

Call for Expression of Interest

Terms of Reference

Consultant for Integration of South-South Cooperation and Population Dynamics into Policy and Development Planning in 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 Member country's Geographical Coverage includes:

- 1. Asia & the Pacific (AP)
- 2. Sub Saharan Africa (SSA)
- 3. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)
- 4. Middle East and North Africa (MENA)



2. Context

The world population is estimated to have reached 8 billion in November 2022, prompting a period of contemplation regarding how population dynamics and demographic shifts influence national development. Current demographic trends reveal a striking diversity in age structures among different countries. While global population growth has been significant, variations in growth rates, population size, age distribution, and geographic spread differ greatly worldwide. Some regions are witnessing rapid population expansion due to high fertility rates, whereas others confront declining fertility rates and an aging populace. Nevertheless, there are wide-ranging diversities in demographic transitions both between and within regions.

Moreover, overarching global trends such as climate change, humanitarian crises, migration patterns, and urbanization play influential roles in shaping population dynamics. These megatrends further delineate and mold the landscape of population changes. Factors like poverty levels, access to education, gender parity, and availability of family planning and reproductive health services also exert considerable influence on the trends in population dynamics.

On the other hand, countries experiencing low fertility rates—where the continuous total fertility rate falls below the replacement threshold of 2.1 children per woman—and rapid population aging, where individuals aged 60 or above constitute a significantly larger portion of the overall population, face specific challenges. These nations must grapple with meeting the healthcare and economic requirements of a substantial elderly demographic. Additionally, they need to address the economic strains imposed on the younger workforce, despite the positive aspect of longer life expectancies that aging populations signify.

The international community has consistently emphasized the importance of integrating population and development planning as a fundamental component of sustainable development. Various global agreements, conferences, and initiatives highlight the interconnectedness of population dynamics with broader development goals. Calls for the integration of population and development planning have been made at various forums from the 1970s. At the international level, a call was incorporated within the 1974 World Population Plan of Action which states: "Population measures and programmes should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programme". It essentially remained in force in the 1984 Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development. The ICPD, held in Cairo in 1994, was a landmark event that recognized the central role of population dynamics in sustainable development. The resulting ICPD Programme of Action called for the integration of population concerns into development strategies, emphasizing reproductive health, gender equality, and human rights. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, recognizes the importance of integrating population dynamics into national development policies and strategies. It emphasizes the need to leave no one behind and achieve sustainable development for all.

Various global conferences and summits, such as those on sustainable development, climate change, and gender equality, consistently highlight the need for an integrated approach to development that considers population dynamics and demographic challenges. The Commission on Population and Development (CPD), a functional commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), reviews and assesses global population trends and provides recommendations. Regional bodies and organizations often stress the importance of integrating population and development planning to address specific challenges within their regions. Regional conferences and initiatives provide platforms for sharing experiences and best practices. It emphasizes the integration of population issues into sustainable development planning. Observed annually on July 11, World Population Day serves as a platform to raise awareness about global population issues. The themes of World Population Day often underscore the importance of integrating population considerations into broader development planning. The International Day on South South Cooperation on 11 September highlights the importance of SSC as an alternative and viable development paradigm in the Global South. Mainstreaming South-South cooperation in population policies involves integrating collaboration and partnerships between countries in the Global South to address population-related challenges and achieve common goals. South-South cooperation refers to the exchange of resources, knowledge, and expertise among developing countries to promote mutual development.

These international calls collectively underscore the understanding that effective and sustainable development requires a holistic approach that considers the impact of population dynamics on social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Governments and policymakers are encouraged to align their national development strategies with these global calls to ensure inclusive and equitable development outcomes.

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

Despite repeated calls for integration of population dynamics into development plans, as well as the recent traction for mainstreaming South South Cooperation, it appears that progress is

unusually slow. The apparent lack of progress towards integration of SSC and population dynamics into development plans is probably due to a lack of clarity about the concepts, or when concepts are clear, development planners and population programme managers may not be very confident as to how to proceed with integration. There seems to be not much mainstreaming of the factors.

4. Expression of Interest

Partners in Population and Development is seeking the services of a qualified consultant to support the integration of population data and South-South Cooperation considerations into member countries National Population Policies. The integration aims to enhance the policies effectiveness and relevance in addressing contemporary demographic challenges in the Global South.

5. Objectives

The primary objectives of the consultancy are as follows:

- a) To review the current PPD member countries population policies and identify gaps related to the integration of population data and South-South cooperation.
- b) To propose recommendations for the integration of relevant population data and strategies for South-South cooperation into the policy framework.
- c) Identify international population policies that are best practices in integrating population data and south south cooperation
- d) To provide technical expertise in aligning the population policy with international best practices and standards, particularly focusing on South-South cooperation.

6. Scope of Work

The consultant is expected to:

- a) Conduct a comprehensive review of the existing PPD member countries population policies, highlighting areas that require integration of population data and South-South cooperation.
- b) Develop a detailed plan for the integration process, outlining key activities, milestones, and timelines.
- c) Propose strategies for the incorporation of relevant population data into the policies, ensuring it is evidence-based and up-to-date.
- d) Provide recommendations on how South-South cooperation principles and strategies can be effectively integrated into the population policy.
- e) Provide case(s) study of a best practice of a population policy(ies) that integrated population dynamics and south south cooperation.
- f) Engage with key stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and international partners, to gather input and ensure alignment with broader development goals.

7. Deliverables

The consultant is expected to deliver the following:

- a) Inception Report outlining the methodology and work plan for the integration process.
- b) Report on the assessment of PPD member countries population policies on the integrated SSC and population dynamics elements.
- c) Consultant report on best practice(s) of population policies that have integrated SSC and population dynamics elements.
- d) Stakeholder consultation report detailing feedback received and how it has been incorporated.
- e) Final integrated population policy document reflecting all adjustments and improvements.

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 3 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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