HARMONIZED APPROACH TO INTEGRATION OF POPULATION FACTORS INTO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

INTER-MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE FOR PPD
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Rapid Population Growth slows development

Population growth rate at 3.2% per annum
Integrating Population Dynamics in Development Frameworks

- Government recognizes that population is the most important asset of a nation - NPP 2010

- Since FY 2010/11 there are focused efforts for integrating population dynamics in development planning.
  - NDP I (2010); Population dynamics recognized as constraining factors.
  - NDP II (2014); Population dynamics recognized as both a cross cutting issue as well as a strategy (Demographic Dividend) for attaining Vision 2040.

- Integrating population dynamics in development planning is not matched with budgetary allocations for population intervention priorities.
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

1. Vision 2040
2. National Development Plan II
3. Sector Development Plans
4. Local government Development Plans
Integration of Population and Development in Planning Frameworks

1. Integration of population issues into NDF is done upstream in the development of the framework.

2. Takes into consideration all population issues identified by the development sectors.

3. Each development sector identifies issues for integration by specific population segments.

4. Ensures coherence within each sector and between sectors regarding population issues. Based on various objectives, strategies, the target population segments and their projection in various timeframes.

5. Complies with the NATIONAL VISION and keeps in mind the attainment of clear results for Medium and Long-Term Goals.
Three levels of Intervention

1. **Macro/ National:**
   The "macro" level brings together the different situations in a aggregate view without highlighting the specificities such as the situation of the minorities, the specificity of the individual districts. It’s an average view of the "national" situation.

2. **Sectoral /sub national:**
   Understood in 2 non-exclusive ways:
   - The sectoral issues with obvious connection to the national but specific to sectoral issues.
   - The sub-national issues are approached through decentralization or geographical strategies; and

3. **Micro:**
   The "micro" or "local" level is the community level or grassroots level which deals with issues that directly affect the people in their day to day life but in relation with population concerns (communes, villages, etc.). This is the level where development actually takes place in terms of directly touching the beneficiaries.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

LGDP Process consists of three (3) main stages mainly:

Stage 1: Consultation and Data Collection

Stage 2: Plan Formulation (critical issues for integrating population variables)
  - Conduct Population Situation Analysis
  - Data Collection
  - Setting Goals. Objectives and Targets
  - Set Strategies
  - Identify Interventions and budgets

Stage 3: Approval of LG Development Plans.
Key integration Challenges

- Inadequate understanding on the interrelationships between population and sustainable development – low appreciation of the impact of population issues on development and environmental sustainability.

- **Limited funding** specifically for implementation of population activities at National (NPPAP) and LGs (DPAPs).

- **Low institutional and technical capacities** of sectors and LGs to integrate population variables into the development plans and budgets.

- **Limited systematic coordination and M&E** of population interventions.
Lessons Learnt

1. Successful integration calls for continuous interactions with the sectors and Local Governments at all stages of the planning process, budgeting cycle and in sector policy formulation and review.

2. There is need to create a critical mass of technical officers at Sector and Local Government level (through capacity building) - to propose interventions and strategies and budget for population activities.

3. Integrating population dynamics into development frameworks is not sufficient without budgetary allocations for population interventions.