

Regional Bureau for Africa
Regional Project for the Production of the 2011 African
Human Development Report on 'Food Security for Human
Development'



RBA Regional Programme Outcome(s):

Contribute to the formulation and implementation of regional, sub-regional and national strategies for higher levels of pro-poor growth and the reduction of poverty and gender inequalities.

Expected Project Output(s):

- Structured consultations on the theme of the 2011 AHDR with key stakeholders at national, regional and global levels conducted;
- Analytical and policy advocacy documents (including commissioned studies, country case studies, communications packages) on the theme of the 2011 AfHDR produced;
- 2011 African Human Development Report (AfHDR) produced;

Project Summary:

Through an investigation of the linkages between human development and the various dimensions of food security, the 2011 African Human Development Report (AfHDR) aims to contribute to pro-poor growth policy formulation and implementation and the realization of the MDGs in Sub-Saharan Africa. It aims to do so through a better understanding of how efforts to promote human development and food security in Africa can be better coordinated and combined so as to be mutually reinforcing, and to help catalyse public and private investments and action in support of such efforts. Toward that end the report will generate practical insights in to the conditions, innovations, investments and interventions favourable for the attainment of food security in Africa. It will consider the various dimensions of food security within the broader context of efforts to advance human development, and by applying the human development approach bring novel evidence-based perspectives to addressing food insecurity in Africa.

Implementing Partner: Strategic Advisory Unit/Regional Bureau for Africa

Project Site: UNDP Headquarters/New York

<p>Programme Period: 2010 – 2013 Project Title: Production of the 2011 African Human Development Report on 'Food Security for Human Development' Atlas Award ID: Atlas Project ID: Start date: October 2010 End date: January 2012 PAC Meeting date: Virtual Pac September 3rd, 2010</p>	<p>Total Budget: US\$ 1,604,000 Allocated Resources: US\$ 1,604,000 Regional TRAC: US \$ 1,119,000 Other partners: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) US\$485,000 Unfunded: US\$ 0.0</p>
--	--

Agreed by (countries) see attached endorsements

Date:

Agreed by (UNDP): Tegegnework Gettu, Assistant Administrator
 & Director, Regional Bureau for Africa

Date: 03/15/2011

CONTENT

SECTION	Page
SECTION I	3
PART I - SITUATION ANALYSIS	3
PART II - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	11
PART III - MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	16
PART IV - MONITORING AND EVALUATION	20
SECTION II- RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK	23
SECTION III – ANNUAL WORKPLAN	30
SECTION IV - LEGAL CONTEXT	34
SECTION V - ANNEXES	36
Annex 1: Risk Log	36
Annex 2: Project Logframe	37
Annex 2: Proposed Report Outline	
40	

SECTION I

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

A. General Context

1. The human development framework has been used over the past 20 years as part of the strategic thinking of the UNDP. The series of global, regional and national reports have provided policy makers with alternative thinking and evidence-based analysis that puts people in the center of development. As such, the human development framework has been a major player in shifting the policy debate and advocating for a broader concept of development.

2. The first national Human Development Report (NHDR) in Africa was produced in 1992, and since then more than 140 NHDRs have been published. Several sub-regional reports have also been produced since the first HDR came to light in 1990. However, there has not been a regional HDR to date despite previous (unsuccessful) attempts. This project will use the lessons learned from a recent project aimed at producing a regional HDR, and for which a formal evaluation is being completed as of September 2010.

3. The first Africa Human Development Report (AfHDR) will tackle the problem of food security in the region and link it with the several dimensions of human development. The project will also set the foundations for a regular publication in the format of the HDR that will analyze and make practical policy recommendations to improve the livelihoods of people. For that purpose, the project includes a strong element of capacity building, including the hiring of a human development advisor.

4. The next AHDR will focus on food security -or the condition where all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life- because in recent years the debate on this issue has moved back to the forefront of the global development debate, partly as a consequence of the surge in food prices in 2006-2007, and partly because of the recurrent threats to the nourishment of entire populations in the Sahel and other regions. The compounding effects of the sharp increase in food prices and the global economic downturn have had a negative impact in the proportion of undernourished population in developing countries (FAO 2009a); reversing a slow but steady downward trend observed since the late 1960s. Food security remains at the core of the human development process and progress towards the MDGs in Sub-Saharan Africa (Africa, from here on). Estimates for the region show an increase in the proportion of undernourished people, from 28 percent in 2004-2006 to 29 percent in 2008 (UN 2009), a setback towards achieving one of the targets of the MDGs, to halve the population living in hunger by 2015 from 1990 levels (although there is a growing debate on the quality of these data).

5. The global debate on food security sparked by recent developments has had practical implications. In April 2008 a UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis was formed in response to the food price crisis, bringing together 22 UN agencies under a common comprehensive framework for action. The G8 meeting in l'Aquila a year later also addressed the global food security challenge. G8 Heads of State pledged \$20 billion for the next 3 years and agreed to a joint approach to promoting food security. This was followed up at a side event on Food Security during the UN General Assembly in September 2009, and the World Food Summit in Rome in December 2009, both of which

led to formal endorsements of the principles set out in the l'Aquila Joint Statement. In September 2009, at the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, additional country pledges brought the total to \$22 billion.

6. This political momentum, international attention and the significant resources represent a historical opportunity to accelerate efforts to advance food security and human development in Africa. The commitments made at l'Aquila and Rome have lent important support to ongoing African initiatives, notably the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), a program of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which aims to improve food security, nutrition, and increase incomes in Africa. And new initiatives and partnerships are emerging, including the recent partnership between the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and NEPAD to link African governments' commitments to agricultural development with concrete programs in seeds, soil health, policy and markets.

7. Food insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa is characterized by widespread and chronic hunger and malnutrition as well as recurrent acute food crises. Africa remains the region with the highest proportion of undernourished people in the population, at 29%, compared with a 17% average for developing countries (UN, 2009). In addition to chronic hunger and malnutrition, parts of the continent have been hit by sudden crises that create bouts of acute hunger (Wiggins 2009). The unfolding food crisis in the Sahel¹ – which according to the WFP puts 7.9 million at risk of hunger and starvation in Mali, Niger and Chad – is a stark reminder of the persistent vulnerability of some regions to acute bouts of food insecurity: another famine had devastated the region just five years earlier, in 2005. Many factors have contributed to Africa's persistent and widespread food insecurity, including income poverty; lack of investment in the agricultural sector; the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS; civil war, strife and poor governance; frequent drought and famine; misguided land policies; and agricultural dependency on the climate and environment etc. Some of these factors will be touched upon below.

8. Over 70% of the food insecure population in Africa lives in rural areas. Smallholder farmers, the producers of over 90% of the continent's food supply, make up half of the population in food insecurity conditions. The rest of the food insecure population consists of the landless poor in rural areas and the urban poor (Mwaniki, 2005). Recent volatility in international food prices, combined with balance of payment difficulties in some food deficit countries, resulted in several countries needing to secure additional food supply through food aid.

9. Women and children are particularly vulnerable, but often overlooked. Women face many constraints in their quest to access and produce food and make a living out of agriculture. Women in rural areas are the most vulnerable. Yet, there has been a general "failure to recognize the roles, differences and inequities [between men and women]" in the agricultural development agenda (World Bank, 2009), and women farmers are "frequently underestimated and overlooked in development strategies" (ibid). Across Africa it is estimated that 27-51% of women of reproductive age and 21% of all children are underweight (ibid). Part of the malnutrition challenges in Africa results from ill health among young children – through poor health and hygiene and lack of access to improved water and sanitation. Poor health means that the children are unable to use the nutritional value of the food they consume. Close to a quarter of all births face severe short-term and long-term health consequences (ibid).

10. Increasing food production will be a prerequisite for achieving food security. Africa has been – and for the foreseeable future will continue to be – the continent with the fastest growing population.

¹ See the article "Food crisis in the Sahel: unlearned lessons", which appeared in the Guardian on 3 August, 2010.

The FAO (2009c) estimates that Africa will need adequate food supplies for 18 million additional people each year and to improve the nutrition status of the 94 million people currently undernourished if it is to meet the hunger-related MDGs. This is the equivalent of achieving a 4.6% growth in food supplies. Thus increasing food production will be an important prerequisite to addressing food insecurity in the 21st century in Africa.

11. However, achieving food security in Africa will imply more than an increase in the supply of food. Accessibility (secure and continuous access to food), adequacy (access to food that is nutritious and safe); and acceptability (e.g. consistency with food preferences, which may be culturally determined) are key considerations in addition to food availability. They will be addressed in the AHDR.

12. In terms of access to food, there have been compelling analyses of agricultural growth, by boosting rural incomes, improving peoples' ability to purchase food available on the market (World Bank, 2008). This is particularly important in the African context, given that 30 of the world's 40 most agriculture-dependent countries are located in Africa; 60% of the population of Africa (excluding South Africa) are rural; and some 80% of Africa's poorest people live in rural areas (FAO, 2009c). In these countries, primary agriculture is a source for two thirds of rural incomes while the majority of the remaining income is generated by activities that the report describes are "loosely linked to and supporting the agricultural sector" (FAO, 2009c). Thus, while poverty is a root cause of hunger in Africa the most effective way out of poverty is often through development based on agricultural and other rural resources accessible to the poor (Conway, 2005: 705; NEPAD, 2003). Dercon (2010) argues that agricultural development is particularly critical in landlocked, resource-poor countries.

13. Social protection measures will be needed to ensure continuous access to food by the poorest and most vulnerable in the face of external shocks (including economic and climate related shocks, pests). Social protection instruments have important roles to play addressing both acute food crises - e.g. direct cash transfers to restore assets that enable households to participate in functioning markets and ensure that health and education services continue and can be used by those affected – and chronic food insecurity – e.g. through transfers to support entitlements, including cash transfers, school feeding and public works programmes. With its focus on human capabilities a human development approach can contribute a richer understanding of poor peoples' vulnerabilities, which is key to designing more effective social protection instruments. On the other hand, using a human development approach will help identify the effects of access to food and nutrition on other development outcomes such as educational attainment, labor productivity and wages and social cohesion.

14. Access to food is only one part of nutritional security. Dietary variety and nutritional adequacy (in key vitamins and minerals), intra-household distribution of food, its preparation, and feeding practices are important determinants of how food is converted to nutrition, as is the ability of individuals to make use of nutrients, in turn a function of the general health and sanitary environment. Here again, women have crucial roles to play as they almost universally have the primary responsibility for processing and preparing food for their families. While food availability and access trends are improving – albeit tentatively, slowly and unevenly – for Africa as a whole progress to reduce malnutrition has been less clear (Wiggins and Keats, 2009). This may be because some of the health and care factors have not been sufficiently addressed, or because growth has tended to be very unequally distributed. There is a broader need to better understand links between dietary/nutritional patterns, gender roles and human development outcomes.

15. There will be a need to investigate also the complex interaction between HIV/AIDS and food insecurity, which often lead to a vicious circle of disability. Evidence shows that adequately nourished individuals are less susceptible to the complications associated with HIV and are less likely to have an

early onset of full-blown AIDS. The kind of nourishment is important too. For example, fisheries products contain 12 of the 15 vitamins and minerals which are most important for the health of the HIV/AIDS affected population (FAO, 2009).

16. Environmental degradation and external economic shocks pose challenges for achieving food security in Africa. For example, land degradation is reducing Africa's agricultural GDP by 5% per year (FAO, 2009). Rapid population growth over the decades ahead will add to environmental strains leading to intensified competition over scarce natural resources with attendant increases in the risks of conflict. In this context, inefficient strategies to manage and cope with risks will constrain investments in higher yielding crops and productivity enhancing inputs (Dercon, 2009; Udry, 2009). The limited diversification of agriculture-based economies also makes these economies structurally vulnerable to external food price and commodity shocks. This was clearly illustrated during the 2007-2008 food price spikes, which caused severe macroeconomic imbalances in many food importing countries, directly impacting on balance of payments and fiscal priorities, and triggering food related riots and political/social instability in several countries (Conceição and Mendoza 2009).

17. Climate change will compound these challenges. Africa is the region most at risk of hunger linked to climate change. Globally the number of people at risk of hunger is projected to increase 10-20% by 2050 as a consequence of climate change (IFPRI, 2009). About 65% of the global total increase in climate-related hunger is projected to occur in Africa (ibid). This is due to weak coping capacities and the acute vulnerability of agricultural production to climate shocks and stresses resulting from: (i) the overwhelming dominance (over 95%) of rain-fed agriculture; (ii) increasing water stress, mainly in the Horn of Africa, North and Southern Africa; (iii) the sensitivity to even small temperature increases of many African crops which are grown close to their limits of thermal tolerance; (iv) extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and dry winds, which accelerate soil erosion and degradation (IFPRI, 2009; Conway, 2009). It is likely that some of the greatest impacts of climate change will be felt in grazing systems in arid and semi-arid areas, particularly at low latitudes (Hoffman and Vogel, 2008). Climate change will have far-reaching consequences for animal production through its effects on forage and range productivity. Increasing temperatures and decreasing rainfall reduce yields of rangelands and contribute to their degradation (ibid).

B) How the AfHDR relates to and complements existing work on food security in Africa

18. Against the backdrop of twin and intertwined challenges of widespread and persistent food insecurity and broader human deprivation across sub-Saharan Africa rooted in complex causes (described above), the 2011 African Human Development Report (AfHDR) will contribute to the policy debate and plan for action by strengthening the empirical evidence and providing practical and policy relevant recommendations; in particular, the AfHDR will focus on the conditions, innovations, investments and interventions favorable to the attainment of food security and human development progress. Achieving food security will also be crucial towards reaching the MDGs in Africa, in line with the MDG Breakthrough Strategy.

19. There have been several major studies and publications on food security in Africa in recent years, including from international organizations (e.g. World Bank 2008; FAO 2009; OECD, 2008; WFP 2009; the InterAcademy Council, 2004), think tanks (e.g. Chatham House, 2009; ODI, 2009), research institutes (e.g. IFPRI 2009; IFAD, 2009) and African Organizations (e.g. NEPAD 2003). There is a large body of academic literature as well (e.g. Binswanger 2009, 2010; Dercon 2000, 2009; Lipton, 2009;

Wiggins, 2009; Udry 2009). Each has made important contributions to our understanding of the key challenges for achieving food security in Africa and of options for addressing them.

20. The AHDR will complement and expand upon this literature by providing a conceptual framework linking human development and food security, with a view to generating novel practical insights and enriching policy choices. It will also help to better define UNDP's contributions vis-à-vis other agencies active in the field (e.g. FAO, WFP, AU, NEPAD etc) in an area that is crucial to progress on MDGs – in particular in the areas of hunger eradication, child and maternal health, universal education, gender equality and sustainable management of land and forests.

21. The Report will also provide an important complement to UNDP's ongoing regional programmes in Africa on climate change and environment, and related programme and analytical work on several Country Offices. Specifically, the AfHDR will provide useful guidance to: (i) the Regional Energy Project for Poverty Reduction, in particular the component on promoting agro-processing through the roll-out of multi-functional platforms; (ii) the Regional Project on the Management of Environmental Services & Financing for Sustainable Development, in particular the component on developing instruments and guidelines for land use and tenure options; (iii) analytical work on food security in several country offices (e.g. Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius & Seychelles, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda); (iv) analytical work on agricultural value chains in some 10 African Country Offices; (v) UNDP's support to and involvement in the Drylands Development Center.

22. The AHDR will build on the wealth of lessons-learned from the development of global, regional and national Human Development Reports by UNDP over the last 20 years. This report will mark the first HDR covering sub-Saharan Africa as a region. In the spirit of HDRs, the AfHDR is expected to be a dynamic advocacy tool created through a process of broad participation and active engagement within countries and across regions.

23. The AfHDR will build upon key insights and evidence from the existing research and seek to complement the existing literature by bringing together a policy-relevant synthesis with a particular focus on the human development and capabilities approach. The AfHDR will shed light on and bring renewed perspectives to aspects of food security and people's ability to choose a life they value. It will include access to food, levels of nutrition (including micronutrients), and the more traditional aspects related to food production, processing, and distribution. It will also explore how food security represent a cornerstone of a balanced human development process for individuals, communities and countries – for instance, the positive feedback between good nourishment, good education and high productivity.

24. The AfHDR will also complement the case (made forcefully in 2008 World Development Report - World Bank 2008) that agricultural development is key to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth in Africa – an important element for the advancement of human development. The AHDR will ask how enhancing human development can contribute to increased food security. A key contribution of the report will be to consider the drivers of long-run improvements in well-being. In fact, it is well known that targeted and short-term interventions can boost agricultural productivity and rural consumption, but also that this does not always translate into long-term advantages of the communities that benefited from the interventions compared to those that did not (see, for example, Chen, Mu and Ravallion 2009).

25. More specifically, the AfHDR will investigate: (i) how human development can contribute to and be strengthened through interventions to boost food production, (ii) how continuous access to food by the poorest and most vulnerable can be ensured and how this enhances their human development process, and; (iii) how well the food that is available and accessed is contributing to nutritional,

economic, and human welfare. To elaborate, the following three elements, typically used when analyzing food security, will be considered:

- (i) On food availability, the AfHDR will complement the rich literature on increasing Africa's agricultural productivity by looking more closely at how education, health, gender and environmental factors are related to agricultural productivity, namely by assessing why key scientific and technological interventions are not adopted (are the constraints financial, informational, educational, cultural, behavioral?) and what kind of institutional or policy innovations could both soften those constraints and advance human development. These could include enhancing rural infrastructure, correcting market failures and creating missing markets - including credit and risk-management markets - and delivery of extension services;
- (ii) Food availability is important, but far from the only determinant of food security. Amartya Sen noted that food shortages were not always the causes for severe hunger and malnutrition (Sen 1981, 1982). Sen's analysis highlighted the importance of understanding the different opportunities that segments of society have to access food. While there has been encouraging recent progress in improving food availability in Africa, there is yet a long way to go in terms of improving access to food. The AfHDR will investigate how intra-household dynamics affect the distribution of food (with a focus on gender relations), and the potential role of social protection in ensuring continuous access to food by the poorest and most vulnerable, not only during acute food crises but also in face of chronic food insecurity; this will thus be framed in the broader context of economic and social policies to build resilience to income and price shocks.
- (iii) Food utilization (that is, nutritional outcomes) has a direct and profound bearing on human development prospects. While agricultural growth has an important contribution to make to increasing food availability and accessibility, it does not necessarily address the problem of nutrition (or 'food utilization'). For example, disease may hamper adequate nutrition even if access to food exists. Thus, the AfHDR will investigate the links between dietary/ nutritional patterns and human development outcomes. Given the relevance of long-term effects, the problem of child malnutrition will be closely analyzed. The AfHDR will also investigate ways in which nutritional security can be enhanced by empowering women (e.g. through better education). The complex interactions of nutritional security and diseases – in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB – will also receive special attention.

26. While the AfHDR will draw upon existing and commissioned research – including from national and regional research institutions – it will have a clear orientation towards supporting practical action to improve food security and advance human development in Africa. As such it will focus on people's lives and livelihoods and how food security shapes their current and future choices. Thus, it is expected that the AHDR's ground-breaking analysis will generate novel perspectives and bold policy recommendations – for government decision-makers, civil society groups, the private sector and development partners – for achieving food security and catalyzing human development in Africa.

C) Food security and human development

27. A central premise of this report is the recognition that human development and food security are deeply intertwined, and that meaningful progress on the one cannot be sustained without making progress on the other. Some aspects of this are clearly documented. But the full picture is not, at present, well understood. Improving our understanding of these interactions will be helpful in giving strategic policy advice on how to improve food security in sub-Saharan Africa.

28. Human development outcomes affect food security – and food security determines future human development. For example, the links between income poverty and lack of access to food are well established; in other words, having a decent standard of living is intimately related to people's command over safe and nutritious food. Similarly, the impact of children's malnutrition on educational performance and wages has been thoroughly explored. There is also some good empirical evidence on the interaction between public health related factors and nutrition. Other aspects are less well understood, such as how increasing women's control over resources, improving their access to opportunities and participation in decision-making processes can be important means through which the poor and food-insecure are able to lift themselves out of hunger.

29. Human development opportunities also exist in the production and processing of food. Indeed a key message of the AfHDR with regard to food production will be that gender equality and improved health and education will be crucial to increasing agricultural and fisheries productivity in sub-Saharan Africa.

- **Gender** – Women farmers tend to dominate African farming systems – contributing up to 70% of farm labour in countries like Malawi – yet they are documented to have lower levels of productive resources than men (World Bank, 2009). Women tend to be systematically disadvantaged in terms of accessing and controlling key productive resources such as land, credit and agricultural inputs. According to the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, published by the United Nations in 2009: "Agricultural extension services which include advisory services, information and training, and access to production inputs such as seeds and fertilizers are critical for increasing the productivity of farm activities. Despite their critical roles in agriculture, women farmers have largely been ignored by extension services in many areas." (UN, 2009). Agricultural productivity has been estimated to increase by as much as 20% when women are given the same inputs as men (World Bank, 2009).
- **Education** – Limited farming knowledge is another key obstacle for both men and women in terms of applying appropriate agricultural techniques and technologies. The education of women is known to produce powerful effects on nearly every dimension of development, from lowering fertility rates to raising productivity, to improving environmental management.
- **Health** – Poor health, in particular resulting from the high prevalence of HIV/AIDs, malaria and TB in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa also directly affects the productivity of the active labour force in rural communities. A study by Kenya, Yamano and Jayne (2004) documented severe impacts of HIV/AIDS on the capacity of households to produce food, particularly in households where HIV/AIDS prematurely claims the lives of male household heads.

30. Conversely, the absence of food security may be an important determinant of Africa's poor performance in several dimensions of human development, namely those related to income poverty, health, education, participation and empowerment. For example, malnutrition increases susceptibility

to and the severity of infections, and is thus a major cause of illness and death from disease and thus the most important risk factor for the burden of disease in developing countries (Uthman, O.A., Aremu, 2008). Behrman (2008) and Hoddinott et al. (2008) provide further evidence of the relationship between child malnutrition and a number of economic and social outcomes. The causal effects may also be indirect – for example, when strategies to cope with hunger deplete assets and human capital usually, in a self-reinforcing spiral. This may in turn trigger conflicts over resources thereby reversing hard won gains in human development.

31. Food production and income poverty are directly linked, since the bulk of the poor derive income from agriculture related activities with 70% of employment in Africa being on small-scale farms (Conway, 2005). It is not surprising therefore that GDP growth generated by agriculture is up to four times more effective in reducing poverty than non-agricultural growth (World Bank, 2008). A typical family in Africa spends between 50 and 70% of its budget on staple foods (Diao et. al. 2008). Evidence from IFPRI's Global Hunger Index 2009 also shows a high correlation between gender inequality and global hunger. Past failure to grow and the neglect of agriculture have dramatically increased poverty and hunger in Africa. Recent economic growth on the other hand has reduced poverty and the associated agricultural growth is a powerful factor in reducing hunger (Binswanger 2010).

32. Absence of food security also exacerbates existing vulnerabilities and risks to which poor people are disproportionately exposed. Confirming much accumulated evidence, the 2009 State of Food Insecurity in the World Report highlights how poor people cope with the burden of consecutive food and economic crises by reducing dietary diversity and spending on essentials such as education and health care. This has been addressed in the literature and policy debate as depletion of human capital, which often goes along with the shedding of other assets. Increased food security could have a tremendous impact on human development simply by freeing up household resources for spending on other essential items such as education and health.

II. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

A) Project design

33. The project's design builds on the wealth of lessons-learned from the development of global, regional and national Human Development Reports by UNDP over the last 20 years. This report will mark the first HDR covering sub-Saharan Africa as a region. The project implementation strategy will be geared towards fulfilling the following projects objectives:

- To inform and influence development policies and practices by providing evidence based insights & practical recommendations for national strategies, policies, plans, programmes and budgets, with the aim of promoting increases in human development through food security;
- To influence/ contribute to practices and norms in international development, help shape the global development debate/ agendas, and advance human development;
- To equip key stakeholders – including government decision makers, parliamentarians, private sector, civil society groups, media) with the knowledge, tools and evidence to forge progressive movements/ alliances in society around food security;
- To provide a conceptual framework to justify and better define UNDP's actions and positions on food security, particularly vis-à-vis other agencies active in the field (e.g. FAO, WFP, AU, NEPAD etc). Similarly, to articulate the unique role and contribution of the UNDP to the food security agenda.

34. The project will also incorporate the lessons learnt from previous attempts to produce a Regional HDR. The stated outcomes and outputs will focus on influencing the debate on food security and human development in the region, for which the publication and launch of the AfHDR will be some of the main outputs. Special attention will be given to the institutional arrangement to that will allow the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) to ensure coherence, control and coordination of the project and the final Report; for this purpose the RBA Strategic Advisory Unit (SAU) will provide the time needed to manage and monitor the process and content of the Report through the Economic Advisor for Human Development. The SAU will also facilitate the communication between background paper authors, external lead authors, country offices, regional service centers and other partners and will manage the editing process.

35. In accordance with **corporate guidelines** for the production of UNDP Human Development Reports, the following 6 core principles will guide the production of the AfHDR:

- (1) **Stakeholder ownership** – The AfHDR will endeavor to achieve stakeholder buy-in through a process that draws upon both regional, national and multilateral actors and capabilities throughout preparation, yielding a product firmly grounded in the regions past and existing development plans. Regional ownership implies a commitment to broad, collective ownership encompassing different viewpoints. It also contributes to capacity development.

- (2) **Participatory and inclusive preparation** – A participatory and inclusive preparation of the AfHDR will gather together diverse experts and actors as active partners. These will include UN sister agencies, governmental, civil society and academic stakeholders.
- (3) **Independence of analysis** – To maintain independence of analysis, the AfHDR will contain objective assessments based on reliable analysis and data. The AfHDR, while representing a process of dialogue and consensus, will not be a “consensus document”. It will ultimately be an independent report in which the authors take ultimate responsibility for the point of view.
- (4) **Quality of analysis** – Quality human development policy analysis centers on people and makes global, regional and local connections. It will use quantitative and qualitative data to support policy arguments and to measure and monitor human advance. This results in the formulation of sound policy messages and clearly defined strategies to advance human development goals.
- (5) **Flexibility and creativity in presentation** – Clear and user-friendly presentation will be used to maximize the impact of the report. Attractive visuals, fluid language and a creative style will be employed to engage the interest of the target audience and powerfully convey the report’s essential messages.
- (6) **Sustained follow-up** – An AfHDR will endeavor to make its voice heard. The propagation of the main messages of the report will be supported by a communications strategy that will seek to generate awareness and dialogue, and will seek to influence development actions by national, regional and multilateral actors.

B) Conceptual framework and approach

36. Human development puts people at the centre of the development process. Inclusion and equity are some of the hallmarks of the human development conceptual framework. The AfHDR will be shaped around this approach to analyzing the complex interactions between food security and human development. As noted above, it calls for enlarging people’s choices and building their capabilities to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge, enjoy a decent standard of living, and participate in the life of their community and the decisions that affect their lives. The AfHDR will systematically document the interactions between the determinants of food security and the variables included in the human development index, namely: (i) standard of living (measured by real income per capita); (ii) educational attainment (measured by adult literacy and the combined gross primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolment rate), and; (iii) longevity (measured by life expectancy at birth). Other dimensions of human development, not as easily measured with standardized datasets will also be studied; these dimensions include gender equality, social participation and empowerment.

37. The project will also incorporate the lessons learnt from previous attempts to produce a Regional HDR. The stated outcomes and outputs will focus on influencing the debate on food security and human development in the region, for which the publication and launch of the AfHDR will be some of the main outputs. Special attention will be given to the institutional arrangement to that will allow RBA to ensure coherence, control and coordination of the project and the final Report; for this purpose the SAU will provide the time needed to manage and monitor the process and content of the Report through the Economic Advisor for Human Development. The SAU will also facilitate the communication between background paper authors, external lead authors, country offices, regional service centers and other partners and will manage the editing process.

C) Expected Outcomes

38. Expected project outcomes include the following (for more detail refer to the logframe in Annex 1):

Contributing to the implementation of regional, sub-regional and national strategies for higher levels of pro-poor growth and the reduction of poverty and gender inequalities. For that, the project will seek to:

- a. Inform and influence development policies and practices related to food security by providing evidence based insights and practical recommendations for national and regional strategies, policies, plans, programs and budgets, with the aim of promoting increases in human development.
- b. Influence and contribute to practices and norms in development, help shape the African development debate and agendas, and advance human development in the region.
- c. Equip key stakeholders - including government decision makers, parliamentarians, private sector, civil society groups, media) with the knowledge, tools and evidence to forge progressive movements/ alliances in society around food security.

D) Implementation plan

39. The project will be directly implemented by the Strategic Advisory Unit (SAU) of RBA. Project resources will therefore be used to support the human resource cost of the Economic Advisor on Human Development who will manage the day to day activities of the project. He/she will operate from the SAU, reporting directly to the head of that unit and will be supported by two Policy Specialists in the SAU (2 x 15% FTE). Support to project activities will also involve contributions from the RBA Economics Advisors (up to 20% FTE of individual economists in selected countries).

40. The project will benefit from a financial grant provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) amounting to US\$ 485,000. The partnership with the BMGF will also benefit the project by providing access to BMGF's extensive agricultural science, research and policy networks in the region, and enable synergy with other initiatives supported by the BMGF (e.g. the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, the Multi-functional Platform project, and various research grants provided to IFPRI, the World Bank etc).

41. The project will be implemented in four stages, including the outputs and activities detailed below:

Expected outputs

1. Structured consultations with key stakeholders at national, regional and global levels conducted (as recorded in proceedings, meeting notes and aide memoires) and concept note;
2. Analytical and policy advocacy documents (e.g. commissioned studies, country case studies, communications packages) produced
3. 2011 African Human Development Report (AfHDR) produced

Activities in each stage

a) Preparatory stage

- i. In-house consultations to select theme
- ii. Preparation of a concept note to sharpen the focus consultations
- iii. Consultations with potential partners on the concept note, and the possibilities for their involvement and funding.
- iv. First round of consultations with experts around the concept note, (see Annex for list of contributors)
- v. The establishment of management and oversight structures, including a steering committee, advisory panel, readers group.
- vi. Drafting of annotated outline and approval

b) Drafting of the Report

- i. Conducting literature reviews.
- ii. Identification and development of key research questions through an extensive literature review and focused consultations with key experts and stakeholders. These will be developed in a series of commissioned background papers.
- iii. Identification data needs.
- iv. Commissioning background research.
- v. Structured consultations (at regional and national levels);
- vi. Writing of first, second, third and final draft.
- vii. Consulting with advisory groups and management in each drafting stage.
- viii. Implementing changes suggested by advisory and management group.

c) Production

- ii. Identifying vendors and conducting selection process.
- iii. Monitoring quality.
- iv. Provide timely feedback to vendors
- v. Identify relevant partners who can help monitoring the quality of translations.

d) Advocacy, outreach and follow up

- i. Identifying vendors for website.
- ii. Identifying partners and experts willing to collaborate in the outreach and advocacy strategy by writing blog post, op-eds and other outreach activities.
- iii. Identify and prepare launch strategy, including participation of management.
- iv. Prepare assessment of process, product and impact.
- v. Identify development journal willing to host a special issue based on background papers.

42. The overall implementation plan will follow similar processes such as the Global HDR, or the World Development Report from the World Bank. The research and writing of the AfHDR will be conducted through a structured process that will involve a range of partners as a means of both strengthening the evidence base of the report and capturing a diversity of views. Partners will include

specialized units within UNDP (HDRO, BDP, RSCs, BCPR, among others), sister UN agencies (e.g. FAO, IFAD and WFP), research institutions (e.g. IFPRI, CGIAR, AERC and universities), development partners (e.g. World Bank, African Development Bank, FARA, OECD etc) and Africa's Political Institutions (e.g. the Commission of the African Union, NEPAD and Regional Economic Communities).

43. Given the partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the implementation plan will also include an informal briefing at each stage of the process from SAU/RBA to the BMGF.

44. Through its network of UNDP Country Offices (COs) present in each country in Africa, UNDP is uniquely positioned to anchor the work of a diversity of partners at country and regional levels. Guidance will also be sought from the UNDP's Human Development Reports Office (HDRO) on methodological issues.

E) Communications and Advocacy

45. Since very different sets of stakeholders may be involved in helping UNDP to achieve each of those objectives, the AfHDR communication strategy will carry out a detailed mapping exercise that will reveal:

- The key development objective to be reached;
- The stakeholders involved and their value-added;
- The messages that should be conveyed to them;
- The communication tools and media to convey these messages;
- Success indicators

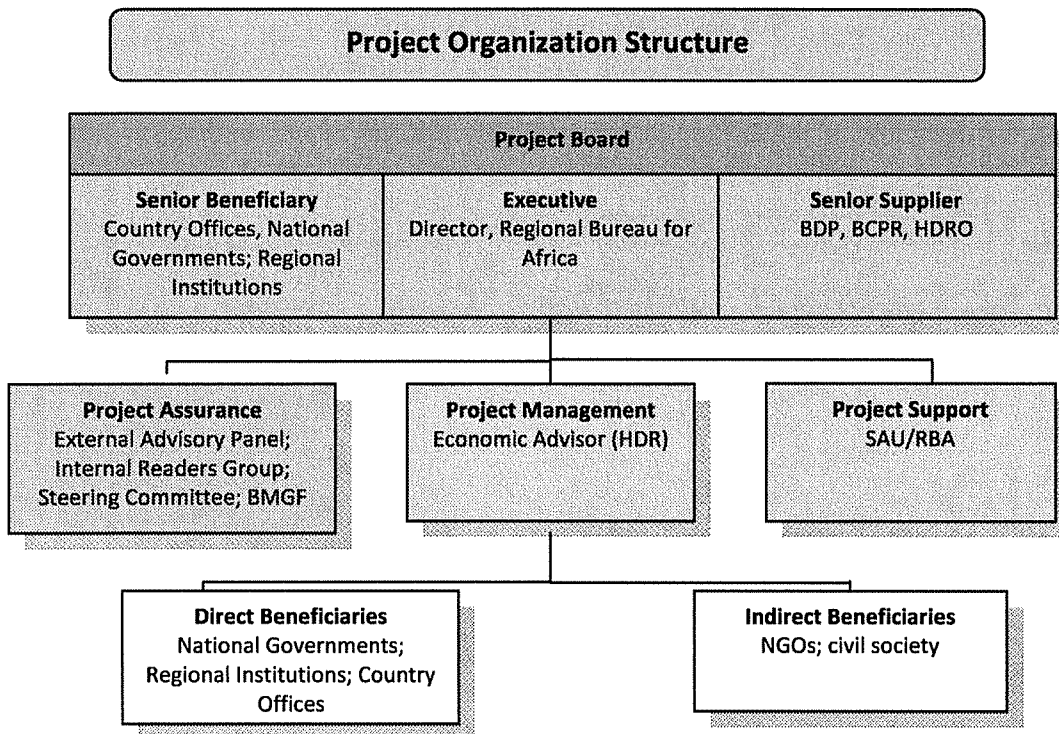
46. As such, two different sets of messaging will need to be conveyed. The first will include the substantive findings and recommendations inherent in the report, which can be summarized into 3 or 4 main points and will need to be reiterated throughout the project. The second set may consist in a more complex combination of messages that target specific stakeholders so they can increase their involvement and take action.

III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A) Management and oversight

47. The project will be directly implemented by UNDP. Management of the overall project will reside in the Strategic Advisory Unit of the Regional Bureau for Africa. Oversight functions will be handled in a systematic way throughout the AfHDR process, and will involve the following:

- (1) **Management and implementation** – The project will be managed and implemented by the RBA/SAU. The responsibility of the project’s completion (including the management of drafting, editing, printing, distributing and launching the actual Report) and budget allocation resides in this unit; it is expected that the SAU will engage in close collaboration with colleagues in the COs and Regional Services Centers (RSCs) for both substantive discussion and political consultation with actors (government, civil society and academia, for instance) at the country level.



- (2) **Direction setting and strategic advice** – A high-level Advisory Committee will provide strategic guidance and direction to the preparation of the report and advocacy work following its completion. It will involve leaders of relevant organizations and research institutes.
- (3) **Project oversight** – A Steering Group comprising senior officials from UNDP (including HDRO, BDP, BCPR, PB, UNDG, among others) and representatives from the main beneficiaries (civil society organization; national governments and regional institutions, among others) will act as the Project Board and be responsible for providing continuous oversight to ensure the timely delivery of the AfHDR and of key milestones on the way, as well as its quality.
- (4) **Quality assurance and control**, will be ensured by:
 - a. A technical committee will provide guidance on research methodology, statistics and data sources to ensure consistency in the analyses and findings across all background and commissioned studies. The Technical Committee will also be tasked to review and quality check final outputs. It will be comprised of a small group of leading experts on food security and economic development (including IFPRI and FAO technical experts);
 - b. Two Readers Groups, each of which would see and comment on the concept note as well as two to three drafts of the report: (i) One Readers Group would be composed of academics, think tanks and UN family experts (e.g. IDS, ODI, MSU, AERC, IFPRI, FAO, WFP, WB, IMF, UNICEF); (ii) an internal Readers Group will be formed within UNDP and will be made up of colleagues from different practice/ disciplinary areas (BDP-PG/EEG/DG/Gender/HIV; HDRO; BCPR; UNDG; RSCs, among others).

B) Organizational Capacity and Management Plan

48. Day-to-day management of the project will be coordinated from the SAU/RBA, based in UNDP Headquarters in New York. Under the overall guidance of the RBA Regional Director, the RBA Chief Economist and Head of the SAU will lead the project's coordination. He/she will delegate day-to-day management of the project to the Economic Advisor for Human Development, who will follow standard procedures applied to all UNDP-supported projects at the regional level and will be responsible for ensuring that substantive coordination and financial handling of budgetary resources are conducted in full accordance with UNDP financial rules and regulations.

49. SAU will work closely with the Partnership Bureau (PB) to ensure effective communication and close partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. SAU will also coordinate closely with COs to ensure maximum congruence between the project outputs and country programme outcomes and outputs; for this purpose, consultations with COs will be an integral part of the drafting process. UNDP will also draw upon the technical advice of its Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) and where relevant, the Bureau for Crisis Prevention (BCPR) to support policy orientation, knowledge management, global advocacy and thematic/sectoral issues as needed.

50. As with all UNDP-supported projects, this project is designed to coordinate fully with national authorities to ensure their ownership and leadership and greater national self-reliance by effective use

and strengthening of the management capabilities and technical expertise of national institutions and individuals, through learning by doing. In this way, the project is meant to enhance sustainability of development projects by increasing national leadership and commitment to development activities.

51. SAU will be responsible for providing technical guidance and oversight to UNDP COs to ensure effective project implementation and sharing of experiences through existing knowledge networks. It will also be responsible for consolidating all national level activities and results and will, in coordination with key stakeholders. The Project will be supported by a team of experts drawn from the fields of Human Development Analysis, food security and related fields.

52. In each CO, it will be the responsibility of a UNDP Economic Advisor, under the overall guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative, to oversee the project's implementation and coordination on the ground, as per request of the SAU. The Resident Representative is UNDP's most senior development coordinator in-country. The UNDP Economic Advisor will be in charge of all consultative processes and reporting in accordance with UNDP's rules and regulations.

C) Ownership and independence

53. As noted above (paragraph 35 (1) and 35 (3)), ownership and independence are two core principles guiding the production of the AfHDR, and are essential to the success of the AHDR; in particular, the recommendations from the evaluation of the project "Regional Initiative on Human Development in sub-Saharan Africa" will be taken into account to ensure : a) the timely publication of the AfHDR; b) coherence, control and coordination of the project and content of the Report; c) relevant partnerships strategically implemented at the outset of the project. The experiences of other regional HDRs confirm that engaging key stakeholders is important to shaping regional identity and promoting the independence/integrity of a report². In particular, lessons learnt suggest that Regional HDRs should:

- engage well-known and independent experts from the region in the HDR team and Advisory Group;
- consult regional stakeholders on theme selection to ensure relevance;
- be produced independently of governments in the region to ensure integrity; however, governments should be consulted in regional or bilateral contexts;
- incorporate folk tales and historical accounts into solid analysis in a regional context/lore;
- potential government concerns should be mapped and considered when preparing launch materials, and also communicated to HDRO in particularly visible cases;
- enlist the support of Regional Directors to help guarantee the report's integrity in terms of empirics, overall quality, and process, including appropriate engagement with government and other partners.

54. Ensuring ownership in a regional context involves engagement of relevant stakeholders at both regional and national levels. Although models of engagement and participation can be diverse (from a simple exchange of information to full endorsement as long as integrity is safeguarded) regional institutions and national governments will be key stakeholders in the process, and structured consultation process will ensure their participation in the AfHDR process from the outset. Key regional institutions include: the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, (FARA), the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the

² Experiences were shared on the occasion of a workshop on RHDRs organized by HDRO and held in New York on 6-7 May, 2010, involving regional human development focal points.

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), CODESRIA, and the Centre for Development Studies-Ghana. Additionally, national case studies and perspectives will be incorporated, through collaborations with national research institutions and the contributions and involvement of Economics Adviser in a number of COs as well as thematic experts from the RSCs of UNDP located in Dakar and Johannesburg. Independence and ownership will be bolstered by putting leading African experts – who are authoritative in the African context, e.g. have a track record leading regional initiatives and advising regional institutions and national governments – in the driving seat in terms of shaping the content and messaging.

IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

55. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures will be guided by UNDP corporate guidelines. M&E will be the responsibility of the RBA SAU in close collaboration with the RBA Evaluation Adviser and the Economic Advisors in the various COs. The unit will work very closely with HDRO to ensure due process. The development of the M&E framework will be guided by UNDP corporate guidelines. The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP corporate evaluation policy, which was approved by the UNDP Executive Board at its 2006 annual session. The evaluation policy is consistent with UN General Assembly resolution 59/250 and the norms and standards for evaluation set by UNEG of April 2005 and agreed upon by the implementing partners in accordance with the established procedures of UNDP.

56. At country level the UNDP CO will have the responsibility of monitoring the impact of the report. Within each country, it will be the responsibility of the Economic Advisor to oversee the periodic collection and analysis of data and to share these with RBA. At the regional level, UNDP through RBA will synthesize this information. A structured process for stakeholder involvement in this process will be developed in the course of the preparation of the report. A final review will be prepared to assess the results achieved and contribute to the sharing of lessons learned. This will be shared with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

57. Monitoring of results will be conducted throughout the life cycle of the project with the objective of confirming whether planned outputs are being produced as planned and efficiently, identifying decisions that need to be made concerning changes to the already planned activities in subsequent stages; verifying continued relevance of planned activities and identifying and analysing emerging risks and challenges to be taken into account in achieving results. To support systematic monitoring, a Monitoring Framework will be developed by the AfHDR Project Manager and agreed with key stakeholders. Given the geographical span to be covered by the report, a select number of indicators will be developed and piloted at various levels, as a means of assessing the impact of the advocacy efforts supporting the dissemination of the key messages arising from the AHDR. These assessments will then be used to fine-tune the M&E framework.

58. Five percent (5%) of total regional programme resources allocated to this project will be reserved for M&E activities. In accordance with the current programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following mechanisms:

Within the Annual Cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality activity/output-based assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in a specifically designed Activity/Output Management Matrix. Examples of possible indicators include:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Legislation proposed aimed at enhancing food security and/or adopted at any level▪ Use of AfHDR findings in parliamentary debates▪ Shifts in resource allocations towards the areas highlighted as key in the report▪ The emergence of new public, private or non-profit organizations and programs operating in the areas highlighted in the report.▪ Emergence of new partnerships around the theme of food security for human development▪ Use of the AfHDR insights and recommendations in the Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR), Common Country Assessment (CCA), UNDP Results-Oriented Annual Report (ROAR), Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and comparable instruments at regional level |
|---|

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey or focus groups to determine exposure to or use of the AfHDR ▪ Number of persons visiting the AfHDR online ▪ Report sales ▪ Media coverage |
|--|

- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see Risk Log), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the AfHDR Project Manager to the Project SC through the RBA Chief Economist, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Annually

- Annual Review Report: Shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level. This Report will be shared with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Annual Project Review: Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project, build consensus among partners on issues directly relevant for the achievement of planned results and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. Since the project will be implemented over a 15 months period, the annual review will be a final assessment.
- This review is driven by the Project Board/SC and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and to ensure that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. The results of the review will be communicated to the SC and the RBA Director.

Mid-term Review

Since the project will be implemented over a 15 months period the normal in-depth mid-term review will not apply. However, the SAU will work closely with the RBA Evaluation Adviser in eliciting lessons learnt and in tracking progress of project implementation. Such lessons and report on progress will be shared with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Ex-post Evaluation

An ex-post evaluation shall be undertaken by independent consultants. The aim shall be to look at the lessons learnt and the actual impact of the project. This evaluation will be shared with the Project Board and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

SECTION II- RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcomes:

- Outcome 1.** Contributing to the implementation of regional, sub-regional and national strategies for higher levels of pro-poor growth and the reduction of poverty and gender inequalities. For that, the project will seek to:
- a. Inform and influence development policies and practices related to food security by providing evidence based insights and practical recommendations for national and regional strategies, policies, plans, programs and budgets, with the aim of promoting increases in human development.
 - b. Influence and contribute to practices and norms in development, help shape the African development debate and agendas, and advance human development in the region.
 - c. Equip key stakeholders – including government decision makers, parliamentarians, private sector, civil society groups, media) with the knowledge, tools and evidence to forge progressive movements/ alliances in society around food security.

Outcome indicators: Coverage by local, regional and internal media; number of events in preparation and presentation of the Report; number of high level meetings with government official to discuss the recommendations of the report; References to the AfHDR by academics, opinion makers and policymakers in academic and policy documents as well as mass media; use of AfHDR as teaching material in regional academic centers; CSOs organize national advocacy campaigns on key food security issues (among donor countries and in region); number of partner institutions incorporate food security into their agendas; grassroots involvement in food security -related advocacy; number of donor governments increase prominence of food security in development discourse and analysis; local and regional governments organize grassroots advocacy campaigns on key food security issues.

Baseline:

- To date, no Africa HDR has been published (despite previous attempts), which has limited the use of the human development approach as a regional tool to advance a people’s centered development approach.
- Limited incorporation and visibility of people-centered food security related issues in policy debates focusing upon development at the national and regional levels,
- Limited advocacy around people’s ability to access and use food and resources necessary to achieve food security and human development by state and non-state actors,
- Limited amount of policy focus and public resources allocated to food security related issues.

Partnership Strategy: The project aims at partnering with relevant institutions in various categories:

1. UN and inter-governmental bodies: FAO, WFP, NEPAD, IFAD, AfDB etc.
 2. National governments, Regional institutions and RECs: AU, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA etc.
 3. Donor governments and Philanthropic organizations: BMGF, member states.
 4. CSOs and the Media: Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and other relevant initiatives and institutions.
 5. Policy research and academic institutions: AERC, CODESARIA.
- The BMGF will provide substantive funding for the project.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): 2011 African Human Development Report on Food Security for Human Development

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT LEVEL INDICATORS AND TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
	Preparatory phase			
<p>Output 1: Structured consultations with key stakeholders at national, regional and global levels conducted (as recorded in proceedings, meeting notes and aide memoires) and concept note</p> <p>Baseline: previous attempts to produce an AfHDR held several consultations. This project will build on the lessons learned (regional representation; language diversity and regional ownership) while enhancing the documentation and knowledge management process of these consultations.</p>	<p>Concept note document</p> <p><i>Target: Finalized document with tentative outline for the Report.</i></p> <p>Detailed, annotated outline for each chapter</p> <p><i>Target: Finalized documents with narrative and bibliography</i></p>	<p>Preparation of a concept note to sharpen the focus</p> <p>Background research and drafting of annotated outline as well as bibliography search.</p> <p>In-house consultations to select theme</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA</p> <p>UNDP-RBA</p> <p>UNDP-RBA</p>	<p>US\$350,000</p> <p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.</p> <p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.</p> <p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.</p>
	<p>Contracts of background paper authors and lead consultants</p> <p><i>Target: ToRs and contracts for authors and consultants signed</i></p>	<p>Identification of authors and initial contact with each one of them. Drafting ToRs and finalizing contracts.</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.</p>
	<p>Steering committees formed.</p> <p><i>Target: Three different advisory groups enrolled</i></p>	<p>First round of consultations with experts around the concept note; The establishment of management and oversight structures, including a</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.</p>

<p>Indicators: Number of relevant consultations held in the Region during the preparation of the report; Number of regional experts who attended and actively participated in the consultations; Documents prepared for and after each consultation; summary documents post-consultation</p>		steering committee, advisory panel, readers group. Drafting of annotated outline and approval	
Report drafting phase			
<p>Output 2: Analytical and policy advocacy documents (e.g. commissioned studies, country case studies, communications packages) produced along with the AHDR draft</p> <p>Baseline: There is no AfHDR background paper series or a regional communication strategy in place for the dissemination of regional HDRs as the series is only</p>	Literature reviews completed; Key research questions identified and developed into a series of commissioned background papers; <i>Target: Formatted and fully referenced drafts following the production schedule, including boxes and main messages for each chapter</i>	Conducting literature reviews. Identification and development of key research questions through an extensive literature review and focused consultations with key experts and stakeholders. These will be developed in a series of commissioned background papers. Consulting with advisory groups and management in each drafting stage. Implementing changes suggested by advisory and	US\$400,000 Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.

<p>starting.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of finalized background papers; number of citations of background papers and country case studies in the final AfHDR; Number of background papers published in peer-reviewed outlets</p>		<p>management group. Writing of first, second, third and final draft.</p>		
<p>Data needs identified; statistical analysis and data presentation needs discussed</p> <p><i>Target: Formatted and fully referenced drafts of statistical tables and back matter following the production schedule, including technical notes and main results</i></p>	<p>Data needs identified; statistical analysis and data presentation needs discussed</p> <p><i>Target: Formatted and fully referenced drafts of statistical tables and back matter following the production schedule, including technical notes and main results</i></p>	<p>Identify data needs. Conduct statistical analysis. Present analysis to steering groups. Liaise with data presentation advisors/consultants.</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.</p>
<p>Consultation meetings held during the different drafting stages</p> <p><i>Target: Series of substantive and political meetings with tangible advice on how to strengthen the Report.</i></p>	<p>Consultation meetings held during the different drafting stages</p> <p><i>Target: Series of substantive and political meetings with tangible advice on how to strengthen the Report.</i></p>	<p>Identify and secure venue for meetings. Prepare documentation for discussion at the meetings. Organize the logistic arrangement of meetings. Record detailed minutes, list of participants and produce report</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA; HDRO</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment, Travel, DSA, workshops.</p>

	<p>Background research papers prepared;</p> <p><i>Target: Complete list of background paper authors and titles, including contact details and CVs</i></p>	<p>Liaise with background paper authors to submit first and final drafts. Provide substantive feedback in a timely manner to authors. Ensure payments are made appropriately (when standards have been met). Request final paper and data in format for publication.</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment.</p>
<p>US\$370,000</p>				
	<p>Advocacy, outreach and follow up</p> <p>Media materials produced and in place</p> <p><i>Target: Flyers, poster, web tools to enhance the dissemination of the Report for the use of public and press in place before the launch</i></p> <p>Media strategy in place to maximize impact of AfHDR messages.</p> <p><i>Target: Press kits tailored for the different sub-regions and stating the main messages of the AfHDR</i></p>	<p>Vendors for website identified. Liaise with Office of Communications</p> <p>Liaise with Office of Communications on press material; inform Executive Office (ExO) on media strategy</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA- OC</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment,</p>
			<p>UNDP-RBA- OC</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment,</p>

	Partners and experts willing to collaborate in the outreach and advocacy strategy by writing blog posts, op-eds and other outreach activities, identified;	Identify media outlets to maximize impact; draft op-eds; identify external partners willing to write Op-Eds	UNDP-RBA- OC	Staff time, Consultants, Equipment,
	Series of meetings to inform internal and external constituencies on the contents of the reports and briefed them about potentially sensitive issues.	Inform country offices, regional service centers and Executive Office about the contents, messaging and launch strategy of the report.	UNDP-RBA- OC	Staff time, Consultants, Equipment. Travel. DSA,
	Partners and experts willing to collaborate in the outreach and advocacy strategy by writing blog posts, op-eds and other outreach activities, identified;	Launch strategy, including participation of management, identified and prepared;	UNDP-RBA. National governments, regional institutions and RECs, Donor gov't's, Civil Society Organizations, Media	Staff time, Consultants, Equipment. Travel. DSA,
	Development journal willing to host a special issue based on background papers identified.	Establish links with development journals willing to host a special issue. Identify best background papers.	UNDP-RBA,	Staff time, Consultants, Equipment. Travel. DSA,
	Production phase			US\$430,000
Output 3: 2011 African Human Development Report (AfHDR) produced	Vendors and distributors identified and competitive selection process in place; <i>Target: Final draft edited, copy-</i>	Identification of vendors, writing of ToRs and Request for Proposals (RFPs)	UNDP-RBA, Vendors	Staff time, Consultants, Equipment,

<p>Baseline: To date, there has not been a Regional HDR published</p> <p>Indicators: Different drafts of the AfHDR shared and commented on by internal and external advisors; Final printing of the book; number of AfHDR distributed to country offices, HQ and other audience.</p>	<p><i>edited, proof-read and fact checked</i></p> <p>Vendors and distributors identified and competitive selection process in place; Partners to undertake 'quality control' of translations identified</p> <p><i>Target: Final draft translated into French and Portuguese at minimum</i></p> <p>Vendors and distributors identified and competitive selection process in place;</p> <p><i>Target: Reports printed with highest quality and on time</i></p> <p>Vendors and distributors identified and competitive selection process in place;</p> <p><i>Target: Efficient (least cost and timeliness) distribution of Reports to Cos, RSC and other places where the AfHDR will be disseminated</i></p>	<p>Identification of vendors, writing of ToRs and RFPs. Relevant partners to help in the quality control regarding translation identified.</p> <p>Identification of vendors, writing of ToRs and RFPs</p> <p>Identification of vendors, writing of ToRs and RFPs</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA, Vendors</p> <p>UNDP-RBA, Vendors</p> <p>UNDP-RBA, Vendors</p>	<p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment,</p> <p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment,</p> <p>Staff time, Consultants, Equipment,</p>
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>				
	<p>Assessment of process, product and impact completed;</p>	<p>Assessment of process, product and impact prepared.</p>	<p>UNDP-RBA/</p>	<p>US\$54,000</p> <p>Staff time, Consultants</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>				<p>US\$1,604,000</p>

SECTION III- Annual Work Plan

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESP PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output One:</p> <p>Structured consultations on the theme of the 2011 AfHDR with key stakeholders at national, regional and global levels conducted;</p> <p>Baseline: previous attempts to produce an AfHDR held several consultations. This project will build on the lessons learned (regional representation; language diversity and regional ownership) while enhancing the documentation and knowledge management process of these consultations.</p> <p>Indicators: Number of relevant consultations held in the</p>	<p>1.1 Activity Result: Commissioning of background papers Actions: - Background research - Stakeholder mapping - Revised concept note for external circulation - Full proposal developed - Steering committee, advisory panel, readers group etc formed - Brainstorming meeting - Tentative detailed chapter outlines - Conduct literature reviews and commission background research</p>	X				UNDP RBA/SAU	BMGF	TA	USD200,000
	<p>1.2 Activity Result: Data collection and generation phase of field research Actions: - Identify data needs - Implement data acquisition plan</p>	X				UNDP RBA/SAU COs	BMGF	TA Consultations Capacity Development	USD 150,000
	<p>1.3 Activity Result:</p>					UNDP	BMGF	TA	USD 170,000

<p>Region during the preparation of the report; Number of regional experts who attended and actively participated in the consultations;</p> <p>Documents prepared for and after each consultation; summary documents post-consultation</p>	<p>Consultation and partnership phase of field research</p> <p>Actions: - Share outline on HDR-net</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>RBA/SAU COs</p>	<p>Consultation Capacity Development</p>	
---	--	----------	--------------------	--	--

Output Two:	1.4 Activity Result: Finalization of reports	X	X	X	X	USD 230,000
<p>Analytical and policy advocacy documents (e.g. commissioned studies, country case studies, communications packages) on the theme of the 2011 AHDR</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>There is no AfHDR background paper series or a regional communication strategy in place for the dissemination of regional HDRs as the series is only starting.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Number of finalized background papers; number of citations of background papers and country case studies in the final AfHDR;</p> <p>Number of background papers published in peer-reviewed outlets</p>	<p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce chapter drafts - Preparation and commissioning of text boxes, graphs etc - Consolidate references and data sources - Share first draft with advisers and experts - Incorporate feedback from consultations - Fill in research gaps and sharpen arguments and key messages - Make connection between chapters, and between thematic analyses and statistical tables - Tailor writing style to audience - Share external draft with key experts, statistical experts and stakeholders. 	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP RBA/SAU COs</p>	<p>BMGF</p>	<p>TA Consultants</p>
<p>Output 3</p>	<p>1.5 Activity Result: Translation services</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>UNDP RBA/SAU</p>	<p>RBA</p> <p>TA Consultants</p>	<p>USD 150,000</p>

<p>2011 African Human Development Report (AfHDR) produced;</p> <p>Baseline: To date, there has not been a Regional HDR published</p> <p>Indicators: Different drafts of the AfHDR shared and commented on by internal and external advisors; Final printing of the book; number of AfHDR distributed to country offices, HQ and other audience.</p>	<p>Actions: - Translate reports</p>											USD 650,000
<p>1.6 Activity Result: Overall production and dissemination</p> <p>Actions: - Text - Design - Media and communications - Launch and outreach - Marketing and dissemination</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X X X X X X</p>	<p>UNDP RBA/SAU</p>	<p>RBA</p>									
<p>1.7 Activity Result: -Supervisory functions by the Policy and Strategy Advisory Team in RBA (Advisory Group)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP RBA/SAU</p>	<p>RBA</p>									
<p>M&E</p>	<p>Actions: - Monitoring - Impact assessment - Evaluation</p>											US\$54,000
<p>TOTAL</p>												USD 1,604,000

SECTION IV- LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions attached to the project document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof.

The legal basis for this project document is the UNDP Regional Project Document for Africa (2008-2013³). The administration of the project will be governed by UNDP rules and procedures as defined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures within the broader policy context defined by the Executive Board.

This project will be directly implemented by UNDP.

³ Originally up to 2011, but was extended the UNDP's Executive Board in 2009

SECTION V- ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Risk Log

Description	Risk Type	Impact & Probability (5 point scale)	Countermeasures / Management response	Responsible agency
<p>Lack of a sufficient number of available subject matter experts- While both the Human Development approach and agricultural and rural development are well established areas of academic and policy related inquiry, there has not been a great deal of cross-fertilization between the two. The main result with regards to the risks facing the project is that it may be difficult to mobilize a sufficient number of experts with the relevant expertise and experience to support the project through to completion.</p>	<p>Technical/ operational risk</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 3</p>	<p>As a means of helping to mitigate the above risk, a strong peer review process is being put in place that will include leading experts as a means of ensuring both quality assurance, and consistency in the materials feeding into the report. This will be complemented by optional training and guidelines in human development analysis.</p>	<p>UNDP RBA</p>
<p>Team members drawn from individual disciplines do not see the total picture: Another potential risk emerging from the potential dearth of individuals with experience in the human development approach, is that the 'second best' option of collaborating with members drawn from individual disciplines may result in analyses that fall short of providing empirically grounded human development analyses.</p>	<p>Technical/ operational risk</p>	<p>I =3 P =3</p>	<p>As a means of helping to mitigate the above risk, a strong peer review process is being put in place that will include leading experts as a means of ensuring both quality assurance, and consistency in the materials feeding into the report. This will be complemented by optional training and guidelines in human development analysis.</p>	<p>UNDP RBA</p>

<p>Lack of stakeholder cooperation: Given the diversity of interests reflected in the variety of stakeholders who will be invited to become involved in either the report preparation process or as part of the targeted audience(s), there is a potential risk that key stakeholders may choose to not cooperate with one another, potentially detracting attention away from the preparation process or the key messages emanating from the report.</p>	<p>Political risk</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 2</p>	<p>While this is largely out of our control, efforts will be put in place to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders are consulted at every step of the process while ensuring the integrity of the research process.</p>	<p>UNDP RBA</p>
<p>Loss of commitment from stakeholders: The contrast in the findings from human development analyses and more conventional approaches is sometimes very sharp, giving rise to a range of responses, demonstrated by the mixed public reception routinely afforded to HDRs. There is a potential risk that stakeholders at different stages in the process may express strong reservations with regards to the conclusions, data, methods and/or indicators used by the studies to be conducted. Over time this may result in a loss of commitment and ultimately the withdrawal of key stakeholders and/or strategic constituencies.</p>	<p>Political risk</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>While this is largely out of our control, efforts will be put in place to ensure that a wide range of stakeholders are consulted at every step of the process while ensuring the integrity of the research process.</p>	<p>UNDP RBA</p>

Annex 2 – Project Logframe

Project Outcome	Stakeholder	Impact indicators	Output level indicators
Informing and influencing development policies and practices by providing evidence based insights & practical recommendations for national strategies, policies, plans, programmes and budgets, with the aim of promoting increases in human development through food security	Partner institutions/others	Partner institutions take ownership of AfHDR, voluntarily advocate around the issues contained in the report	Dissemination of report on key media
	National governments, regional institutions and RECs	Incorporation of FS into national and regional analyses	Use of the AfHDR insights and recommendations in the Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR). Incorporation of messages in national and regional communication outputs Shifts in resource allocations towards the areas highlighted as key in the report Use of the AfHDR insights and recommendations in Country Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and comparable instruments at regional level Use of AfHDR findings in parliamentary debates
	Donor governments	Donor governments increase prominence of food security in development discourse and analysis	Availability of report messages in government communication. Shifts in resource allocations towards the areas highlighted as key in the report. The emergence of new public, private or non-profit organizations and programs operating in the areas highlighted in the report.
	Local and regional governments	Local and regional governments organize grassroots advocacy campaigns on key Food Security (FS) issues	Messages present in key, government sponsored outlets at local and regional level Shifts in resource allocations towards the areas highlighted as key in the report

			Use of AfHDR findings in local government policy deliberations.
	Civil Society Organizations	CSOs organize national advocacy campaigns on key FS issues (among donor countries and in region)	Number of campaigns, presence of messaging
	Media	FS gains in visibility in national/international media	References to AfHDR in press
	UNDP, UN	Joint UN advocacy activities on FS issues	Presence of AfHDR messaging in UN advocacy campaigns. Use of the AfHDR insights and recommendations in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), UNDP Results-Oriented Annual Report (ROAR), and the UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).
	General public, other	Key messages and action points disseminated to the public, including through social marketing and community mobilization	AfHDR presence in social networking, community initiatives Report sales Media coverage Number of persons visiting the AfHDR online
To influence/ contribute to practices and norms in international development, help shape the global development debate/ agendas, and advance human development.	Partner institutions/ others	Partner institutions incorporate FS into their agendas, disseminate key AfHDR messages for national policy-makers	FS as top priority in partner debates and consultations
	National governments, regional institutions and RECs	FS mainstreamed in development policies and plans	Number of decisions reflecting the recommendations of the report
	Donor governments	Governments increase budgetary allocation, policy focus on FS	Reference to FS in development policies
	Civil Society Organizations	CSOs pressure governments to prioritize FS as on-going	Number of FS-centered advocacy campaigns

	Media	Media pressure G8/donor governments/Africa governments to prioritize FS	Key stakeholders speak out on FS in the press
	UNDP, UN	UN advocates coherently with development counterparts	Policy recommendations
	General public, other	Grassroots involvement in FS-related advocacy	Social networking
To equip key stakeholders – including government decision makers, parliamentarians, private sector, civil society groups, media) with the knowledge, tools and evidence to forge progressive movements/ alliances in society around food security.	Partner institutions/others	Joint advocacy	Publication of report and follow-up activities; More frequent contacts after the report is published
	National governments, regional institutions and RECs	Regional programming	Number of regional programmes incorporating FS
	Donor governments	Programmes reflecting increased stakeholder involvement	Number of contacts and FS-based initiatives between governments and stakeholders
	Civil Society Organizations	CSOs partnering to promote FS on the ground	Presence of CSO representatives in joint campaigning and programming CSO launch their own programmes on FS
	Media	Stakeholders working with media to disseminate key messages on FS	Number of joint, targeted press campaigns
	UNDP, UN	Increased collaboration among specialized agencies on FS issues	UN programming adopting FS as joint priority
	General public, other	Closer individual and community networking in promoting FS	Creation of new networks aiming to ensure FS

Annex 3 – Proposed Report Outline

- I. Introduction**
 - a. Food security in sub-Saharan Africa: Status and gaps
 - b. Why food security is a human development issue
 - c. Context –political momentum, trends and challenges, global factors and food security in sub-Saharan Africa
 - d. Future challenges – long-term issues and trends
 - e. The human development approach to food security (HD framework, methodologies)
- II. Food production and human development**
- III. Access to food and human development**
- IV. Nutritional security and human development**
- V. Addressing food security as a human development challenge**
 - a. Building resilience
 - b. Assessing impediments to adopting innovative interventions
 - c. Policy recommendations

Commissioned research/ background papers will cover a number of themes germane to the key themes that will be raised in the report. Issues and emergent trends pertinent to the thrust of the report that will be covered include:

- Innovation systems for small holders
- Fisheries and livestock
- Gender relations in agriculture
- Water harvesting
- The impact of multilateral trade agreements on African agriculture
- The changing role of Farmer organizations
- Agricultural input marketing
- The economics of fertilizer use
- Fore-sighting