

Proceedings of the

**International Workshop for Senior Officials
on Capacity-Building in Programme Management
on Population and Development**

**Beijing, China
08 - 10 November 2006**

Partners in Population and Development (PPD)

in collaboration with

**National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) of
China**

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SECTION – I

A. Introduction

Partners in Population and Development (PPD) with support from National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) of China jointly organized an “International Workshop for Senior Officials on Capacity Building in Program Management on Population and Development” at the Beijing Friendship Hotel in Beijing, China from 08 to 10 November 2006. **(Annex 1: Workshop Agenda).**

The workshop was conjoined with a Roundtable on Reproductive Health Commodity Supply among Developing Countries (7th November) and PPD’s Eleventh Annual Board Meeting on (11th November).

The **Objective** of the workshop was to create an atmosphere for all member countries, NGOs and other related professionals to participate and engage a holistic spread and share of ideas and visions on the specific topics. Keynote presentations and individual speeches was the core of the workshop.

B. Workshop Themes

The deliberations of the workshop centred on the following themes:

- I. Strategic Directions for South-South Cooperation in Population and Development
- II. Sharing experiences on working in South-South Cooperation in Population and Development
- III. ODA and South-South Cooperation
- IV. Capacity Building on Programme Management

C. Opening Ceremony

The workshop was held in the Beijing Friendship Hotel in Beijing. The opening ceremony was chaired by **H.E. Dr. Zhao Baige**, Vice Minister, National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), China. Opening statements were delivered by 6 distinguished guests. They were. **H.E. Mr. Hua Jianmin**, State Councillor and Secretary General of the State Council, China, **H.E. Mr. Zhang Weiqing**, Chair – PPD Board and Minister, National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), China, **H.E. Mr. Wei Jianguo**, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Commerce, China, **Dr. Gill Greer**, Director-General, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), **Mr. Sultan Aziz**, Director, Asia-Pacific Division, UNFPA and **Mr. Harry Jooseery**, Executive Director, PPD.

H.E. Dr. Zhao Baige honoured the workshop by welcoming all the participants to China. She stated that China was honoured to facilitate the international workshop and she also showed her appreciation towards the signing of MOUs between NPFPC and PPD for South-South Collaboration which will focus on the training of senior officials and technical assistants for the

member countries. She wished all the success to the workshop and handed the floor to H.E. Mr. Hua Jianmin, State Councillor and Secretary General of the State Council, China.

H.E. Mr. Hua in behalf of the Chinese government extended his heart felt thanks in the opening of the workshop and he welcomed all the distinguished guests. He announced Population development to be one of the most critical priorities to NGO's and other private and governmental institutions to work on. He said for sustainable development in any country one should take key issues like resources, environment, society, culture in deep consideration and use them adequately.

He added that since the Cairo International conference was held member countries have picked up the global pace of sharing, spreading and utilizing the ideas and general concepts. Policy dialogues, action plans and long term goals have made member countries more aware of its own problems like extreme poverty, poor RH, and improper population boom. Sharing ideas however he said has also lead to the gateway of solving these problems and initiating prevention policies. H.E. conveyed that South- South cooperation and North South dialogues are platforms to spread advanced management philosophies to member countries, so to enhance member country's management capacity of resources. He pointed out that since China joined the alliance, the country made more than 1000 exchange and swap deals with African countries with family planners, RH workers, clinic service providers. China so far have invited numerous ministerial level officials of more than 20 developing countries including those in African continent, all in all he emphasized that China was and is playing a major role in providing RH for African countries. He also emphasized on member countries to work out more efficient ways to maintain and improve their respective family planning policies, provide education to poor, reduce maternal mortality, control on epidemics like HIV/AIDS, gender equality and so on. He asked all the member countries to work hand in hand, share resources and information. He asked developed countries to AID the developing countries through any possible means. He requested all the member countries to follow the Goal of universal access to RH services by 2015. He finally expressed his thanks and gratitude and wished all the success to the workshop.

H.E. Mr. Jianguo Wei, Vice-Minister, Ministry of commerce, China started his speech by thanking the active participation of the member countries to the workshop. He said that this workshop is the platform for sharing experiences and exchanging ideas and the need to learn from each other. Through learning and communication; countries can enhance the mutual understanding and cooperation to explore the new means for achieving the coordinated development of population economic society and can make a joint effort to promote a sustainable development of the economy and coordinate development between economy and society. He finally welcomed the participants to voice their ideas and to contribute their wisdom to addressing the problem of Population and Developments.

H.E. Mr. Zhang Weiqing, Chair – PPD Board and Honorable Minister of NFPC, China said that China has taken solid measures to ensure China's own goal towards reaching RH milestones, Chinese GDP reached 2.3 billion dollars at a rate of 9.6% annually, however due to population boom in the nation China still struggles to keep up quality RH services for its people. He also added that China has promised other member countries its full support through communication, funding, sharing vital policies to acquire the common aspiration.

He included vital data from the UNFPA saying half a million woman die all throughout the world annually due to pregnancy complications and that one fifth of them fall victims due to poor RH conditions. He asked fellow nations to promote implementation of TCPD and pass their stories

of failure and success so as to help naïve countries to recognise their problems and address them in proper effective manner. He concluded his speech by making fellow nations realise that China has been playing a vital role in PPD since they joined in 1997 by training human resources, keeping mutual visits more flexible and exchanging RH commodities. He finally expressed his warm welcome to all the member nations for their effort and contribution to the workshop.

SECTION – I I

This section is a summary of discussion on the six thematic keynote presentations.

Day One

A. Session 1: Strategic Directions for South-South Cooperation in Population and Development

The keynote papers for this theme were presented by two speakers; H.E. Mr. Jianguo Wei, Vice-Minister, Minister of Commerce, China and Mr. Jyoti Singh, Permanent Observer to the UN, PPD. The session was chaired by Prof. Jay Satia, Executive Director, ICOMP.

Highlights of the Keynote Paper by H.E. Mr. Jianguo Wei.

H.E. Mr. Jianguo Wei, Vice-Minister, Ministry of commerce, China focused in 2 specific issues. The first, in the face of the challenge of globalization S-S cooperation is of great significance and secondly the measures that China has taken to implement the MDGs in particular on how to enhance their cooperation with African countries. He said S-S cooperation has always taken important position in the history of the developing countries and has made significant contribution to the world progress. Owing to a very unfair economic imbalance between the rich and the poor, proper distribution of funds among the poor is becoming harder. Specifically in developing countries this gap between the rich and the poor has taken a critical toll on the nations economy. Developing countries are covering the 80% of world population. They have large territory, abundant resource, numerous products, tremendous market potential and diversified development characteristics. Therefore in many areas developing countries can support, get benefit and share each others resources in a what is needed where basis. He said that in recent years developing countries have increased their general economic strengths, capability and the cooperation between them. The developing countries should consolidate their solidarity and to enhance their cooperation and coordination at international affairs. He said member countries should show their cooperation in economic trade, science & technology and cultural sectors on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. He confessed that only then can they join together to enhance their status in the North-South dialogues and effectively safeguard their interests. He said last year China invested 6.3 billion US dollars in Africa and numerous health teams have been sent their to aid the African medical units, he says this shows China's willingness to participate effectively and he also wished to see such examples from other member nations as well. He concluded by saying the future of S-S cooperation depended on joint efforts of international organisations like World trade organisation and United Nation.

Discussions

Zimbabwe: The nation appreciated the concern and help that China has shown and provided and agreed that China is certainly creating a grand example for other member nations to follow its footsteps. Zimbabwean ambassadors have also reminded China of the China Africa forum and said that it has become a foundation for greater good and stronger friendship between the two nations.

China: Chinese representatives pointed out the need to encourage Chinese enterprises and companies to open business in Africa to help Africa fight unemployment and shared visions of exporting finished goods using African resources throughout the world and help African Economy. China also promised to help in African Educational sector. Both countries decided to share agricultural resources and ideas, so as to make Africa a self dependant country within a certain time frame.

Highlights of the Keynote Paper by Mr. Jyoti Singh.

Mr. Singh in his speech said that globalisation is bringing many opportunities as well as challenges to the countries of the South. Within the countries, women and a specific vulnerable section of the society may not be able to reap the benefits of globalisation, unless opportunities and choices are opened up to them through implementation of well-designed policies and programme. He also said that there is a great deal of expertise available in many countries of the South in implementing successful and effective programmes in these areas, and this expertise can be delivered in a cost-effective manner to other developing countries that need it.

While talking about the role of PPD in South-South cooperation, Mr. Singh mentioned the support provided by ICPD to PPD. He said, the Key Actions for Further Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action adopted by the 1999 General Assembly recognise the increasing political significance of South-South cooperation, and specifically mention PPD as the major South-South initiative requiring external funding and support from donor countries as well as the private sector, that he thought should be provided to promote and sustain the full potential of South-South cooperation, in order to bolster the sharing of relevant experiences, and the mobilisation of technical expertise and other resources among developing countries.

Mr. Singh offered some conclusions and recommendations on the future role of South-South co-operation, in particular as they referred to the PPD are as follows:

1. To continue to promote and strengthen political commitment and support for South-South co-operation at the highest levels.
2. Regional networks of NGOs which are being established in Asia and Africa to promote South-South activities at both national and regional levels may complement and strengthen the work done by national governments as well as the Partners.
3. PPD member countries must devote more of their own financial and technical resources to South-South co-operation.
4. PPD's future strategy should focus on establishing specific priorities within each of the programme areas, taking into account the experiences gained and the lessons learned in the past ten-twelve years . It should also develop global conceptual frameworks for its own contribution to capacity building, research and exchange of information.

5. Identification of developing country institutions that have the capacity to organise short term and medium term training suited to needs and requirements of officials and programme managers from other countries and provision of technical and financial assistance to them to strengthen their curricula and faculty should be a continuing priority for the Partners as for other agencies involved in promoting South-South co-operation.
6. In the area of research, the focus should be on promoting inter-country collaborative efforts among research and academic institutions on those topics which will be relevant to the operational priorities of South-South co-operation.
7. In the area of exchange of information, the objective should be to bring to the attention of policy makers, programme managers and others concerned relevant experiences and lessons learned on a continuing basis using both print and electronic media.
8. As PPD has small resources, members of the Secretariat may help best by facilitating contacts between potential donors and programme countries and recommending the use of qualified consultants. PPD should also work closely with UNFPA country support teams in this regard.
9. Donors should give favourable consideration to inclusion of South-South components in their country aid packages, in line with the recommendations adopted by the GA special session.
10. Continuing international support for the PPD as the major South-South initiative and PPD member states should demonstrate their commitment by increasing their own contributions to the core budget of the PPD.

B. Session 2: Experience Sharing on South-South Cooperation in Population and Development

This session was chaired by Dr. Nabiha Gueddana, Director General, National Family and Population Board, Tunisia. Dr. Siswanto A. Wilopo, Deputy Director, National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), Indonesia presented the Asia experience. Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, Treasurer, Board of PPD and Director of Population Secretariat, Uganda presented the African experience. Ms. Hao Linna, Director General, Dept. of International Cooperation, NPFPC, China presented the China experience and H.E. Dr. Safa El-Baz, Assistant Minister for Health and Population, Egypt presented the Arab experience.

Highlights of the presentation of Asia Experience by Dr. Wilopo.

Mr. Siswanto A Wilopo, Deputy Chairperson, National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), Indonesia highlighted some key issues in his presentation.

He mentioned that having expertise in a particular area does not always ensure its successful transfer elsewhere. Therefore, it is important that a certain capacity is built specifically to enable individuals to transfer unique RH knowledge and skills across the developing countries. ICPD also focuses special emphasis on the need and importance of documenting and sharing information and lessons are learned of RH programs among the developing countries.

Mr. Wilopo briefly described the different types of South-South cooperation carried out among the Asian countries. They ranged from Observing study tours, technical assistance, internships, trainings, meetings, seminars, workshops, high level visits, donation on contraceptive supplies, research and surveys, Degree training, peer review, informational exchange, joint production of contraceptive and other medical supplies.

In his presentation, Mr Wilopo further added some specific experiences of South-South cooperation undertaken by BKKBN, Indonesia over the past 20 years. BKKBN has been a leading training institution in Indonesia which till date has successfully provided training to 4,375 participants under its International Training Program (ITP) from 94 developing countries. The topics of the training varied from Information, Education and Communication, Women in FP/RH, Management Information System (MIS), Integrated services, Quality Improvement, Adolescent RH, Safe Motherhood, FP counselling, Population and FP management and more.

Highlights of the presentation of Africa Experience by Dr. Jotham Musinguzi.

Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, Treasurer PPD Board and Director, Population Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development started his presentation by showing graphs on population and Reproductive Health trends. According to the graphs it showed that poor and developing countries have low CPR, high TFR, low skilled attendance at birth, high maternal/child mortality and low life expectancy. He mentioned of achieving the health related MDGs in Africa, and that the main challenges lied in Leadership, Stewardship, Commitment and Advocacy. He said more skilled, trained and motivated health workers were needed. Good infrastructure, sufficient equipments and drugs are also in high needed basis. More funds need to be generated in this sector.

Mr. Musinguzi mentioned about the Africa Regional Office for PPD in Uganda. He said the goal of the office is to achieve an improved population and reproductive health status in Africa through strengthening South – South Collaboration in the African region. He further added that the objective will be to institutionalize and strengthen the S-S partnership in Africa, increase awareness and support for RH issues and programs among key policy makers in the region, successful market policies, strengthening and repositioning the S-S partnership in the region is also required.

Discussions

Zimbabwe: Indonesia is very strong in Family Planning. PPD member countries can learn lots of lessons from their success stories and can exchange experience through training. Congratulated PPD to open the Africa Office in Uganda.

Egypt: Being an Islamic country, Indonesian success in Family Planning will encourage other Islamic country. For Africa integration of maternal child care and family planning together is very important. PPD should try to raise more fund for Capacity building and Commodity availability. Sustainability is a very important issue. Every programme should have a item on this.

Indonesia: To reduce the burden of the budget and improve the sustainability, it needs to be carefully located where the funding from international agency should go and where the local resources should go.

Nigeria: PPD should help the member states on the sustainability aspects including building capacity.

Highlights of the presentation of China Experience by Dr. Hao Linna.

Ms. Hao Linna, Director General, Dept. of International Cooperation, NPFPC, mainly focused on the achievements and government's commitments towards the Reproductive Health, Family Planning and Population issues.

She said, approval of Millennium Declaration and MDGs in 2000 indicates the continuous deepening of understanding at international community to development concepts. The concept of development is the transition to emphasizing the balanced development of social equity, social development and human rights. She added that the workshop reiterated the important interrelationship between RH/FP and eradication of poverty and its significant role in realizing MDGs.

Ms. Linna said, during recent years, China has issued Population and Family Planning Law and amended Marriage Laws, addressing protection to the rights and interests for the women and children. Regarding international exchanges and cooperation on human rights, China has taken active part in UN's activities in the field of human rights. She said, in the past 30 years, China has created two miracles. The first is its economy which has been continuously increasing and the second is the fast growth of population which have been effectively controlled

In her presentation, she said since its practice of family planning in the 1970s, China's TFR has declined from 5.8 in the past to 1.8 at present. If calculated on the basis of China's TFR at 5.8 in the 1970s, China had averted 400 million births by the end of 2005, which is a great contribution not only to the realization of sustainable development in China, but also to the stabilization of the world population.

During discussion on the implementation of ICPD and MDG she said, in last decade or so, the Chinese government has been earnestly carrying out its commitment to ICPD Programme of Action and UN MDGs and has gained remarkable achievements in eradicating poverty, increasing life expectancy, improving maternal health care, reducing child mortality, containing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and promoting gender equality. She mentioned that in 2004, women took up 44.8% of the total employees in China and enrolment rate of children at school age is 98.97% for boys and 98.93% for girls. Average years of schooling are 8 years, with 1 year gap between boys and girls. The Chinese government has attached great importance to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and included it in the important agenda of government as a strategic issue concerning national economic development, social stability, state security and national resurgence.

Ms. Linna briefly described the actions taken by the Chinese government, by saying that the State Council has formulated and implemented the Long-term and Mid-term Plan for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control in China. National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) took an active part in the action of Empowering Women against AIDS, and carries out activities for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, such as IEC, counseling, supervision, condom distribution care & aid by making full use of the advantages of its service networks. The Chinese government has been continuously increasing input to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatments. Special funds for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment from the central finance has been increased from RMB 100 million in 2001 to RMB 800 million in 2005.

At the end of her presentation, Ms. Linna added that China's future development strategy will be to prevent birth defects and promote overall improvement of quality of life for its people. Speeding up implementation of the system of social support for rural families practicing family planning, and actively explore rural social security system adaptable to economic development

level and beneficial to family planning. Carry out comprehensive management against imbalance of sex ratio at birth, perfect policy and law system, and actively conduct Action of Caring for Girls in an effort to safeguard girls' rights and interests of survival and development. Actively promote relatively reasonable population distribution and employment structure, and energetically realize joint development and progress in the urban and rural areas. She also mentioned to create a human habitat environment with nice eco-environment, and establish a harmonious society.

Highlights of the presentation of Arab Experience by H.E Dr. Safa El-Baz.

H.E. Dr. Safa El-Baz, Assistant Minister for Health and Population of Egypt presented the Arab Experience. In her presentation she said,

Dr. Safa while mentioning South-South initiative programmes stated Arab Network, Cooperation with NGOs, Pharmaceuticals Cooperation, Human Resource Development and Visibility initiatives to be taken on the highest regard. She also said that the objectives of the Regional Arab Network in the context of S-S were enhancing collaboration between Arab countries in Reproductive Health issues, developing long term plans to exchange positive opportunities and maximise benefits between member countries, disseminate information among members, documenting success stories among them. She mentioned of Arab NGO's forum taking place where according to her more than 40 NGOs participated there and it was sponsored by SS, IPPF and Egypt. Main objectives of the forum were activation of voluntary work, increasing collaboration between major NGO's, sharing information about RH and expertise in related fields. Egypt as a member to PPD liaison between facilitating trading and donating funds between Arab and countries, such as India, China and Mexico. Dr. Safa provided statistics supporting Cairo Technical Office's extensive contribution towards PPD. CTO implemented 17 courses for 17 countries funded by Ford Foundation. She mentioned that Indonesian experts joining hands with CTO and with the assistance of Al-Azhar University helped train religious leaders in RH advocacy and IE&C for adolescents. An evaluation programme took place in Cairo where 19 countries participated and experts, donors and PPD secretariats attended along with the participants. On mentioning country activities of Tunisia in her speech she informed of the technical assistance that Tunisia provided to Benin and Burkina Faso to design Family Planning and Reproductive Health project management. Practical training to midwives was offered by Kairouan Clinic for participants from Benin, Togo, Uganda, Senegal and Ivory Coast. On proceeding with her speech she mentioned Morocco providing technical support to Mauritania in RH services to help reduce maternal mortality. Morocco also established research network in the field of RH. She also mentioned that Morocco led the initiatives for a francophone network that included Tunisia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Benin and Burkina Faso and Indonesia. On her account of Yemen she noted their launch of a visibility initiatives with the media and national stake holders on the role of South-South collaboration in Population and RH/FP. A regional conference on population, health productivity and FP was held in Sana'a in May 2004.

After the end of H.E. Dr. Safa El-Baz's speech a press conference was held which was covered by international and national electronic and press media. After the conference a short recess took place followed by a reception dinner which was hosted by NPFPC, China and that brought an end to Day 1 of the workshop.

Day Two

C. Session 3: ODA and South-South Cooperation.

This session was chaired by H.E. Dr. Fouad Hamadi, General Secretary, Ministry of Health Morocco. The key note presentations were given by Mr. Rogelio Fernandez Castilla, Director – Technical support division, UNFPA, Mr. Fujiya Koji, Deputy Resident Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency and Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Regional Director, Africa Region, IPPF.

Highlights of the presentation given by Mr. Rogelio on S-S Cooperation in Population and RH and Poverty Alleviation

Mr. Rogelio mentioned S-S cooperation as an important mechanism to implement the ICPD PoA. He added that the 3 avenues for S-S cooperation in the field of Population and Development were technical and financial collaboration among south countries, mobilization of support among donors, partnership between governments NGOs and private sectors in implementing S-S projects.

South-South Cooperation according to him provided bilateral support to countries in similar stages of development. Regional pivot countries provided planning and delivered population programmes to other countries in the region. Regional countries supporting other member countries with research, analytical training and developing new products. S-S cooperation supporting culture centred countries such like Muslim countries by providing right based approach to RH service delivery and gender equality. Mr. Rogelio included UNFPA in his speech by mentioning that it is firmly committed to S-S cooperation within the framework of capacity development. New modalities according to him for delivering S-S cooperation were being considered with options including triangular cooperation arrangements, providing support through inter-governmental institutions, partnerships, etc. He also mentioned working with regional training centres on purpose to deliver training in Population.

Mr. Rogelio finally concluded by saying that vast potential for S-S cooperation lied within the PPD framework, UNFPA developing its own national capacity development strategy with S-S cooperation would provide a key component of the strategy according to him. The strategy will focus largely on building upon broad partnerships especially at the global, regional and country level for providing TA through greater S-S collaboration.

Highlights of the presentation given by Mr. Fujia Koji on Cooperation between China and Japan in areas of RH and Family Care.

Dr. Fujia Koji mentioned that JICA's four main pillars as Independent Administrative Institution were aiming on results oriented efficiency, enhancing transparency, promoting public participation and intensifying assistance for peace-building. He added that to enhance JICA health sector technical cooperation, equipment supply, development study, volunteer programmes are quite imperative. Partnership with NGOs and civil societies plays a vital role for its development. On technical cooperation JICA played a huge role in Asia, Central Asia and Caucasus, Middle-East, Central and South America and in Africa. Japan overseas cooperation volunteers worked in the field of RH according to Dr. Fujia Koji. He also mentioned that equipments were supplied to the development projects with collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA.

JICA projects on RH concentrated in developing RH projects in Vietnam, strengthening RH education in Tunisia, Family Planning and Gender project development in Jordan and Capacity Building in China. In China, projects of Capacity Building on RH and Family Care service in central and western region was from 2006 till 2009, its purpose is to develop the capacity of institutions for Reproductive Health and Family Care services. The major inputs of JICA project was to send Japanese experts to work on RH. Public Health, Maternal and Child Health, equipments were supplied for service improvement and Capacity Development of staff of related institutions. The major outputs to these inputs were to conduct the training courses in CTC based on the needs of project area, developing the functions of the institutions of 8 selected model countries, improvement to the quality of service provided to the institutions were also made.

In China, comprehensive poverty reduction project in Guizhou province better known as a minority's autonomous county and also the poorest province in China was taken under the JICA project on developing self awareness for health and sanitations. The output to the JICA project's involvement brought improvement in family care service in township and village level development. Improvement in the capability to livelihood and improvement in establishing institutions for comprehensive life environment to the village people were also taken in account.

Discussions

China: In response to the questions asked by Uganda whether china has one child policy and does china want this policy to be transferred to the whole world, H.E. Dr. Baige responded that they want to call it a Family Planning policy which is more diversified. She said China have multi-policy. In Beijing and Shanghai government encourages one child or two children in the country side. In the minor group they can go for more then two. She added one policy cannot be implemented for the whole 1.3 billion people. In response to the second question she said, different country have different situation depending on their political, economical and cultural situation and they have to take their family planning policy according to that. As China has more people then its resources, they have a different FP policy but this may not be applicable for all other countries.

Egypt: Egypt also has the same goal as China, but has different policy because of the culture and human rights. She said Egypt does not have any law on this but they advocate people to have limited children. She emphasised on advocacy and education to people by providing information as much as possible.

China: Nigeria asked about the IEC system of China. H.E. Dr. Baige responded that recently china had a big change in the IEC system. Now they don't only talk about national needs but also individual needs. They are strengthening their advocacy system. And this system doesn't only help the decision makers but also helps the citizens.

Highlights of the presentation given by Mr. Tewodros Melesse on S-S collaboration and imperatives for globalization

Mr. Melesse referred increasing interdependence, integration and interaction between people, organization and countries to be the main factors contributing towards globalization. According

to him globalization has its routes in the old imperial wars, colonisations and cold war. Institutions and instruments designed to address globalizations are inherited from this history. He added that globalization is not simply economics, however, it is a bondage between social, cultural, technological and legal aspects. Developments in socio-cultural globalizations depends upon its telecommunication infrastructure, global copyright and patent laws and its legal systems e.g the International Criminal Court. He added that enhancing S-S cooperation in the context of globalization needed creating synergies and synchronizing development approaches. More interdependence, more cooperation and collaboration for institutional framework and developing common approaches for the UN reform is as he mentioned was critical for its enhancement.

The agenda for action on his speech emphasized on the adoption and implementations for S-S cooperation. Strengthening the role for international organization, bilateral agencies and others will enable better environment for S-S cooperation. He continued that strengthening agenda would require democracy good governance and accountability. Identifying platforms to articulate common issues for human development is also necessary. Ensuring equity, equality and dialogue within S-S collaboration is also required.

Discussions:

Zimbabwe: Advised to strengthen regional bodies and address the need of the countries in Africa. Africa has a lot of natural resources, however, due to the lack of proper strategies and value addition techniques Africa is falling short of using its resources to the maximum economical benefits. Advocating in big media houses and international communities are very much needed. The politicians in Africa should share the same vision and ideologies should be changed to what helps the people the most. Equitable distribution of wealth is to be maintained among the South-South countries.

Nigeria: Level of corruptions in the country should be reduced. The leaders of the country should have a common mission and agenda towards helping their people. South-South collaborations should come together and establish a strong media. S-S must have a voice. Lot of effort should be made in between the member countries to have a common understanding on agendas including RH development and such.

D. Session 4: Capacity Building on Programme Management

This session was chaired by H.E. Dr. Fouad Hamadi, General Secretary, Ministry of Health Morocco. The key note presentations were given by Mr. Rogelio Fernandez Castilla, Director – Technical support division, UNFPA, Mr. Fujiya Koji, Deputy Resident Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency and Mr. Tewodros Melesse, Regional Director, Africa Region, IPPF.

Highlights of the presentation given by Prof. Jay Satia on Universal Access to Reproductive Health: Institutional Capacity Building.

Prof. Jay Satia started his presentation by addressing Capacity Building in Programme management on Population and development, he mentioned that for achieving universal access to RH by 2015 set out by the ICPD needed internal agree on common goals between

the member countries, reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, having gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating Poverty. On his presentation he pointed out statistics for skilled attendants for deliveries to be lowest in Sub Saharan Africa which is 40% and highest in Central Asia at about 90%. Unmet Need for Contraception for Women was highest in Sub Saharan Africa about 20% and lowest in Latin America and Central Asia at about 7% each. Women Knowledge on HIV was lowest in Indonesia which was around 1% and highest in Botswana at about 40%. Ghana and Kenya shared a 38% and 34% rate respectively.

He mentioned that sufficient resource was needed in Asia to achieve Millennium Development Goal and that well functioning institution and other health promoting sectors were also in vital need to operate freely and vastly. Successful countries like Thailand who achieved MDGs already is now targeting towards solving new institutional issues and going beyond the border line of MDGs. On his speech he mentioned that to build strong Institutional Capacity, arrangements to address special needs were required. He continued by adding that poor people were not getting RH services in countries where quality RH service did exist. He indicated that voicing the poor, maintaining community based services and removing general fees would brighten this situation and give poor society a chance to receive good RH facilities. On speaking about how to strengthen health systems he mentioned of decentralized service delivery management, strengthening local initiatives and reforming health sectors by formulating essential service packages. He asked for grater community participation to improve health system in rural areas.

He stated that Improving coverage and quality required opening them up to fresh options, attitudes and new circumstances. The role of public and private sector on this matter was also described in details in his speech. He finally concluded by saying that ambitions should be set to encourage cultural results based management system. Creating a consensus for supporting broad coalition of interested groups were also in great need.

SECTION – III

A. Closing Ceremony

Closing ceremony of the International Workshops was chaired by Mr. Harry Jooseery, Executive Director of PPD. The closing statement was given by H.E Mr. Zhang Weiqing, Chair-PPD Board and Minister of National Population and Family Planning Commission, China.

Mr. Harry in his concluding speech thanked all the participants for their active participation expressed his hope that the participants had a meaningful discussion on the ways and means to strengthen programmes and strategies. H.E. Mr. Zhang Weiqing expressed his confidence that there is a clear direction that this workshop has shown towards which the PPD Member countries should be heading. He also added that to meet the unmet demands we need to be more strategic, give priority to cost effective programmes, undertake advocacy with the Government and other decision makers and finally mobilize resources at all levels.

At the very end reception dinner was hosted by Beijing Municipal Government followed by a Beijing Folk Art Show which brought to the end to the session.

B. Agenda of the Workshop

Nov 7 (Tuesday)

Arrival and registration

Nov 8 (Wednesday)

09:00-10:30

Opening Ceremony

Master of Ceremony (to be decided)

Speakers:

Leader from the State Council, China

H.E. Mr. Weiqing Zhang, Chair, Board of Partners in Population and Development and Minister, National Population and Family Planning Commission of China (NPFPC)

Mr. Sultan Aziz, Director Asia-Pacific Division, UNFPA

Dr. Gill Greer, Director-General, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Prof. Alfa Omar Konare, Chairperson, Africa Union

Mr. Harry Jooseery, Executive Director, Partners in Population and Development

Representative from Ministry of Commerce, China

Representative from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China

Governor of Beijing Municipal Government

Signing Ceremony of MOUs for South-South Cooperation

Group Photo

10:30-10:45

Coffee break

10:45-12:30

Session One: Strategic Directions for South-South Cooperation in Population and Development

Chair:

H.E. Dr. Baige Zhao, Vice Minister, National Population and Family Planning Commission of China (NPFPC)

10:45-11:05

China's Strategy and Practice in South-South Cooperation

Speaker:

Vice-Minister from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China

11:05-11:25	<p>South-South Cooperation in Population and Reproductive Health and Poverty Alleviation</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>Dr. Rogelio Fernandez-Castilla, Director, Technical Support Division (TSD), UNFPA, New York</p>
11:25-11:45	<p>South-South Collaboration and the Imperatives of Globalization</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>H.E Adv. B. Gawanas, Commissioner, Africa Union</p>
11:45-12:30	<p>Session discussion,</p> <p>Wrap up by Moderator, Mr. Jyoti Singh, PPD Permanent Observer at the UN</p>
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch break</i>
14:00-17:10	<p>Session Two: Experience Sharing on South-South Cooperation in Population and Development</p> <p>Chair:</p> <p>Dr. Nabiha Gueddana, Member, PPD Board and Director General, National Office of Health and Population (ONFP), Tunisia</p>
14:00-14:20	<p>Asian Experience</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>Dr. Siswanto A. Wilopo , Deputy, National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN), Indonesia</p>
14:20-14:40	<p>Africa's Experience</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, Treasurer, Board of Partners in Population and Development (PPD), and Director of Population Secretariat, Uganda</p>
14:40-15:20	Session discussion
15:20-15:50	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:50-16:10	China's Experience

	<p>Speaker:</p> <p>H.E. Dr. Baige Zhao, Vice-Minister, National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), China</p>
16:10-16:30	<p>Arab Experience</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>H.E. Dr. Safa El-Baz, PCC and Assistant Minister for Health and Population, Government of Egypt</p>
16:30-17:10	<p>Session discussion</p> <p>Wrap up (Moderator from China)</p>
17:10-17:30	<p>Outcome report of Roundtable on Generic RH Commodity Supply among Developing Countries</p> <p>Presenter: Mr. Peter Hall, PPD Consultant</p>
19:00	<i>Reception dinner</i>
Nov 9 (Thursday)	
09:00-12:30	<p>Session Three: Promoting and Supporting South-South Cooperation</p> <p>Chair:</p> <p>Doctor Fouad HAMADI, General Secretary of Ministry of Health, Morocco</p>
09:00-09:20	<p>China</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>H.E. Mr. Jianguo Wei, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Commerce, China</p>
09:20-09:40	<p>UK</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>Representative from UK Department For International Development (DFID)</p>
09:40-10:30	Session Discussion
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:00-11:20	Japan

	<p>Speaker:</p> <p>Representative from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)</p>
11:20-11:30	<p>The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation</p> <p>Speaker: (to be decided)</p>
11:30-12:30	<p>Session Discussion</p> <p>Wrap up by Mr. Abdou Issa Dieng, PCC and Technical Advisor, Research, Training, Population and Fight against Poverty, Ministry of Health & Medical Prevention, Republic of Senegal.</p>
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch break</i>
14:00-17:30	<p>Session Four: Capacity Building on Programme Management</p> <p>Chair:</p> <p>H.E. Dr. David Parirenyatwa, Member, PPD Board, and Minister of Health and Child Welfare, Government of Zimbabwe</p>
14:00-15:00	<p>Constructing Effective Teams in Programme Management</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>Prof. Jay Satia, Executive Director, International Council on Management of Population Programme (ICOMP)</p>
15:00-15:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:30-16:30	<p>Leadership Building in Programme Management</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <p>Prof. Tony Brown, Public Policy Studies and Sociology, Duke University, USA</p>
16:30-18:00	<p>Session discussion</p> <p>Wrap up by Mr. Adama Diarra, PCC and Director, National Solidarity Fund, Mali.</p>
18:00-19:00	<i>Buffet dinner</i>
20:00	<i>Cultural event</i>

Nov 10 (Friday)

09:00-12:00 Field visit to villages on new countryside building and reproductive health services

12:00-14:00 *Lunch break*

14:00-17:00 Sight-Seeing Tour to the Great Wall

Nov 11 (Saturday)

09:00-17:00 **Annual Board Meeting, Partners in Population and Development (PPD)**

19:00 Hours Dinner to be hosted by PPD

Nov. 12 (Sunday)

Observation tour to pharmaceutical plants
Sightseeing and shopping

Nov.13 (Monday)

Departure of Participants