



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

Call for Expression of Interest

Terms of Reference

Consultant for Institutionalization of South-South Cooperation into National Health Strategies among PPD Member Countries

10 January 2024

1. A brief overview of the Partners in Population and Development

PPD is an Inter-Governmental Organization (IGO) comprising 27 developing countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East. These member countries collectively represent nearly 60% of the world's population. PPD was founded at the International Conference on Population and Development {ICPD} in Cairo, Egypt, in September 1994, with a mandate to to consolidate, institutionalize, strengthen and promote South-South Cooperation (SSC) in the field of Reproductive Health, Population and Development. PPD has its Permanent Secretariat based in Dhaka, Bangladesh, having a Diplomatic Status in Bangladesh. PPD is governed by a Board comprising of Ministers designated by the member states. It has an Executive Committee elected by the Board, and national level activities coordinated by Partner Country Coordinators (PCCs) who are senior government officials of the member states appointed by the Respective Board Members. A representative of the UNFPA is ex-officio with the Board. The Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh is the Permanent Member in the PPD Executive Committee.

VISION

“An Intergovernmental Alliance leading the promotion of South-South Cooperation towards the attainment of the global population and reproductive health agenda for sustainable development”.

MISSION

“To achieve its vision through sustained advocacy, capacity building, networking, knowledge management, sharing, exchange and transfer of successful experiences, technologies and best practices in the above field of its works within the framework of South-South Cooperation.” Each Member Country of PPD is expected to strengthen individual and institutional capacities, develop systems to promote South-South exchange and will strive to expand South-South initiatives and consultative programs. Long-term collaborative arrangements will be undertaken to reinforce partnership and networking with developing countries, donors and stakeholders to encourage triangular North-South Cooperation that will enable the achievement of PPD’s mission and goals. The PPD Secretariat will provide a central point for networking among PPD Member Countries and other developing countries and for identifying opportunities for greater South-South exchanges and sources of financial support.

PPD’s Member Countries

PPD consists of the following countries:

Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

Latin America and Caribbean: Colombia and Mexico

Middle East and North Africa: Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Benin, Ethiopia, Gambia and Ghana,

Sub-Saharan Africa: Kenya, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

2. Context

SSC provides a platform for countries to share their experiences, expertise, and best practices in addressing health challenges. Integrating SSC into national health strategies ensures that interventions are culturally sensitive, contextually relevant, and tailored to the specific challenges faced by partner countries. Institutionalizing SSC in national health strategies facilitates the transfer of knowledge and innovative solutions between countries, leading to improved health outcomes, and is reshaping global health governance. It is a shift away from traditional North-South aid relationships toward more equitable and collaborative partnerships (Kickbusch et al., 2010). Institutionalized SSC initiatives contribute to the development of human resources for health, improvement of healthcare infrastructure, and the transfer of best practices and innovations (Lee et al., 2018). It is examined in the context of health diplomacy and international relations. Countries engaging in SSC initiatives strengthen diplomatic ties and foster goodwill, contributing to a more interconnected and cooperative global health landscape (Fourie, 2015). Research highlights the positive impact of institutionalized SSC on health systems strengthening. This includes improvements in healthcare delivery, increased access to essential health services, and enhanced resilience to health crises (Gostin et al., 2016).

There is also the alignment of SSC in health strategies with the SDGs. The institutionalization of SSC is viewed as a means to achieve SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and other related goals, emphasizing the interconnectedness of global health and development agendas (Ruger et al., 2015). Organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) play a crucial role in providing frameworks, guidelines, and technical assistance to countries engaged in SSC initiatives (Tosun, 2016). However, there are both challenges and opportunities in the institutionalization of SSC in health strategies. Challenges include issues of coordination, alignment with national priorities, and ensuring sustainability. Opportunities lie in the potential for mutual learning, resource optimization, and collaborative problem-solving (Dhillon et al., 2011). Case studies and analyses of specific SSC initiatives provide insights into best practices and lessons learned. These studies often focus on successful examples of institutionalized SSC in health, shedding light on factors that contribute to effective collaboration (Emanuel et al., 2011). South-South Cooperation in national health strategies reflects a growing recognition of its potential to reshape global health governance, strengthen health systems, and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals. There is a need for coordinated efforts, addressing challenges, and maximizing the opportunities presented by institutionalized SSC in the health sector.

3. Rationale for integrating population dynamics and SSC into development planning

The institutionalization of South-South Cooperation in national health strategies is driven by the need for collaborative, innovative, and sustainable approaches to address shared health challenges on a global scale. It reflects a commitment to solidarity, equity, and the pursuit of common goals for the benefit of populations across diverse regions.

4. Expression of Interest

Partners in Population and Development is seeking a qualified consultant to facilitate the institutionalization of South-South Cooperation (SSC) principles into member countries national

health strategies. This initiative aims to enhance collaboration with other developing nations, strengthen health systems, and contribute to achieving sustainable health outcomes.

5. Objectives

The primary objectives of the consultancy are as follows:

- a) Assess existing national health strategies and identify opportunities for the integration of South-South Cooperation principles.
- b) Identify international population policies that are best practices in integrating population data and south-south cooperation
- c) Develop a roadmap for the institutionalization of South-South Cooperation in the health sector, outlining key steps, timelines, and responsible stakeholders.
- d) Provide technical assistance in building the capacity of health agencies for effective implementation of SSC initiatives.

6. Scope of Work

The consultant is expected to:

1. Review seven (7) PPD member countries (Indonesia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, India, Morocco and Kenya) national health strategies, policies, and programs, identifying areas where South-South Cooperation principles can be integrated.
2. Assess the institutional framework and capacities within relevant health agencies for SSC implementation.
3. Conduct consultations with key stakeholders, including health professionals, government officials, civil society organizations, and international partners, to gather input and ensure alignment with national health priorities.
4. Develop a report on Best Practice(s) on institutionalize South-South Cooperation in National Health Strategies
5. Develop a comprehensive roadmap for the institutionalization of South-South Cooperation in the health sector, including specific actions, timelines, and indicators of success.

7. Deliverables

The consultant is expected to deliver the following:

- Inception Report outlining the methodology, work plan, and proposed timeline for the institutionalization process.
- A summary review report from the 7 countries
- Assessment report detailing findings on existing national health strategies and institutional capacities.
- Report on Best Practice(s) on institutionalize South-South Cooperation in National Health Strategies
- Roadmap for the institutionalization of South-South Cooperation in the health sector, including key actions and timelines.

8. Qualifications

The ideal consultant should possess:

- a) Advanced degree in demography, population studies, international development, or a related field.
- b) Proven experience in the development or review of population policies, preferably in the context of South-South cooperation.
- c) Familiarity with global best practices and frameworks related to population policies and data.
- d) Strong analytical and communication skills.

9. Duration

The consultancy is expected to be completed within 9 months.

10. Application Process

Interested consultants should submit their CV, a cover letter, and a proposal outlining their understanding of the task, proposed methodology, and a detailed budget.

11. Deadline for Application

The deadline for submitting applications is 30th January 2024.

Partners in Population and Development

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