

KENYA LEARNING SERIES

Introducing DDSB: A Tool to Link Demographics, Budget Functions, & Public Policies

▶ WEBINAR | TUESDAY, MARCH 3 | 3 PM EAT (7 AM EST)



CARE–BSDD Kenya Series



Informing A Smarter World



From Demographic Change to Care-Responsive Budgeting

February – March 2026

**Introduce yourself in the chat! (name, organization, and location).
If you have any questions, please submit them through the “Q & A” function.
Feel free to share reflections and comments in the chat at any point!**

**Présentez-vous dans le chat (nom, organisation et lieu).
Si vous avez des questions, merci de les soumettre via la fonction “Q & A”.
N’hésitez pas à partager vos réflexions et commentaires dans le chat à tout moment.**

Housekeeping Announcements



PRB

Session 5



Informing A Smarter World

Introducing BSDD: A Tool to Link Demographics, Budget Functions, and Public Policies



CARE–BSDD Kenya Series

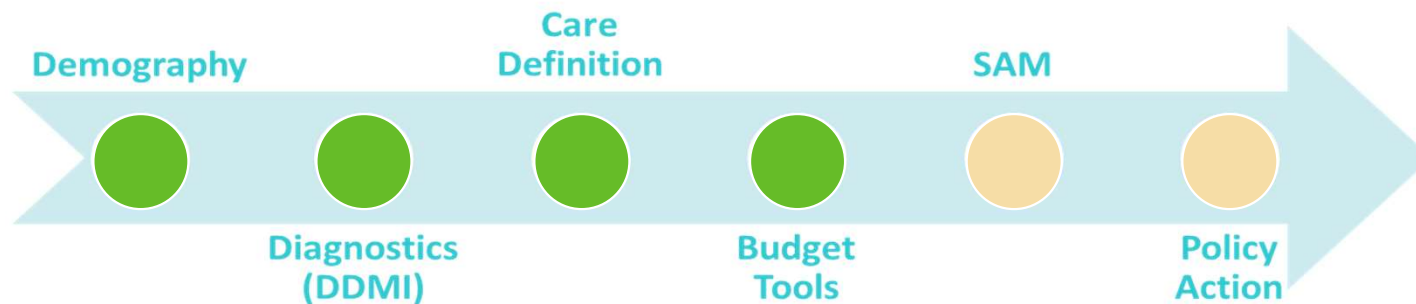
From Demographic Change to Care-Responsive Budgeting

March 3, 2026

Where We Are in the Series

- ⇒ Tier 1 – Context: Demographic Transition and DDMI
- ⇒ Tier 2 – Tools: Defining and Measuring Care
- ⇒ Tier 3 – Action: Budget Reform

Today: BSDD as the translation mechanism



Today's Agenda

⇒ *Understanding how demographic evidence becomes fiscal allocation*

Why BSDD Matters

Structural gap between demographic evidence and fiscal decision-making, limits of reactive budgeting, need for institutional translation mechanisms

Technical Architecture of BSDD

Overview of the BSDD framework, alignment between demographic trends and functional budgeting, how the tool structures prioritization within annual fiscal processes

Institutional Use and Policy Perspective from The Gambia

How BSDD operates within real budget cycles, interaction with ceilings and negotiations, practical implications for allocation decisions

Questions and Discussion

Participant reflections on institutional realities, challenges, and applicability

Why BSDD Matters Today

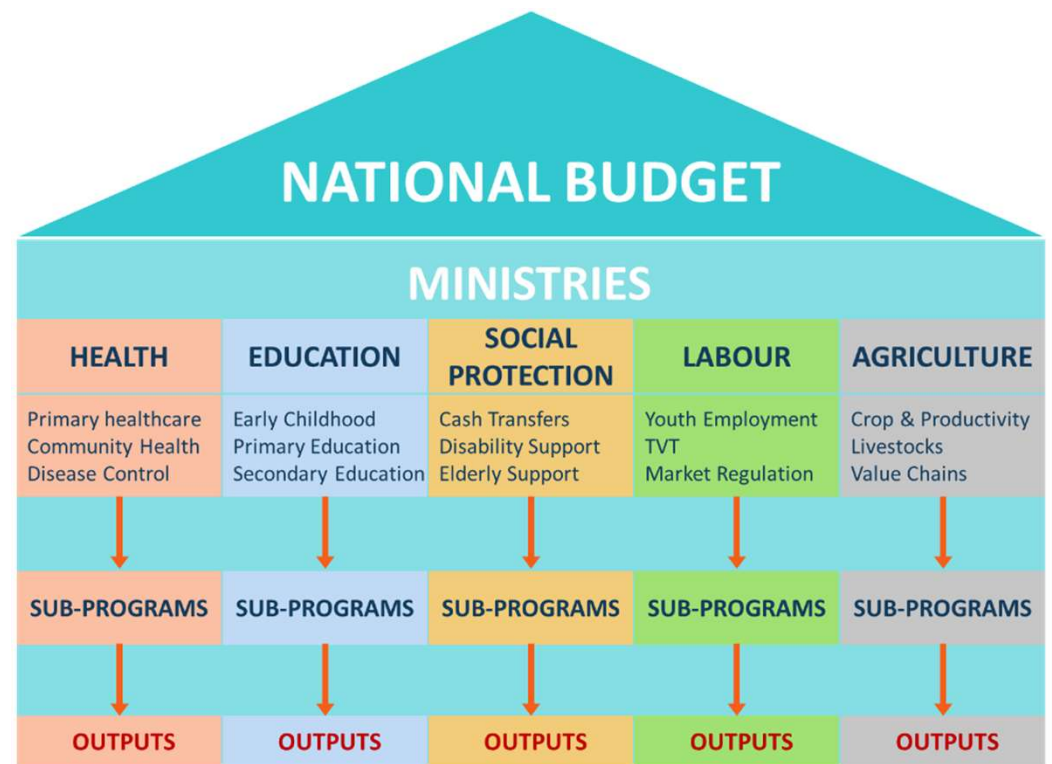
⇒ Demographic change is accelerating across many African countries.

⇒ Demographic change is accelerating.

⇒ Care demand is increasing.

⇒ Evidence exists.

⇒ Budgets remain reactive.



Budgeting Sensitive to Demographic Dividend – BSDD



Prof. Latif Dramani

Coordinator, Regional
Consortium for Research in
Generational Economics
(CREG)

- ⇒ **Technical foundation of BSDD**
- ⇒ **A collaboration between African researchers and policymakers**
- ⇒ **A response to a very concrete policy demand**

Session 5 – Guest Speaker – Pr. DRAMANI - CREG



Informing A Smarter World



Aligning Budgets with Demographic Realities: The BSDD Framework

CARE–BSDD Kenya Series

From Demographic Change to Care-Responsive Budgeting

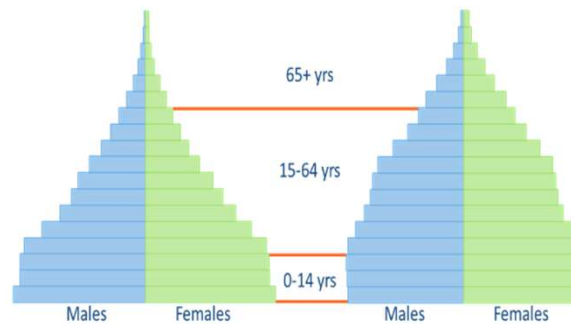
March 3, 2026

Why We Needed a New Budget Tool

⇒ **The demographic dividend is not automatic. It is a potential.**

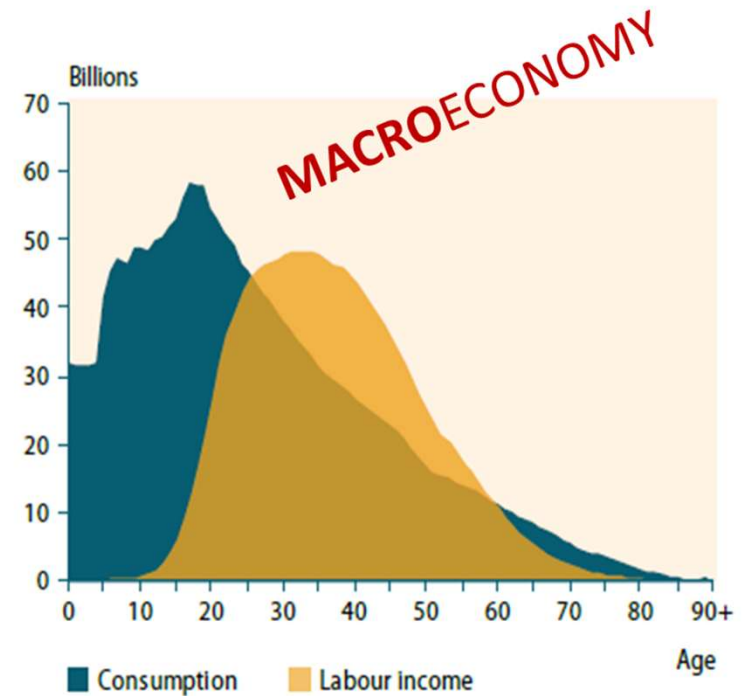
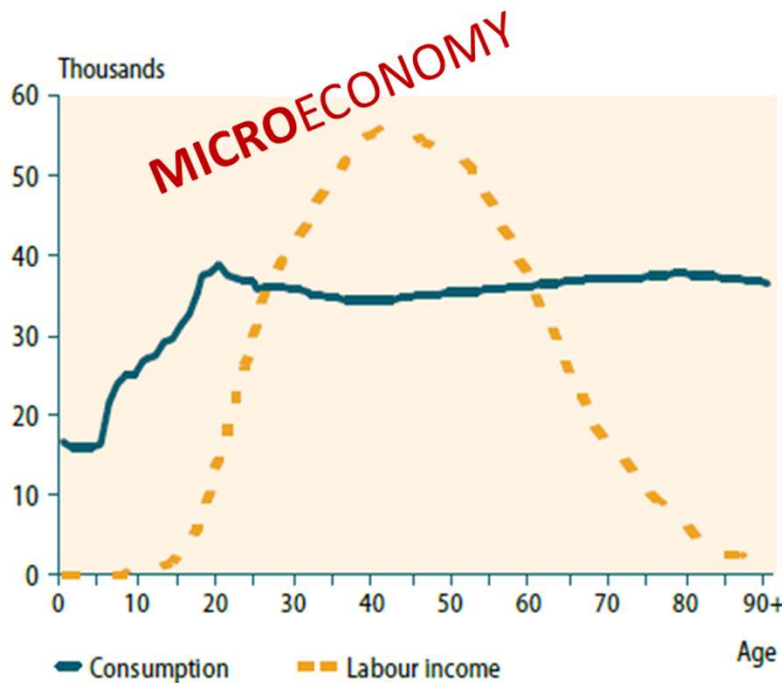
- Budgets are the most powerful policy tool.
- Traditional budgets are ministry-based.
- Demographic realities are not structurally integrated.
- Need to translate evidence into fiscal decisions.

⇒ **Demographic opportunity requires fiscal alignment.**



From Diagnostic to Vision

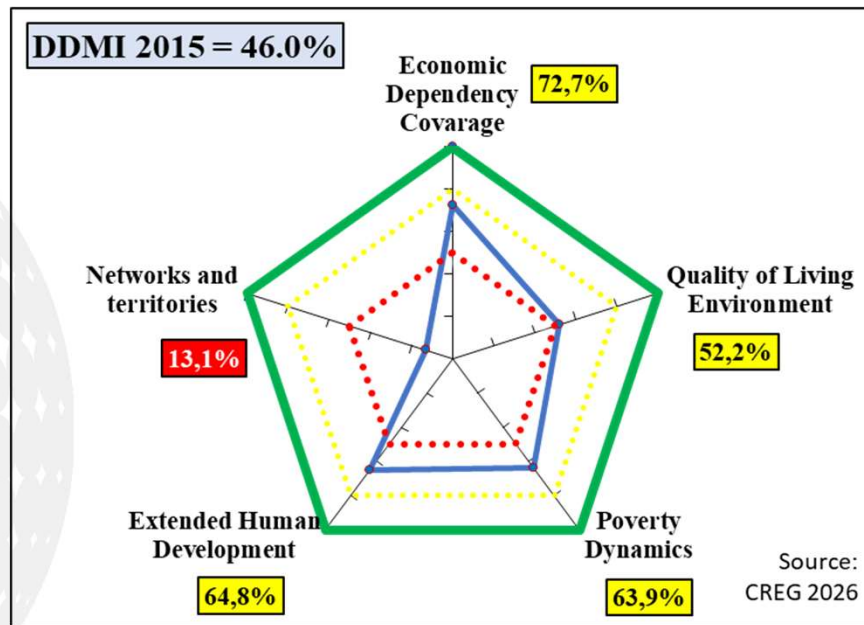
- ⇒ The BSDD is the operational bridge between demographic analysis and public finance decisions.
- Measuring the potential economic from demography with NTA methodology based on generational economic.



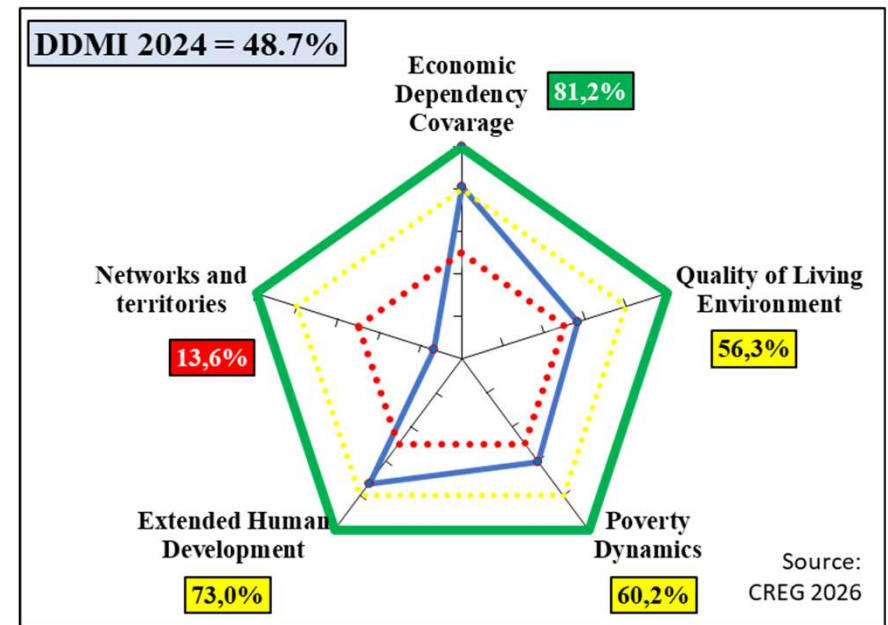
From Vision to Budget Decisions

⇒ **Measurement without budgeting does not transform outcomes.**

- DDMI measures population well-being based on sustainability development.
- Monitoring does not change allocations.
- Strategic plans require budget translation.



KENYA 2014



KENYA 2025

Why Traditional Budgeting Falls Short

⇒ PBB has structural limitations.

- Program-based budgeting strengthens accountability.
- Programs remain ministry-centered.
- Cross-cutting priorities are fragmented.
- Difficult to see total investment in human capital.
- Functional perspective is required.

⇒ Silos obscure national priorities.



1 CENTRAL LEVEL

👛 Allocated budget



📄 Program defined



📊 Performance indicators (outputs)

2 Intermediate level

🏠 Decentralized services



🔧 Activities implemented

3 Last Mile

👥 Final beneficiaries

❓ Real improvement in living conditions?

An African Tool, Born from Policy Demand

⇒ **BSDD is African-designed and policy-driven.**

- Demand emerged from policymakers
- Mali: need for budget simulation tool
- Collaboration between governments and researchers
- Built with African data
- Country-owned process

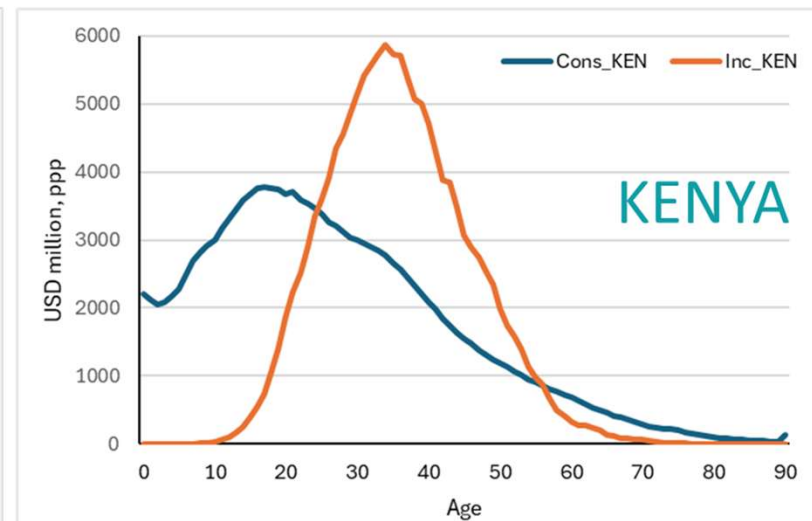
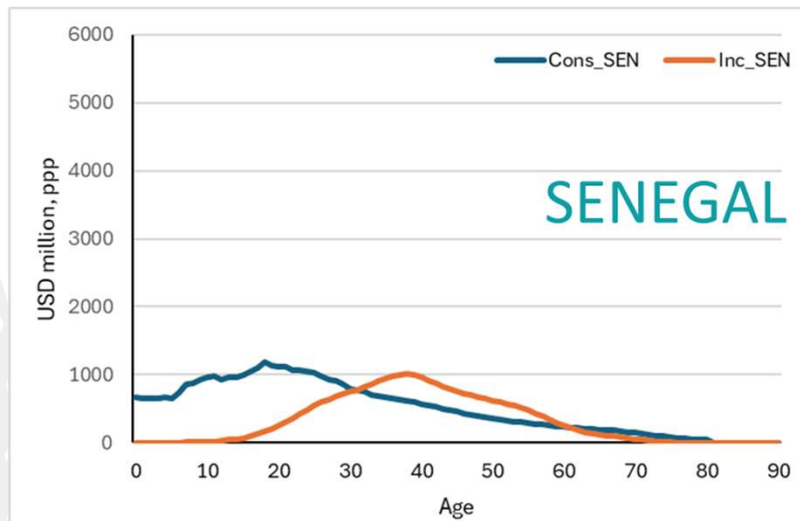
KEY ACTIONS PROPOSED

- Analyze and understand socioeconomic with National Demographic Dividend profile...
(AU Roadmap, Page 27. Par. 36)
- Strengthen the capacity of planning authorities, sector and district planning units to integrate demographic dividend...
(Par. 39)
- Develop and implement a robust performance monitoring, and accountability mechanism for demographic dividend initiatives...
(Par. 40)
- Create an index based on a set of indicators, specific to each pillar of the roadmap (Economic empowerment; Health and wellbeing; Employment and entrepreneurship; Education and skills development; Youth empowerment and advocacy ...
(AU Roadmap, Page 27. Par. 47)

What the BSDD Actually Does

⇒ Aligns budgets with demographic priorities.

- Models lifecycle costs
- Estimates macroeconomic returns
- Captures intergenerational flows
- Simulates alternative budget structures



⇒ Budget structure shapes demographic outcomes.

The BSDD is a Process, Not Just a Model

⇒ **BSDD is a structured reform process.**

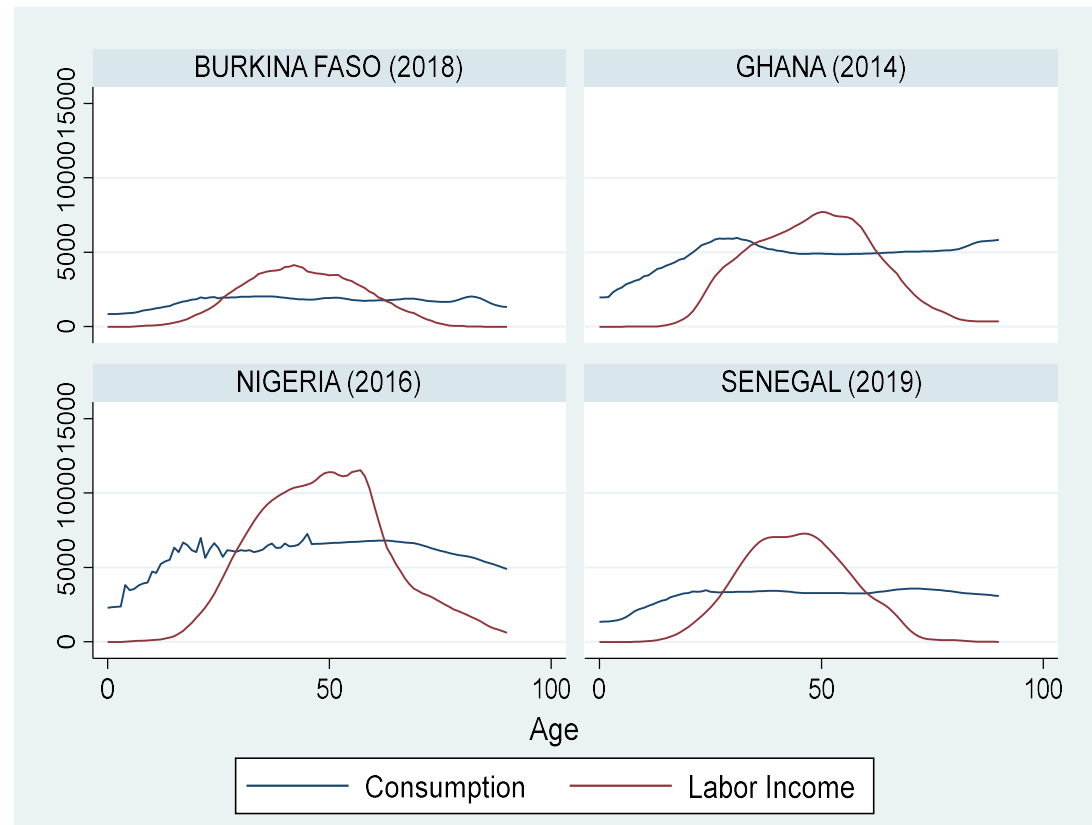
- Multi-step analytical process
- 8–12 months
- Inter-ministerial collaboration
- Technical modeling + policy dialogue



Step 1: Understanding the Social Demand

- ⇒ **Generational Analysis** provides some of the best evidence.
- Developing generational account profiles to better capture social demand from the perspective of **paid work (Life Cycle Deficit)**

SELECTED COUNTRIES GENERATIONNAL ACCOUNTS NTA

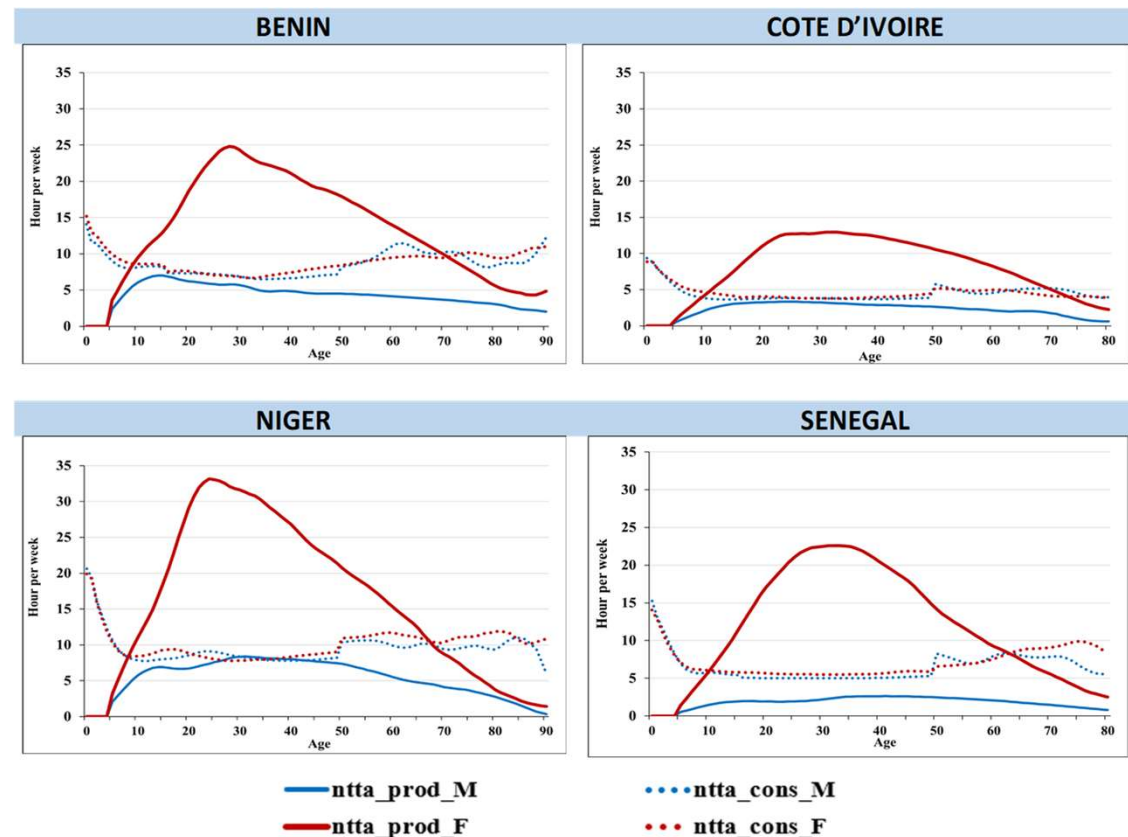


Step 1: Understanding the Social Demand

⇒ **Generational Analysis** provides some of the best evidence.

- Developing generational account profiles to better capture social demand from the perspective of **paid work (Life Cycle Deficit)**
- Understanding the total life cycle deficit (**Life Cycle Deficit + Care Deficit**)

SELECTED COUNTRIES GENERATIONNAL TIME ACCOUNTS NTTA



Step 2: Budget Transformation

⇒ **Reclassification reveals reality.**

- Reclassify expenditures into 8 functional categories
- Move beyond administrative labels
- Link spending to DDMI dimensions
- Reveal true allocation priorities

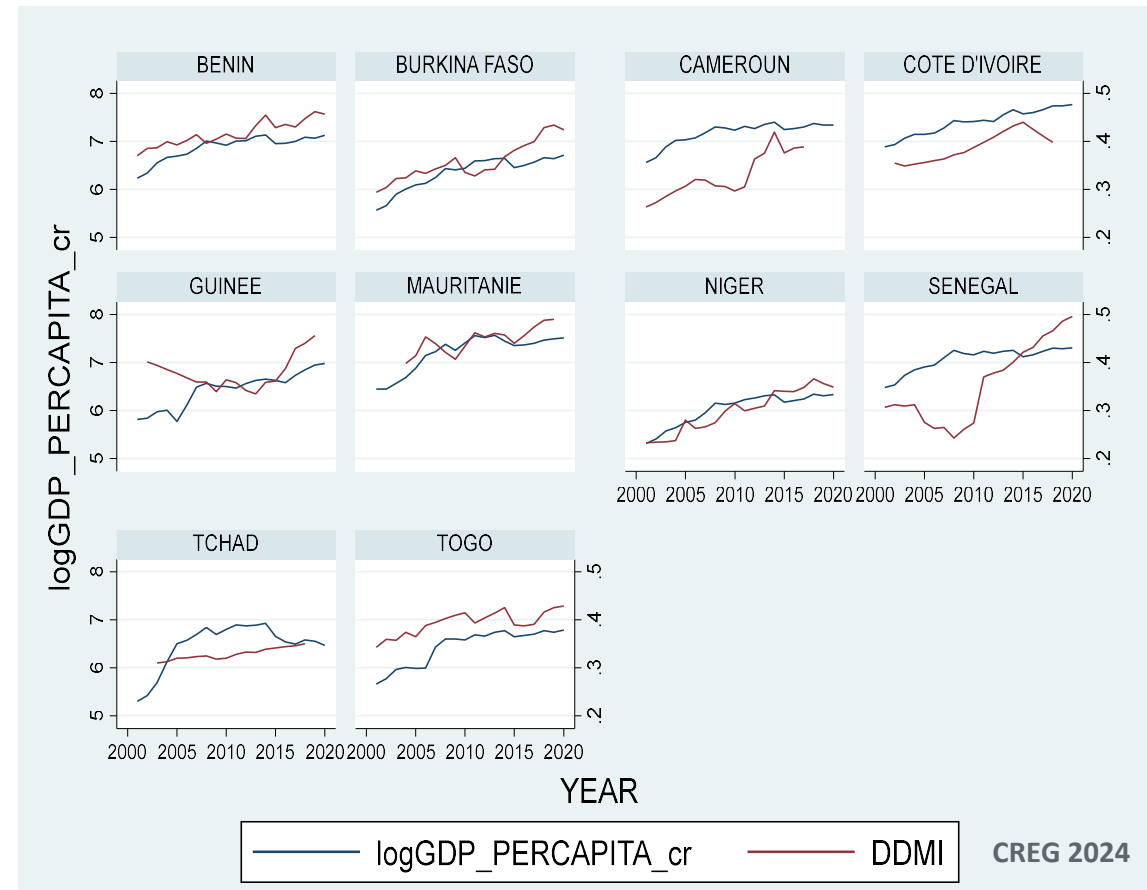
4 Components	8 DDMI Functional Categories
HUMAN CAPITAL	Education
	Health
GOVERNANCE	Institutions
	Security
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE	Energy / Buildings
	Economic affairs
PROFESSIONAL & SOCIAL NETWORK	Professional network
	Social network

Step 3: Retropolation

⇒ Past investments shape current demographic performance.

- Analyze 20–25 years of indicators
- Link historical spending to outcomes
- Identify long-term patterns
- Understand demographic trajectory

SELECTED COUNTRIES GDP PER CAPITA & DDMI SCORE ON THE 20 PAST YEAR



Step 3: Retropolation

⇒ Past investments shape current demographic performance.

- Analyze 20–25 years of indicators
- Link historical spending to outcomes
- Identify long-term patterns
- Understand demographic trajectory

PAST ALLOCATIONS OF THE BUDGET
AT FUNCTIONAL LEVEL FOR A SELECTED COUNTRY


	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2023	GLOBAL
Economic Affairs	46,8%	47,1%	48,3%	47,6%
Energy - Buildings	12,1%	13,9%	14,0%	13,6%
Education	17,2%	15,6%	11,8%	14,2%
Institutions	9,4%	10,1%	9,4%	9,7%
Professional Network	0,5%	0,4%	0,7%	0,6%
Social Network	2,9%	3,4%	5,7%	4,4%
Health	4,0%	4,1%	3,8%	3,9%
Safety	7,2%	5,3%	6,3%	6,1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Step 4: Estimating Budget Elasticities

⇒ **Not all spending has equal impact.**

- Econometric estimation
- Measure impact of sectoral spending
- Quantify responsiveness of DDMI dimensions
- Strengthen evidence-based allocation

**SECTORAL BUDGET ELASTICITIES
TABLE INTERPRETATION**



Elasticity	OPERATING EXPENSES (FDN)	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (INV)	TRANSFERS & SUBSIDIES (TRF)
0,0-0,25	Human capital policy not very effective	Very ineffective investment policy	Social policy very ineffective
0,26-0,50	Ineffective human capital policy	Ineffective investment policy	Ineffective social policy
0,51-0,75	Effective human capital policy	Effective investment policy	Effective social policy
0,76-1	Highly effective human capital policy	Highly effective investment policy	Highly effective social policy

CREG 2026

Step 5: Rating Sectoral & Global Budget Performances

EXAMPLE OF SECTORAL BUDGET ALLOCATION RATING TABLE

- Rating efficiency of budget allocation
- Rating well being at sectoral level
- Rating overall sector
Efficiency of budget allocation and effect on sectoral well being

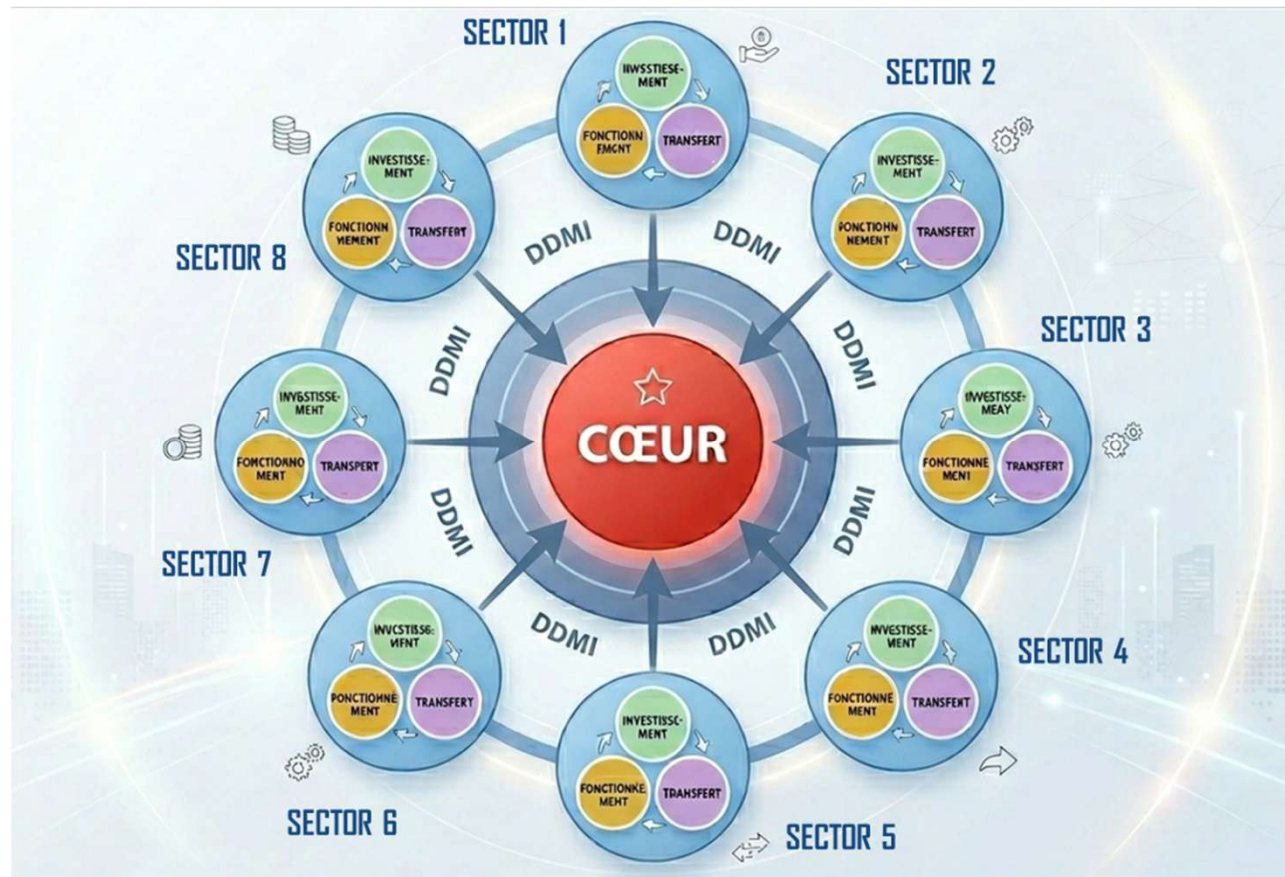
	Medium Structure	Budget Allocation Score	Effect Score	Overall Rating
Education	17,4%	7,76	2,39	A-D+
Health	4,6%	8,70	4,01	A-C+
Economy	34,4%	8,03	3,73	A-C-
Energy/Buildings	13,6%	8,21	3,38	A-C-
Institution	17,5%	6,48	2,67	B+C-
Safety	7,1%	6,76	3,25	B+C-
Professional Network	2,1%	7,61	0,23	A-D-
Social Network	3,4%	8,39	4,01	A-C+
TOTAL		7,74	2,96	A-C-

Step 6: General Equilibrium Modeling

⇒ Budgets operate within systems, not sectors.

- Economy is an interconnected system.
- Education affects employment, health, productivity.
- Capture ripple effects.
- Simulate alternative scenarios.

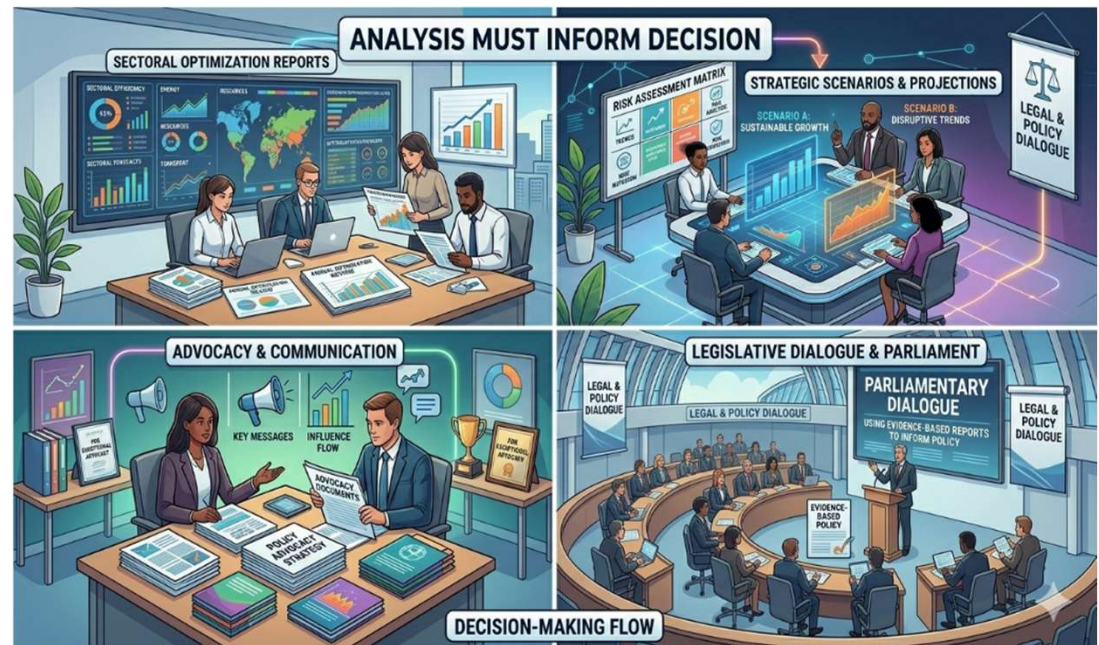
BSDD GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM MODEL



Step 7 & 8: Reports and Policy Translation

⇒ Analysis must inform decision.

- Sectoral optimization reports
- Scenario-based recommendations
- Advocacy documents
- Integration into parliamentary dialogue



Changing the Budgeting Mindset

⇒ From administrative logic to societal logic.

- Shift from ministries to societal outcomes
- Align spending with demographic transition
- Functional budgeting approach
- Long-term strategic perspective



Thank You



Pr. Latif Dramani

creg-center.org

www.prb.org

Budgeting Sensitive to Demographic Dividend – BSDD



Prof. Latif Dramani

Coordinator, Regional
Consortium for Research in
Generational Economics
(CREG)

- ⇒ Demography is a dynamic to manage through the budget.
- ⇒ DD is an economic equation that depends directly on how public resources are allocated.
- ⇒ The BSDD is a process that requires reclassification, measurement, estimation, simulation, and ultimately, different decision-making.

Policy-Maker Perspective: Translating Evidence into Allocation



Mariama Fanneh

Director of Population
Affairs, National Population
Commission Secretariat,
Office of the Vice President,
The Gambia

- ⇒ From the technical architecture to the institutional reality.
- ⇒ What happens inside government when demographic evidence meets budget ceilings, trade-offs, and institutional constraints.

Session 5: Guest Speaker – Mariama Fanneh
Director of Population Affairs – NPCS, The Gambia



Why tools like BSDD are necessary when you must justify priorities and choices within government.



CARE–BSDD Kenya Series

March 3, 2026

From Demographic Change to Care-Responsive Budgeting

www.prb.org



A DECISION-MAKER'S PERSPECTIVE

Why does demographic, care, and time-use evidence often fail to influence budgets even when data exist?

⇒ **The issue is not diagnosis; it is institutional translation and integration.**

- Budget ceilings are set before evidence is reviewed.
- Mandatory expenditures crowd out new priorities.
- Evidence is not embedded in budget templates.
- Demographic change is long-term; budgets are annual.
- Care work is economically invisible.
- Cross-sector issues lack a single budget owner.
- Evidence is rarely translated into fiscal language.

**Evidence exists,
but it is not
institutionally
required to shape
allocations.**



How do budget processes, timelines, and ceilings dominate decision-making over evidence?

- Evidence expands what is necessary and budget structure limits what is possible.
- Budget architecture defines the rules of the game – ceilings, timelines, classifications, costing.
- Evidence may be strong, but unless it plays by those rules, it will not shape allocations.

⇒ **Evidence speaks in development terms.**

⇒ **Budget structure decides in fiscal terms.**

EVIDENCE EXISTS:

- Demographic Data & Projections
- Censuses & Surveys
- Youthful Age Structure
- Unpaid Care & Time-Use Data



BUDGET ARCHITECTURE FILTERS THROUGH:

- Fiscal Ceilings
- Mandatory Recurrent Commitments
- Political and Strategic Priorities
- Program-Based Submissions & Costed Proposals
- Annual Budget Calendar & Decision Timelines

Why do ministries and agencies with limited technical capacity struggle to integrate demographic or care considerations without structured guidance?

⇒ Evidence exists – but systems don't translate it.

- No tools to convert data into costed proposals.
- Ministries built for delivery, not analysis.
- Demographic inputs not required in budget templates.
- Cross-sector issues lack clear ownership.
- Budget decisions demand fiscal not social language.



⇒ Without structured guidance, evidence stays descriptive –not allocative.

Why do templates, functional classifications, and explicit requirements matter more than ad hoc analyses in practice?

⇒ **In public finance, rules drive behaviour.**

- Templates determine what must be justified.
- Functional classifications determine what is visible.
- Call circulars determine what is required.
- Performance indicators determine what is defended.
- Ceilings determine what is possible.

⇒ **Ad hoc analysis informs.**

⇒ **Formal requirements allocate.**



How does BSDD respond to these institutional constraints?

⇒ **BSDD works within the existing budget architecture.**

- Makes demographic pressure visible inside submissions.
- Reduces across-sector fragmentation.
- Strengthens justification during trade-offs.
- Frames care and youth as structural investments, not discretionary welfare.
- Links long-term demographic trends to annual fiscal decisions
- Improves the quality of information in allocation debates.

⇒ **BSDD translates demographic reality into fiscal language.**

BSDD doesn't remove fiscal constraints. It improves the quality of the information used to make tough trade-offs.



**FROM EVIDENCE TO BUDGET REFORM:
THE GAMBIA'S EXPERIENCE**

Why Budget Reform Became Necessary

⇒ Shift to a functional budget framework

- ⇒ DD window opening in 2000, DDMI score only 36.3%.
- ⇒ Need to:
 - Align public financing with DD priorities guided by the DDMI.
 - Improve allocation efficiency for rapid economic growth.
- ⇒ Expenditures reclassified into 8 functional areas.
- ⇒ Spending assigned according to purpose rather than ministry.

⇒ A clearer picture of what the government is actually financing.

4 Components	8 DDMI Functional Categories
HUMAN CAPITAL	Education
	Health
GOVERNANCE	Institutions
	Security
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE	Energy / Buildings
	Economic affairs
PROFESSIONAL & SOCIAL NETWORK	Professional network
	Social network

The Gambia's Budget Transformation Journey

⇒ Shifting from Administrative Silos to Functional Impact (Work-in-Progress)

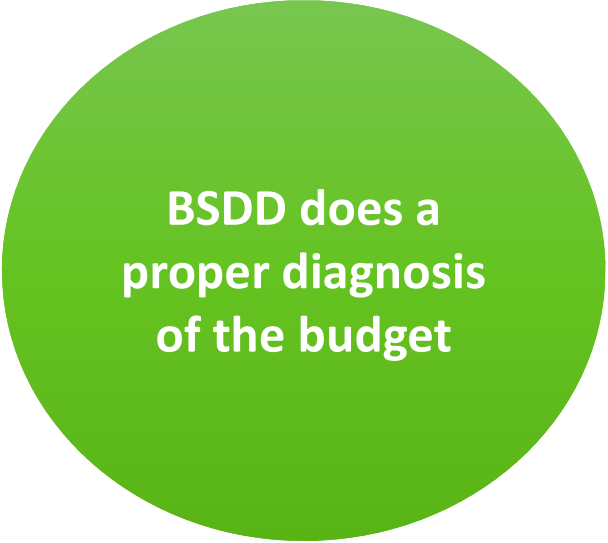
The Reform in Progress:

- From "Who spends" (Administrative) to "What is the purpose" (Functional/DDMI aligned).

Budget Reclassification (2005–2024)

Uncovering the "Hidden" Budget – Correcting misclassifications:

- Medical treatment under all sectors reclassified under the **Health Function**.
- Trainings across all sectors reclassified under the **Education Function**.
- Reorganizing spending into **8 Functional Areas** aligned with the **AU Roadmap pillars**.



**BSDD does a
proper diagnosis
of the budget**

What the Reclassification Revealed

⇒ The analysis reveals important trends

2005–2016		Since 2017	
Operations	78%	Operations	46%
Transfers	20%	Investment	34%
Investment	3%	Transfers	20%

- ⇒ **Increased investment in infrastructure, energy, schools, and hospitals.**
 - Supports economic growth, strengthens human capital, and promotes employment.
- ⇒ **NOT guided by a structured demographic framework.**
 - Raises concerns about sustainability and strategic coherence.

Functional analysis highlights imbalances.

Economic Affairs	31%
Professional Networks	1%
Health	5%
Education	13%

- ⇒ DDMI results show weak performance across key indicators, despite a decade of program-based budgeting.
- ⇒ Current budgeting has not sufficiently advanced demographic dividend outcomes.

36%

How BSDD Strengthens Allocation Decisions

⇒ **BSDD provides a structured mechanism to address these gaps.**

- Links budget functions to DDMI pillars
- Identifies high-impact sectors
- Supports sector-specific thresholds
- Improves allocation efficiency
- Works within fiscal constraints

⇒ **Structure improves strategic coherence.**




Regional Perspective

⇒ **African countries share common constraints.**

- Demographic transition accelerating
- Care demand rising
- Budget systems remain reactive
- Sectoral budgeting
- Limited technical capacity
- Short-term fiscal pressure

⇒ **BSDD: African-led institutional innovation to respond to African institutional realities.**



**BSDD allows
demographic reality
to shape fiscal
decisions before a
crisis forces it to.**

Why BSDD is Necessary from a Decision-Maker's Lens

⇒ Where fiscal space is tight, structure matters more than rhetoric.

DDSB DOES NOT

- Eliminate fiscal constraints.
- Replace political judgment.
- Dictate allocations.

DDSB DOES

- Make demographic pressure visible inside budget systems.
- Connect fragmented care expenditures across sectors.
- Strengthen justification during ceiling negotiations.
- Translate long-term demographic evidence into annual fiscal language.
- Elevate care from welfare spending to economic infrastructure.

Without structure

- Care remains invisible.
- Demographic evidence remains academic.
- Budgets remain reactive

With structure

- Trade-offs become informed.
- Care becomes economic planning.
- Demographic reality shapes allocation debates.

Final Reflection

- ⇒ **Demography sends signals long before crises emerge.**
- ⇒ **Are our budgeting systems capable of responding to those signals?**
 - As decision-makers, we are judged not by the reports we produce, but by the allocations we successfully defend
 - If demographic realities cannot be translated into the language of ceilings, submissions, and trade-offs, they remain peripheral to fiscal decisions.
 - BSDD provides that translation.

BSDD is a structural correction that allows demographic reality to shape fiscal decision-making before crisis forces it to.

Thank You



Mariama Fanneh

www.prb.org

Policy-Maker Perspective: Translating Evidence into Allocation



Mariama Fanneh

Director of Population
Affairs, National Population
Commission Secretariat,
Office of the Vice President,
The Gambia

- ⇒ The reform is about reorganizing the budget architecture so that demographic reality becomes visible inside fiscal systems.
- ⇒ BSDD is the bridge between evidence and action.

Integrated Reflection

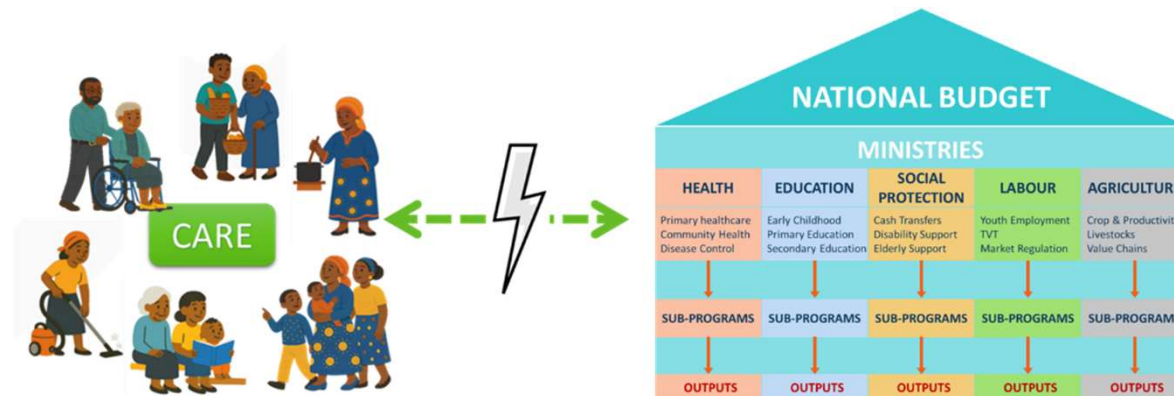
⇒ BSDD as Institutional Bridge

- From evidence to fiscal visibility
- Structured translation shapes allocation



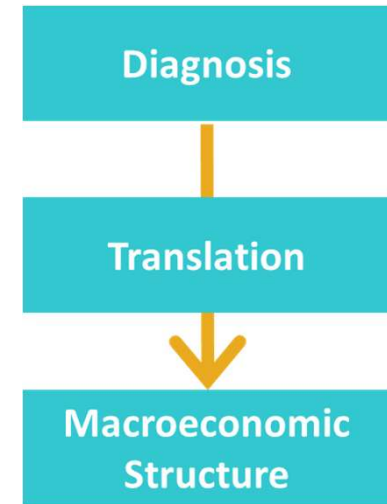
Q&A

- ⇒ Your questions and insights on DD and budget cycle process.
- ⇒ How does this resonate with your context?



Key Takeaway and Bridge

- ⇒ **Demographic transition generates predictable structural pressures.**
- ⇒ Care demand evolves across the life cycle
- ⇒ When budgets do not integrate demographic logic, households absorb the cost
- ⇒ Institutional translation determines whether evidence shapes allocation



Final Session

Linking BSDD with Social Accounting Matrices

Anchoring care within national production, consumption, and fiscal reform



Thank You

Reena ATUMA – PRB

Ratuma@prb.org

www.prb.org