

The basis of integrating population and development planning

To solve the relationship between development planning and population, the international conference on population and development (ICPD) held in Cairo (1994) gave a lot of solution, but the most general is to integrate population in: (1) development policy (2) policy planning (3) distribution of resources at different management levels and all facets of planning.

Based on these suggestions, the conference announced two major goals to integrate population and development planning:

- (1) Population needs to be integrated into sustainable development
- (2) The trend of population change should be taken into account to reach the sustainable development and the improvement in people's living standard.

I. Planning

1.1. Definition

Planning is a continuous process from analyzing, selecting goals, deciding and setting action plans for future to reach the target.

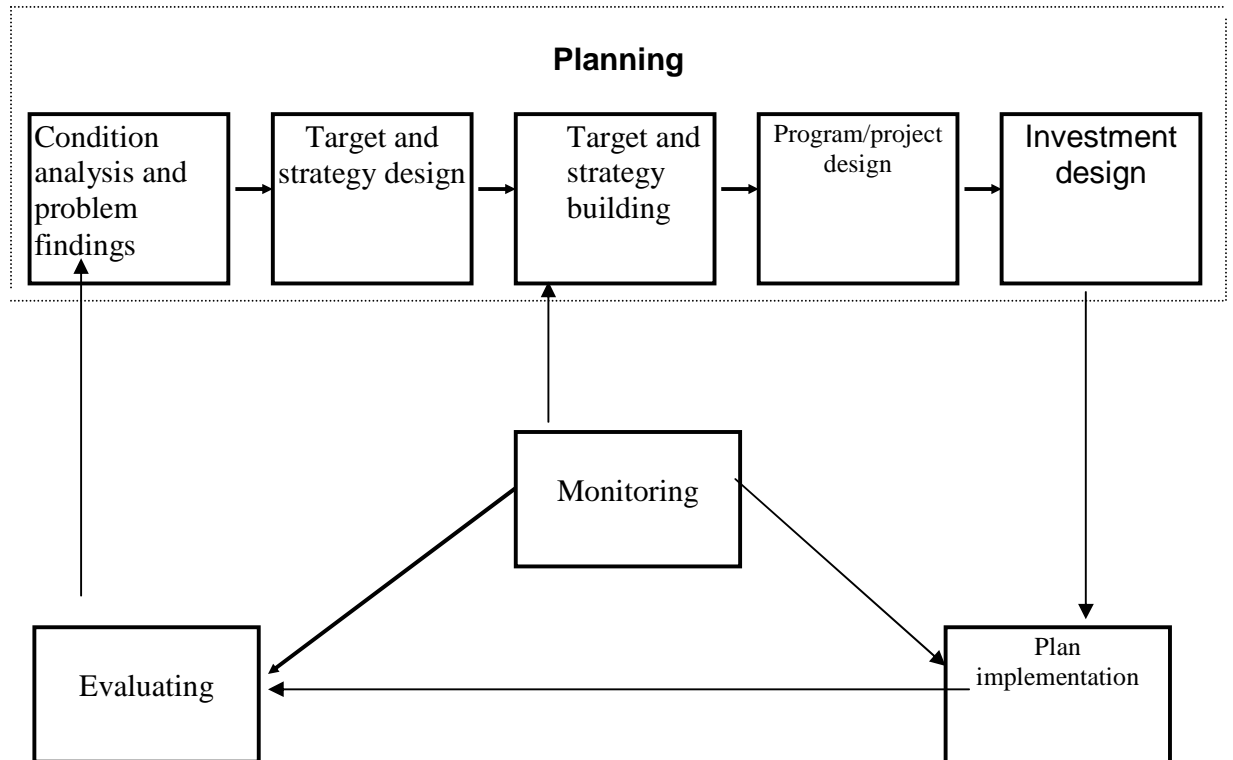
Planning is a method, an active management tool to reach the target.

1.2. Organization and planning

The classification of planning according to management level

- + National level
- + Regional level
- + Provincial level
- + District level
- + Commune level

1.3. The steps of planning: the process of planning includes the following steps



II. Integration conception

2.1. Narrow conception

(1) “Combining” conception: integration is to combine family planning activities and economic activities

In reality, economic activities cover almost all socio-economic fields. Thus, those activities have a strong working network, human resources with specific experience and working tools available everywhere. Thanks to that, the communication between “customers” and socio-economic service is more direct and open.

Such a network can benefit the communication and educations of population – sexual health, sale or free distribution of non-clinical contraceptive methods.

(2) “Foundation step” or “initial step” conception: integration is the combining stage between “foundation” economic activities and followed population programs

Even in modern days, not all societies and people support family planning and sexual healthcare, especially sterilization, abortion or HIV/AIDS prevention. In addition, they are not aware of those concepts and even they have never met program or project officers. Thus, economic activities are necessary to make the foundation for population programs. Those economic activities need to meet a specific popular demand of a community, for example, pure water supply, shrimp raising methods or cow funding. After that, when the community is familiar with new concepts, population programs can be carried out. In other words, when population and family planning officers are trusted, they can communicate population and family planning to targeted people convincingly and effectively.

(3) Organized integration conception: population agency and development agency cooperate in general coordination

The practice shows that population and development target only produce outcome when it receives the participation and support from different government agencies and social organizations.

Organized integration makes integrating activities planned, controlled and hence avoids overlapping, oblivion and saves human resources.

(4) Population as “demanding variable” conception: population scale and mechanism is considered as estimation of goods and services

Population size and pattern by age and gender factors are essential in market research, especially consumption analysis. However, demand estimation is

only one step in planning process and does not fully express the nature of “integrating” concept.

2.2. Broad conception

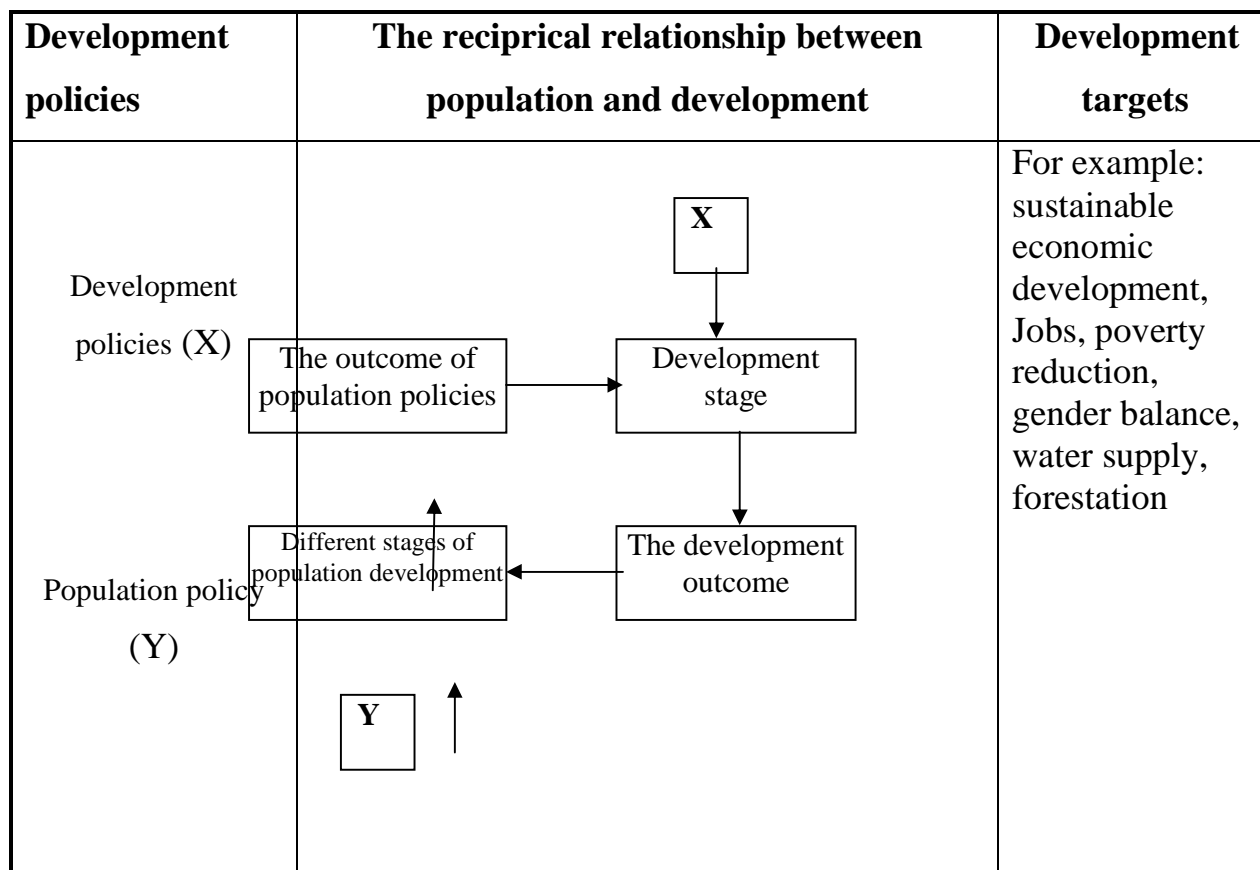
Cause – effect relationship between population and development at all planning steps during the whole planning process.

Population and development has close and reciprocal relationship, which influences on the planned fields. Therefore, integration can be defined as follows: the careful consideration of cause-effect relationship between population and development at different levels of and at different steps of planning.

3. The framework of integrating population into development planning

In these days, population policies affect population and economic development’s achievements. Thus, the framework of integrating population and development planning should be as follows:

Figure 2: the framework of integration



The framework of integration covers:

- The role of socio-economic target in population policy implementation and solutions to population development process.
- The role of deliberate population policies in economic growth and promotion.
- The difficulties and benefits of population development to socio-economic planning and policies.

In short, the framework of integration shows the broad and close interdisciplinary cooperation.

Integrating population and development planning means:

- Consider clearly the cause-effect relationship between population and socio-economic, cultural and spiritual development in the whole planning process.
- Attach targeted subjects, subject address and conditions to specific targets to find the suitable and effective solution.

2.4. The method of integrating population into development planning

2.4.1. Participants of integration

The major Participants of integration include:

- The development target and strategy
- The development policies, strategy, projects
- The interrelationship between population and development

Figure 3: *the relationship between population and economic development*

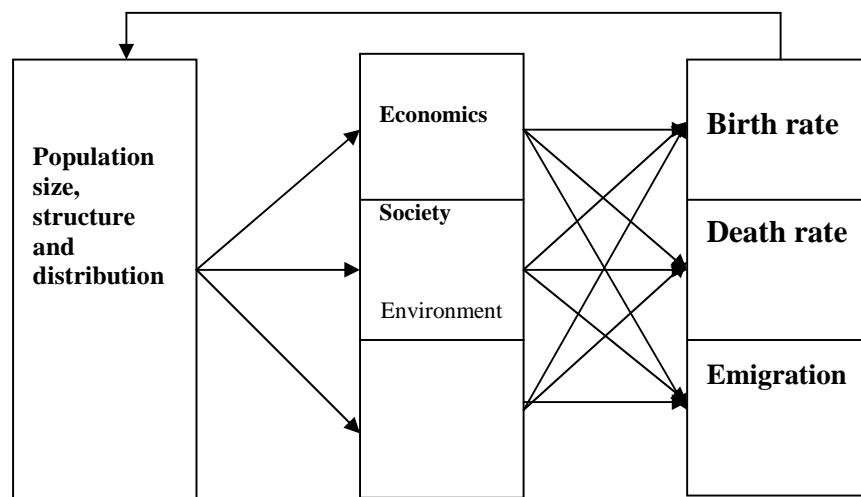
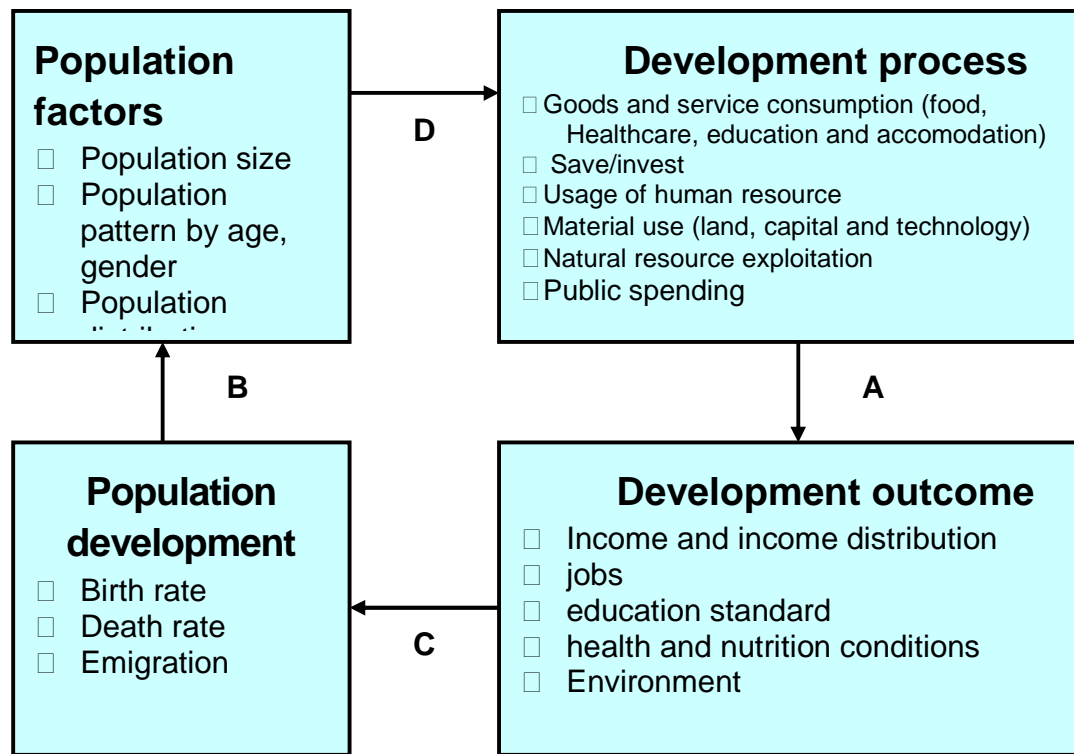


Figure 4_ the reciprocal relationship pattern between population and development



This pattern has two essential effects:

- + Describe the reciprocal relationship between population and economic development
- + Show the trend of and ditinguished outcome and stages of population and economic development relationship

Integrating population – economic development and planning is the careful consideration of the reciprocal relationship between population and economic development in planning process.

The integration concentrates on managing the following relationships :

1. Population changes (size, structure and distribution) and economic development
2. Population changes and the exploitation and usage of natural resources

3. Population changes and environment improvement and protection
4. Population changes and capital demand for development investment
5. Population changes and the development of human resources and job creation
6. Population changes and the choice and application of technology
7. Population changes and the improvement, distribution of public services, specifically education, medicine and healthcare, nutrition, water supply, accommodation, etc.
8. Population changes and poverty.
9. Population changes and the risk of social inequality
10. Population changes and population, labour redistribution by regions, immigration and urbanization.
11. Population and gender equality

2.4.2. Methods of integration

As mentioned above, population integration must be carried out at all the stages of planning

Stage 1: Planning

- Analyze condition: Evaluate the previous projects to add, correct and design the new ones.
- Make strategic goal: consider the people's development demand in economic development; forecast the outcome of population development when the strategic goal is completed.
- Set up and design programs/ projects
- Design investment program and estimate expenditure

Stage 2: Launching the plan

Integrating in this stage means that the cooperation of organization, private-owned sector, government agencies, non government organization (NGO) and the targeted subjects is essential to carry out a group of typical activities that they are responsible for.

Stage 3: Monitoring the plan implementing

Monitoring project implementation is to aim at subjected people or group of people.

Stage 4: Evaluating the plan implementing

Evaluating the overall as well as specific impact of the project according to activities, target and targeted subjects.

In short, throughout different planning stages from designing, monitoring and evaluating, the reciprocal relationship between population and economic development need to be considered carefully.