



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

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FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

**Population, Reproductive Health and Development**  
**(2000-2004)**

Addis Ababa  
29 February 2000

The for your women  
commentary is discussed.  
The above summary is  
being prepared

## **PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**From:**

**THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)**

**To:**

**THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)**

**Project Title:** Population, Reproductive Health and Development

**Organisation/Division:** The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA):  
Food Security and Sustainable Development  
Division (FSSDD)

**UNFPA Executive Board**  
**Approval Date of Project:**

**Sub-Programme Areas:**

**Date of Appraisal by**  
**Appraisal Committee:**

**Duration** Five years

**Starting Date:** April 2000

**UNFPA Contribution** US \$ 1,143,150

**Signed** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

On behalf of the UNFPA

**Signed** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

On behalf of ECA

## I. PROJECT BACKGROUND, CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

1. Over the last years since the convening of the Third African Population Conference (APC3: Dakar, 1992) and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD: Cairo, 1994), enormous work has gone into towards monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the various recommendations of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration (DND) and the ICPD Programme of Action (ICPD-PA) at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels. It is within this context that a 5-year review and appraisal of the Programme of Action (ICPD + 5) was undertaken at a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGAS) in July 1999 to analyse the operational experience at the country level. ICPD + 5 has been predicated on the need for member States to learn from success stories and identify, early on, the problems and constraints that impede progress.

2. As Africa's response to ICPD + 5, the ECA Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSDD) has coordinated the preparation of the regional report on Africa's experiences in the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA, in collabaoration with OUA, ADB , UNFPA and the various UN regional demographic training and research institutes. The report which is based on the responses to a country questionnaire administered by FSSDD and completed and returned by 41 countries, as well as on several regional ad sub-regional reports, highlights the main achievements, exemples of best practices and constraints in the implemenation of the DND and the ICPD-PA and formulates recommendations for the way forward. FSSDD plans therefore to further monitor country implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA objectives ad goals during the period 2000-2004 in order to update the work already done in this area during the ICPD + 5 process and contribute meaningfully to the 10-year review and appraisal of ICPD i.e. ICPD + 10.

3. Furthermore, given FSSDD's commitment to assist African countries to formulate and effectively implement policies and strategies that are capable of facilitating the demographic transition in the continent as a whole, the divison intends also to produce a major study on the state of the demographic transition in Africa during the biennium 2000-2001. Indeed, the need to study the demographic evolution, using the demographic transition theory is paramount in the Africa region where the explanatory variables associated with the unaccomplished or delayed demographic transition are still to be identified despite of various studies undertaken at the country and regional levels.

4. These studies have however shown that the rapid population growth, combined with little scientific and technological progress, have had adverse effects on the development process in general and on Africa food security in particular<sup>1/</sup>. They have also confirmed that food security is mainly provided by

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<sup>1/</sup> ECA Population Division, (1993): Development and rapid population growth, a paper presented at the seminar on Population and Development organized by OAU for the African Ambassadors resident in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, 29 September 1993.

African women in spite of the fact that they spend most of their life span in fulfilling their roles of human reproduction. Given this dual productive and reproductive role of African women, particularly in rural areas, the need to expand research to document and explain the social, cultural and environmental factors affecting women's reproductive health and the ways in which women's attainment of household food production goals is conditioned by their reproductive health status cannot be overemphasized.

5. As part of its advocacy function, FSSDD will also continue to give priority to the creation of awareness about the interconnected issues of food security, population, education and land degradation by further modeling population (P), environment (E), socio-economic development (E) and agriculture (A) interrelationships for policy simulations. The division plans therefore to further develop the prototype of the PEDDA Model and contribute to capacity building at the national and sub-regional levels by training national research teams to improve the empirical content of the country specific model.

6. Also, as a key actor in the field of the dissemination of population information for Africa, FSSDD commits itself to give the opportunity to African countries to take fully advantage of new developments in communication technologies for the dissemination and exchange of resources and information. It will therefore assist in the creation of an integrated information strategy for Africa through the production and dissemination of a presentation package comprising a set of integrated websites on population and development, a bi-annual Bulletin on population and development, wall charts, CD-roms and computerized simulation model.

7. In order to realise the overall project objective categories above, activities to be undertaken under the present project are in continuation of the 1999 UNFPA's supported activities. They fall into following five broad components:

- (i) Monitoring the implementation of the key actions for the DND and the ICPD-PA in Africa ;
- (ii) Assessing the state of the demographic transition in Africa ;
- (iii) Investigating the relationships between women's reproductive health and household food security in Africa ;
- (iv) Further developing the PEDDA Model including capacity building ; and
- (v) Creating an integrated population information strategy for Africa.

## **II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 Overall-objective:**

8. The long-term objective of the project is to foster food security and sustainable development in African countries through accelerating the onset and tempo of the demographic transition.

### **2.2 Immediate objectives:**

- (i) Facilitate a continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA through the identification and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices and the creation of an integrated population information programme strategy for Africa;
- (ii) Identify the facilitating and inhibiting factors regarding the demographic transition in Africa and draw lessons for the further implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA;
- (iii) Promote researches aimed at improving the understanding factors through which women's reproductive health and food security are inter-linked;
- (iv) Awareness creation and advocacy for dealing with the nexus issues of population, environment and agriculture in an integrated manner through the improvement of the capacity and capability of ECA, sub-regional institutions and member States to apply the PEDDA software.

## **III. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**

### **3.1 Monitoring the implementation of the key actions for the DND and the ICPD-PA in Africa**

9. The primary role for implementing the measures and actions contained in the DND and the ICPD-PA rests with individual governments themselves. However, as in the past, ECA can contribute, in close collaboration with its major partners by helping member States to be mutually accountable for actions under these plans and programmes.

10. To monitor and assess the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA, FSSDD undertook several activities including the following: (i) compilation, over the years, of the needed population development data; (ii) preparation and submission of progress reports and studies on the implementation and evaluation process; (iii) organization of workshops of experts and NGOs on the implementation process; (iv) organization of the subsequent meetings of the

Follow-up Committee and its Working Group; (v) preparation and submission to member States for completion, of a questionnaire for the evaluation of the implementation process; and (vi) coordination of the preparation of the regional input into the ICPD + 5 review process.

11. To date, there have been four assessments undertaken under the auspices of the Joint ECA/OAU/ADB Secretariat, in collaboration with the UNFPA. The first assessment took place at a Experts and NGOs Workshop on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA which was held in Abidjan in 1995; the second one was at the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, Population and Information Scientists which was held in Addis Ababa in 1996; the third one at the Second Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA (in short, Follow-up Committee), Addis Ababa, 1997 and, the fourth one at the Third meeting of the Follow-up Committee (Addis Ababa, September 1998) within the context of the five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the ICPD-PA.

12. The results and findings of these assessments including meetings and reports of intergovernmental reviews under the auspices of the United Nations showed that, in some countries and regions, including Africa, progress in the implementation of the ICPD-PA has been limited. The five-year review of progress culminated therefore with the adoption by the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) of « *Key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD-PA* » in the following key programme areas : population and development concerns; gender equality, equity and empowerment of women; reproductive rights and reproductive health ; partnerships and collaboration; mobilizing resources.

13. FSSDD intends to continue to monitor country implementation of these *key actions* during the period 2000-2004 in order to update the work already done in this area during the ICPD+5 process. The planned activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the three UNFPA/CSTs Offices based in Africa and will use their experiences in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national population policies and programmes.

14. The process of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA during the period 2000-2004 includes the following activities :

- (i) Preparation of detailed country questionnaires and analytical and evaluation reports on country implementation the DND and the ICPD-PA ;
- (ii) Field missions in selected African countries to identify best practices and programme needs ;

- (iii) Organization of the annual meetings of the Working Group of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA;
- (iv) Organisation of the Fourth and Fifth meetings of the Follow-up Committee; and,
- (v) Coordination of the preparation of Africa's input into the 10-year review and appraisal of ICPD i.e. ICPD + 10.

### **3.2 Assessing the state of the demographic transition in Africa**

15. African countries are becoming increasingly aware of the interplay between population and development: population growth influences socioeconomic development process which in turn affects the demographic transition. Furthermore, various studies conducted to identify the underlying causes of the socio-economic problems currently facing African countries have shown that the rapid population growth in Africa, combined with little scientific and technological progress, seem to have adverse effects on the development process.

16. Accordingly, African countries recognized in Dakar (Third African Population: 1992) and Cairo (International Conference on Population and Development: 1994) that, in spite of the steps taken to boost economic growth, their Governments have hardly been able to satisfy the increasing basic needs of the rapidly-growing population such as education, health, employment, housing, transport, food, land, water, physical planning, etc. The need to study the demographic evolution, using the demographic transition theory is therefore paramount in the Africa region in order to identify what kinds of explanatory variables are associated with the unaccomplished or delayed demographic transition.

17. Therefore, FSSDD plans to undertake, during the biennium 2000-20001, a major study assessing the state of the demographic transition in Africa. Since it has been documented that prevailing rapid population growth of Africa is the result of high and stable fertility levels and high but declining mortality levels, the main question to be addressed by the study will be whether African countries can draw on the past demographic experiences of western industrialized countries as well as of group of countries of South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean in order to undergo demographic transition.

18. The study will be carried out in selected countries according to sub-regions and available indicators suggesting that the transition is or is not in motion. The major objective of the study will be to identify factors facilitating or inhibiting the demographic transition. Therefore, the paper will concentrate on analysing the issues that facilitate or inhibit the transition from high to low mortality and fertility conditions in Africa. Economic, social, cultural and other demographic factors will be examined to determine their mediating influence on the transition.

19. The division will work in partnership with national consultants, regional and sub-regional institutions such as ECA/SRDCs, CERPOD, IFORD, RIPS, ADB and the OAU as well as global and other partners such as UNFPA, UN Population Division, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, The World Bank, and the US Bureau of the Census. The study will largely draw on published data (mainly from censuses, WFSs and DHSs) and supplement these data with results from comparative analyses already undertaken as well as on-going small scale studies.

20. The process involves :

- (i) In the year 2000, the production of a detailed outline of the study and a comprehensive work plan covering all stages of the study; the identification of national consultants; the convening of a workshop of high level stakeholders and the resulting workshop report; and the production of semi-annual progress reports assessing the progress of the study and the performance of all participants ;
- (ii) In the year 2001, the emphasis will be on the initial study drafts produced; the completion of reviews (including peer review); the production of final study drafts; the holding of a workshop and production of related workshop report of high stakeholders to review the drafts and provide professional and substantive comment; the completed chapters of the study embodying the comments (including those of high level stakeholders); and the professionally edited, printed and published book containing the different chapters of the study.

### **3.3 Investigating the relationships between women's reproductive health and household food security in Africa**

21. The dual role that women play in producing and preparing food for their families, as well as in bearing and rearing children make the comprehension of the relationships between reproductive health and household food security particularly important. A good understanding of these relationships, through the implementation of research priorities on the issue, is therefore needed to enable policy makers, programme managers and community and opinion leaders develop policies that improve women's reproductive health and the quality of life of women and of their families.

22. It is within this context that FSSDD, with the financial assistance of UNFPA, has initiated the process of investigating the relationships between women's reproductive health and food security. The process involved:

- (i) Fielding two consultants to identify constraints, best practices and success stories in the implementation of laws, policies and



programmes related to reproductive health and reproductive rights in 12 African countries;

- (iii) Organizing an Expert Group Workshop on the interrelationships between women reproductive health and household food security.

23. Among other things, it was found from the consultants' reports that in many African countries there is limited knowledge about reproductive health and reproductive rights. This has hindered the transition from traditional family planning policy interventions to more comprehensive strategies focused on a broader array of women's reproductive health services.

24. Moreover, the above workshop recognized that, although much research exists on food security and on reproductive health as separate issues, researchers have paid little attention to the relationships between the two. The need for a more complete understanding of the strengths and significance of these relationships was therefore stressed. Accordingly, the participants adopted guidelines for a research agenda aimed at strengthening research methodologies and facilitating future work in the area of women's reproductive health and household food security. The proposed guidelines include the justification, the thematic areas, some methodological considerations and suggested modalities for implementation.

25. Deriving from the above findings, one of the objectives of this project is therefore to further investigate the relationships between women's reproductive health and food production through the implementation of the research agenda. In this regard, the Division intends to assist African countries during the period 2000-2004 in the implementation of the proposed research agenda. This will enable them identify and conduct credible and scientific essential researches on the interrelationships and formulate informed policies and programmes taking into account the various cultural, social and behavioural factors.

26. It is suggested that the overall implementation of the research agenda during the next 4-5 years be coordinated by a network of individual researchers and institutions using a specific web site with list serve to foster dissemination and exchange of information. Research will examine the pivotal role of women in human reproduction and household food security and focus on the analytical approach to the empirical linkages between women's reproductive health and household food production, in particular in rural Africa.

27. The process involves the following activities:

- (i) Establishment and organization of a panel of experts to review research proposals and methodologies;
- (ii) Implementation of research projects including data collection and analysis;

- (iii) Organization of methodological workshops to report on research findings;
- (iv) Publication and dissemination of research findings.

### **3.4 Further developing the PEDANA Model including capacity building**

28. Food insecurity, rapid population growth and environmental degradation are very important challenges for public policy in Africa. Recognizing that these issues which are closely interconnected in the real world should also be viewed together in the world of national development planning, FSSDD has chosen, as part of its advocacy function, to give priority to the creation of awareness about the importance of these interdependencies by modeling population (P), environment (E), socio-economic development (E) and agriculture (A) interrelationships for policy simulations. PEDANA is an interactive computer simulation model demonstrating the medium to long-term impacts of alternative national policies on the food security status of the population.

29. During the 1998-1999 biennium, the PEDANA model was developed and presented to the regional and international scientific community through seminars, meetings and publications including electronic dissemination. UNFPA provided financial support for the organization of two workshops held at ECA in November 1998 and June 1999 to present the model and train FSSDD staff and selected participants from ECA/SRDCs and regional research institutes in the use of PEDANA as an advocacy tool (Phase I). By the end of 1999, the model was initialised for 6 African countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali, Uganda and Zambia). A draft user's manual has been prepared. A detailed technical manual is expected to be finalised by the consultants by June 2000 (Phase II).

30. 2000 is considered to be an important year in the development of the software, its application and distribution. After a first round of sensitivity analysis, the model will be adapted and improved to incorporate suggestions from scientists in different fields (Phase III). When this phase is completed in July 2000, the software will be based on a rather flexible shell which can be applied to all the African countries. Moreover, three staff members of FSSDD will be thoroughly trained on all the features of the model in order to build the in-house capacity in support of PEDANA and to be able to give technical assistance whenever required. As phase III is considered as the final stage of the ECA's engagement in the development of the software, some publications will accompany the distribution of the model and its application as an advocacy tool.

31. During the biennium 2000-2001, FSSDD intends therefore, through this project component, to assist in the initialisation of the model for other African countries and contribute to the building of capacities at the national and sub-

regional levels for the improvement of the empirical content of the country specific model. The implementation of this project component will be a collaborative effort of the FSSDD, ECA/SRDCs, two international consultants, teams of national experts and governmental and non-governmental institutions.

32. The process includes the following steps:

- (i) Organization of a sub-regional expert group training workshop on PEDAs in each of the five ECA/SRDCs to give the participants a clear view of the initialization process and enable them to use PEDAs as advocacy tool at national and sub-regional levels;
- (ii) Initialization of the model for other African countries (approximately \$5000 to \$10000 per country, depending on whether or no the AIDS component is included);
- (iii) Establishment of national research teams in three countries (Mali, Ethiopia, Madagascar or Tanzania) to prepare in-depth country case studies to refine the data for the country specific model. Some tentative arrangements should already have been made by the time of the beginning of the project;
- (iv) Organization of an introductory workshop for each of the three national research teams to define the modalities for the inventory of all existing information on PEDAs relationships as well as some functional relationships of the country specific model;
- (v) Data collection i.e. collection of information and data on the necessary parameters of the model. This should include unpublished materials of all sorts. Relevant government institutions and NGOs including academic circles will be fully involved in the process of collection of data and information;
- (vi) Organization of a 2-3 weeks training workshop for the three national research teams together with ECA staff and international consultants including an intensive training of the national research teams in programming with Excel and modifying the PEDAs software. It also should facilitate the exchange of experiences and strategies among the national teams and identification of the priority areas for further collection of data and information;
- (vii) Consultation with national planning authorities on the definition of alternative scenarios that will be calculated and published for the country to make sure specific scenarios reflect the current plans. PEDAs can then demonstrate the longer term consequences of such plans under an multi-sectoral interacting framework. Also the government plans can be contrasted to possible alternative

developments, and scenarios can be evaluated in terms of their different outcomes;

- (viii) Organization of national workshops to present the results to highest levels of the national government and to the public at large. For this national level executive reports shall be produced;
- (ix) Production and dissemination of a scientific book which combines a description and analysis of the three in-depth studies with a larger number of other PEDAs applications that are only based on international statistics. This publication may allow a tentative summary of PEDA issues at the all African level.

### **3.5 Creating an integrated population information strategy for Africa**

33. During the ICPD, the crucial role of information in sound planning and decision making was formally recognised. In this regard, the Programme of Action states that countries should establish information mechanisms and that networks should be established or strengthened at national, sub-regional and global levels to promote information and experience exchange. However, due to constraints in communication infrastructures and the often centralised and hierarchical structure of similar initiatives, Africa has never been in the position to yield the benefits of efficient information streamlining and dissemination. The time has come for Africa to take fully advantage of new developments in communication technologies for the dissemination and exchange of resources and information. The advantage of the new communication technologies such as the Internet is that it allows for a decentralised structure wherein the role of the ECA as a regional commission is to be one of stimulator and catalyst of national and sub-regional initiatives.

34. The need to generate and appropriately disseminate population information among different audiences is therefore paramount in the Africa region to adequately implement ICPD objectives. FSSDD has already taken some initiatives in this direction but due to a lack of continued funding they remain often ad-hoc and are not part of an integrated information strategy. They include the following: data collected during the ICPD + 5 process; development, maintenance and management of a number of websites; publication and dissemination of Africa's Population and Development Bulletin and various Policy Briefs; development and maintenance of the PEDAs model; implementation of a Research Agenda on reproductive health and household food security. These population information activities within the ECA along with other identified population information resources in the region, need to be put together, and streamlined to better serve the needs within a more co-ordinated regional population programme.

35. Through this project, FSSDD intends therefore to develop a more dynamic, comprehensive and well-coordinated population information programme which

will enable Africa to have the facilities and services for promoting the needed awareness creation and understanding of population and sustainable development issues. In this new effort the division will closely collaborate with African countries, ECA/SRDCs, subregional centers in population and development, Global POPIN, UNFPA and its CSTs.

36. The process implies :

- (i) Sensitization and capacity building at the national and sub-regional levels to participate in a regional population information network; and,
- (ii) Production and dissemination of population information.

37. In terms sensitisation and capacity building at the sub-regional and national level, FSSDD will, as part of the new information strategy for Africa and in close collaboration with UNFPA and the Global POPIN, sensitise member States and sub-regional research institutes to use new communication strategies in the dissemination of their work and outputs. Therefore the division will organise ad-hoc sessions to other meetings hosted at the ECA (one a year) on the use of new information and communication technologies in their work. The division will demonstrate web sites and encourage institutions to set up their own web sites with indications on the type and format of the information that is to be included. With support from the Global POPIN, the division will assist interested institutions in their efforts to set up a web site.

38. Concerning information dissemination, the division will produce and disseminate electronically (on the internet through the FSSDD website) and as a hard copy (in French and English) presentation package comprising websites, bulletin, policy briefs, wall charts, CD-ROMs and computerized simulation model. This component would ensure the continuation of *Africa's Population and Development Bulletin* after its two initial issues in 1999 and also enable the division to produce, once a year, *Wall Chart with Africa specific data for some key indicators on reproductive health status in Africa*.

39. Moreover, as part of ECA's mission to promote the use of the electronic communications among African countries and institutions, the division commits itself to develop and maintain a set of Africa websites on *Population Information Network; Africa specific population data ; PEDA ; Follow up of the ICPD in Africa (ICPD+5 and ICPD+10) ; Relationships between 'women's reproductive health and household food security*. Some of these websites already exist. Under the project they will be integrated, expanded and modalities to monitor the number and type of visitors of the websites will be included. In addition FSSDD will produce, once a year, CD-ROMS with a copy of these web sites as well a copy of sites from national and sub-regional institutions for distribution to partners with restricted access to the internet. The CD-ROMs will also contain software, data and other recourses for population research and analysis.

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND WORK PLAN

40. The following table contains the description of the activities to be carried out.

ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
1. Project proposal submitted to UNFPA	March 2000	FSSDD
2. Project funding approved	March –April 2000	UNFPA
<b>MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DND/ICPD-PA</b>		
3. Second Meeting of the Working Group of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND/ICPD-PA	April-May 2000	FSSDD
4. Country questionnaire and guidelines for Country report on the Implementation of The DND/ICPD-PA prepared and sent to Member States	June – July 2001	FSSDD, UNFPA/CSTs
5. Two consultants to develop indicators And to identify best practices on the Implementation DND/ICPD-PA recruited	August 20	FSSDD
6. Country reports, regional report, consultants reports and other background papers on the implementation of DND/ICPD- PA prepared	July – September 2001	FSSDD, ECA/SRDCs UNFPA/CSTs, IFORD, RIPS, CERPOD, ADB, Consultants
7. Fourth Meeting of the Follow up Committee on the implementation of the DND/ICPD organized	November 2001 (Dakar)	ECA/OAU/ADB, UNFPA
8. Country questionnaire and guidelines for Country report on ICPD+10 prepared and sent to member States	May – June 2003	FSSDD, UNFPA/CSTs
9. Two Consultants to prepare reports on on ICPD+10 recruited	June 2003	FSSDD
10. Country reports, regional report, consultants' reports and other background papers on ICPD+10 prepared	July – September 2003	FSSDD, ECA/SRDCs UNFPA/CSTs, IFORD, RIPS, CERPOD, ADB, Consultants
11. Fifth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee DND/ICPD organized	November 2003 ( Addis)	ECA/OAU/ADB, UNFPA

ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
<b>ASSESSING THE STATE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION IN AFRICA</b>		
12. Scope and content of the document and work plan of the study defined	January-March 2000	FSSDD, UNFPA/CSTs, IFORD, RIPS, CERPOD.
13. National consultants recruited to prepare countries case studies on the demographic transition	April-May 2000	FSSDD
14. Inputs from CSTs, regional population and development centres prepared	January – December 2000	UNFPA/CSTs, IFORD, RIPS, CERPOD.
15. Consultants' case studies on demographic transition prepared and submitted	June-September 2000	Consultant
16. Workshop of High-level Stakeholders on demographic transition organized	October 2000	FSSDD
17. Report on the State of the Demographic transition consolidated and finalized	Februaryy-September 2001	FSSDD, UNFPA/CSTs, IFORD, RIPS, CERPOD, Consultant
<b>INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BETWEEN WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA</b>		
18. Call for research proposals on Women's Reproductive Health (RH) and Household Food Security (HFS)	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003	FSSDD
19. Steering Committee to review proposals Established	June 2000	FSSDD
20. 4Four meetings of the Steering Committee organized	July-August, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003	FSSDD
21. Round table meeting of Donors organized (research funding)	August 2000	FSSDD
22. Methodolgy Workshop to discuss modalities of implementing research agenda organized, research protocole prepared	October 2000 (Tunis)	FSSDD, ONFP/Tunisia
23. Data on RH/HFS compiled and analyzed	November 2000 - June 2003	Researchers
24. Draft studies on RH/HFS submitted and Reviewed (with the assistance of the Steering Committee)	June 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004.	Researchers, FSSDD, Steering Committee
25. Studies on RH/HFS finalized	September 2001, 2002, 20003, 2004	Researchers
26. Workshop to report on research findings organized	October 2004	FSSDD
27. Research findings fine tuned, published and disseminated	November-December 2004	Researchers, FSSDD, Steering Committee

ACTIVITIES	PERIOD	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
<b><i>FURTHER DEVELOPING THE PEDA MODEL INCLUDING CAPACITY BUILDING</i></b>		
28. PEDA customized in other African countries	2000-2001	Consultants
29. PEDA software further developed	January-December 2000	Consultants
30. Three FSSDD staff trained for PEDA Model at ECA/IIASA	July 2000	FSSDD, IIASA
31. Three national research teams of 5 experts each (Mali: Ethiopia: Madagascar or Tanzania) established and trained for PEDA Model at the country level	September 2000	FSSDD, IIASA
32. Exploratory phase resulting in an inventory of all existing information on PEDA relationships in the country conducted by each of the three national research teams	Sept. 2000- Dec. 2001	National research teams
33. Intensive training of the three national research teams in programming with Excel and modifying the PEDA software conducted	Feb. 2001	FSSDD, IIASA
34. National workshops to present the results of the three in-depth studies organized	May 2001	National research teams, FSSDD
35. Scientific book combining description and analysis of the three in-depth studies on PEDA prepared printed	Dec. 2001	National research teams, FSSDD
36. Sub-regional workshops on PEDA organized with each of the five ECA/SRDCs	2000-2001	FSSDD, ECA/SRDCs
<b><i>CREATING AN INTEGRATED POPULATION INFORMATION STRATEGY FOR AFRICA</i></b>		
37. Ad-hoc sessions to other ECA/FSSDD meetings organized to sensitise member States and sub-regional research institutes in the use of new communication strategies in the dissemination of their work and outputs	One per year during 2000-2004	FSSDD
38. Ten issues (Two per year) of APDB produced and disseminated	July, December 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	FSSDD, UNFPA/CSTs, Consultants, NGOs and other partners
39. Four Wall Charts (One per year) with selected indicators on RH status in Africa produced and disseminated	January-February 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	FSSDD, UNFPA/CSTs
40. Following Websites and CD-ROMs developed and maintained : - Pop Info Network- Africa website - PEDA website - ICPD website - Website on RH and HFS	Continuous	FSSDD
41. Websites, software, pop. information and Data disseminated electronically (through FSSDD website) or sent on Excel spreadsheet	December 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	FSSDD



## V. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF UNFPA INPUTS

41. It is expected that Regional Advisors on population policy, data collection and analysis, gender and reproductive health from UNFPA/CSOs based in Addis Ababa, Dakar and Harare will prepare the CSOs' contribution to the above-mentioned activities including preparing sub-regional reports on monitoring and evaluation of the DND/ICPD, providing data and information on the demographic transition in Africa and for inclusion in the websites, preparing articles for the APDB, serving as resource person in reviewing research proposals on women's RH and HFS and at the workshops, etc....UNFPA Country Offices will also assist in dispatching and retrieving country questionnaires on the implementation of the DND/ICPD-PA.

42. UNFPA is also expected to contribute US\$1,143,150 to the project during the 5-year period 2000-2004. The following table contains the description and justification of UNFPA contribution to the activities to be carried out.

ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET JUSTIFICATION		UNFPA INPUTS
<i>MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DND/ICPD</i>		
1.	<p><u>Prepare one report on the implementation of the DND/ICPD-PA for presentation at the Fourth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee (Dakar, November 2001)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One consultant recruited to develop demographic and socio-economic indicators for regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the goals of the DND/ICPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Round trip air ticket to Dakar and DSA for participation, as resource person, in the fourth meeting of the Follow-up Committee (5 days) : \$2700</li> <li>Honorarium : \$5000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$7,700
2.	<p><u>Prepare the regional report on ICPD+10 (i.e 10-year review and appraisal of the DND/ICPD) for presentation at the Fifth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee (Addis Ababa, November 2003)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two consultants recruited to prepare reports on country implementation of DND/ICPD-PA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Round trip air tickets and DSA for the two consultant to selected African countries and institutions to assess country implementation in selected key and identify best practices : \$15,000</li> <li>Round trip air tickets to Addis Ababa and DSA for the two consultants to participate as resource persons, in the fifth meeting of the Follow-up Committee (5 days each) : \$3800</li> <li>Honorarium : \$10,000</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$ 28,800
3.	<p><u>Fourth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND/ICPD takes place (3 days), Dakar, November 2001</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thirty participants: 20 experts from selected African countries and 10 national NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Round trip air ticket : 30 x \$1500 = \$45,000</li> <li>DSA in Dakar : 30 X 5 days X 120 = \$18,000</li> <li>FSSDD staff member (two experts and one secretary) to service meeting :</li> <li>Round trip air ticket : 3 x \$1500 = \$4,500</li> <li>DSA in Dakar : 3 X 5 X 120 = \$1,800</li> </ul> </li> <li>Overtime payment for local support staff during the meeting : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two secretaries : 2 x \$350 = \$700</li> <li>Three drivers : 3 x \$250 = \$750</li> <li>One messenger : \$200</li> </ul> </li> <li>Interpreters : Honorarium for two interpreters: 2 x \$4200 = \$8400</li> </ul>	\$79,350

4.	<p><u>Fifth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND/ICPD takes place (3 days). Addis Ababa, November 2003</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thirty participants: 20 experts from selected African countries and 10 national NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round trip air ticket : 30 x \$1500 = \$45,000</li> <li>• DSA in Dakar : 30 X 5 days X 80 = \$12,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Overtime payment for local support staff during the meeting : \$1500</li> <li>- Interpreters : round trip air tickets to Addis Ababa , DSA and honorarium for two interpreters : \$12,000</li> </ul>	\$70,500
<b>ASSESSING THE STATE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION IN AFRICA</b>		
4.	<p><u>Prepare 10 country case studies on the demographic transition: 2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ten national consultants recruited to prepare one country case study each <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Honorarium: \$1,500 x 10 = \$15,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Travel of 5 FSSDD staff to the 10 project countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round trip air tickets: 5 x \$2000 = \$10,000</li> <li>• DSA for 5 staff (10 days each): 5 x 10 x \$150 = \$15,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Workshop of High-level stakeholders on demographic transition organized in Addis Ababa (3 days meeting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round trip air tickets for 20 participants 20 x \$2000 = \$40,000</li> <li>• DSA in Addis for 20 participants 20 x 3 x \$80 = \$4,800</li> <li>• Overtime payment for local support staff during the workshop: \$1,500</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$86,300
<b>INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA</b>		
5.	<p><u>Prepare studies on the relationships between women's RH and household food security (2000-2004)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methodology Workshop organized in Tunis to discuss modalities for implementing the research agenda and prepare research protocols (3-day meeting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round trip air tickets for 15 participants : 15 x \$1500 = \$22,500</li> <li>• DSA in Tunis for fifteen external participants : 15 x 5 days x 120 = \$9,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Five meetings of the Steering Committee to review and select research proposals organized (3-day meeting by year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round trip air tickets and for 5 external participants : 5 x 5 meetings x \$1500 = \$37,500</li> <li>• DSA in Addis Ababa for five external participants : 5 x 5 days x 5 meetings x 80 = \$10,000</li> <li>• Sitting allowances for participating experts : 27,500</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Fifteen research proposals funded and implemented during the period 2000-2004 : 15 X 10000 = 150,000</li> <li>- Workshop to report on research findings organized <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round trip air tickets and for 25 participants : 25 x \$1500 = \$37,500</li> <li>• DSA in Addis Ababa for 25 participants : 25 x 5 days x 80 = \$10,000</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Research findings printed in year 2004: \$30,000</li> </ul>	\$334,000

<b>FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEDA MODEL INCLUDING CAPACITY BUILDING</b>		
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PEDA customized for 40 other African countries during 2000-2001 (\$5000 each) \$5000 x 40 = \$200.000</li> <li>- Three national research teams of 5 experts each (Mali ; Ethiopia ; Madagascar or Tanzania) trained for PEDA Model at the country level (Year 2000) : \$25.000</li> <li>- Exploratory phase resulting in an inventory of all existing information on PEDA relationships in the country conducted by each of the three national research teams (Years 2000-2001) : \$20.000</li> <li>- Intensive training of the the three national teams in programming with Excel and modifying the PEDA software conductedr with ECA/FSDD staff and international consultants during a 2 weeks workshop in Addis Ababa (year 2001) : 50.000</li> <li>- International consultants recruited to assist in the organization and conduting of the workshop (Year 2001): \$30.000</li> <li>- Overtime payment for local support staff during the workshop (Year 2000) : \$1.500</li> <li>- Scientific book combining description and analysis of the three in-depth studies on PEDA printed : (Year 2001) : \$30,000</li> </ul>	\$356.500
<b>CREATING AN INTEGRATED POPULATION INFORMATION STRATEGY FOR AFRICA</b>		
7.	<u>Development, production and dissemination of a population information package (English, French) : 2000-2004</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultants recruited to prepare specific articles for each of the ten issues (Two per year) of the Africa's Population and Development Bulletin (APDB): \$30.000</li> <li>- Consultants recruited to assist in the preparation of each of the four Wall Charts (One per year) with selected indicators on RH status in Africa: \$10,000</li> <li>- Consultants recruited to assist in the development and maintenance of websites (Pop Info Network- Africa website, PEDA website, ICPD website, Website on RH/ HFS) : \$25.000</li> <li>- Acquisition, preparation and dissemination of CD ROMS containing software, data and other recourses for population research and analysis : \$10.000</li> <li>- Population information package printed : \$100.000</li> </ul>	\$175.000

## VI. DETAILS OF PROJECT BUDGET CATEGORIES, UNFPA INPUTS (US \$)

BUDGET CODES & DESCRIPTION		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL 2000-04
<b>10. PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>							
11	<u>NON-UN INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL</u>						
	11-01 Consultant to develop key indicators for regular monitoring DND/ ICPD		7,700				7,700
	11-02 Consultants to prepare countries case studies on the demographic transition a		15,000				15,000
	11-03 Consultants to prepare reports on ICPD+10				28,800		28,800
	11-04 Consultants to prepare articles APDB	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
	11-05 Consultants to prepare Wall Charts		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000
	11-06 Consultants to assist in development and maintenance of websites	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
	11-07 Consultant to assist in the Organization and conduct of the Workshop on PEDA		30,000				30,000
	11-08 Consultantst to assist in customizing PEDA for 40 other African countries	100000	100000				200,000
	<b>11-99 Subtotal</b>	<b>111000</b>	<b>166200</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>346,200</b>
16	<u>LOCAL PERSONNEL PAYMENT</u>						
	16-01 Overtime during Fourth Meeting Follow-up Committee		1,650				1,650
	16-02 Overtime during Fifth Meeting Follow-up Committee				1,500		1,500
	16-03 Overtime during workshop on PEDA				1,500		1,500
	16-03 Overtime during High-level Stakeholders on demographic transition	1,500					1,500
	<b>16-99 Subtotal</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,650</b>		<b>3,000</b>		<b>6,150</b>
19	<b><u>COMPONENT TOTAL</u></b>	<b>112500</b>	<b>167850</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>45,300</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>352650</b>
<b>20. SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT</b>							
24	<u>RESEARCH</u>						
	24-01 Research on RH/HFS in country	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000
	24-02 Inventory of existing information in PEDA relationships in 3 countries	20,000					20,000
	<b>24-99 Subtotal</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>
29	<b><u>COMPONENT TOTAL</u></b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>

	BUDGET CODES & DESCRIPTION	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL 2000-04
<b>30. TRAINING COMPONENT</b>							
32	<u>SEMINARS &amp; WORKSHOPS</u>						
	32-01 Fourth meeting of the Follow-up Committee	77.700					77.700
	32.02 Fifth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee				69.000		69.000
	32.03 Workshop of High-level stakeholders on demographic transition	69.800					69.800
	32.03 Methodology Workshop to discuss for Implementing research agenda on RH/HFS	31.500					31.500
	32.04 Steering Committee to review and select research proposals on RF/HFS	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	75.000
	32.05 Workshop to report on research findings on RH/HFS					47.500	47.500
	32.06 In-country Training of three national research teams on PEDA	25.000					25.000
	32.07 Workshop on PEDA at ECA for the three national research teams		50.000				50.000
	32.99 Subtotal	219000	65.000	15.000	84.000	62.500	445.500
39	<u>COMPONENT TOTAL</u>	219000	65.000	15.000	84.000	62.500	445.500
<b>40 EQUIPMENT COMPONENT</b>							
42	<u>NON - EXPANDABLE EQUIPMENT</u>						
	42.01 Data processing equipment	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	10.000
	42.99 Subtotal	2.000	2.000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
49	<u>COMPONENT TOTAL</u>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
<b>50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT</b>							
52	<u>REPORT AND PRINTING COSTS</u>	20.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	50.000	160.000
53	<u>SUNDRY</u>	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	5.000
50	<u>COMPONENT TOTAL</u>	21.000	51.000	21,000	21,000	51,000	165.000
99	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	404500	315850	81500	182300	159000	1,143.150



**UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

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**Second Meeting of the Advisory Board  
on Population, Agriculture and Environment**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
24-26 October 2000**

## **Aide-Memoire**

## **I BACKGROUND**

The mission of the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSDD) is to ensure food security and sustainable development in member countries of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) by i) planning and implementing a critical programme to raise policy makers' awareness of the urgency of food, population and environmental concerns (the nexus issues) in development planning and ii) encouraging ECA member countries to develop and take full advantage of their abilities to foster and utilize science and technology. In order to assist the Division to achieve its mission, the Advisory Board on population, agriculture and environment was established in 1998 as a standing Board to assist in developing policy-oriented, coherent, and implementable programmes for addressing food security and sustainable development problems in the African continent based on the priorities of African countries and focusing on policy analysis, advocacy and networking. In this regard, the Board also guides the implementation of the work programme of the Division.

## **II OBJECTIVE OF THE ADVISORY-BOARD MEETING**

The Second Meeting of the Advisory Board will follow up on the recommendations of its First Meeting which took place in September 1999, and provide further guidance to the division's work. In this connection, the meeting will:

- examine the extent to which the Division has implemented the recommendations of the First Meeting of the Board;
- review FSSDD's Issues Paper which has been improved in line with the recommendations of the First Meeting and has been titled: **"Population, Environment, and Agriculture Linkages in Africa's Food Security and Sustainable Development"**
  - examine the progress made by the Division in its programme and review some other outputs for 2000 including booklets and manuals prepared to further the dissemination of the PEDDA Model;
  - critically review the implementation of the Division's work programme for 2000-2001;
  - note key emerging issues related to food security and sustainable development in Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, and suggest issues that may be included in the Work Plan for the Biennium 2002-2003.

## **III FORMAT OF THE MEETING**

The meeting will be conducted in plenary sessions but may break up into working groups if the need arises.

#### **IV. PARTICIPANTS**

Participants at this meeting will be the Board Members whose names are provided in the list attached.

#### **V. TIME FRAME AND VENUE**

The meeting will take place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 24 to 26 October 2000 at the United Nations Conference Centre in the ECA.

#### **VI. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

The ECA will provide Board Members who are not being sponsored by their organizations with an economy round-trip air ticket and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) at the UN rate for Addis Ababa. The ECA will make flight and hotel reservations, and participants will be advised to pick up their tickets from relevant airlines in their countries of residence. Board Members will be met at the airport on arrival by ECA protocol officers and taken to their hotels.

Kindly note that **visits to Ethiopia require an entry visa**, which should be obtained in the country where the participant resides. However, for Board Members living in countries where there is no Ethiopian Embassy, ECA can arrange for a visa which will be issued at the airport upon arrival provided those concerned send by fax the following particulars of their passports to ECA at least two weeks before your travel time: **passport number and issuance place, date of issue, date of expiration, nationality**.

#### **VII. CONTACTS**

All communications regarding this meeting should be addressed to:

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