

9TH AFRICAN POPULATION CONFERENCE

2024

MALAWI

CONFERENCE REPORT



POPULATION CONFERENCE

Engaging Africa's Human Capital to
Thrive in a World of Uncertainty

USAID

9TH

AFRICA POPULATION

Republic of





Table of Contents

Message from the UAPS President	6	Election of New UAPS Council	27
Executive Summary	7	CONFERENCE DEMOGRAPHICS	30
Introduction	8	Conference Evaluation Summary	32
Conference Objectives	9	Conclusion	33
Opening Session	11	CONFERENCE PICTURES	34
Scientific Programme	13	Acknowledgements	44
Plenary Sessions	14	Annex 1: List of our Partners and Sponsors	45
Side Meetings & Workshops	15	Annex 2: List of International Scientific Committee (ISC) members of the 9th African Population Conference	46
Research Leader Sessions	15	Annex 3: List of International Organizing Committee (IOC) members of the 9th African Population Conference	48
Poster Sessions	18	Annex 4: The Lilongwe Declaration	50
Exhibition Booths	19	Annex 5: Lilongwe Political Declaration Parliamentarian and Policy Forum	52
Policy & Parliamentary Forum	20	Annex 6: Winners of the Poster Session	58
Malawi Day	22		
The Debate	23		
Malawi Day Side Session	26		
UAPS General Assembly	27		



Message from the UAPS President



I acknowledge the outgoing UAPS Council led by Dr. Donatien Beguy for strengthening the union. Over the past 4.5 years, the Council has strengthened the Union, increased its visibility, and fostered collaboration between researchers and policymakers. I extend my deepest gratitude to them.

As I take on the presidency, I pledge to lead UAPS with integrity, transparency, and a strong commitment to advancing population research for Africa's development. My vision for this Council is to:

- Strengthen partnerships with policymakers to effectively translate research into action and bridge the gap between evidence and policy. We must speak a common language – one that prioritizes evidence-based individual well-being rather than demographic targets.
- Champion population issues by empowering girls and women, expanding access to quality education, creating decent jobs for youth and strengthening healthcare

systems to ensure safe childbirth, child survival, and healthy aging.

- Investing in the Next Generation of Researchers through expanding the Early Career Fellowship Program and introducing mid-career initiatives, such as the “Rising Stars African Research Leaders in Population Studies” Program.
- Strengthening UAPS's Institutional Capacity by improving financial governance, expanding digital engagement, integrating AI to improve efficiency, and program accessibility, ensuring that UAPS remains a trusted and effective organisation.

To my fellow Council members, we have been entrusted with taking UAPS to even greater heights. I urge us to learn from our predecessors while embracing innovation and action. I extend my sincere appreciation to all who have contributed to the success of the 9th APC.

The 2024 UAPS Council is ready to serve, and I am ready to lead!

Prof. Nyovani J. Madise

Executive Summary

The 9th African Population Conference, a collaborative effort between the Union for African Population Studies and the Government of Malawi, took place in Lilongwe, Malawi, from May 20 to 24, 2024. Under the theme **“Road to 2030: Leveraging Africa’s Human Capital to Achieve Transformation in a World of Uncertainty,”** the conference convened 762 participants from 60 countries (see Page 30 for breakdown), including researchers, policymakers, parliamentarians, and development practitioners.

Key sub-themes—such as Migration and Urbanisation, Data and Methods, Health and Mortality, Fertility and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), Education and Human Development, Environment and Climate Change, and Population and Economic Development—were addressed through a range of formats. These

included plenary discussions, scientific sessions, a Policy and Parliamentary Forum, Sponsored Research Leader Sessions, poster presentations, side meetings, and workshops. A highlight of the conference was Malawi Day, a special occasion dedicated to the host nation, showcasing Malawi’s unique contributions and perspectives to the African population and development agenda.

Key outcomes of the conference included the Lilongwe Political Declaration, which emphasized commitments such as prioritizing youth employment, strengthening cross-sectoral PHED policies, and increasing domestic health financing in line with the Abuja Declaration. In addition, the conference concluded with 12 actionable resolutions aimed at accelerating evidence-based, inclusive development across the continent.

Introduction

The African Population Conference (APC) is the continent's premier scientific forum on population issues, addressing knowledge gaps and fostering evidence-based development. Organised every four years by the Union for African Population Studies, the conference gathers a diverse set of stakeholders, including researchers, policymakers, representatives of civil society, regional and international organisations, and non-governmental organisations to explore ways and means of applying research evidence to improve the well-being of the African people.

Building on the success of past APCs, the Union for African Population Studies organised the 9th African Population Conference in Lilongwe, Malawi for members of the scientific community, policymakers, parliamentarians, and practitioners to deliberate on & discuss how the African continent can leverage its human capital to accelerate sustainable development amid global uncertainties.

Almost ten years after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of the African Union Agenda 2063, thirty years after the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, and fifty years after the Bucharest World Population Conference, the 9th APC offered provided

a platform for all stakeholders to engage in discussions on how Africa can leverage its human capital to achieve a sustainable future for its population.

The conference sought to answer critical questions such as: Since the adoption of the SDGs & a decade into the implementation of AU Agenda 2063, what has worked? What has not worked, and why? The success of the conference would be measured by three key elements: the quality of the papers presented, the level of participation, and ultimately, the contribution of the conference deliberations to informing Africa's Agenda 2063 & the SDGs transformational agenda. In addition, the 9th APC aimed to foster collaboration and innovation, encouraging stakeholders to share insights, challenges, and strategies. By doing so, the conference intended to pave the way for actionable solutions and policies that address the pressing population and development issues facing Africa today.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the plenaries, scientific sessions, workshops, and outcomes of the 9th African Population Conference, highlighting the significant contributions made towards leveraging Africa's human capital for a transformative and sustainable future.

Conference Objectives

The primary objectives of the 9th African Population Conference were:

- Review and discuss current population dynamics in Africa and progress since adopting the SDGs and implementing the AU Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Plan.
- Identify challenges hindering goal achievement and assess implications for sustainable development.
- Share knowledge on leveraging Africa's human capital for sustainable development amid global uncertainties and on critical issues such as health, education, migration, and employment.
- Promote collaboration among researchers, policymakers, civil society, and international organizations to address population and development challenges through dialogue and innovative solutions.
- Develop actionable recommendations to harness Africa's demographic dividend and contribute to Africa's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.
- Engage parliamentarians and policymakers to prioritize population issues in national agendas, emphasizing political commitment.
- Strengthen population research and policymaking capacity for African institutions and individuals, fostering long-term partnerships for impactful collaboration.

**“Road to 2030:
Leveraging Africa's
Human Capital to
Achieve Transformation
in a World of
Uncertainty”**



Opening Session



His Excellency the President of the Republic of Malawi, Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera, opened the conference with the Prime Minister of Iceland, Bjarni

Benediktsson, and the late Vice President of Malawi, Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima. President Chakwera welcomed delegates to Malawi, emphasising the timeliness of the conference coinciding with Malawi's upcoming independence anniversary - a testament to the country's commitment to addressing Africa's demographic challenges and leveraging its human capital for sustainable development. He highlighted Africa's youth population's potential and challenges, calling for an inclusive governance, institutional strength, technological advancement, and fair global partnerships to empower Africa's demographic dividend towards sustainable development

Here in Africa, we must celebrate and leverage our demographic dividend by nurturing, empowering, and deploying our people, not lamenting it

Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera

President of the Republic of Malawi

Prime Minister Benediktsson echoed President Chakwera's sentiments, highlighting Iceland and Malawi's longstanding partnership in development cooperation. He emphasised, "The theme of leveraging Africa's human capital resonates deeply with Iceland's domestic and global focus". Benediktsson highlighted the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment in achieving sustainable development goals, stating, "Iceland's transformation from poverty to prosperity was largely due to women's political and economic empowerment."

The conference was also graced by the presence of dignitaries, including the Speaker of the Malawi National Assembly, Catherine Gotani Hara MP, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Gotani Hara MP, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Simplex Chithyola Banda MP, Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, Vera Kamtukule, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's Claver Gatete, UN Resident Coordinator to Malawi

Rebecca Adda-Dontoh, Chief Population and Development of UNFPA, Priscilla Idele, Regional Director of Eastern and Southern Africa, Lydia Zigomo and UNFPA Country Representative Malawi, Nelida Rodrigues.

Addressing the significance of the ICPD agenda, dignitaries emphasized the need for increased political and financial commitments to tackle under-investment in human capital, gender inequality, child marriage, gender-based violence, and poor governance exacerbated by COVID-19, armed conflicts, and climate change.

They highlighted achievements such as gender parity in education, increased life expectancy, reduced maternal mortality, and improved family planning access while acknowledging persistent challenges.

The African continent faces the compounded impacts of COVID-19, global economic downturns, armed conflicts, and the triple planetary crises of climate change, loss of biodiversity, and waste and pollution. The conference was commended for providing

a timely platform to reflect on progress and recalibrate strategies towards the SDGs and Agenda 2063. Delegates expressed gratitude to key stakeholders, including the Government of Malawi, UNFPA, and various funders. They reaffirmed their commitment to supporting Africa in realising the “Africa We Want” through policy reviews, increased investments in marginalised populations, youth empowerment, and strengthened national statistical systems.

The conference was commended for providing a timely platform to reflect on progress and recalibrate strategies towards the SDGs and Agenda 2063, reaffirming the commitment to supporting Africa in realizing the Vision of “The Africa We Want”



Scientific Programme

The programme encompassed seven sub-themes: scientific sessions, plenary discussions, side meetings, workshops, poster sessions, sponsored research leader sessions and a policy and parliamentary forum. The International Scientific Committee initiated the call for papers in mid-2023 with a call for session suggestions, followed by a call for submissions in January 2024, resulting in 1,091 submissions received, with 399 papers and 324 posters accepted. The programme featured 123 scientific sessions, 8 side meetings and workshops, 14 special sessions, 3 plenary sessions, 4 poster sessions and 5 policy and parliamentary forums.

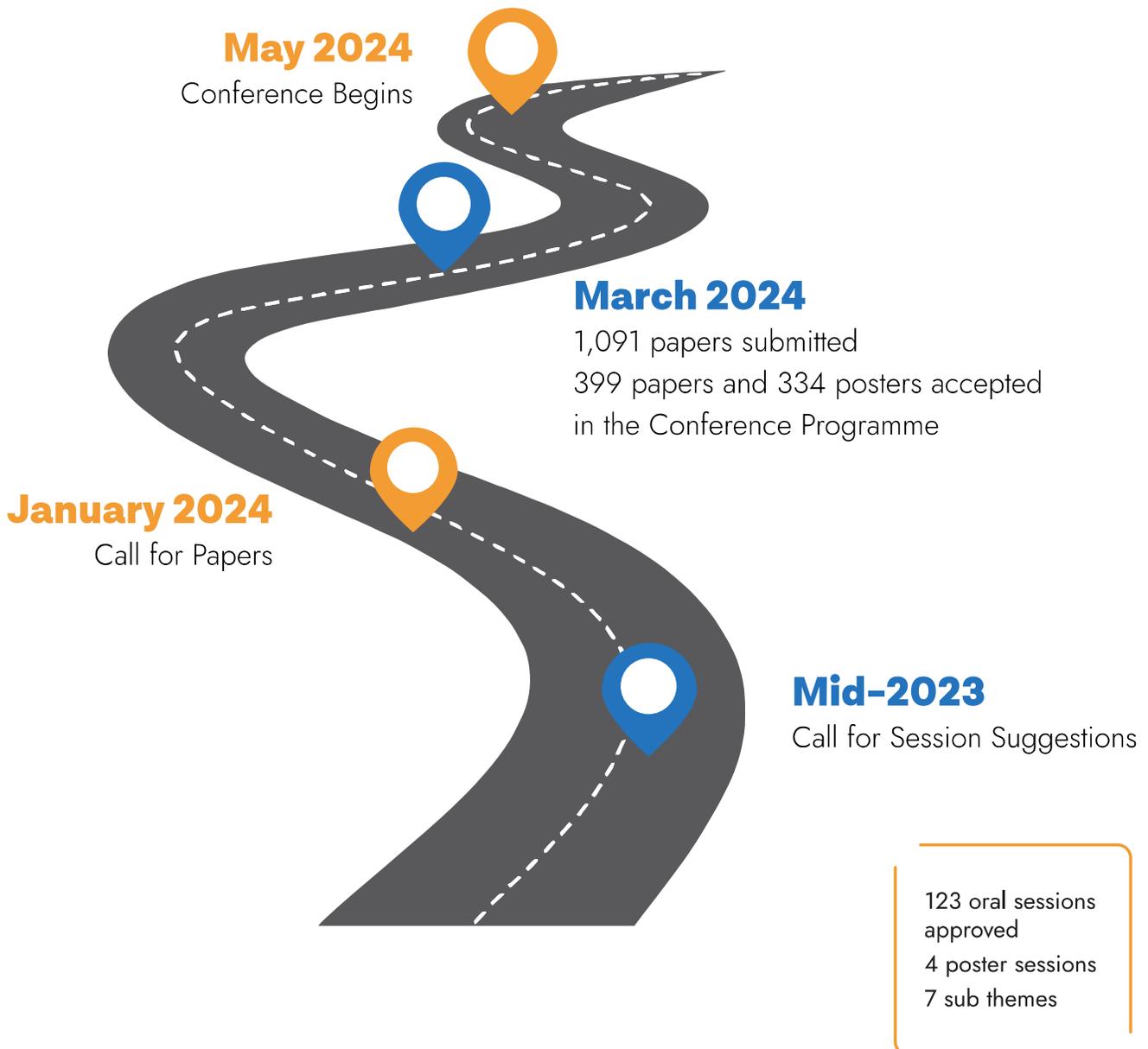


Table 1: List of Sub-Themes

Theme	Submissions Received	Oral Presentation	Poster Presentation	Submissions Rejected	Sessions per Sub-Theme
Migration and Urbanization	84	33	25	26	58
Data and Methods	122	52	26	44	78
Healthy and Mortality	163	50	64	49	114
Fertility, Sexual and Reproductive Health	418	146	136	136	282
Education and Human Development	125	65	36	24	101
Environment and Climate Change	65	17	20	28	37
Population and Economic Development	114	36	25	53	61
Total Number of Submissions	1091	399	332	359	731

Plenary Sessions

The 9th African Population Conference featured 90-minute plenary and research leader sessions focusing on critical population and development issues. These sessions provided expert insights, fostered discussions, and formulated actionable recommendations on three key topics. These sessions provided expert sessions focusing on critical population and development issues. These sessions provided expert insights, fostered discussions, and formulated actionable recommendations on three key topics:

1. Creating Enabling Environments to Facilitate Agency in Sexual and Reproductive Health

The first session explored strategies to empower individuals and communities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health. Discussions centered on access to comprehensive sexual education, quality healthcare services, and supportive policies, highlighting successful case studies and best practices from various regions.

2. Harnessing Africa's Demographic Dividend - a Myth or Reality?

The second session examined the potential and challenges of leveraging Africa's youthful population for economic growth. Experts analyzed whether African countries are on track to realize the demographic dividend, focusing on policy frameworks, labor market dynamics, and the role of innovation and technology in transforming demographic potential into economic outcomes.

3. Population and Development in Africa: 30 years after ICPD What is the progress globally and in Africa?

The final session reviewed progress made since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo. It assessed achievements in gender equality, maternal health, and family planning while identifying persistent challenges like inequality and unmet contraceptive needs. The session provided insights and strategic directions for future actions to manage population dynamics for sustainable development.

Side Meetings & Workshops

Eight training workshops and side meetings were organised during the 9th African Population Conference, three of which were held as pre-conference workshops and the remaining conducted throughout the conference.

These sessions played a crucial role in enhancing the conference's impact and value by offering specialised training and focused discussions on key population research and development topics.

Research Leader Sessions

These sessions offered research institutions specialising in population and development the chance to host break-out sessions focusing on approved topics. It provided a platform for leading organizations in the sector to enhance the conference program by organizing sessions that delved into critical issues. They allowed participants to explore innovative approaches, share research findings, and discuss practical solutions to complex issues.



Table 2: List of Side Meetings and Workshops

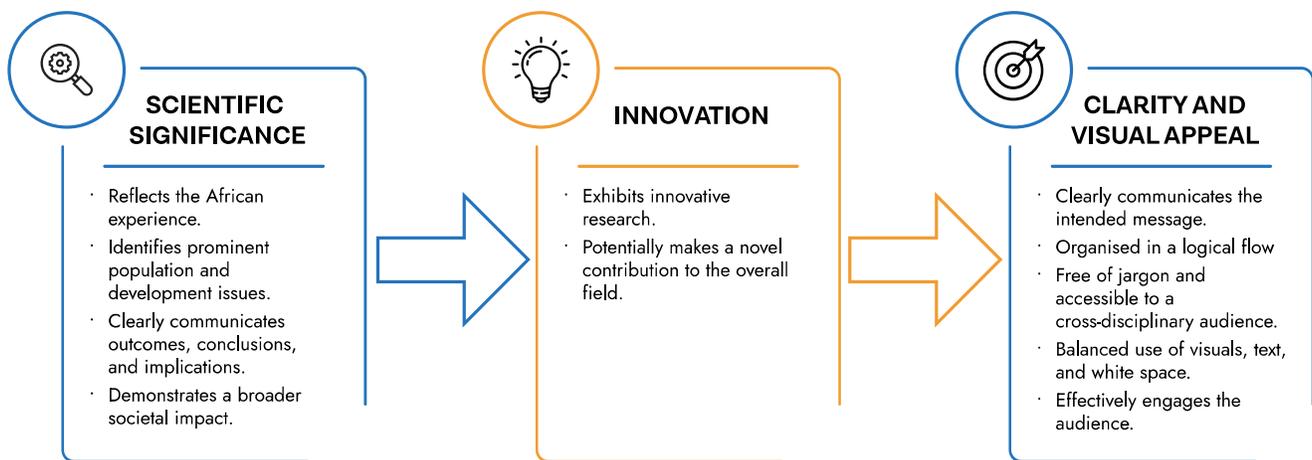
Session	Organizer
Shifting Power and advancing Equity in Africa Population Research and Collaborations	<i>John Hopkins University / Guttmacher Institute</i>
Exploring and Analysing Satellite and Gridded Data on Climate and Population with R and Git Code Tracking	<i>French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED)</i>
IPUMS: Free-Use Census & Survey Microdata	<i>University of Minnesota / IPUMS International</i>
Exploring Migration Patterns Using Digital Trace Data	<i>Institute for Demographic Research (MPIDR) / Institute for Demographic Research</i>
The African Population Cohorts Consortium (APCC)	<i>Africa Health Research Institute (AHRI) and DSI-MRC South African Population Research Infrastructure (SAPRIN) / African Institute for Development Policy</i>
Centering multi-dimensional approaches for adolescent girls	<i>Population Council / African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)</i>
Using routine health facility data for reproductive, maternal, newborn and children health services coverage and mortality statistics in low and middle-income countries	<i>John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health / African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)</i>
Workshop on Male Engagement with MPs	<i>University of Malawi</i>

Table 3: List of Research Leader Sessions

Session	Organizer
SRHR Innovative approaches: ASHER & FP-Impact project	<i>African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)</i>
Role of parliaments in championing SRHR and the ICPD Agenda	<i>African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)</i>
Inter-Ministerial Panel on Domestic Financing for Health and Population Programmes	<i>African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)</i>
Investing in the next generation of African Population Scientists	<i>UAPS/UEPA</i>
Youth and Human Resource in the Context of Uncertainty-Harnessing Opportunities	<i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</i>
Challenges of the application of the Capabilities Approach: Review of Activities	<i>Université de Genève</i>
The Debate: Should African Countries Pursue Replacement Level Fertility?	<i>UAPS/UEPA</i>
Talking Stock: Sexual and Reproductive and Health and Rights in Climate Commitments: African Review Launch	<i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</i>
Family Planning Measurement Reimagined	<i>African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)</i>
Mastering Scientific Writing and Communicating Your Research Through Peer Review Publications	<i>Population Council/Western University</i>
Population, Health, Environment and Development (PHED)	<i>African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)</i>
Population aging in Africa and the Arab World: seemingly far, but not!	<i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</i>

Poster Sessions

Four poster sessions were held from Monday to Friday throughout the conference, featuring 30 posters in each session. These posters presented comprehensive analyses and solutions to critical population issues within the African context, showcasing the work of delegates from various countries. The best posters were awarded medals to recognise innovative research and outstanding contributions. A committee comprising members of the UAPS Council and the International Organizing Committee—representing both French- and English-speaking regions—was tasked with selecting the best posters from each session during the conference. The committee reviewed the posters based on the following guidelines:



Over the course of the event, the committee evaluated posters presented on various days and identified thirteen outstanding contributions as poster winners. The names of the winning authors, along with digital copies of their posters, have been uploaded to the conference website for wider visibility and reference (see Annex 5).

Exhibition Booths



An exhibition area was set up where 23 local and international organisations displayed their work, publications, and projects throughout the five days of the conference. This space facilitated visibility, networking opportunities, market research, feedback, improvement, and information exchange among participants and organisations. The exhibition booths highlighted each organisation's work and fostered meaningful interaction with conference attendees. Organisations had the opportunity to showcase their innovative research, projects, and publications to a diverse audience.

The booths created a platform for attendees to engage directly with representatives, ask questions, and gain deeper insights into the various initiatives presented. This interaction promoted a rich exchange of knowledge and ideas, driving collaborative efforts and inspiring new approaches to addressing population and development

issues. In addition, the exhibition area provided an invaluable opportunity for organizations to conduct market research and gather feedback on their work.

This feedback loop was essential for refining projects, enhancing strategies, and ensuring that initiatives are aligned with the needs and expectations of the communities they serve. The exhibition booths not only facilitated the dissemination of information but also encouraged the formation of strategic partnerships and networks that will continue to advance the goals discussed at the conference.



Policy & Parliamentary Forum



For the first time, the African Population Conference hosted a five-day Policy & Parliamentary Forum under the theme “Securing the Future of Our People”. The forum convened parliamentarians, heads of population secretariats, and policymakers from across Africa to address the continent’s population dynamics and sustainable development challenges.

Guided by the progress made since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of the African Union Agenda 2063, the forum featured prominent speakers, including Right Hon. Catherine Gotani Hara, Speaker of the Malawi National Assembly, and Her Excellency Mrs. Ingrid Marie Mikelsen, Norwegian Ambassador to Malawi. Parliamentarians from 11 African countries engaged in discussions on how parliamentary responsibilities and powers can advance long-term development agendas. They focused on the role of parliaments in championing Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

(SRHR) and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda, exploring legislative measures and strategies for funding.

The forum focused on the urgency in addressing Africa’s rapid population growth, which is projected to reach

2.5 billion by 2050, whilst advocating for harnessing Africa’s youthful demographic to spur economic growth through investments in education and skills development. Discussions highlighted positive demographic trends, such as decreasing child mortality rates, increasing contraceptive use, and higher school enrollment for girls, which contribute to lower birth rates and slower population growth. However, the chronic underinvestment in health by African governments, reliance on external aid, low domestic revenue, and challenges like high public debt, the COVID-19 pandemic, and climate change were identified as significant barriers to achieving universal health coverage (UHC),

despite commitments such as the Abuja Declaration to allocate 15% of the budget to health, actual health expenditure remains insufficient and is often inefficiently skewed toward curative over preventive services.

The forum also provided a platform for parliamentarians and policymakers to share successes and challenges in advancing Population, Health, Environment and Development (PHED) responsive policies. The integration of well-being and environmental considerations into national policies has notably improved access to quality healthcare. Parliamentarians discussed the need for integrated approaches to implementing PHED, urging governments to encourage cross-sector collaboration and increase financing for PHED-related activities to ensure their entrenchment in programming. To advance domestic health financing, the forum identified specific evidence needs, including effective financing models tailored to Africa, data for advocating increased health funding, strategies to combat corruption, cost-benefit analyses of health interventions, and the enhancement

of critical health system components for quality care.

Throughout the conference, members of parliament formed a sub-committee to draft the Lilongwe Political Declaration, "Securing the Future of Our People." Led by Hon. Ephraim Abel Kayambe of Malawi, with Senator Catherine Mumma of Kenya as Deputy Head, the committee included representatives from Zimbabwe, Eswatini, and Malawi. AFIDEP provided secretarial support, including the collation and summary of scientific presentations at the conference. The communique outlined the role and commitment of parliamentarians

in addressing key issues under the 9th APC's sub-themes. It also highlighted additional challenges facing the continent, such as peace and security and adolescent health. The commitments focused on laws, policies, and resource allocation to ensure Africa's population, particularly its youth, can live, learn, and grow in peaceful environments to achieve their full potential.

Malawi Day



On Wednesday, May 22nd, the 9th African Population Conference celebrated “Malawi Day” under the theme “Youth Empowerment for Malawi’s Transformation Towards an Inclusively Wealthy and Self-Reliant Nation.” This day showcased Malawi’s scientific contributions, culture,

and youth empowerment initiatives. The events included panel discussions, exhibitions, cultural performances, and cocktail reception, offering attendees a unique opportunity to immerse themselves in Malawi’s rich heritage and innovative techniques.

The key event was the panel discussion on “Youth Empowerment for Malawi’s Transformation,” which emphasized the important role of youth in economic and social progress. The discussion explored strategies for meaningful youth engagement and inclusion, focusing on harnessing young people’s potential to fuel economic growth and sustainable development. The panel assessed current efforts, challenges, and opportunities in empowering youth and promoting their active participation in national development.

The panel brought together representatives from key government ministries, including Finance, Health, Labour, Youth & Sports, and Trade, alongside stakeholders from

the private sector and youth delegates. A youth delegate moderated the discussion, ensuring that the voices and perspectives of young people were prominently featured. The panel aimed to:

- Evaluate existing youth empowerment initiatives and their impact on Malawi’s socio-economic development.
- Discuss the role of government ministries, the private sector, and other stakeholders in fostering youth empowerment and entrepreneurship.
- Explore collaborative strategies to enhance youth participation in economic activities and innovation.
- Generate actionable recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders to strengthen support for youth empowerment programs.
- Amplify youth voices and perspectives in shaping policies and programs to build a wealthy and self-reliant Malawi.



The Debate

?

Should African Countries pursue replacement-level fertility?

One of the thought-provoking discussions hosted on Malawi Day was “The Debate,” which explored the question of “Should African countries pursue replacement-level fertility?” This debate delved into future African policies’ social, economic, and environmental implications. Experts presented compelling arguments for and against pursuing replacement-level fertility, examining potential consequences from multiple perspectives.

Arguments for Pursuing Replacement-Level Fertility

Economic Development: Lower fertility rates can lead to higher economic growth by allowing families to invest more in each child’s education and well-being, creating a more productive workforce. Examples from Hong Kong and Singapore illustrate this point.

Urbanisation and Infrastructure: Slower population growth can ease the strain on urban infrastructure and services, which are currently overwhelmed in cities such as Lagos and Nairobi.

“

Managing population growth is crucial to preventing excessive strain on resources and infrastructure. For instance, at Mangochi District Hospital in Malawi, 55 babies are born every day, and our classrooms are overcrowded beyond education standards. Even if we had the money, can we build a classroom every day to keep up? Places such as Singapore and Hong Kong, with low fertility rates, are thriving economically—Malawi must adopt strategic population policies to ensure sustainable development.



Dr. Ben Malunga Phiri

Member of Parliament in Malawi and Chairperson of the Southern and Eastern African Parliamentary Caucus on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

Health Benefits: Reduced fertility is associated with improved maternal and child health outcomes. Countries such as Ethiopia and Rwanda have seen declines in maternal and child mortality rates following fertility reductions.

Environmental Sustainability: Lower fertility rates can help alleviate environmental pressures by slowing population growth, leading to more sustainable resource use. This is critical as Africa's population is projected to double by 2050.



Fertility rates in Africa are already on a downward trend, with more families accessing contraceptives and planning their family sizes. However, the continent still lacks comprehensive, localised data to effectively manage population changes. We live on a continent where people can be born and die without a trace of existence. While fertility will continue to decline, reaching replacement-level fertility soon is unlikely without adequate planning and resources. Strong population management strategies are essential for Africa to reap the benefits of its demographic dividend, ensuring sufficient investment in its youth to drive socioeconomic transformation.



**Dr. Estelle
Monique Sidze**

Senior Research Scientist at the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

Arguments Against Pursuing Replacement-Level Fertility

Demographic Dividend: A youthful population can drive economic growth if there are sufficient job opportunities, as seen in countries such as India.

Cultural and Social Factors: Fertility preferences are deeply rooted in cultural, social, and religious contexts, and policies to reduce fertility might face resistance.



We should not focus on reducing our fertility levels as a continent. Instead, we should focus on education, gender equality, and poverty reduction. Japan serves as an example of the challenges faced by countries with very low fertility rates—after implementing a state birth control program, its fertility rate fell below the replacement level. In 2022, Japan's population shrank by half a million, and the country is now trying anything to bring fertility back up. It is really difficult for families to think about having only two children if the risk of their child dying is high. In Africa, high child mortality rates lead families to have multiple children to increase the likelihood of survival. Let's focus on the well-being and health of women and children, enabling individuals to make informed choices about their family sizes.



**Prof. Nyovani
Madise**

Director of Development Policy and Head of Malawi Office of the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)

Population Momentum: Due to the current age structure, population growth will continue for several decades regardless of immediate fertility changes.

Economic Dependence: Lower fertility might lead to an ageing population, creating economic challenges like those faced by developed countries.

Risk of Implementation: As seen in China's one-child policy, aggressive population control policies can have negative social and economic consequences.



Maintaining replacement-level fertility over an extended period creates an age structure heavily weighted toward older adults, with significant implications for a country's healthcare infrastructure. We already have fragile healthcare systems, and if the continent is not prepared to take care of the aged, it would be another problem affecting the quality of life for Africans. A skewed age structure also means a limited workforce of young people, placing substantial pressure on a small group to sustain the country's infrastructure and systems. This reduced productivity could, in turn, hinder economic growth.



Prof. Ayaga Bawah

Senior Lecturer at the Regional Institute for Population Studies, University of Ghana



Striking the right balance on fertility is key to harnessing the demographic dividend of Africa's young population. Both sides of the debate recognize the complexity of this issue, where cultural values and socioeconomic development intersect. The challenge for African countries is to carefully navigate the potential benefits of slowing population growth while also respecting cultural sensitivities & ensuring that development remains sustainable & beneficial for future generations.



Dr. Cheikh Mbacké

Moderator & representative of the Regional Consortium for Research on the Generational Economy (CREG), University of Thiès

Malawi Day Side Session

Dr. Zindaba Chisiza from the University of Malawi led discussions on male engagement in transformative change, emphasising gender equality and inclusive development strategies. These sessions addressed critical societal issues,

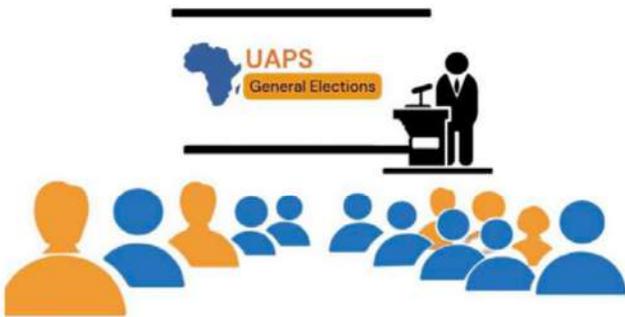
promoted the role of male engagement in driving transformative change in Africa and raised awareness and fostered a deeper understanding and commitment among stakeholders towards gender equality.

Malawi Day concluded with an evening cocktail reception hosted by the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.



UAPS General Assembly

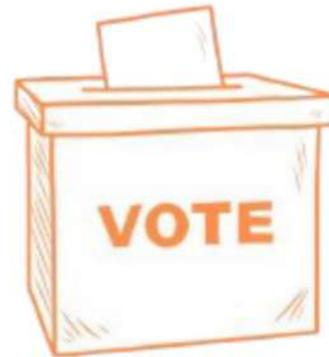
The UAPS General Assembly was held on Thursday 23 May 2024 from 6pm - 10pm CAT. The UAPS President, Dr. Donatien Beguy, chaired the meeting. The President welcomed members and proceeded with the agenda. The Secretary-General, Prof. Jacques Emina, presented an update on the Union's activities since the last general assembly in 2019. Dr. Deladem Nai, the UAPS Treasurer, presented a financial report for the 2021 and 2023 fiscal years focusing on funding for the organisation of the 9th APC.



The highlight of her report was the renovation of the working space for the UAPS secretariat and the Council's success in securing sponsorship from donors such as the Gates Foundation and the Icelandic and Norwegian Embassy. The General Assembly applauded the Council for this achievement. UAPS Regional representatives presented reports of activities in their various regions since 2021.

At the end of the assembly, the Secretary-General opened the floor for aspiring candidates of the UAPS council to give their manifestos and, thereafter, vote for new council members by UAPS members only.

Election of New UAPS Council



After the nomination of candidates and a campaign period, the 2024 UAPS Council election was conducted on 23rd May 2024. The election process commenced with the introduction of the nominated candidates, followed by the voting process. Apart from the President-elect, the following nine members were elected to serve on the new Council by UAPS members.



UAPS
OUTGOING COUNCIL



Dr. Donatien Beguy
PRESIDENT



Prof. Nyovani Madise
VICE PRESIDENT



Prof. Jacques B. O. Emina
SECRETARY GENERAL



Dr. Deladem Nai
TREASURER

Regional Representatives



Prof. Mohammed Bedrouni
NORTHERN AFRICA REP.



Prof. Franklin Boubou Djourdebbe
CENTRAL AFRICA REP.



Mr. Jean Baptiste Tarzan Ndromitsara
SOUTHERN AFRICA REP.



Prof. Yovani Lubaale
EASTERN AFRICA REP.



Prof. Abdramane B. Soura
WESTERN AFRICA REP.



UAPS

ELECTED COUNCIL



Nyovani Janet Madise, PhD, DSc
PRESIDENT
 AFIDEP, Malawi



Jacques B. O. Emina, PhD
VICE PRESIDENT
 UNFPA, Senegal



Naa Dodua Dodoo, PhD
SECRETARY GENERAL
 AFIDEP, Malawi



Madeleine Wayack-Pambé, PhD
TREASURER
 Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Burkina Faso

Regional Representatives



Alia Amer, PhD
NORTHERN AFRICA REP.
 Cairo Demographic Center (CDC), Egypt



Charles Emmanuel Mouté Nyokon, PhD
CENTRAL AFRICA REP.
 BUCREP, Cameroun



Lutendo Malisha, PhD
SOUTHERN AFRICA REP.
 Statistics South Africa, South Africa

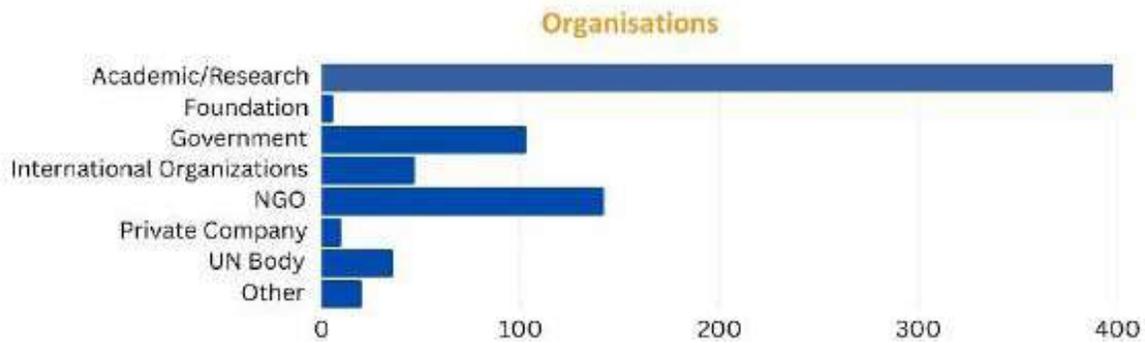
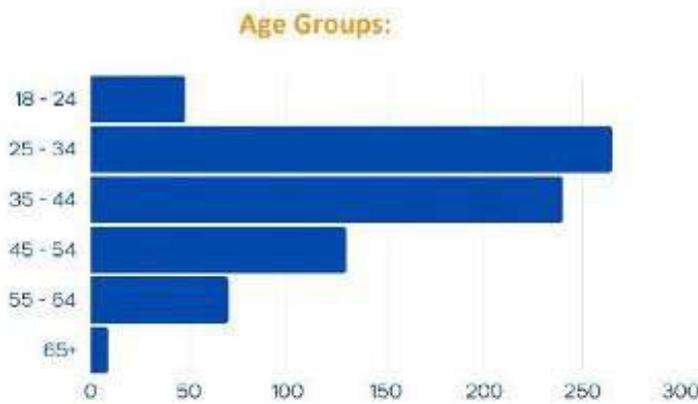
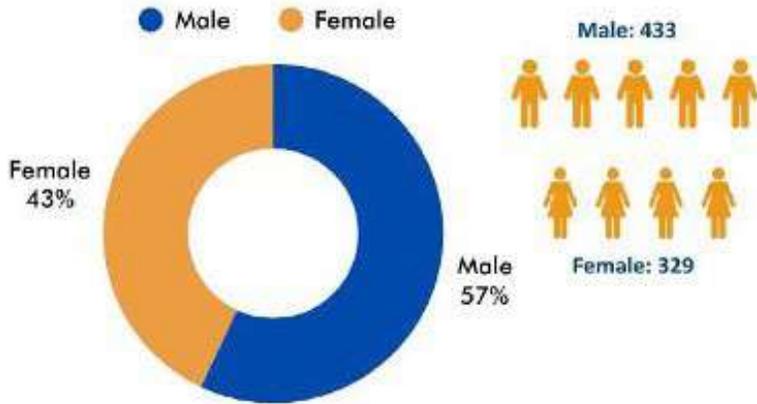


John Mushomi, PhD
EASTERN AFRICA REP.
 Makerere University, Uganda



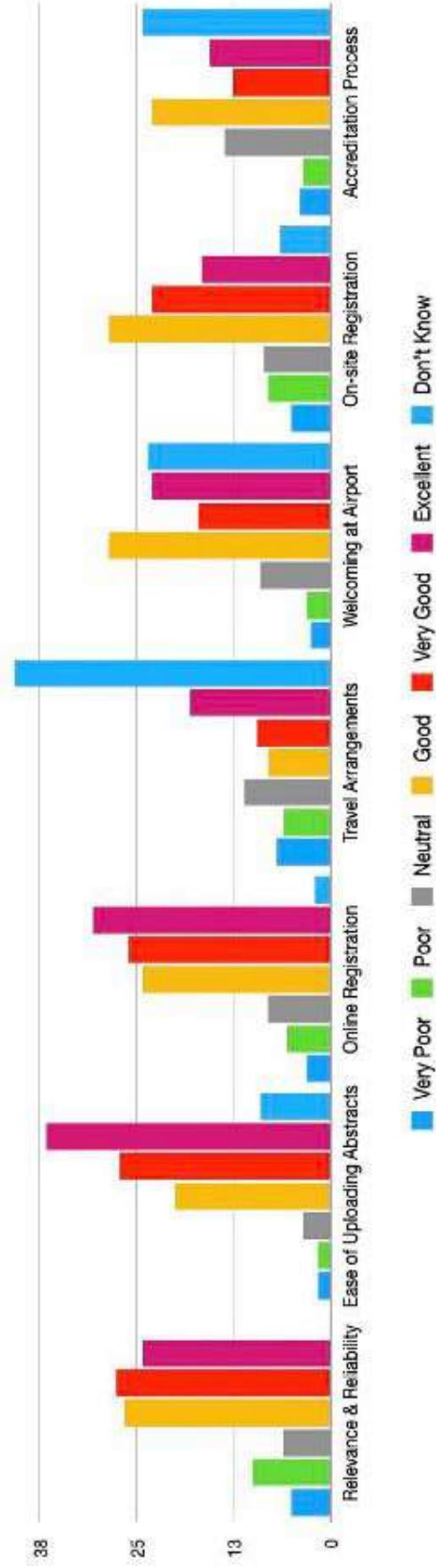
Akanni Ibukun Akinyemi, PhD
WESTERN AFRICA REP.
 Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

CONFERENCE DEMOGRAPHICS



Conference Evaluation Summary

Percentage of Respondents



Percentage of Respondents

	Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Don't Know
Relevance & Reliability	0	5	10	6	27	28	24
Ease of Uploading Abstracts	2	2	4	20	27	37	9
Online Registration	3	6	8	24	26	31	2
Travel Arrangements	7	8	11	8	10	18	41
Welcoming at Airport	3	3	9	29	17	23	24
On-site Registration	5	8	9	29	23	17	7
Accreditation Process	4	4	14	23	13	16	24

* 84% rated the conference 'Good' or 'Excellent'.

Conclusion

Here are some recommendations for Future APCs.

Planning and Coordination:

- **Early Planning is Crucial:** Begin planning well in advance to accommodate the complexities of an international event, such as granting travel grants to sponsored participants earlier to process visas and make timely travel arrangements.
- **Clear Communication to attendees:** Encourage participants to visit the website often, and updates are to be posted regularly on the conference website, especially when getting closer to the conference dates, such as the agenda and outline instructions on how to access the website.
- **Detailed Agenda:** Create a detailed agenda that includes session timings, speakers, and topics, and ensure it is communicated clearly to all participants in good time via the conference website.

Collaboration and Partnerships:

- **Effective Collaboration:** Foster strong collaboration between the host country's team and the international organizing committee. Clearly define roles and responsibilities to avoid misunderstandings.

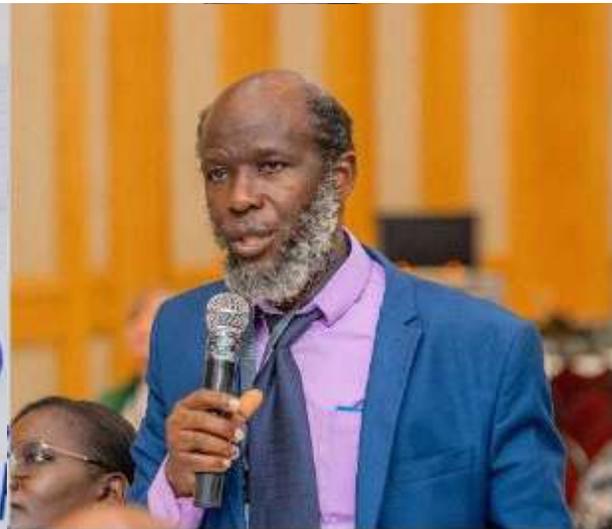
Participant Experience:

- **Feedback Mechanism:** Implement a robust feedback mechanism that includes logistical and scientific questions to gather participant insights, which can be used to improve future conferences.

Post - Conference Activities:

- **Documentation and Reporting:** The briefing to rapporteurs should be done earlier with details of what is expected and advice on the purpose of the notes, as these are core elements when preparing the conference report. Document the proceedings, key discussions, and outcomes of the sessions.

CONFERENCE PICTURES





Dr. Donatien Beguy (Outgoing UAPS President) & Prof. Nyovani Madise (New UAPS President)

















Acknowledgements

To our Partners and Sponsors, we extend our gratitude for the generous support that made the 9th African Population Conference a success. Your commitment to advancing population and development discourse in Africa has been important in bringing together experts, policymakers, researchers, and advocates from across the continent and beyond.

Thanks to your support, we were able to create a dynamic and inclusive platform for dialogue, learning, and collaboration on critical population issues shaping Africa's future. Your contributions not only helped facilitate the logistics and organisation of the conference but also reinforced the shared vision of building a more equitable and sustainable future for all.

We are grateful for your partnership and look forward to continued collaboration!

Annex 1: List of our Partners and Sponsors

Our Partners



Our Sponsors



Embassy of Iceland
Lilongwe



Canada



African Population and
Health Research Center



Countdown to 2030
Women's, Children's & Adolescents' Health

IPUMS



Partners in Population and Development (PPD)
An Inter-Governmental Organization
Promoting South-South Cooperation



THE NEW SPIRIT OF AFRICA

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

Annex 2: List of International Scientific Committee (ISC) members of the 9th African Population Conference

S/N	Name	Organisation
1	Prof. Francis Dodoo (Chair)	The Pennsylvania State University
2	Prof. Jacques Emina	United Nations Population Fund
3	Dr. Ousmane Faye	Université Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD)
4	Prof. Akanni Akinyemi	Obafemi Awolowo University
5	Prof. Latifat Ibisomi	University of the Witwatersrand
6	Prof. Bruno Schoumaker	Université Catholique de Louvain
7	Dr. Naa Dodua Dodoo	African Institute for Development Policy
8	Dr. Geraldine Duthé	Institut National d'études démographiques INED
9	Dr. Jesman Chintsanya	Center for Social Research, University of Malawi
10	Dr. Andrew Jamali	National Planning Commission, Malawi
11	Prof. Zahia Ouadah-Bedidi	Institut National d'études démographiques INED
12	Dr. Barbara Nompumelelo Mbele	University of Kwazulu-Natal
13	Prof. Samuel Manda	University of Pretoria
14	Dr. Jamaica Corker	Independent Researcher

S/N	Name	Organisation
15	Prof. Ernestina Coast	London School of Economics and Political Science
16	Prof. Michael White	Brown University
17	Dr. Abdhalah Ziraba	African Population and Health Research Center
18	Mr. Clive Mutunga	African Institute for Development Policy
19	Dr. Deladem Nai	Ibis Reproductive Health
20	Dr. Estelle Sidze	African Population and Health Research Center
21	Prof. John Agbessi Amouzou	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
22	Prof. John Casterline	The Ohio State University
23	Dr. Michael Chipeta	African Institute for Development Policy
24	Prof. Franklin Djourdebbé	Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD), Université de Yaoundé II

Annex 3: List of International Organizing Committee (IOC) members of the 9th African Population Conference

S/N	Name	Organisation
1	Prof. Nyovani Madise (Chair)	African Institute for Development Policy
2	Mr. Fredrick Okwayo	United Nations Population Fund
3	Dr. Naa Dodua Dodoo	African Institute for Development Policy
4	Dr. Fidelia Dake	Regional Institute for Population Studies
5	Prof. Nelago Indongo	University of Namibia
6	Prof. Nkechi Owoo	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
7	Dr. Thomas Munthali	National Planning Commission
8	Mr. Patrick Zimpita	Department of Economic Planning & Development
9	Prof. Francis Dodoo	The Pennsylvania State University
10	Dr. Donatien Beguy	United Nations Population Fund
11	Prof. Jacques Emina	United Nations Population Fund
12	Dr. Deladem Nai	Ibis Reproductive Health
13	Prof. Franklin Bouba Djourdebbé	Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD), Université de Yaoundé II
14	Prof. Bedrouni Mohammed	Université Blida 2 Ali Lounici

S/N	Name	Organisation
15	Prof. Yovani Lubaale	Busitema University
16	Prof. Abdramane Soura	Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo
17	Mr. Jean Baptiste Tarzan Ndremitsara	Institute of Statistics
18	Dr. Andrew Jamali	National Planning Commission
19	Mr. Chimwemwe Kaunda	National Organizing Committee

Annex 4: The Lilongwe Declaration

The Government of Malawi and the Union of African Population Studies (UAPS) organized the 9th African Population Conference in Lilongwe, Malawi from 20th – 24th May 2024. At the end of the five-day meeting, a conference declaration called the Lilongwe Declaration was presented at the closing ceremony.

THE DECLARATION:

As participants of the 9th African Population Conference, held in Lilongwe, Malawi, from 20th to 24th May 2024, we acknowledge that in line with the overarching theme of the conference ***“Road to 2030: Leveraging Africa’s Human Capital to Achieve Transformation in a World of Uncertainty”***, considerable progress has been made across the continent in the implementation of recommendations from the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held thirty years ago in Cairo.

Progress across countries has been uneven, meaning the agenda emanating from Cairo remains unfinished as work must continue, not just to address the substantive issues but also to close the geographic differentials seen across the African space. The need to address the defined issues at the same time that new challenges emerge calls for us, as Africans, to intensify our response to the salient population and development issues that still confront our countries, and our continent as a whole.

As a continental body,

- a. We fully recognize that Africa, generally, has embarked on a demographic transition that heralds prospects for a demographic dividend that we must work harder to harness.
- b. We fully appreciate the evolving demographic profile the ongoing transition portends for the continent, as well as the opportunities and challenges presented thereby.
- c. We fully acknowledge the uneven demographic and developmental progress across countries and the implications in terms of the variegated efforts required.
- d. We articulate the enduring need for our African governments to continue on the path of good governance, in order to attain greater accountability, and forward the greatest commitment to rooting out corruption.
- e. We contend that the salient lessons from the 9th African Population Conference evidence, clarify and support the population-development linkages that undergird the interventions that African governments must invest in to improve population health and wellbeing on the continent.

CALL TO ACTION:

Committing to work even more collaboratively and assiduously with our national governments, private sector, civil society organizations, media, and development partners to address the extant population-related development challenges to attain the Africa we all desire, we ask African governments to pledge to:

1. Mainstream population issues in all medium- and long-term development planning.
2. Strengthen coordinating units to ensure cross-sectoral collaboration in the implementation and delivery of a robust development agenda.
3. Demonstrate their belief in the extant evidence-to-policy agenda by committing African resources for research and capacity building, particularly of young scholars, and exercising leadership in promoting the utilization of research for evidence-based decision making.
4. Support civil society organizations, the media, and the private sector to play their respective roles in Africa's development through programming, financing, and holding governments to account.

Finally, we call on African and Africanist researchers to:

1. Demonstrate belief in the autonomy of African researchers by taking up leadership of the conduct of demography on the continent and beyond. (As African researchers we

must believe in ourselves, believe that African research has matured, and therefrom assume leadership of demography, globally).

2. Recognize that our superior understanding of our continent implies a greater comprehension of the context we live and work in, still requires us to listen, engage, and encourage our brothers and sisters around the world to join us in research endeavors.
3. Be confident in our research leadership ability by defining the emanating projects from the ground up, while still being open to alternate opinions and critiques.
4. Appreciate that research that resides on shelves is necessarily research that will be underutilized and that, concomitantly, research that is "good research" should be research that is available to all.
5. And, finally, have the humility to acknowledge that there is not just one truth in science, and that other perspectives actually enhance our search for, and approach to, the truth.

WE HAVE ALWAYS CALLED OURSELVES OUT TO ACTION AND NOW THE TIME HAS COME FOR US TO ACTUALLY "DO" THE ACTION. WE MUST TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPEN WINDOWS, SUCH AS THAT OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND, BEFORE THEY CLOSE.

Annex 5: Lilongwe Political Declaration Parliamentarian and Policy Forum

PREAMBLE

COGNISANT of the various declarations, protocols and agreements to accelerate progress in population and development in Africa over the last 30 years, including the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action; Sustainable Development Goals (sdgs); African Union Agenda 2063; Abuja Declaration on health financing; Dakar Framework for Action on education; Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Naputo Protocol); and African Union Data Policy Framework among several others;

COGNISANT of the efforts by the African Union in addressing emerging megatrends, threats and opportunities such as climate change, pandemic preparedness and artificial intelligence;

BUILDING on the successes that the continent has registered so far, including average life expectancy increasing from 65 years in 1994 to more than 73 years in 2024; girls reaching parity with boys in primary and secondary school enrolment; women representation in government and other leadership positions increasing; maternal and child mortality declining by one-third; and family planning accessible to millions more women and couples;

ACKNOWLEDGING that 77 percent of the population in Africa comprises persons aged below 35 years who deserve the best care and nurturing if a prosperous future

for Africa is to be secured;

AWARE that Africa's young population is projected to make up 40% of the world's youth by 2030, with the potential to spearhead global entrepreneurship and innovation;

AWARE that Africa's population of 1.5 billion people is projected to grow to 2.5 billion by 2050 when Africa will house a quarter of the global population;

RECOGNISING that prioritizing investments in education, skill development, governance and job creation will turn Africa's growing population into quality human capital to drive socioeconomic transformation through the demographic dividend;

AWARE that African countries face challenges in leveraging their youthful population for labor market demands, particularly in critical sectors like agriculture and science and technology;

RECOGNISING the great potential presented by the youth bulge; contribution of adolescents and youths to achieving the regional development agenda; adolescents' and young people's potential in reaping the demographic dividend amid high unemployment rates and skills mismatch; investing in their health, education and skills development is paramount;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the current rural-to-urban migration and high birth rates

in urban areas within African countries is exerting pressure on social service provision;

NOTING that rapid population growth without clear implementable plans and development agenda for ensuring that our people live in dignity and are well skilled exacerbates our poor indicators including poverty and disease levels, undermines our resilience to the effects of climate change, and puts immense pressure on our environment and natural resources, leading to environmental degradation and food insecurity;

AWARE of the continued necessity to enhance healthcare access and reduce mortality rates on the continent;

ACKNOWLEDGING the continued prevalence of harmful traditional practices and acts

Which undermine the health and wellbeing of our populations;

CONCERNED that most African countries are faced with the problems of high teenage pregnancies and related consequential concerns including maternal mortality; the increasing number of HIV infections among adolescent girls and young people; sexual and gender-based violence against children, adolescents and young people; continuing cases of the practice of harmful traditions including female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriages; limited access to health services and life skills education for adolescents and young people; cyber bullying and mental health among young people, and the inconsistent and inadequate policies and regulatory frameworks to address these concerns;

NOTING the need to fast track the improvements on health and education indicators affecting children, adolescents and young people in Africa and the need to provide an environment that will increase school attendance and learning outcomes; that will facilitate equal access to health and education services for all children, adolescents and young people; and guarantee safety for the most vulnerable groups in all spaces in society;

AWARE of the need to provide quality relevant skills and opportunities, especially in digital technologies to our youth, to equally participate in the emerging new order;

COGNISANT of the dangers presented by technology in eroding security and fuelling inequality in areas that are not connected; exposure to online abuse and harmful content;

NOTING the need for better partnerships and coordination across the continent to achieve The Africa We Want,

AWARE that that laws, policies and programs on the continent must be informed by the best-available evidence that is tailored to the specific contexts and needs of Africa;

DECLARATION

We as parliamentarians commit to:

Population and Economic Development

- o Ensure development planning and budget processes are aligned to the needs of our populations as informed by the data and evidence

- from the different sectors, including health, education, agriculture and environment
- Ensure stronger coordination and implementation mechanisms for population and reproductive health programs and greater leadership of parliamentarians across Africa to champion these issues
- Ensure that our budgets are aligned with game-changer interventions to propel the harnessing of the demographic dividend, with particular focus on human capital development approaches that open opportunities for girls and women
- Oversight budget implementation to eliminate wastage and ensure allocated finances meet the needs of our populations
- Appropriate more resources for productive sectors including climate-smart agriculture, adoption of advanced technologies and data-driven farm operations, to optimize and improve sustainability in agricultural production and ensure food security
- Enact laws that will ensure youths are adequately skilled to gain employment within and outside the continent
- Advocate for international cooperation to ensure the protection of the dignity and rights of African youths who seek employment outside the continent.

Data and Methods

- Foster greater collaboration with national, regional and international experts to understand demographic dynamics and develop plans that are suited to the needs of our people through the design of cost effective and sustainable interventions
- Ensure that appropriated budgets for every sector include resources that are intended for research and evidence use purposes
- Undertake to use research evidence and data to inform the development and implementation of policies and the enactment of laws
- Appropriate more resources that strengthen and harmonize data governance frameworks in Africa to bolster intra-African digital trade, entrepreneurship, and digital innovation while safeguarding against risks and harms of the digital economy

Migration and Urbanization

- Advocate for decentralized services for equitable benefit by all our people from development programs.
- Resolve to enact laws that promote equitable distribution of development and greater investments in rural areas

Health and Mortality

- Enact laws that improve access to healthcare through decentralized

initiatives and strengthened primary healthcare systems, including primary healthcare and maternal health services

- Appropriate resources towards greater investments in healthcare to fast track the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC) within our countries
- Appropriate more resources towards preventative healthcare, including for the nutrition of young children
- Strengthen African regional inter-governmental mechanisms to hold each other accountable in achieving UHC
- Enact laws that create and increase domestic financing mechanisms for health and population programs, including innovative financing and efficiency in utilizing allocated resources

Sexual and Reproductive Health

- Strengthen the legal frameworks relating to child defilement and other sexual and gender-based violence
- Advocate for age-appropriate life skills as shall be determined by each country that ensures the protection of children, adolescents and young people
- Facilitate partnerships and collaborative mechanisms between governments and community

gatekeepers, including faith-based organizations and traditional rulers, for effective implementation of appropriate SRHR initiatives, especially for girls and women.

Education And Human Development

- Allocate greater resources to equip our youths with the right skills to thrive in a digitized and technology-driven world.
- Appropriate more resources towards investment in education and skill development for youth.

Environment and Climate Change

- Strengthen laws governing the environment and natural resources to protect them against exploitation that is largely driven by corruption and illicit financial flows
- Enact laws that strengthen the legal frameworks for industrialization as well as intellectual property rights, in order to engage in value-addition of our natural resources rather than the current export of our raw materials
- Foster intra-Africa collaborative mechanisms on sustainable management of environmental and natural resources to avert the negative impacts of climate change
- Appropriate more resources towards climate adaptation and disaster preparedness to protect our populations from the harmful impacts of climate change

Adolescent Health

- Resolve to pay greater attention to the laws, policies, and gender data on factors affecting adolescents and young people with a view to providing protective policy and legislative environments which will ensure safety for children in society and zero tolerance for harmful acts including teenage pregnancies, FGM, child marriages and sexual and all forms of violence against children, adolescents and young people, including those with disabilities and in fragile environments
- Interrogate and monitor budget processes to ensure greater allocation, appropriation and ring-fencing of resources for improving the education, health, social and economic wellbeing outcomes and other indicators affecting adolescents and young people, including facilitating access to menstrual health and hygiene products for girls.

Youth and Development

- Enact laws and develop relevant policies and frameworks that would encourage greater investment in industry to grow our economies and create employment opportunities for our youths.
- Appropriate more resources on youth skills development to promote entrepreneurship and innovation on the continent.

- Enact enabling laws to promote greater youth participation in governance and leadership positions.

Peace And Security

- Enact laws that ensure proper use and control of firearms and weapons to avoid wanton destructions of life, especially our youths.
- Enact laws that promote co-existence among african citizens (including tribe, race and religion), to enable our youths and entire population live in peaceful and enabling environments to develop their potentials.
- Strengthen laws that protect children during times of civil unrest and conflict.
- Appropriate adequate resources to capacitate security agents in ensuring that there is a focus on conflict prevention and the deterrence of security threats in advance.
- Strengthen existing mechanisms on peace and security which eliminate unnecessary foreign intervention on issues related to African security.

Partnerships

- Establish strategic partnerships with national, regional and global stakeholders, including civil society organizations and research institutions, in areas of research to collaborate in

evidence generation and leverage expertise in understanding Africa's demographic dynamics

- Facilitate strategic partnerships among parliaments within the sub-regions, intra- Africa and globally.
- Work towards connecting various regional parliamentary networks on education, health, population and sustainable development, and sexual and reproductive health to explore forming an umbrella network to stimulate leadership and accountability of parliamentarians on population, reproductive health and sustainable development issues. The process will start with national caucuses setting priorities to be addressed in the next 12 months, and

a follow-up Africa- wide convening to report on commitments and share experiences in 2025

- Engage in regional peer review in legislative frameworks, fast track new and existing laws, and support implementation by ensuring allocation of adequate budgets and political leadership support and to hold each other accountable to the implementation of the Lilongwe resolutions.

OUR PLEDGE

We the parliamentarians from the different regions of Africa gathered here for the 9th African Population Conference have made these commitments in an effort to secure the future of our people.

Policy & Parliamentary Forum Culminated into the Lilongwe Political Declaration, which committed to:

- Prioritising youth employment in national budgets.
- Strengthening cross-sectoral PHED (Population, Health, Environment, and Development) policies.
- Increasing domestic health financing to at least 15% of national budgets, in line with the Abuja Declaration.

Annex 6: Winners of the Poster Session

MONDAY

ADEJIMI ADEBOLA	Acceptability and Validity of HPC Self-Sampling for Cervical Cancer Screening among women Living with and Without HIV in Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria.
IMOURANA SOUMANOUI	Employment-unemployment Dynamics During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Cotonou.
CALIXTE TCHAPMOU NGASSOP	Non-observance of Barrier Measures Against Covid-19 in the Town of Bafia in Cameroon.
MBARGA CLAUDE	Fertility and Cultural Models of Capturing the Demographic Dividend in the SSa: Use of ARDL Temporal and Endogeneity Models.

TUESDAY

AFUA DUROWA-BOATENG	Shifting Spousal and Parental Age Differences in Sub-Saharan Africa: Does Education Matter?
EMMANUEL SOUZA	National and Sub-national Differences in Birth Registration Among under-5 Children in SSA.
DAVE MAATLA TEMARED	Prevalence and determinants of self-reported chronic disease diagnoses among elderly persons in South Africa.

WEDNESDAY

VALENTIN BOPE	Armed Conflict and Natural Disasters in Sub-Saharan Africa: Exploring Injury Mortality - Mortality between 1990-2019.
LANGUTANI NESCO	A Study of Dactors Influencing Female Genital Mutilation Among Infants in Mali.
SULA SARKAR	Influence of Education, Work, and Conflicts on Domestic Abuse Attitudes: A Case Study Demonstrating Data Interoperability in Kenya.

THURSDAY

CHUKWEDOZIE K. AJAERO	Geographical Analysis of the Prevalence and Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence in Nigeria.
ONÉSIME GANGNON	Facteurs associés aux comportements sexuels à risques chez les adolescents et jeunes de 15-34 ans dans la ville de Parakou.
FELIX C. C. WEKERE	Short Inter-Pregnancy Intervals and Its Consequences: A Call for Utilization of Postpartum Contraception.

Designed by:

Nate Muhirwa

Photography:

Half-knot Media House & Ruckia Ibrahim-Nyirenda

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