilled and healthy labour force can be generated to enhance greater productivity and economic growth.

17. Africa is confronted with significant demographic and developmental challenges. Population projections show that, by 2050, over one-half of the African population will live in urban areas. The urbanisation process in Africa, so far, has been largely unplanned. Rapid urbanisation is also driven by high volumes of rural-urban migration and mobility, especially of young people with little or no skills and professional competency. Climate change and related changes in environmental conditions further push people, especially those engaged in agricultural sectors, from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment opportunities. Youth unemployment is also high in many African cities, which puts further strain on households.

18. On the other extreme, with reduction in under-five mortality attributed to infectious diseases including malaria and HIV and improvements in life expectancy, the absolute number of older people has also begun to increase steadily across Africa. The emergence and re-emergence of disease threats such as Ebola along with a high burden of chronic and non-communicable diseases exacerbate the situation and increases uncertainty. The prospects for a potential 'second demographic dividend' in Africa would be determined by higher per-capita income, greater accumulation of savings, reduced disease burden, and an active and healthy ageing.

EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS FROM CHINA

19. China's experience of demographic dividend and economic growth, unlike other Asian tiger economies, is unique in terms of scale, reforms and governance. The country experienced sustained economic growth for over the last four decades, with an annual GDP growth rate as high as 10% by 2010 with an average annual population growth rate around 0.56%, and China has recently emerged as the world's second largest economy. Chinese experience clearly demonstrates that the window of opportunity created by demographic transition, only if combined with appropriate economic reforms, investment, social development policies and stability, shall be turned into demographic dividend and become an important source of economic growth.

20. Since the foundation of the People's Republic in 1949, Chinese population experienced high birth and death rates until late 1960s. In the 1970s, China adopted a 'later, longer and fewer' family planning policy with the notion of delayed marriages, longer birth intervals and smaller families as a means to reduce high population growth rates and facilitate economic development. The birth control efforts were intensified in 1979, along with the announcement of an open market economy encouraging foreign companies to invest and operate in China. Meanwhile, family planning policies were adapted to the development needs and priorities, disaggregated by geographical regions, residence and ethnicity.

21. The reform and opening-up drive initiated in 1978 represents an important

milestone in modern China. The reform involved phased expansion from rural areas to cities, from coastal to inland regions, from piloting to scaling up, and from economic system reform to comprehensive and in-depth reforms. A series of economic and social policies were implemented in the process that complemented the demographic window especially through employment generation interventions, investment in human capital, establishment of special economic zones, enhanced labour productivity, women's empowerment and foreign direct investment.

22. Towards the end of 1980s, population in China gradually presented an olive-shaped age structure characterized by a larger cohort of working age population in the middle and smaller cohorts of children and older people at both ends. The working-age population increased steadily with a relatively low dependency ratio, thereby creating a demographic window of opportunity and a favourable age structure.

23. By early 1990s, China was able to successfully lower and sustain fertility rates below replacement level. The progress of Chinese family planning policy was attributed to several influential factors: rigorous governance, grassroots level public health awareness campaigns, effective coordination and provision of quality family planning services and follow-up, education and human development, synchronised social and economic investment, infrastructure development, urbanisation, and provincial, county and township level top-down administrative reforms, legislation and data monitoring.

24. China's unprecedented social and economic progress is attributed to a high-level political leadership and commitment at the central, provincial and county levels. The country was able to fast-track its economic growth through concerted and phased approach to development planning and governance, and in particular monitoring and managing population growth, the process of urbanisation and migration flows from rural to urban areas and cities, as well as reaping the second demographic dividend.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS AND ACTIONS

25. We, the participants of the Second China-Africa Conference, propose a systematic, strategic and inclusive approach to facilitate China-Africa South-South cooperation on population and development, prioritising national-level capacity building, investments and technical cooperation for harmonising quality disaggregated data collection, processing, analysis, research and dissemination.

26. We acknowledge and value the diversity in needs and demands of individual countries, which are at different stages of harnessing the demographic dividend. We propose our partnership model be guided by experiences and lessons of countries that have successfully promoted the demographic transition, and have been able to realize a demographic dividend through targeted investments in people and the economy, and have established mechanisms to ensure social and environmental sustainability. There is no 'one size fits all' model to address population and development challenges. It would be appropriate for countries with strong political commitment to lead the initiatives, document and share experiences to other partner countries.

27. Our partnership is committed to gender equality ensuring equal opportunities and rights to both men and women without any form of bias and discrimination.

28. With support from the Chinese government, we propose a pro-active role for PDSSC in facilitating a common knowledge transfer (virtual) platform, networking with government departments, research institutions and policy think-tanks in Africa, for sharing the experiences and knowledge on population and development, and for systematically documenting progress and best practices including innovative, context-specific and transferable policy solutions reflecting on China's demographic dividend experience.

29. We appreciate UNFPA's crucial role as a neutral connector in promoting SSC partnerships between PDSSC and the relevant agencies in Africa, guided by mutuality, equality and other SSC principles. We expect UNFPA to continue providing operational

guidance and technical support in all stages of these collaborations from partnership matching, programme implementation, to sharing the lessons learned in order to inform and encourage more cooperation.

30. We propose to put population at the centre of national development planning, with a focus on youth and gender across the life course, and make the best use of resources and technical tools to assist countries in generating evidence for policy making. This might include a sequence of short- and medium-term investment plans to synthesise and use population dynamics and socioeconomic data for policy and planning, with a focus on the youth, migrants and older population.

31. We are committed to leverage our combined strength to accompany countries that are seeking to realize a demographic dividend every step of the way, from the analysis of demographic trends and their implications, to the exchange of knowledge and lessons, the engagement in policy dialogues, the formulation of strategies, policies and interventions, and ultimately the monitoring and evaluation of actions. To this end, we build on the technical expertise that rests within our institutions, and we make use of our convening power to engage and bring together all critical partners to ensure coherent and integrated support to countries.

32. In addition to key stakeholders among the multilateral agencies, with leadership from the UNFPA, we will engage our partner institutions such as the UN Population Division, the UN Statistical Division, and the African Union to strengthen relations and maximise funding opportunities by taking advantage of the newly established China South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund under the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) and other international development funding sources. We will seek expression of interests for innovative, interdisciplinary and international proposals on research and evaluation studies, advocacy and policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, and capacity strengthening, encouraging multi-country collaboration and policy impact. UNFPA will provide essential tools, protocols, quality assurance and technical support, engaging partner institutions including UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa).

33. We reaffirm our shared goals to strengthen institutional knowledge through facilitating bilateral, multilateral and multi-sectoral collaboration and exchanges, capacity building activities, volunteering and internships, public-private partnerships and key stakeholder engagement.

34. We will ensure access, training and technical support to various demographic applications including, for example the PADIS-INT software for conducting simulation-based population projections, state of the art data collection techniques using online systems, and other appropriate statistical packages for deriving robust small area estimation of relevant health, demographic, family planning and development indicators.

35. We reaffirm our commitment to nurturing the next-generation leaders in the field of population and development in both Africa and China, for which we will seek multiple collaboration and funding for facilitating study exchange opportunities with higher education institutions and research think-tanks based in China and elsewhere.

Annex 1: Conference Programme

9 July 2018 (Monday) Jieyang Hall, 1st Floor of No.2 Building			
Time	Activity/Topic	Presenter/Speaker	Facilitator
08:00-09:00	Registration		Secretariat
09:00-10:00	Opening ceremony	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keynote speech by Madam Cui Li, Vice Minister of National Health Commission 2. Dr. Wilhemina Jallah Honorable Minister of Health, Government of Liberia 3. Mabingue NGOM Director, UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office (WCARO) 4. Dr. Nicholas Rosellini UN Resident Coordinator in China 5. Guangdong Provincial Government 	Mr. He Zhaohua Deputy Director general, Department of International Cooperation, National Health Commission (NHC), China
10:00-10:20	Coffee break		
10:20-11:40 Keynote speeches (20 minutes per presentation)	The changing policy environment for demographic dividend realization in Mozambique	Nyeleti Mondlane Minister of Youth and Sports, Government of Mozambique	Dr. Babatunde Ahonsi, Representative of UNFPA in China
	Chinese experiences of demographic dividend	Ms. He Dan, Director General, China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC)	

	Challenges in achieving demographic dividend in Africa	Mabingue NGOM Director, UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office (WCARO)	
	Demographic transition in China	Prof. Gu Baochang Vice President of Asia Population Association (APA) and Professor of Center for Population and Development Studies at Renmin University of China	
11:40-12:00	Review and ratification of conference outcome document		

Time	Activity/Topic	Presenter/Speaker	Facilitator
12:00-13:30	Lunch Venue: Liuhe Guan, 2 nd Floor of No.1 Building	Ministerial Luncheon (12:15-13:15) Venue: Zhujiang Hall, 1 st Floor of No. 2 Building	
13:30-13:40	Opportunities and Policy Actions for Maximizing the Demographic Dividend in Botswana	Mareledi Segotso Assistant Representative, UNFPA Botswana	
13:40-13:50	The rising human capital oriented demographic dividend in China	YUAN Xin Professor, Institute of Population and Development, School of Economics, Nankai University, Tianjin, China	Ms. Andrea M. Wojnar Resident Representative of UNFPA in Mozambique
13:50-14:00	The contraceptive revolution, prospects to benefit from the demographic dividend	Gervais BARAMPANZE Assistant Representative, UNFPA Burundi Office	
14:00-14:10	National commitment to harness demographic dividend for the emergence of	Prof Vincent NGONGA NZINGA Coordinator of Congolese Observatory for SDGs, Ministry of	

	the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2030	Planning, Government of DRC	
14:10-14:30	Questions and discussions		
14:30-14:40	Mauritius: Demographic Dividend	Jumoondar SUNKUR Chief Demographer & UNFPA Focal Point, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, Government of Mauritius	Ms. Mo Lixia, Deputy Director General, Department of Family Development, National Health Commission (NHC)
14:40-14:50	Youth Rural-Urban Migration in Kenya and implications for the Economic Transformation Agenda	Mary Muyonga Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, Kenya	
14:50-15:00	Harnessing Aging: transformative investments in Africa's older population to advance a first and second demographic dividend	1. Dr. Isabella Aboderin, African Population and Health Research Center, Kenya 2. Dr. Ademola Olajide Representative of UNFPA in Kenya	
15:00-15:20	Reaping the 2nd demographic dividend in China	Prof. Du Peng, Vice President of Renmin University and Director of Institute of Gerontology	
15:20-15:40	Questions and discussions		
15:40-16:00	Coffee break		

Time	Activity/Topic	Presenter/Speaker	Facilitator
16:00-16:10	The issue of youth employability: experiences from Cote d'Ivoire	Mr. Toure Mamadou Director General of National Civic Service, Ministry of Youth Promotion, Youth Employment and Civic Service, Government of Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Zhou Feng, Deputy Director General, China Contraceptive
16:10-16:20	Adolescent sexual and reproductive health, education and employment in China	Prof. Zheng Zhenzhen Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of	

		Social Sciences (CASS)	Supplies Administration (CCSA)
16:20-16:30	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Education Programme	Ms. Yao Ying Secretary General, China Family Planning Association (CFPA)	
16:30-16:50	Questions and discussions		
16:50-17:00	Key aspects of Ghana's renewed drive to maximize the demographic dividend	Mrs. Magdalene Apenteng Chief Director, Ministry of Planning, Government of Ghana	
17:00-17:10	Achieving Demographic Dividend through Accelerated Investments in Family Planning in Ghana	Dr. Leticia Appiah Executive Director, National Population Council, Government of Ghana	
17:10-17:20	Using modeling Techniques to estimate service needs to reach FP goals: A Case of the Northern Region of Ghana	Dr. Ismail Ndifuna Chief Technical Specialist MH/FP, UNFPA in Ghana	
17:20-17:30	China's population and development strategy within the national sustainable development framework	Dr. Zhang Benbo Research Fellow and Director of Social Policy Study Center, Social Development Institute, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China	Dr. Oluremi Sogunro, Representative of UNFPA in Liberia
17:30-17:40	The Demographic Dividend: Imperative for Ethiopia's development	Prof. Masresha Fetene Executive Director, Ethiopian Academy of Sciences, Ethiopia	
17:40-17:50	Factors affecting utilization of contraceptive methods among adolescents aged 15-19 years in Ethiopia	Andrianoro Victor Rakoto UNFPA Deputy Representative in Ethiopia	
17:50-18:10	Questions and discussions		
18:30-19:30	Dinner		

10 July 2018 (Tuesday) Jieyang Hall, 1st Floor of No.2 Building

Time	Activity/Topic	Presenter/Speaker	Facilitator
08:30-08:40	Fostering an enabling policy environment for reaping the demographic dividend in Liberia	Dr. Wilhemina Jallah Honorable Minister of Health, Government of Liberia	Ms. Zhuang Ya'er, Deputy Secretary-General, China Population Association
08:40-08:50	A case for a paradigm of a third demographic dividend: the forgotten link	Ibrahim Mohamed Sesay Technical Data Specialist, RHCS	
08:50-09:00	Population migration: a lasting population dynamic of four decades - An interpretation of Chinese demographic dividend from the perspectives of population migration	Mr. Wang Qian Director General, Department of Services and Management for Migrant Population, National Health Commission (NHC), China	
09:00-09:10	Policy options for achieving demographic dividend in Mozambique	Carlos Arnaldo Researcher, Centre for African Studies, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique	
09:10-09:20	The Challenge of attaining the Demographic Dividend: the case study of Mozambique	Mr. Elisio Nhantumbo Population Studies Department in Ministry of Economy and Finance, Government of Mozambique	
09:20-09:40	Questions and discussions		
09:40-10:00	Coffee break		
10:00-10:10	Gender imbalance in China: Consequence, policy and governance	Prof. Li Shuzhuo Director, Institute for Population and Development Studies, and Director, Center for Population and Social Policy Research, Xi'an Jiaotong University, China	Mr. Zhang Yurun, Vice President, Southern Medical University
10:10-10:20	Harnessing Demographic	Aleksandar Sasha Bodiroza	

	Dividend in Egypt	Representative of UNFPA in Egypt	
10:20-10:30	The economic performance and the social integration of migrant workers in Guangzhou	Zhiling Wang Assistant Professor, Institute for Economic and Social Research, Jinan University	
10:30-10:50	Questions and discussion		

Time	Activity/Topic	Presenter/Speaker	Facilitator
10:50-11:30	Closing ceremony	1.Mr. Björn Andersson Regional Director, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) 2.Ms. Liu Hongyan Deputy Director General China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC) 3.Mrs. Magdalene Ewuraesi Apenteng, Chief Director, Ministry of Planning, Government of Ghana	Ms. Suren Navchaa, Deputy Representative, UNFPA in China
11:30-13:30	Lunch, Liuhe Guan, 2 nd Floor of No.1 Building		
14:00-19:00	Field visit to Midea Global Innovation Center		

Annex 2: List of participants

Name	Affiliation	Country
Africa		
Mareledi Segotso	Assistant Representative, UNFPA Botswana Office	Botswana
Jeanine NIYUKURI	Director of demographic and social statistics, Isteebu-Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi	Burundi
Gervais BARAMPANZE	Assistant Representative, UNFPA Burundi Office	Burundi
Mamadou Toure	Director General of National Civic Service, Ministry of Youth Promotion, Youth Employment and Civic Service	Cote d'Ivoire
Fanta Yasmine SANGARE	Minister Assistant, Ministry of Youth Promotion, Youth Employment and Civic Service, Government of Côte d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire
Constant N'DA	Chargé de Programme Population et Développement/Point Focal Projet SWEDD, UNFPA Cote d'Ivoire Office	Cote d'Ivoire
Francois Koyeman TOBOKOUE	Consul-General of Côte d'Ivoire in Guangzhou	Cote d'Ivoire Consulate in Guangzhou
Daouda SAKO	Vice Consul-General of Côte d'Ivoire in Guangzhou	Cote d'Ivoire Consulate in Guangzhou
Vincent NGONGA NZINGA	Coordinator of Congolese Observatory for SDGs, Ministry of Planning, Government of DRC	DRC
Sennen Hounton	Representative, UNFPA DRC Office	DRC
Aleksandar Sasha Bodiroza	Representative, UNFPA Egypt Office	Egypt
Masresha Fetene Workneh	Executive Director, Ethiopian Academy of Sciences	Ethiopia

Andrianoro Victor Rakoto	Deputy Representative, UNFPA Ethiopia Office	Ethiopia
Magdalene Ewuraesi Apenteng	Chief Director of the Ministry of Planning, Government of Ghana	Ghana
Leticia Appiah	Executive Director, National Population Council, Ghana	Ghana
Erika Goldson	Deputy Representative, UNFPA Ghana Office	Ghana
Ismail Ndifuna	Chief Technical Specialist Maternal Health and Family Planning, UNFPA Ghana Office	Ghana
Ademola Olajide	Representative, UNFPA Kenya Office	Kenya
Mary Muyonga	Doctoral student, Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi	Kenya
Wilhemina Jallah	Honorable Minister, Ministry of Health, Government of Liberia, and head of delegation	Liberia
Geetor S. Saydee	Director, Institute for Population Studies, University of Liberia	Liberia
Oluremi Sogunro	Representative, UNFPA Liberia Office	Liberia
Ibrahim Mohamed Sesay	Technical Data Specialist, UNFPA Liberia Office	Liberia
Jumoondar SUNKUR	Chief Demographer & UNFPA Focal Point, Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, Government of Mauritius	Mauritius
Nyeleti Mondlane	Minister of Youth and Sports	Mozambique
Dique Nguenha	Coordinator of Biz Generation Programme, Ministry of Youth and Sports	Mozambique
Carlos Arnaldo	Researcher, Centre for African Studies, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique	Mozambique
Elisio Nhantumbo	Population and Development Expert, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Mozambique	Mozambique
Andrea Diagne	Representative, UNFPA Office	Mozambique
Rafael Marques	Consul General of the Republic of Mozambique in the Special Region of Macau	Mozambique

Olanrewaju Olaniyan	Professor, Department of Economics University of Ibadan	Nigeria
Noah A. OLASEHINDE	Senior Research Fellow, Health Policy Training and Research Programme (HPTRP), and Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria	Nigeria
Sabu Padmadas	Professor of University of Southampton	U.K
Sharmila Sandhya	Student, University of Sussex	U.K
China		
Cui Li	Vice Minister, National Health Commission (NHC), China	China
Wang Qian	Director General, Department of Services and Management for Migrant Population, NHC, China	China
Mo Lixia	Deputy Director-General, Department of Family Development, NHC, China	China
He Zhaohua	Deputy Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, NHC, China	China
Yao Ying	Secretary-general, China Family Planning Association	China
Zhou Feng	Deputy Director, National Contraceptive Management Center, NHFPC	China
He Dan	Director General, China Population and Development Research Center (CPDRC)	China
Liu Hongyan	Deputy Director, CPDRC	China
Zhuang Yaer	Vice Secretary-General, China Population Association	China
Xie Cheng	First Secretary, Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce	China
Huang Xin	Division Chief of General Office, NHC, China	China
Gu Zhiqiang	Deputy Division Chief, Department of International Cooperation, NHC, China	China
Lan Zheng	Department of International Cooperation, NHC, China	China
Liu Yingjing	Department of International Cooperation, NHC, China	China

Du Peng	Vice President of Renmin University of China, Director of the Institute for the Elderly	China
Gu Baochang	Vice President of Asia Population Association (APA), Professor of Population and Development Research Center of Renmin University of China	China
Zheng Zhenzhen	Professor, Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)	China
Yuan Xin	Professor, Institute of Population and Development, School of Economics, Nankai University	China
Li Shuzhuo	Director, Institute for Population and Development Studies, and Director, Center for Population and Social Policy Research, Xi'an Jiaotong University	China
Zhang Benbo	Research Fellow and Director of Social Policy Study Center, Social Development Institute, NDRC	China
Wang Zhiling	Assistant Professor, IESR, Jinan University	China
Tang Mengjun	Research Fellow, CPDRC	China
Ma Wei	Programme Officer, Department of Population Studies, CPDRC	China
Wei Zhixin	Programme Officer, Department of International Cooperation, CPDRC	China
Wang Keming	Department of Information and Network, CPDRC	China
Xiao Liangliang	Programme Officer, Department of International Cooperation, CPDRC	China
Wang Xiaofei	Assistant Research Fellow, Department of International Cooperation, CPDRC	China
Ji Bingxue	Programme Officer, Department of International Cooperation, CPDRC	China
Ye Zhenqin	Vice Governor, Guangdong Provincial Government	China
Huang Fei	Deputy Director General, Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission	China
Yi Leqing	Division Chief, Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission	China

Yang Bo	Deputy Division Chief, Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission	China
Hu Wenhua	Guangdong Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission	China
Chen Minsheng	Party Secretary, Southern Medical University	China
Zhang Yurun	Vice President, Southern Medical University	China
Zeng Zhirong	Director, Administration Office, Southern Medical University	China
Zhang Ning	Director, International Affairs Office, Southern Medical University	China
Chen Jun	President, School of International Education, Southern Medical University	China
Li Li	Deputy Director, Administration Office, Southern Medical University	China
Cao Shanying	Vice President, School of International Education, Southern Medical University	China
Zhang Rongxing	Director, School Affair Office, School of International Education, Southern Medical University	China
Wu Peixian	Director, Student Affair Office, School of International Education, Southern Medical University	China
Zhan Chunwang	Chief, general department, Administration Office, Southern Medical University	China
Zhang Yuwu	Secretary, Administration Office, Southern Medical University	China
Ye Yuying	Secretary, Administration Office, Southern Medical University	China
Xie Weiwen	Lecturer, School of International Education, Southern Medical University	China
Xie Haifeng	Lecturer, School of International Education, Southern Medical University	China
Shao Dan	Lecturer, School of International Education, Southern Medical University	China

Cai Jiazhi	Commissioner, International Affairs Office, Southern Medical University	China
Feng Jieru	Lecturer, School of Foreign Languages, Southern Medical University	China
Guo Rong	Lecturer, School of Foreign Languages, Southern Medical University	China
Zeng Yue	Population Communication Center, Guangdong Province	China
Zhang Haitao	Population Communication Center, Guangdong Province	China
Ma Jing	Population Communication Center, Guangdong Province	China
International Agencies		
Björn Andersson	Regional Director, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO)	UNFPA
Mabingue NGOM	Director, UNFPA West and Central Africa Regional Office (WCARO)	UNFPA
Bobby Olarte	Senior Adviser, Inter-Country Cooperation, Programme Division, UNFPA Headquarters	UNFPA
Robert Stevens	Special Assistant to the Regional Director, UNFPA APRO	UNFPA
Christophe Lefranc	Technical Adviser, Census & Data, UNFPA APRO	UNFPA
Nicholas Rosellini	UN Resident Coordinator in China	UNFPA
Babatunde Ahonsi	Representative, UNFPA China Office	UNFPA
Navchaa Suren	Deputy Representative, UNFPA China Office	UNFPA
Jia Guoping	PD Specialist, UNFPA China Office	UNFPA
Liu Shujun	Communication officer, UNFPA China Office	UNFPA
Wang Yan	Program Associate, UNFPA China Office	UNFPA