



**8<sup>TH</sup> AFRICAN  
POPULATION  
CONFERENCE**  
18<sup>TH</sup>-22<sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER 2019  
ENTEBBE, UGANDA

"Harnessing Africa's Population Dynamics For Sustainable Development  
25 Years After Cairo And Beyond"



# Conference Report







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## Introduction

**“** *The 8<sup>th</sup> APC took place in Entebbe, Uganda from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019 at the Imperial Resort Beach Hotel and was hosted by the Government of Uganda under the auspices of the National Population Council (NPC) of Uganda.*

The African Population Conference (APC) is the largest scientific meeting on population issues organised every four years by the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS). The main aim of the conference is to examine the state of knowledge gaps regarding various population and development issues facing the African continent. The conference also offers an opportunity for a diverse set of stakeholders (researchers, policymakers, representatives of civil society, regional and international organisations as well as non-governmental organisations) to explore ways and means of applying research evidence generated to improve the wellbeing of the African people.

The APC is a UAPS hallmark and the Union has amassed vast experience through the seven conferences it has successfully organised to date, in various parts of the continent. The 7<sup>th</sup> APC was organised in Pretoria in South Africa and focused on the demographic dividend.

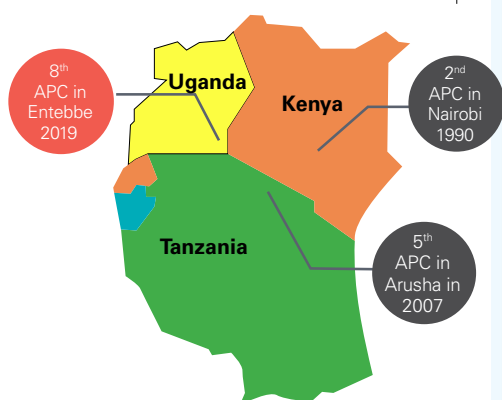
The 8<sup>th</sup> APC took place in Entebbe, Uganda from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019 at the Imperial Resort Beach Hotel and was hosted by the Government of Uganda under the auspices of the National Population Council (NPC) of Uganda. It is the third time the conference is organised in East Africa: the 2<sup>nd</sup> APC in Nairobi in 1990, the 5<sup>th</sup> APC in Arusha in 2007, and the 8<sup>th</sup> APC in Entebbe in 2019. The theme of the conference was ***“Harnessing Africa’s Population Dynamics for Sustainable Development: 25 Years after Cairo and Beyond”***. The 8<sup>th</sup> APC brought together scientists from various disciplines, policymakers, practitioners, civil society and international organisations, funders and other stakeholders from Africa and across the world to discuss the most pressing population and development issues confronting the continent.





The theme of the conference was

# “ ***Harnessing Africa's Population Dynamics for Sustainable Development: 25 Years after Cairo and Beyond.*** ”



Through plenaries, presentations and meetings, the 8<sup>th</sup> APC examined opportunities and best practices to be leveraged for the continent's sustainable development. Twenty-five years after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, the conference offered a platform for all these stakeholders to assess how Africa could harness its unique population dynamics for sustainable development, while proposing multidisciplinary solutions to the continent's development challenges. UAPS is very appreciative to the Government and People of the Republic of Uganda and the National Organising Committee (NOC) for undertaking the demanding task of hosting a conference of this magnitude and for putting in place the logistical arrangements for the conference in Entebbe.

UAPS is also grateful to all donors for their financial support in organising the 8<sup>th</sup> APC, through which UAPS was able to fulfill two major goals: first, building the capacity of the next generation of experts in population and development by sponsoring an unprecedented number of female and male early career scholars from all 5 sub-regions of the continent, hailing from Francophone and Anglophone countries (including North Africa) and second, providing high-quality English and French interpretation and translation services for an enriched conference experience for all participants.

This report provides an overview of the conference organisation, scientific programme, participants and financial support. Conference donors and exhibitors are provided in the annex pages. The conference scientific programme is archived on the UAPS website: [www.uaps-uepa.org](http://www.uaps-uepa.org).

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**an overview of the conference organization,**

**scientific program, participants and financial support.**



“ The IOC was responsible for the scientific programme, approving a call for sessions and papers based on topics suggested by UAPS members and partners.

## Conference Organisation

The International Organising Committee (IOC), the UAPS Secretariat and the National Organising Committee (NOC) managed various organisational aspects of the conference. The IOC was responsible for the scientific programme, approving a call for sessions and papers based on topics suggested by UAPS members and partners. The IOC also liaised with the International Scientific Committee (ISC) which was responsible for the review of abstracts and the selection of papers to be presented during the conference. The process was accomplished using the PAMPA web application<sup>1</sup> version 5.6 (see annexes 1-5 for IOC, UAPS Secretariat/Council, NOC and ISC members). The IOC coordinated the production of the final conference programme and book of abstracts.

The UAPS Secretariat was responsible for disseminating the call for papers, call for conference attendance grants and the development and management of the conference website<sup>2</sup>. Secretariat members also coordinated the following:



The UAPS Council reviewed and made decisions on the two rounds of conference attendance grant applications and proposals submitted by vendors for interpretation and translation services.

The NOC provided relevant information for travel to Uganda, facilitated on-site visits for the IOC prior to the conference and provided letters of support to delegates requiring visas upon arrival. They also managed local logistics, including reserving the conference venue, providing local transportation and service providers to produce conference materials. They collaborated with the UAPS Secretariat in managing the registration of local participants during the Conference and led the organisation of events during the Uganda Day.

<sup>1</sup> The PAMPA web application was first developed and managed by Princeton University but it is now managed by Asyst SPA based in Chile

<sup>2</sup> <http://8apc2019.org/home/>



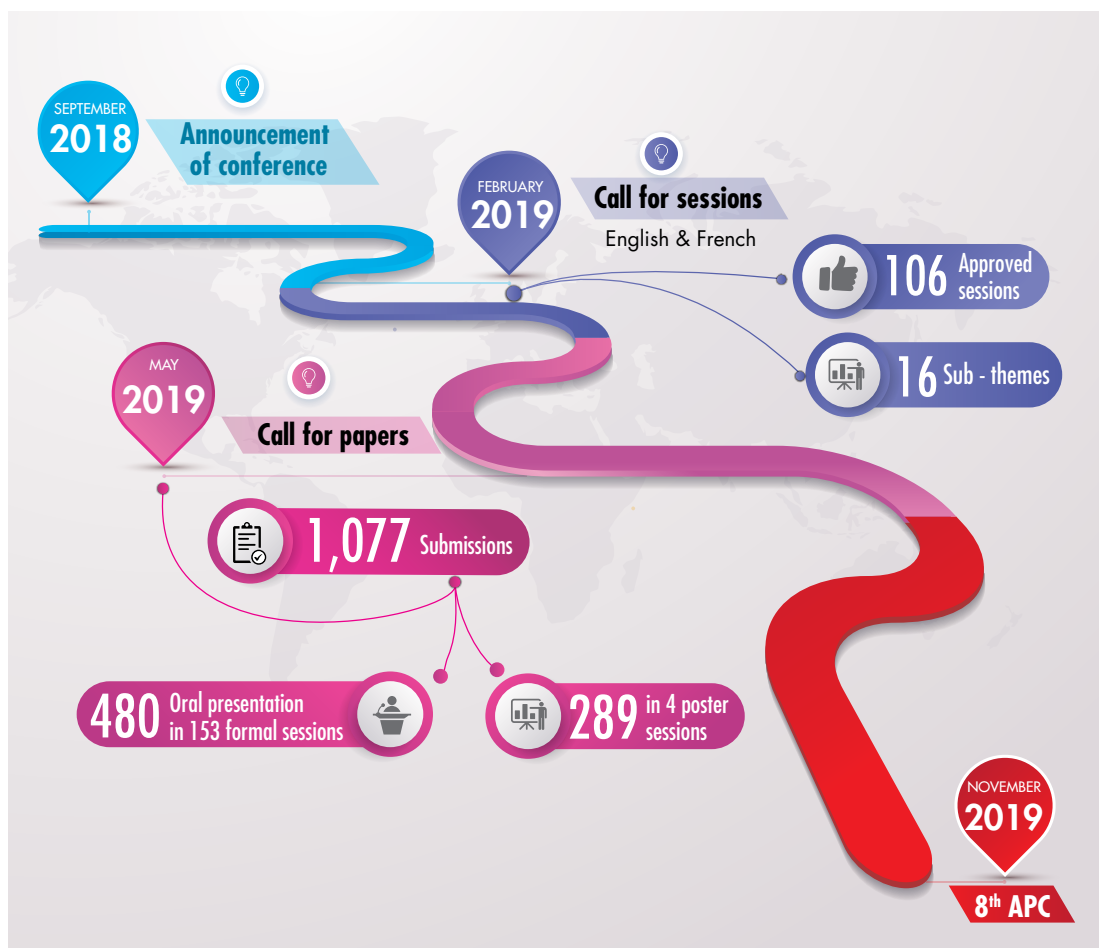
“ “ *The UAPS Secretariat sent the Call for Papers by email to all its members, inviting them to disseminate it through their networks, but also to sister professional unions such as the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)*

## Call for Papers

Following the choice of the conference theme, the conference announcement was formally made in September 2018 through the UAPS website. The call for sessions (in English and French) was launched on 19 February 2019. UAPS members were requested to submit their suggestions online under each sub-theme and provide the names and emails of two potential organisers. Members were encouraged to propose broad topics to attract a large number of papers. Sessions that addressed new research and innovative methodologies or contributed to theory and policy were strongly encouraged. Members were also requested to indicate two sub-themes in which their suggested session belongs: one primary sub-theme and a secondary sub-theme if the session addressed more than one sub-theme (using the list of the conference sub-themes as defined by the ISC). Overall, the call for sessions yielded 106 approved sessions under 16 sub-themes.

Based on the approved sessions, the call for papers was prepared and launched in May 2019. The UAPS Secretariat sent the call for papers by email to all its members, inviting them to disseminate it through their networks, but also to sister professional unions such as the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). The calls attracted a total of 1,077 submissions by the time it was closed on 30 June 2019. Out of the 1,077 submissions, 480 papers were selected for oral presentations in 153 formal sessions and 289 posters in four poster sessions. The ISC made final decisions on all sessions, organisers, and sub-themes, including modifying or merging suggested sessions with those of other members. The session organisers proposed several additional sessions than the scientific programme could accommodate. Eventually, not all the additional sessions were accepted, either because of lack of time slots in the programme or because the ISC was not convinced of their quality and added value.

Developing the scientific programme of an APC is an enormous undertaking and requires the involvement of many people. An important number of UAPS members and other scholars also played key roles in reviewing and making suggestions on the content of the scientific programme. Besides the members of the scientific committee who contributed substantively in terms of time and intellectual inputs, many others not only graciously volunteered to organise the several sessions but also serve in various capacities in the programme including as chairs, discussants, papers and poster presenters, exhibitors and others.



## Scientific Programme

The International Scientific Committee (ISC) developed a call for papers around 16 sub-themes, four plenary sessions and sponsored research leaders' sessions.

Based on suggestions made by UAPS members in response to a call for sessions suggestions disseminated on 19 February 2019, the ISC developed a call for papers which included 144 narrowly focused sessions and 21 broad theme sessions (Table 1).

UAPS published the call for papers via email to its members and on social media on 25 May 2019, inviting scientists to submit their abstracts by 30 June 2019.

The scientific programme had a total of 20 topics, 16 of these were categorised as themes while the remaining 4 topics covered plenary and sponsored research leader sessions, side meetings and workshops, Uganda Day, UAPS special sessions and poster sessions.



**Table 1: List of themes**

Theme	Submission		Number per sub-theme
	Total	Accepted	
1 Fertility Transitions	73	24	6
2 Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights	131	47	13
3 Family Planning: The Last Mile	108	42	12
4 The Health of Africans: Broader Determinants of Diseases and Synergies	96	43	12
5 Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	106	36	10
6 Prospects for the Current and Next Generation of Africa's Children and Youth	49	18	5
7 Mobility of Africans	70	19	5
8 Maximizing Benefits of Urbanization	33	16	4
9 Unions, Family, and Households	74	31	8
10 The African Demographic Dividend or Doom?	20	7	2
11 Operationalizing the Demographic Dividend: What must governments and other stakeholders do?	32	21	5
12 Stewardship of Africa's natural resources	45	16	4
13 What has 'Evidence Informed Decision-making (EIDM)' to offer African Population Scientists and the Policymaker?	16	11	4
14 New Methods of Analysis and New Forms of Data	57	42	11
15 Ageing in Africa	38	19	5
16 Evaluation of Programs and Policies	19	12	3
17 Plenary and Research Leader Sessions	52	52	19
18 Side Meetings and Workshops	15	15	14
19 Uganda Day and UAPS Special Sessions	33	30	7
20 Organizing Committee and Poster Sessions	10	0	0
21 Poster Sessions		288	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>153</b>

## Plenary and Regular Sessions

Plenary and regular sessions lasted for 90 minutes. In total, five plenary sessions were scheduled during the conference, described below. Three of these sessions took place in the mornings while two took place in the afternoon.

1. *Population and Development in Africa: 25 Years After Cairo... What Next?*
2. *No Urban Legend: Taking the Long-Term View on the Realities of Urbanisation in Africa*
3. *Innovation & Technology for Sustainable Development in Africa: Valorising Youth and the Private Sector*
4. *Evidence-Informed Population Policymaking and Implementation in Africa: Dialogue between Researchers and Policymakers*
5. *Data for Development: Quality as a Benchmark to Achieving Global Goals in Africa*

The regular sessions were also scheduled for 90 minutes and were organised simultaneously. There were 109 regular sessions. Session chairs were responsible for moderating sessions which had an average of 3 presenters. Authors were allowed to present for 15 minutes followed by discussions and feedback from the audience. In order to reduce the number of no-shows at sessions, authors were asked to confirm their registration by 5 November 2019 as the final book of abstracts would only include those having confirmed their registration for the conference by the given date.





## Posters

There were four poster sessions (sessions 1, 2, 3 and 4) which took place on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at the Banquet Hall where exhibitions were set up and refreshment services were being provided. This arrangement contributed in enhancing participant interactions during poster sessions. The time slots for sessions were different on each day:

Poster Sessions	MONDAY <b>18<sup>th</sup></b> NOV	<b>Poster Session 1</b> 4:00pm – 5:30pm
	TUESDAY <b>19<sup>th</sup></b> NOV	<b>Poster Session 2</b> 2:00pm – 3:30pm
	THURSDAY <b>21<sup>st</sup></b> NOV	<b>Poster Session 3</b> 11:00am – 12:30pm
	FRIDAY <b>22<sup>nd</sup></b> NOV	<b>Poster Session 4</b> 9:00am – 10:30am

A committee constituting of UAPS Council members (French- and English-speaking) was responsible for the selection of the best posters, per poster session. They reviewed the posters presented on the various days and selected twelve poster winners. The names of the authors as well as soft copy versions of their posters are uploaded on the conference website (see Annex 8).



## Sponsored Research Leader Sessions

For the 8<sup>th</sup> APC, the UAPS Council designed the sponsored research leader sessions to offer research institutions that are leaders in the field of population and development the opportunity to design and host break-out sessions on an approved topic of their choice, with the purpose of bringing together experts on population and development to engage in solution-oriented dialogue. Leading organisations in the population and development sector seized the opportunity to enrich the programme by organising research leader sessions and side events on salient topics of their choice. Some research institutions were directly invited to organise this type of sessions while others expressed interest following the wide dissemination of this opportunity through the UAPS website and other population networks.

Overall, 14 research leader sessions were organised during the conference. The sessions were paid for by these organisations and UAPS used the majority of funds received to support early career scholars to participate in the conference (Table 2).

**Table 2: List of research leader sessions**

Sessions	Organizer
Experiences with the Right to Food and Drivers of Food Choices in Low Income Settings in Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>APHRC</b>
Leaving No Woman, No Child Behind: What Evidence on Inequalities for RMNCH Is Needed to Advocate and Act?	<b>APHRC</b>
Urban Family Planning	<b>IUSSP</b>
Emerging Issues in CRVS and ID	<b>IUSSP</b>
Intimate Partners or Community Leaders: Which Men Matter Most for Access to Contraception?	<b>ICRW</b>
Vulnerable Youth and SRHR	<b>NWO-WOTRO</b>
The Role of Behavioural Nudges and Incentives in Achieving Demographic Transition in Africa	<b>CIFF/Drexel University</b>
Strengthening Institutional Research Capacity in Africa: What Should the Priorities Be?	<b>CIFF/Drexel University</b>
Applying the Capability Approach in Population Studies	<b>Université de Genève/UAPS</b>
Living No One Behind: Civil Registration Completeness and Quality Assessment across the Life-Course	<b>UNFPA</b>
UN Population Projections	<b>UNFPA</b>
The Use of Demographic Intelligence to Influence Development Policies	<b>UNFPA</b>
The 2020 Census Round - Opportunities of Georeferenced Census Data	<b>UNFPA</b>

## Side Meetings and Training Workshops

Ten training workshops and side meetings were organised during the conference. Of this number, two were pre-conference workshops organised by Hivos and IPUMS, respectively, and one was a post-conference workshop, organised by IPUMS and UAPS. All these sessions provided further training and networking opportunities for participants.

1. Youth-led Research in Africa (Hivos)
2. Census and Survey Microdata (IPUMS)
3. Networking and Collaboration among Population Studies Institutes/ Departments in Africa for Enhancing Capacities in the Continent (RIPS/ ISSP)
4. Family and Unions in SSA: Homage to Veronique Hertrich (INED)
5. Labour Productivity and Fertility – Using the Canning-Karra-Wilde Model (PRB)
6. Capacity Building for Young Researchers on Policy Communications (PRB)
7. Workshop on Manuscript Development (IPUMS, UAPS)
8. Proven EIDM Capacity Development Programmes Offer Opportunity for Sustainable EIDM Capacity Development for Population Scientists in Africa (AFIDEP)
9. Demography, Democracy and Sustainable Development in Africa: Which Interrelations? (UAPS)
10. Reference Centres in Census with Electronic Data Collection in Africa (UNFPA)





## Uganda Day

During African Population Conferences, a day is always dedicated to the Host Country to organise events with emphasis on thematic areas of relevance to the country and other African countries. The Uganda Day events took place on Wednesday, 20 November 2019. The day's events commenced with an opening ceremony which featured welcome remarks from the Vice Chancellor of Makerere University, Prof. Barnabas Nawangwe as well as the Chairperson of the National Organising Committee of the 8<sup>th</sup> APC and Director General of Uganda's National Population Council, Dr. Jotham Musinguzi. The Hon. Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development, David Bahati and the Right. Hon. Speaker of Parliament of Uganda, Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga presented the opening statements. The keynote address was presented by the Minister of State for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Chris Baryomunsi while Dr. Fred Wabire-Mangen of Makerere University was the chair of the opening ceremony programmes. Three other sessions organised on this day focused on thematic areas of Population and Development, Young People, and Statistics. A Uganda Day debate panel titled ***Harnessing Youth Development Potential in Africa: Have We Failed?*** was the last session for the Uganda Day programme of events. The Uganda Day events took place from 9:00am to 4:00pm while other conference sessions for the day started at 2:00pm. Uganda Day culminated in a well-attended official reception/dinner gala which featured diverse Ugandan cuisine and exciting performances by dance troupes.





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## Translation Services

Thanks to dedicated funding from several donors and other organisations, a team of seasoned professionals provided simultaneous translation in English/French for plenary and regular sessions, side meetings as well as opening and closing ceremonies.

## Exhibition

In total, 16 research, government, civil society and international institutions exhibited during the conference. The exhibition booths were located in the Main Dining and Banquet Halls, which also served as the coffee break/refreshment area, enhancing visibility. Nearly all exhibitors set up their booths a day prior to the official start of the conference and continued display until the last day of the conference. A list of all exhibitors is provided in the Annex.

## Communication

The UAPS prepared French and English versions of the conference announcement, including a call for sessions, call for papers and sponsorship brochure to publicise and seek funding for the conference. These documents were shared online with UAPS members who in turn played a key role in publicising the conference through their institutions and networks. These documents were also disseminated through UAPS' social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter) and sister organisations such as IUSSP.

In addition, UAPS prepared the conference programme, the guidelines for chairs and discussants, and the General Information note for the participants. The conference programme was printed by a local company hired by the IOC. The complete scientific programme, the list of authors, co-authors, chairs and discussants, abstracts and full papers are archived on the UAPS website.

National and international press covered the all aspects of the conference, including the opening and closing ceremonies, plenary sessions, some regular sessions and side meetings, and Uganda Day.

## Other Conference Activities

### Opening and Closing Ceremonies

The Opening Ceremony was held on Monday, 18 November 2019 and was chaired by Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, Chairperson of the National Organising Committee and Director General of Uganda's National Population Council. The ceremony included addresses by Dr. Donatien Beguy (the UAPS Vice-President and Chair of the International Organising Committee), Prof. Samuel Codjoe (UAPS President), Dr. Natalia Kanem (UNFPA Executive Director) who delivered the keynote address and His Excellency Edward Ssekandi, Vice-President of Uganda. The Vice-President of Uganda officially opened the conference and launched *Uganda and its Demography*, a commemorative book on Uganda's population dynamics and implications for development. Due to circumstances beyond the organising committee's control, the opening ceremony was concluded in the afternoon instead of noon as scheduled.

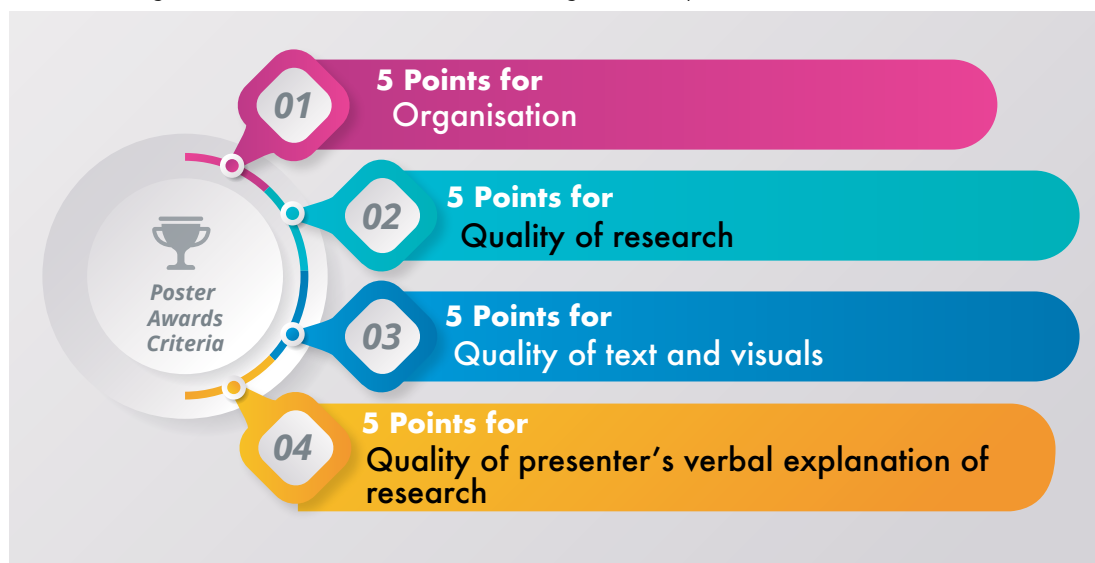
On Friday, 22 November 2019, Ms. Thandie Hlabana (UAPS outgoing Secretary General, 2015-2019) chaired the closing ceremony which included addresses by Prof. Samuel Codjoe (UAPS outgoing President, 2015-2019), Dr. Donatien Beguy (UAPS incoming President, 2019-2023), Dr. Jotham Musinguzi (Chairperson of the NOC and Director General of Uganda's NPC) as well as a presentation of the Entebbe Declaration by Prof. Nyovani Madise (Chair of the ISC and elected UAPS Vice-President) which was adopted by participants (see Annex).

### Poster Awards

There were four poster sessions with an average of 74 poster presentations in each session.

One poster session was held every day of the conference except on 20 November 2019 to accommodate Uganda Day. A Committee of 15 members was put together to assess the quality of posters and nominate the best three for each session.

The following criteria were considered in selecting the best posters:





In cases where presenters scored equal points, greater weight was assigned to items: (2) Quality of research and (4) Quality of student's verbal explanation of the poster's content. The list of poster winners is provided in the Annex.

## **UAPS Activities**

### **General Assembly**

The UAPS General Assembly Meeting (GAM) was held on Tuesday, 19 November 2019, from 6:00pm to 7:00pm EAT in the Ziba Hall. The meeting was chaired by the UAPS President, Prof. Samuel N.A Codjoe. The GAM recorded an attendance of 87 members. The President welcomed members and proceeded with the Agenda.

The Secretary General, Ms. Thandie Hlabana presented an update of the Union's activities since the last GAM in 2017. Dr. Deladem Nai, the UAPS Treasurer presented a financial report for the 2018 and 2019 fiscal years with focus on funding received towards the organisation of the 8<sup>th</sup> APC. The highlight of her report was the Council's success of securing sponsorship from new donors such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Hivos, and the re-engagement with long-standing sponsors such as the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The General Assembly applauded the Council for this achievement.

UAPS Regional representatives presented reports of activities in their various regions since 2017. Chairs of thematic panels also gave reports on their activities during the 2016-2019 period.

During this meeting, it was agreed that the incoming Council should establish a committee to draft amendments to Article 9 of the UAPS Constitution (regarding composition of the Council).

The President called for adoption of the proposed amendments regarding the election of the regional representatives. Some members still had concerns regarding the suggestions therefore, the adoption was postponed to the next GAM. Prof. Samuel Codjoe handed over the amendment of the Constitution to the new Council to be elected.

At the end of the GAM, the Chair of the Electoral Committee, Prof. J. F. Kobiané informed members about the election of a new UAPS Council to be held the next day, Wednesday, 20 November 2019. He encouraged them to come and vote for their preferred candidates.



## Election of New UAPS Council

After nomination of candidates and a vigorous campaign process, the 2019 UAPS Council election was held on 20 November 2019 from 7:00pm in the Ziba Hall. With ballot boxes in place, the election process began with an introduction of nominated candidates. Apart from the President-elect, the following nine members were voted as the new Council by UAPS members in good standing (Table 3).



**Elected Council Members**



### President

Name: **Donatien Beguy**  
Institution: **UN Habitat**  
Country: **Chad**



### Vice - President

Name: **Nyovani Janet Madise**  
Institution: **African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)**  
Country: **Malawi**

### Secretary General

Name: **Jacques B. O. Emina**  
Institution: **Université de Kinshasa / Population and Health Research Institute (PHERI)**  
Country: **D.R. Congo**



### Treasurer

Name: **Deladem Nai**  
Institution: **Population Council**  
Country: **Ghana**



**Elected Council Members**



### Northern Africa

Name: **Bedrouni Mohammed**  
Institution: **Université Blida 2 Ali Lounici**  
Country: **Algeria**



### Central Africa

Name: **Bouba F. Djourdebbé**  
Institution: **Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographique (IFORD)**  
Country: **Chad**



### Southern Africa

Name: **Leon Swartz**  
Institution: **Department of Social Development**  
Country: **South Africa**



### Eastern Africa

Name: **Yovani A. Moses Lubaale**  
Institution: **Busitema University**  
Country: **Uganda**



### Western Africa

Name: **Abdramane Soura**  
Institution: **Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP)**  
Country: **Bukina Faso**



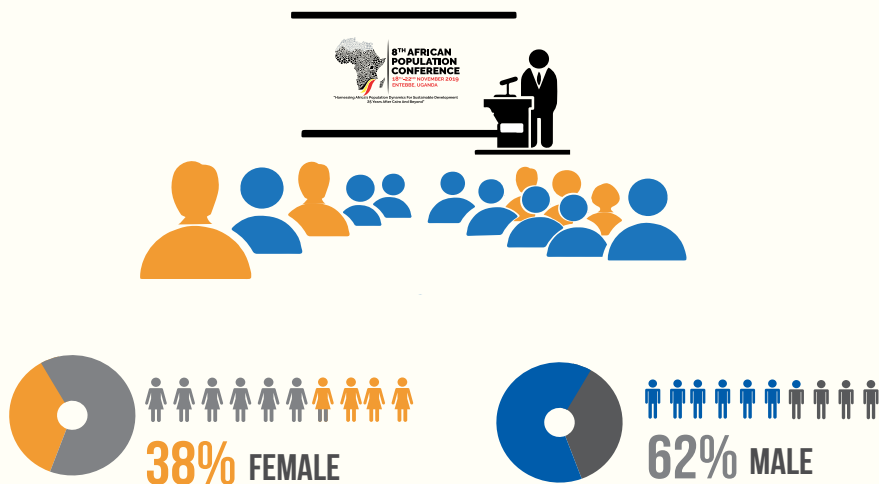
# Participants

An estimated 1000 people attended the 8<sup>th</sup> APC. The following information on participants is based on the 800 participants registered in the conference database.

## Distribution by sex

Nearly four out of ten conference participants (38 percent) were female (Figure 1), revealing that the Union needs to put in greater efforts to attract female researchers and practitioners in the population and development.

Figure 1: Distribution of participants by sex

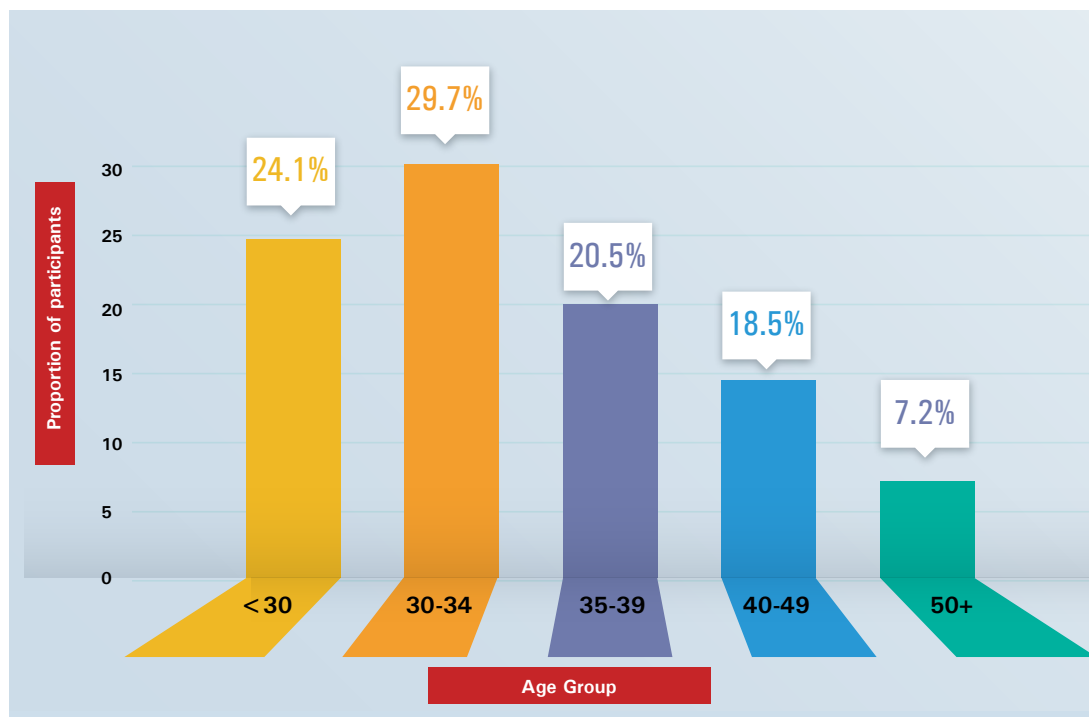




## Distribution by age

Figure 2 displays the distribution of participants by age group. Half of participants were less than 35 years. The proportion of participants aged 50 years and above was approximately 7 percent.

Figure 2: Distribution of participants by age



## Geographic distribution

The 8<sup>th</sup> APC attracted participants from 55 countries, out of which 17 had at least 10 participants attending the conference (See Table 4 and Table A1 in Annex for further details). The largest number of participants came from Uganda (185), the host country, followed by Kenya (81), Nigeria (68), United States of America (67), Cameroon (42), Ghana (39) and South Africa (35). Two hundred and six (206) participants were from French-speaking countries, making up about 26 percent of all participants. Most participants (71 percent) were from English-speaking countries. Eight participants were from Portuguese-speaking countries while 21 participants were from countries where English, French and Portuguese were not the principal language. Nevertheless, all presentations were made in English or French.

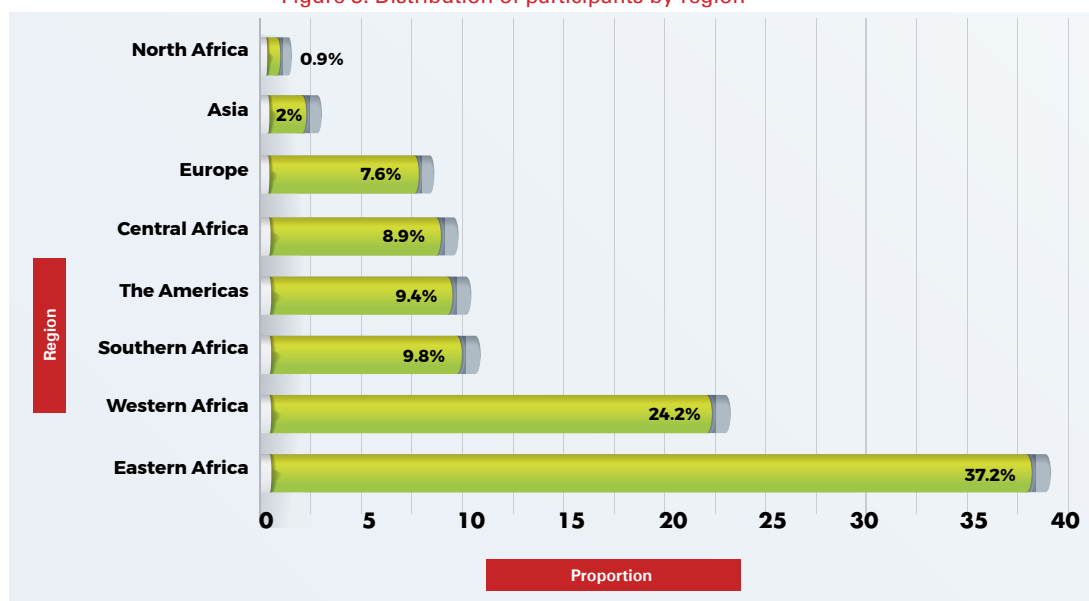
Table 4: Distribution of participants by country of origin

No.	Country*	Number
1	Uganda	185
2	Kenya	81
3	Nigeria	68
4	United States	67
5	Cameroon	42
6	Ghana	39
7	South Africa	35
8	Senegal	23
9	Burkina Faso	22
10	France	15
11	United Kingdom	15
12	Zimbabwe	15
13	Benin	14
14	Malawi	13
15	Cote d'Ivoire	11
16	Ethiopia	11
17	DR Congo	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>666</b>

\*Countries with at least 10 participants

Analysis by region (Figure 3) shows that the largest percentage of participants came from East Africa (37 percent) and West Africa (24 percent). Participants from North Africa accounted for less than 1 percent.

Figure 3: Distribution of participants by region

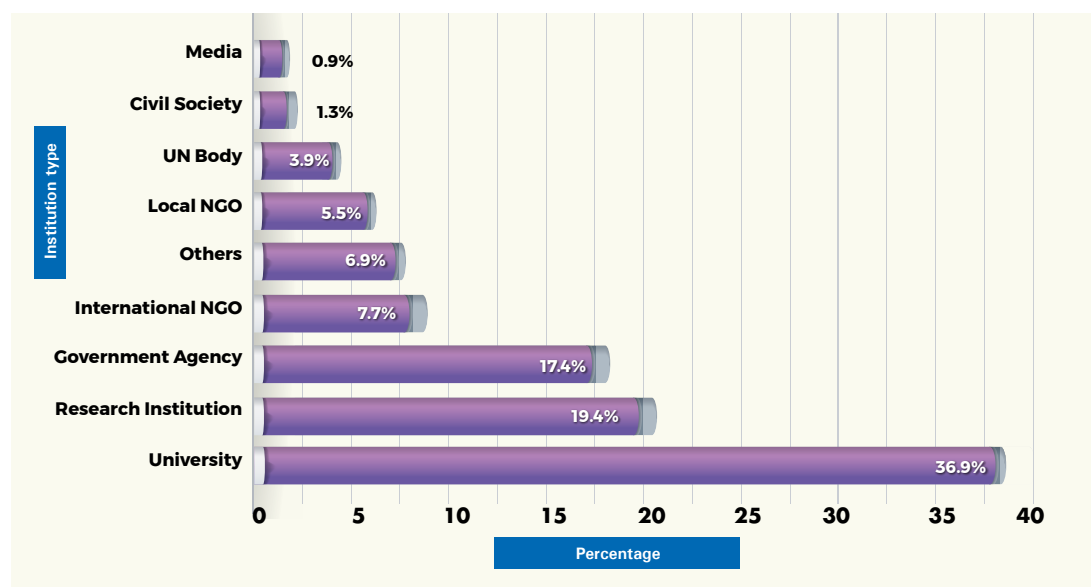


**Note:** The Americas here encompass USA, Canada, and countries from Central and South America.

## Distribution by institutional affiliation

Figure 4 depicts the distribution of participants by type of institution. The majority of participants were affiliated with research institutions and universities (56 percent), followed by national governments (17 percent) and the remainder affiliated to a variety of sectors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international institutions, civil society, and media.

Figure 4: Distribution of participants, by type of institution



42 Countries

298 Participants



## Financial Support

The IOC received 225 requests for travel support. Funding decisions took into consideration the applicant's role in the conference programme, the applicant's career stage and/or age, and the applicant's country to ensure a regional balance. Funds were more likely to be allocated to early career scholars, applicants residing in low-income countries and who were the first author of a paper in a regular session. UAPS financial support included one or more of the following: registration fees, visa fees, air travel and/or up to 10 days room and board in one of the hotels contracted by UAPS to accommodate participants. Subsistence was provided to eligible participants.

Thanks to funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, UNFPA, Hivos, CIFF, INED, IUSSP, APHRC, IDRC, ICRW, GiZ, IPUMS, NWO-WOTRO, and DFID, UAPS was able to provide support to 298 participants from 42 countries.

Details on funds received for the 8<sup>th</sup> APC as well as expenditures will be shared on the UAPS website as part of the audit report.



## Number and proportion of sponsored participants per country

One out of five sponsored participants was from Uganda particularly early career scholars and students (Table 5). Other countries with more than 10 sponsored participants included Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Benin, Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe and South Africa (Table 5). Sponsored participants from English-speaking countries represented 67 percent (201 participants), whereas sponsored participants from French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries accounted for 32 percent and 1 percent, respectively. Table 5 presents the countries with at least 10 sponsored participants while a detailed distribution of sponsored participants per country of origin is presented in the Table A2 (Annex).

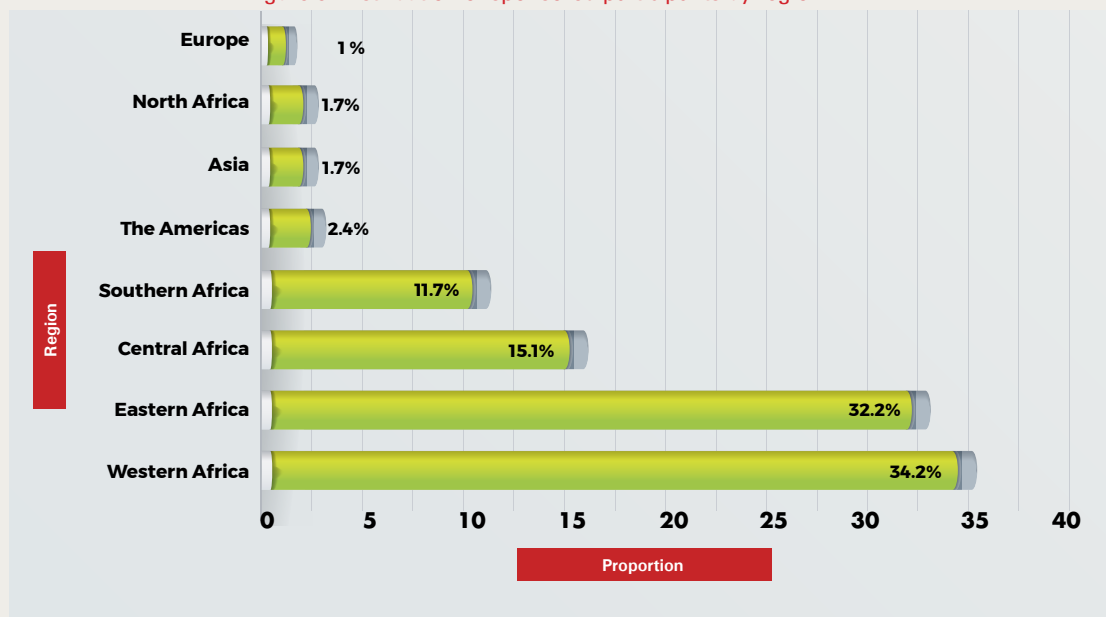
**Table 5: Distribution of sponsored participants per country of origin**

No	Country*	Number
1	Uganda	62
2	Nigeria	34
3	Cameroon	30
4	Ghana	29
5	Kenya	25
6	Benin	13
7	Burkina Faso	13
8	Zimbabwe	13
9	South Africa	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>

**\*Countries with at least 10 participants**

Figure 5 describes the proportion of sponsored participants per region. As expected, the overwhelming majority of sponsored participants were from Africa.

Figure 5: Distribution of sponsored participants by region



**Note:** The Americas here encompass USA, Canada, and countries from Central and South America.

## Socio-demographic characteristics of sponsored participants

Table 6 describes socio-demographic characteristics of sponsored participants. Forty-six percent of participants were less than 35 years. The proportion of sponsored participants aged 50 and above was approximately 16 percent. Table 6 also shows that 37 percent of sponsored participants were female.

Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics of sponsored participants

Characteristics	N	%
<b>Age (in years)</b>		
<30	60	24.1
30-34	56	22.5
35-39	43	17.3
40-49	50	20.1
50 &+	40	16.1
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	110	37.0
Male	187	63.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.0</b>

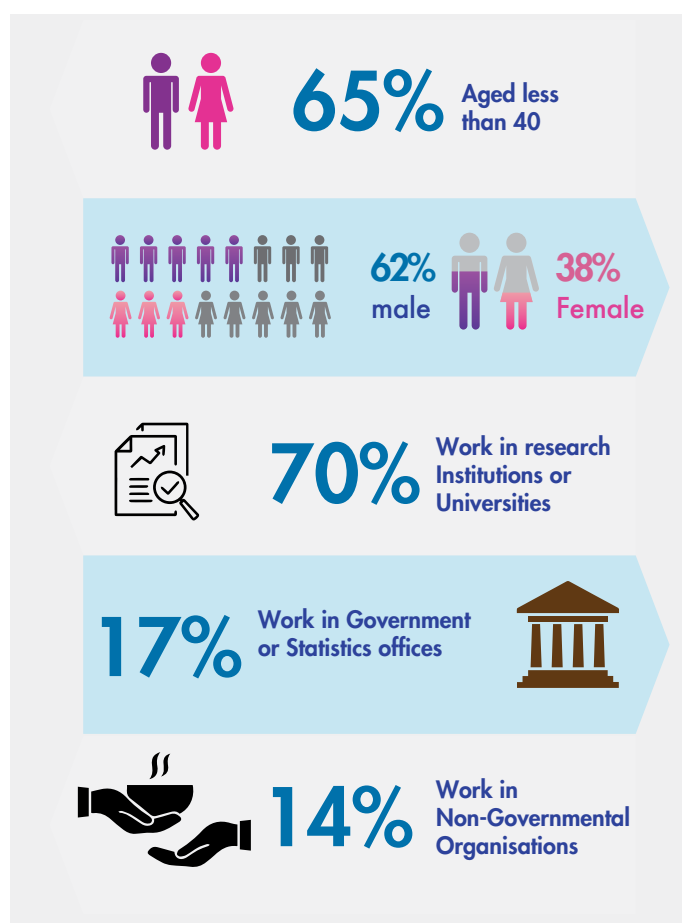
## Conference Evaluation Summary

An online evaluation form was sent in English and French to participants to evaluate perceptions and opinions on various aspects of the conference. The questionnaire included seven sections: background characteristics of evaluation respondents; conference preparation; logistical organisation; catering; conference sessions; information, communication and medias; and others (general impression on the conference, opening and closing ceremonies). A total of 167 participants participated in the evaluation.

### Characteristics of respondents

Table 7 describes the characteristics of respondents. Respondents are representative of the conference participants regarding sex, age, institutions, occupation and country. Majority of participants were aged less than 40 (65 percent), male (62 percent) working in research institutions or university (70 percent). Policymakers and media persons represented 4 percent of sponsored participants.

Graphical representation of characteristics of evaluation respondents





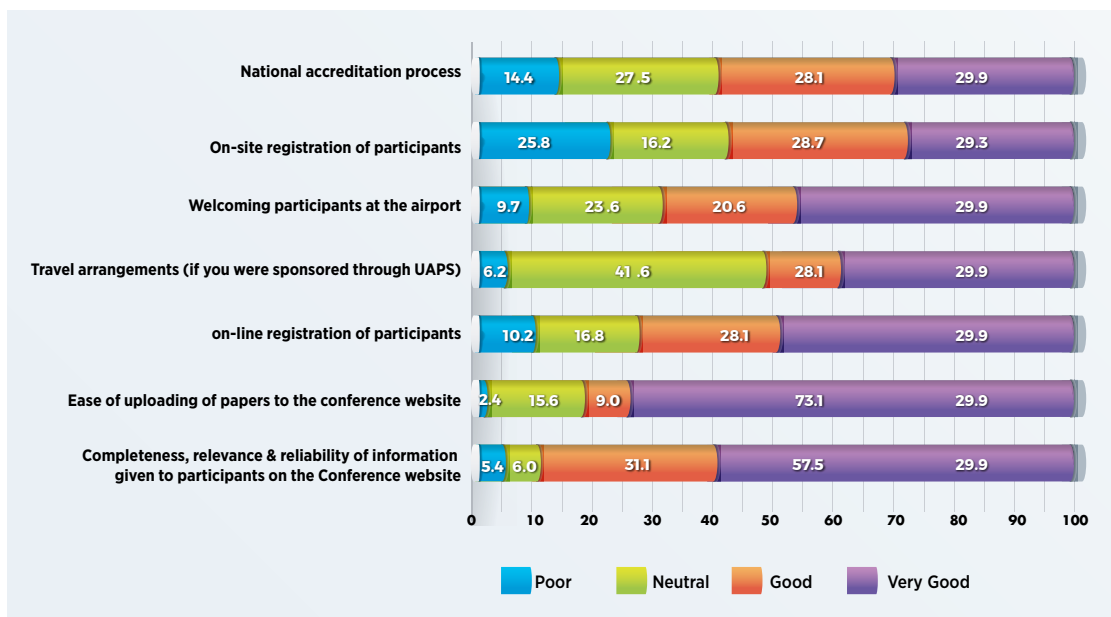
**Table 7: Characteristics of evaluation respondents**

<b>Background characteristics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age</b>		
<30	32	19.2
30-39	76	45.5
40-49	33	19.8
50-59	20	12.0
60 & +	6	3.6
<b>Sex</b>		
Female	64	38.3
Male	103	61.7
<b>Institution</b>		
Government/ Statistics offices	28	16.8
Research/ University	116	69.5
NGO	23	13.8
<b>Occupation</b>		
Student	56	33.5
Professional	109	65.3
Retired	2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Conference preparation

Figure 6 describes participants' opinion on the conference preparation. Overall, the majority of respondents indicated that pre-conference activities were "very good" or "good". Opinions of "very good" and "good" were higher regarding the uploading of papers onto the conference website (82 percent), the completeness, relevance and reliability of information on the conference website (89 percent) and the online registration (73 percent). Opinions of "poor" was highest regarding on-site registration of participants (26 percent), although slightly higher proportions of respondents rated the process as "good" or "very good" (29 percent, respectively).

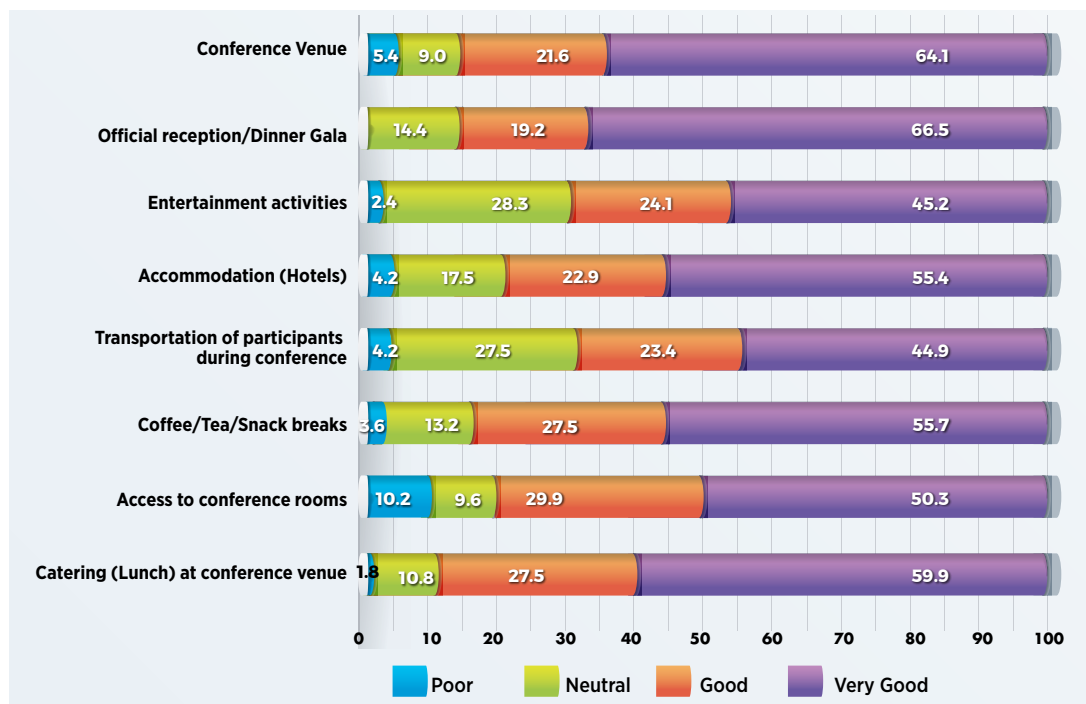
Figure 6: Opinions of participants on the pre-conference activities



## Logistical organisation during the conference

Most aspects of organisation were evaluated as “very good” to “good” (Figure 7). For instance, attendees were most positive about the conference venue (64 percent as “very good”; 22 percent as “good”). Respondents also indicated positive ratings for official reception (66 percent as “very good”; 19 percent as “good”), accommodation (55 percent as “very good”; 23 percent as “good”), catering lunch at the conference (60 percent as “very good”; 28 percent as “good”), disability-friendly access to conference facilities (56 percent as “very good”; 30 percent as “good”), conference dates (42 percent as “very good”; 45 percent as “good”), conference length (46 percent as “very good”; 45 percent as “good”), and the programme schedule (47 percent as “very good”; 39 percent as “good”). Ten percent of respondents evaluated the disability-friendly access to conference facilities as “poor”.

Figure 7: Participants' opinions on logistical organisation during the conference

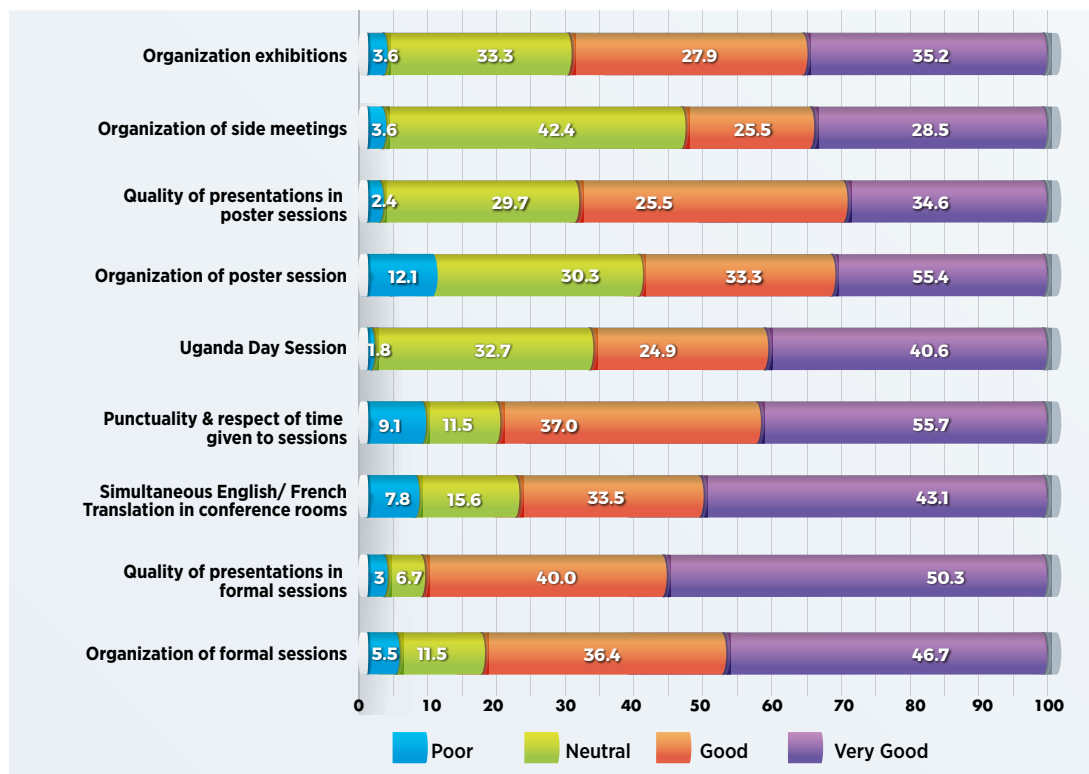


## Quality and organisation of sessions

Figure 8 describes respondents' evaluation of the organisation and quality of sessions. Fifty percent of respondents regarded the quality of presentations in formal sessions as "very good" and forty percent regarded it as "good". In total, 47 percent of participants thought that the organisation of formal sessions was "very good" and 37 percent of respondents estimated that it was "good". Simultaneous translation of sessions was rated "very good" by 43 percent of respondents and "good" by 34 percent. Similarly, punctuality and respect of time given to sessions were rated "very good" by 42 percent of respondents and "good" by 37 percent of respondents. Twelve percent of respondents considered the organisation of poster sessions as "poor".



Figure 8: Participants' opinions on quality and organisation of sessions



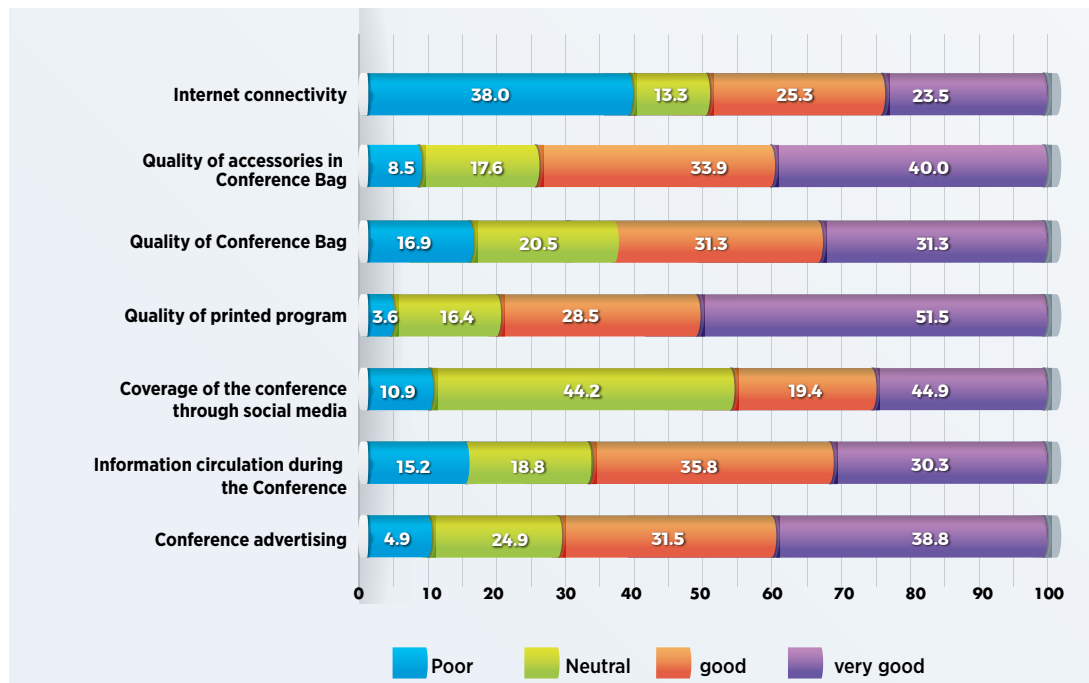
## Information, Communication and Media

Between 44 percent and 80 percent of respondents expressed positive opinions on various aspects of conference organisation regarding information, communication and media during the conference (Figure 9). The majority of respondents appreciated:

- The quality of the printed conference programme (51 percent as “very good” and 28 percent as “good”)
- Quality of accessories in the conference bag (40 percent as “very good” and 34 percent as “good”)
- Conference advertising (39 percent as “very good” and 32 percent as “good”).

Internet connectivity was evaluated as “poor” by 38 percent of the respondents. Approximately 1 in 5 respondents rated the quality of the conference bags as “poor”, and 15 percent rated the information circulation as “poor”.

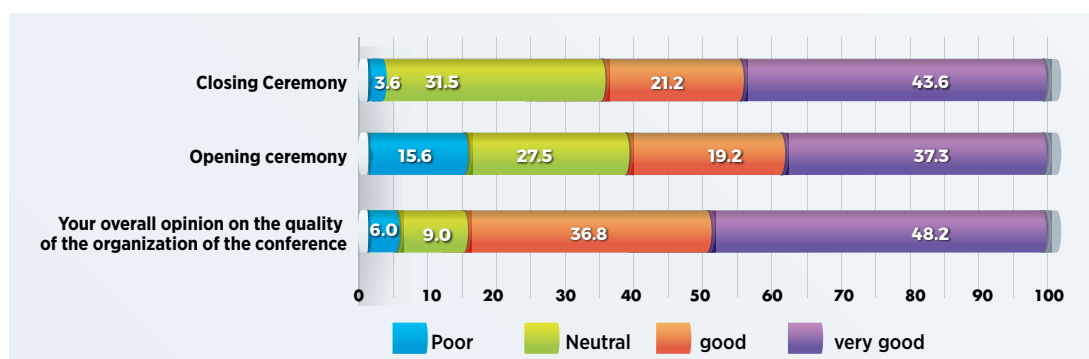
Figure 9: Participants' opinion on information, communication and media during the conference



## General opinion, opening and closing ceremonies

Many respondents indicated very positive general impressions and opinions about the conference experience: combined, 84 percent of respondents reported having a good or very good impression (Figure 10) of the conference. Thirty eight percent of respondents had a “very good” impression and 19 percent had “good” impression of the opening ceremony. Even so, 16 percent of respondents evaluated the opening ceremony as “poor”. For the closing ceremony, corresponding proportions had a “very good” impression (44 percent) and a “good” impression (22 percent) of it.

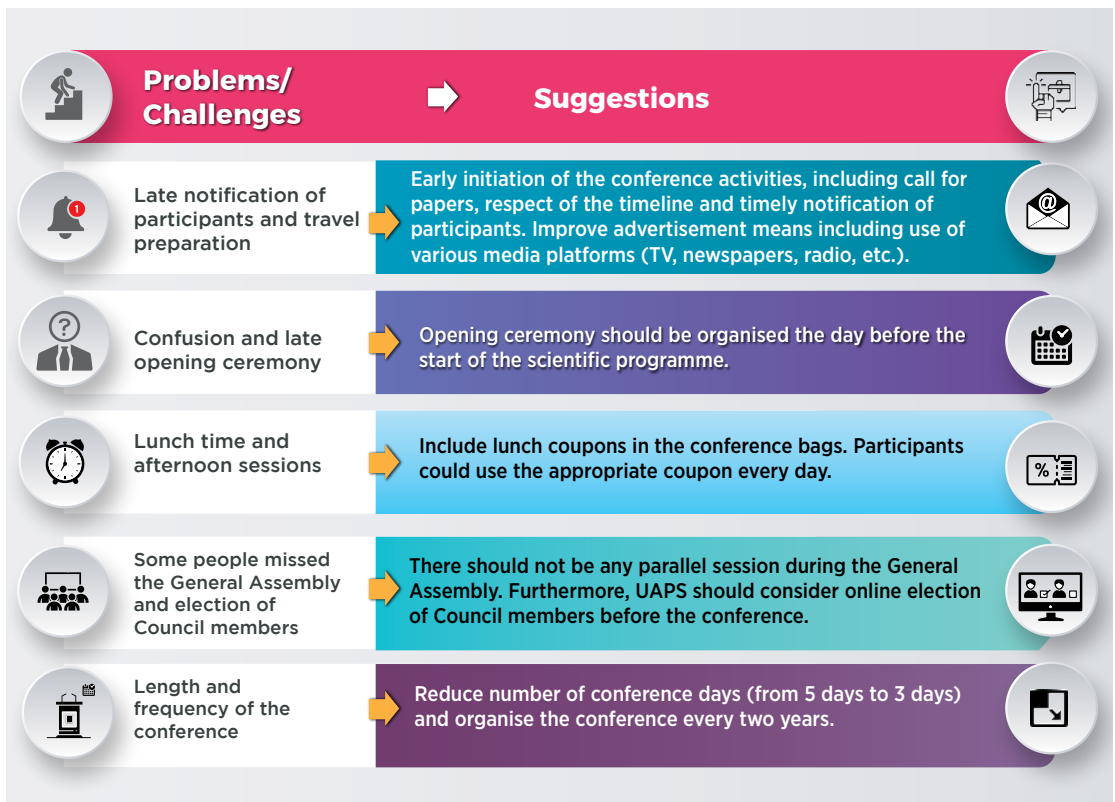
Figure 10: Participants' opinion on opening and closing ceremonies



## Areas of improvement

Although many respondents had positive impressions and opinions on the conference, they mentioned some challenges and made suggestions to improve the organisation of future APCs. Box 1 summarises problems/challenges and suggestions.

**Box 1: Problems/Challenges faced and suggestions for improvement**



While some of these recommendations including the organisation of online elections and APCs every two years will require amendments to the UAPS Constitution and additional funding, UAPS will endeavor to work towards these changes.



# Conclusion

Overall, the 8<sup>th</sup> APC was a success, despite some challenges encountered before and during the conference. This success and record turn-out are owed to a number of factors, namely:

- Quality of sessions organised, and papers presented which matched population studies interests.
- Number of participants sponsored (298) from 38 countries. In 2015, UAPS was able to sponsor only 22 participants (8 females and 14 males). The UAPS Council was able to accomplish one of its goals of contributing to building the next generation of experts on population and development by raising funds to sponsor a record attendance of early career scholars and advocates from across the continent. This success was achieved thanks in part to two innovations UAPS introduced for this APC: first, a well-designed and informative brochure, in English and French, detailing 5 levels of sponsorship packages and second, offering the opportunity to institutions to sponsor the conference and enrich the programme by organising research leader sessions and side events on salient topics of their choice. UAPS received overwhelming interest, reflecting the continued interest for the platform that the APC offers.
- A successful fundraising campaign by early engagement with the donor community as well as a dedicated Resource Mobilisation Committee and UAPS Bureau.
- Financial and logistic support received from donors, institutes and organisations as well as the Government of Uganda.
- Availability of quality simultaneous translation (French-English) for all formal sessions.
- The conference offered a great opportunity to discuss the commitments and deliberations of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 which was concluded just a week before the 8<sup>th</sup> APC.
- Organisation of training workshops to strengthen early career scholars' capacity to conduct rigorous research and sound data analysis.



Dr. Natalia Kanem, Executive Director of the UNFPA giving her speech.



Vice President of Uganda, Hon. Edward Ssekandi



Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, Director- National Population Council, Uganda



The outgoing President, Prof. Samuel Codjoe (R) hands over to the new President, Dr. Donatien Beguy (L)



Participants taking a selfie photo during break



Newly elected Council and some former Council members pose for a picture after the election



Participants following the conference proceedings



Registration desk



Ms. Christine Sayo, an SHRH advocate speaking during a plenary on Youth, Technology and the Private Sector.

# Annexes

Table A1: Distribution of conference participants by country of origin

No	Country	Number	No	Country	Number
1	Uganda	185	29	Togo	5
2	Kenya	81	30	Angola	4
3	Nigeria	68	31	Italy	4
4	United States	67	32	Japan	4
5	Cameroon	42	33	Mozambique	4
6	Ghana	39	34	Netherlands	4
7	South Africa	35	35	Switzerland	4
8	Senegal	23	36	Zambia	4
9	Burkina Faso	22	37	Austria	3
10	France	15	38	Gambia	3
11	United Kingdom	15	39	Djibouti	2
12	Zimbabwe	15	40	Guinea	2
13	Benin	14	41	Haiti	2
14	Malawi	13	42	Bangladesh	1
15	Cote d'Ivoire	11	43	Central African Republic	1
16	Ethiopia	11	44	El Salvador	1
17	DR Congo	10	45	Finland	1
18	Tanzania	9	46	Gabon	1
19	Burundi	8	47	Jordan	1
20	India	8	48	Korea (Republic of)	1
21	Belgium	7	49	Madagascar	1
22	Congo	7	50	Mali	1
23	Germany	7	51	Morocco	1
24	Botswana	6	52	Saudi Arabia	1
25	Chad	6	53	Serbia	1
26	Algeria	5	54	Sudan	1
27	Canada	5	55	Tunisia	1
28	Niger	5			



Table A2: Distribution of sponsored participants per country of origin

No	Country	N	%	No	Country	N	%
1	Uganda	62	20.8	19	Ethiopia	2	0.7
2	Nigeria	34	11.4	20	Tanzania	2	0.7
3	Cameroon	30	10.1	21	United Kingdom	2	0.7
4	Ghana	29	9.7	22	Angola	1	0.3
5	Kenya	25	8.4	23	Belgium	1	0.3
6	Benin	13	4.4	24	Botswana	1	0.3
7	Burkina Faso	13	4.4	25	Canada	1	0.3
8	Zimbabwe	13	4.4	26	Central African Republic	1	0.3
9	South Africa	11	3.7	27	Congo	1	0.3
10	Malawi	8	2.7	28	Djibouti	1	0.3
11	DR Congo	7	2.4	29	El Salvador	1	0.3
12	Chad	5	1.7	30	Gambia	1	0.3
13	Algeria	4	1.3	31	Guinea	1	0.3
14	Cote d'Ivoire	4	1.3	32	Haiti	1	0.3
15	Senegal	4	1.3	33	Lesotho	1	0.3
16	United States	4	1.3	34	Sudan	1	0.3
17	Burundi	3	1.0	35	Tunisia	1	0.3
18	Togo	3	1.0	36	Zambia	1	0.3

# National Organising Committee

Name	Organisation
Dr. Jotham Musinguzi	National Population Council - NPC
Mr. Charles Zirarema	National Population Council - NPC
Prof. John Ssebuliba Ssekamatte	National Population Council - NPC
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Dr. Allen Kabagenyi	Makerere University
Mr. Abraham Owino	Makerere University
Mr. Adrian Ssessanga	Makerere University
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# Entebbe Declaration

*An outcome of the 8<sup>th</sup> African Population Conference is the Declaration of Entebbe, a set of resolutions to rally African Governments to commit sufficient resources towards population matters on the continent and to come up with data to achieve equity and fairness among various populations.*



We, the participants of the 8<sup>th</sup> African Population Conference, held in Entebbe, Uganda, from 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019, acknowledge that in line with the overarching theme of the conference *“Harnessing Africa’s Population Dynamics for Sustainable Development: 25 Years after Cairo and Beyond”*, much progress has been made throughout Africa in the implementation of many key recommendations from the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994. Yet, there is still an unfinished agenda to pursue in many areas across the different countries of the African continent. We also observe that notwithstanding the challenges that still confront our countries, there are equally good opportunities that Africa’s demographic transition presents in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

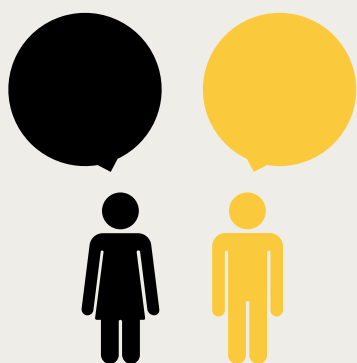
- a) We recognise that Africa is going through a period of demographic transition that has brought to the fore the changing demographic profile of the continent with the opening of windows of opportunity to harness the demographic dividend in many countries.
- b) We acknowledge that while some countries have made progress in good governance, there is still lack of accountability, rampant corruption, infringement on human rights and disregard for the rule of law in many African countries.

- c) We observe that African governments' commitment to the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN Agenda 2030 constitutes a right step towards realising the SDGs, but commitment alone will not be enough if concrete steps are not taken to work towards the attainment of these goals.
- d) We believe that following lessons from the November 2019 Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 and reflecting on the outcomes from the numerous scientific papers presented at this 8<sup>th</sup> African Population Conference, there are still population-related development challenges that we should not ignore, including:
- Africa's rate of population growth is at 2.5 percent per annum, meaning that its population is projected to reach 2.5 billion (about 26% of the world's total population) in 2050;
  - Although fertility has declined in many countries, reaching an average of 4.4 children per woman; under-five mortality is about 70 per 1000 live births and life expectancy has increased to 63 on average on the continent, there are wide differences across regions and countries that should not be overlooked;
  - Africa's population is largely made up of young people (60% below age 25 years) that require good quality education, employable skills and sustainable livelihoods through entrepreneurship and job creation;
  - Maternal mortality is still unacceptably high with 540 (about 67%) of the estimated 808 daily global maternal deaths occurring in Africa today and yet most of these deaths are preventable;
  - A fourth of married African women have unmet need for contraception. The proportion among adolescents and unmarried young women is even higher, thereby exposing them to poor sexual and reproductive health outcomes including HIV and, unplanned pregnancy and unsafe abortion that continue to pose serious threats to their educational progression and career development;
  - There are serious institutional and socio-cultural barriers against young people's access to sexual and reproductive health information and services;
  - Sexual and gender-based violence including early marriage are serious health and development challenges on the continent;
  - Climate change, environmental degradation and pollution continue to impact poverty, livelihoods and food insecurity among many people in Africa;
  - Urbanisation continues to increase, fuelled by both natural increase and migration from rural poor communities, resulting in growing urban slums, filth, poverty, substance abuse, crime and mental health challenges;
  - Despite the benefits Africa derives from international migration through remittances and skills acquisition, many young migrants who are in search of economic opportunities outside their home countries are exposed to social and health risks and even death.

# Call to Action



*Taking note of the appreciable progress that has been made and the enormous challenges that still remain to be overcome in Africa, we commit to work collaboratively together as researchers with African governments, the private sector, civil society organisations, media and development partners to address these population-related development challenges to realise the Africa we want.*



### **To this end, we ask African governments:**

1. To recognise the critical role that population dynamics play in shaping the socio-economic future of the continent towards the attainment of the SDGs. We ask that they:
  - i. Mainstream **population issues** in all their medium and long-term development planning and programming activities;
  - ii. Commit sufficient human resources and proper coordination of population affairs across all sectors;
  - iii. Strengthen institutions responsible for data collection including census and civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) for better quality data and indicators for monitoring progress in development;
  - iv. Fund population-related training and research to address national development priorities;
  - v. Strengthen education, paying attention to secondary and higher education in view of education's critical role in positively impacting key demographic indicators for development;
  - vi. Have zero tolerance to sexual and gender-based violence;
2. To create enabling environment for inclusiveness, transparency and accountability so that population and development research and programming can thrive for the attainment of the SDGs.
  - i. We call on *civil society organisations, the media and the private sector* to play their roles in Africa's development, in programming, financing, as well as holding governments to account.



We call on *African and Africanist researchers* to:

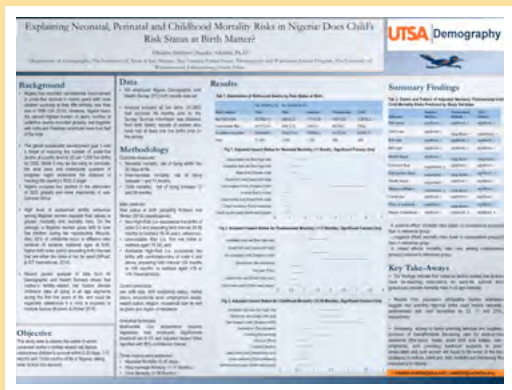
1. Pursue innovative and excellent research and to engage in debate and exchange of ideas while upholding the principle of mutual respect to each other;
2. Break the geographical, language and gender barriers to promote greater engagement, networking and collaboration;
3. Prioritise demographic training and mentoring of early career researchers to build a critical mass of future demographers and population scientists to secure Africa's demographic future;
4. Support African governments, regional economic blocs, the African Union by providing them with technical assistance and credible evidence that is accessible and ably translated;

We appeal to development partners and international donor agencies to continue to support Africa with funding for research, training of demographers and development researchers, evidence translation, and opportunities for networking.

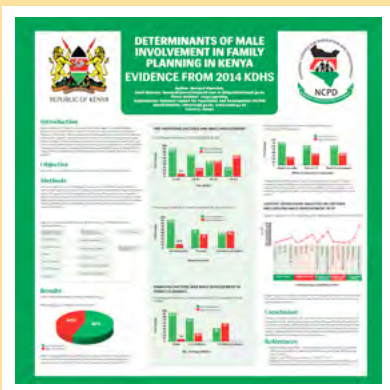
***WE MUST ACT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AFRICA'S YOUTHFUL POPULATION TO REALISE THE AFRICA WE WANT SINCE THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IS NEITHER AUTOMATIC NOR PERMANENT.***

# List of Poster Winners

## POSTER SESSION 01



**Poster 51**  
**Name:** Elhakim A. Ibrahim & Sunday Adedini  
**Title:** Explaining Neonatal, Perinatal and Childhood Mortality Risks in Nigeria: Does Child's Risk Status at Birth Matter?



**Poster 59**  
**Name:** Bernard Kiprotich  
**Title:** The Role of Men in Family Planning: An Examination of Determinants of Male Involvement in Family Planning in Kenya



**Poster 60**  
**Name:** Ofile Lesotlho  
**Title:** Factors Influencing Womens Perceived Sexual Self-Efficacy in Botswana: An Implication for HIV Intervention Programmes

## POSTER SESSION 02



**Poster 34**  
**Name:** Marie Laure Essis & all  
**Title:** Déterminants du recours aux méthodes contraceptives chez les femmes en âge de procréer du nord de la Côte d'Ivoire

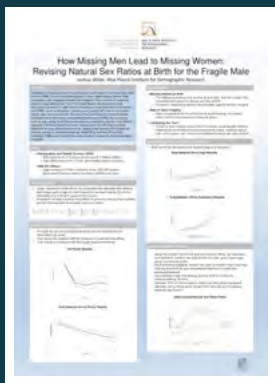


**Poster 63**  
**Name:** Antony Okundi  
**Title:** Universities as Vanguard of Urban Revitalization: Satellite Campus Development in Nairobi CBD, Kenya



**Poster 64**  
**Name:** Caleb Ongong'a  
**Title:** Status of Fertility Transition in Kenya Based on Completed Parity Distribution

## POSTER SESSION 03



Poster 74

Name: Joshua K Wilde

Title: Missing Women, Sex-Ratios at Birth, and the Demographic Transition



Poster 25

Name: Nsabimana Loïc

Title: La vulnérabilité des personnes vivant avec Handicap à l'égard de l'infection au VIH à Bujumbura

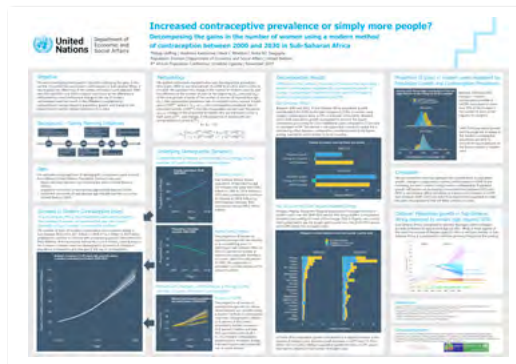


Poster 15

Name: Claire Jensen & all

Title: Drivers of and Solutions to Teenage Pregnancy and School Dropout in Malawi: A Qualitative Study

## POSTER SESSION 04



Poster 60

Name: Philipp Ueffering & all

Title: Increased Contraceptive Prevalence or Population Growth? Decomposing the Gains in the Number of Women Using Modern Contraceptive Methods between 2000 and 2030



Poster 54

Name: Habib Tchoubou Foba

Title: Facteurs explicatifs de la non implication des hommes dans la promotion de la planification familiale au Tchad



Poster 56

Name: Achille Tokin

Title: Evolution des influences contextuelles de l'utilisation de la contraception moderne chez les adolescentes rurales au Bénin



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