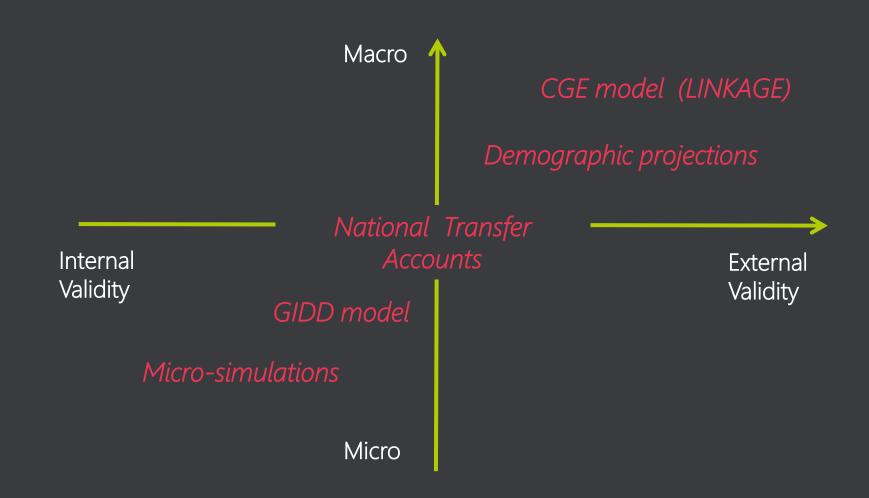




PREPARING SOCIAL SECTORS FOR A CHANGING POPULATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By Lucilla Maria Bruni, Jamele Rigolini, and Sara Troiano

MULTI-SECTORAL STUDY TO FEED POLICY DIALOGUE



A TEAM EFFORT

Lucilla Bruni, Jamele Rigolini, Sara Troiano (WB Social Protection)
Tom Moultrie, Morne Oosthuzein (University of Cape Town)
Servaas Van der Berg, Marizanne Knoetsen (University of Stellenbosch)
Amer Ahmed, Marcio Cruz (WB Development Prospects)
Michele Gragnolati (WB Health/Population)
David Margolis, Chaimaa Yassine (Paris School of Economics)

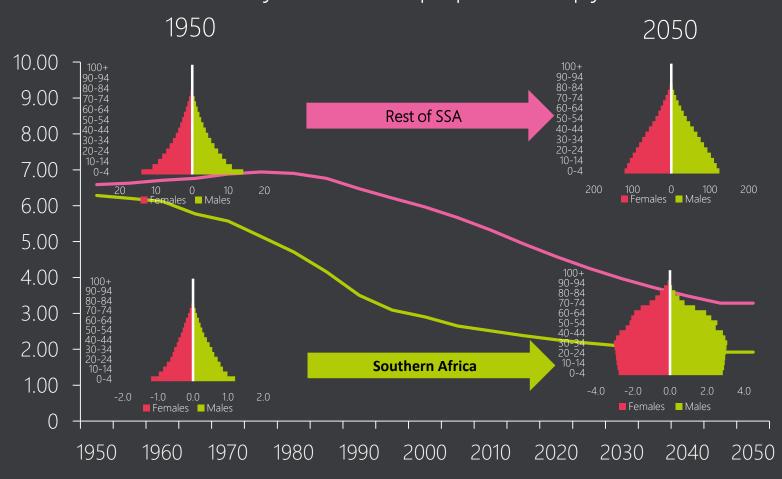
Hannah Lantos (Johns Hopkins University)

INDEX

- 1. Life at the crossroad: demographic dividend, or demographic bomb?
 - 2. Investing in good jobs is investing in the next generations
 - 3. Rebalancing social spending to promote long term inclusion and growth
 - Education: addressing the quality challenge
 - Health: lost in the epidemiological transition
 - Social protection: towards an integrated life-cycle approach
 - 4. Conclusions: getting social sectors ready for a changing population

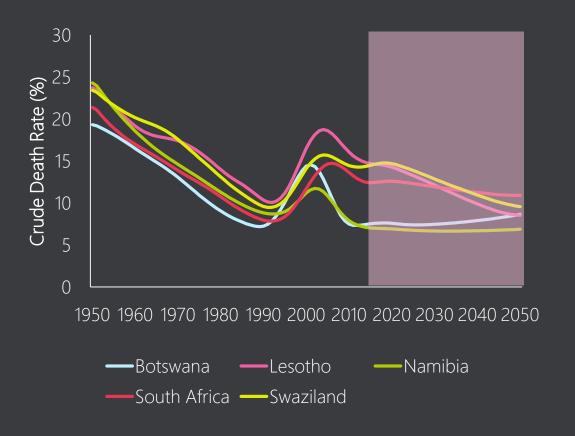
THE AGE STRUCTURE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA DIFFERS SUBSTANTIALLY FROM SSA



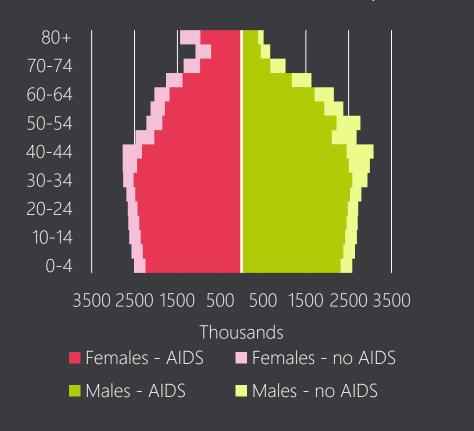


THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC DID NOT STOP THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

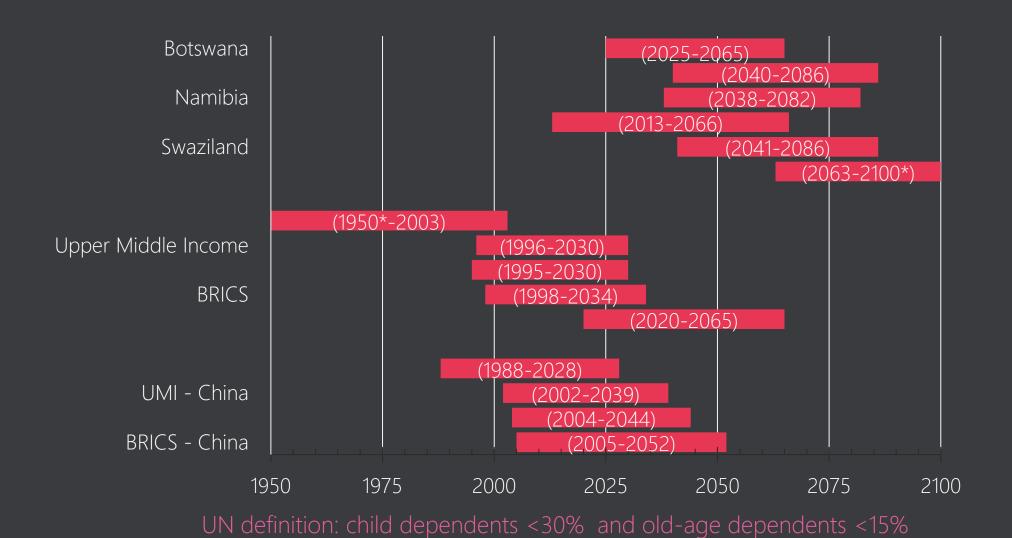




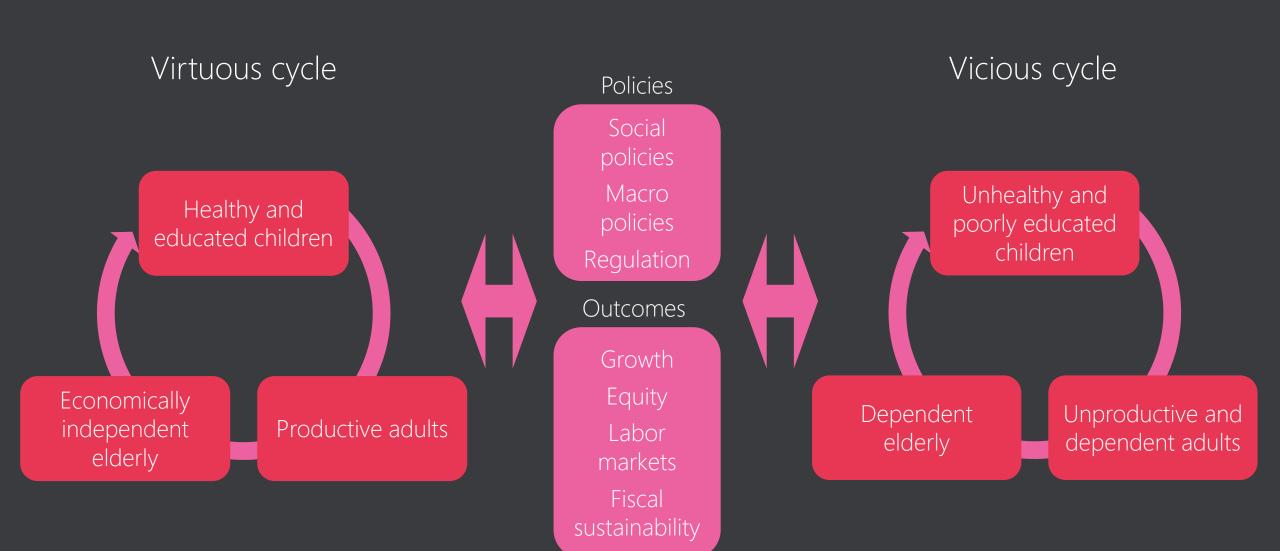
2050 Population pyramids for South Africa with and without HIV/AIDS



A DEMOGRAPHIC WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY IS OPENING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA



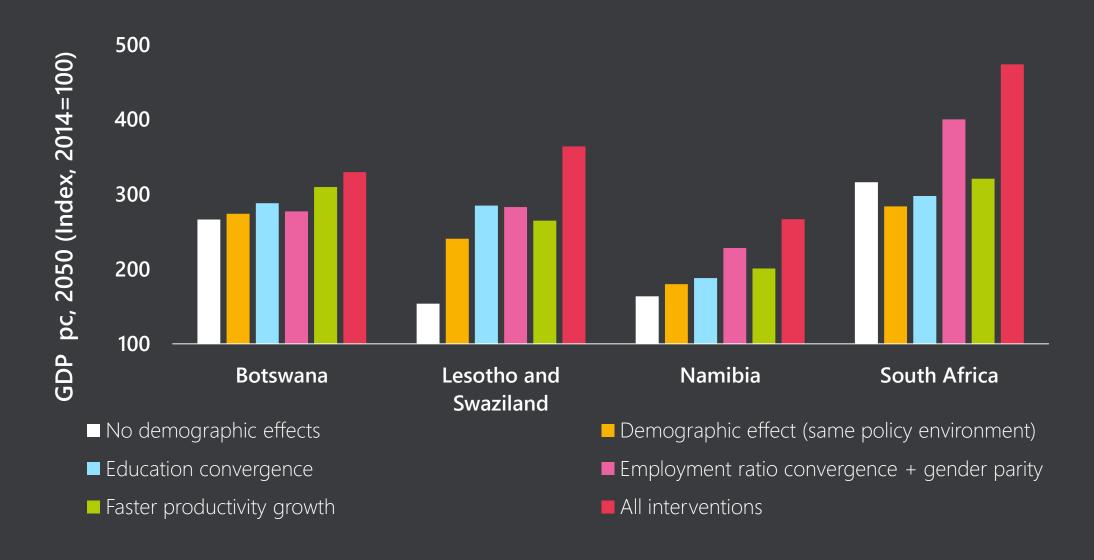
THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AMPLIFIES THE IMPACTS OF GOOD BUT ALSO BAD POLICIES



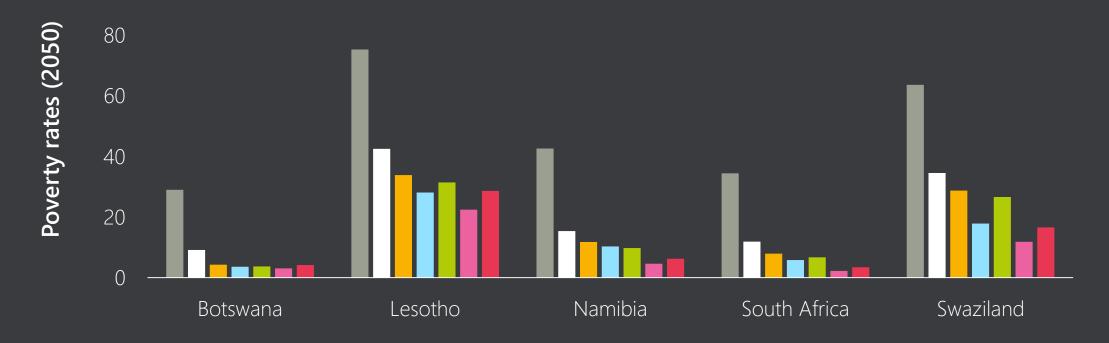
THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AMPLIFIES THE IMPACTS OF GOOD BUT ALSO BAD POLICIES

Social This study policies

TO HARNESS THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND, INCLUSIVE GROWTH POLICIES WILL BE NECESSARY



INCLUSIVE GROWTH POLICIES CAN ALSO BREAK THE INTERGENERATIONAL CYCLE OF POVERTY

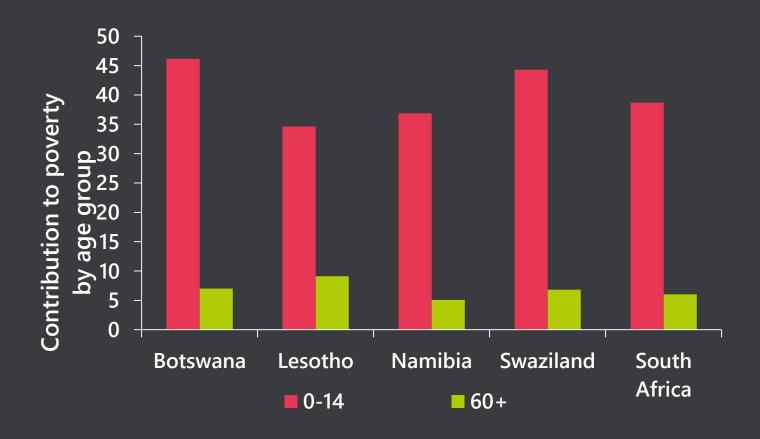


- Initial year (2012)
- Demographic effect (same policy environment)
- Faster productivity growth
- All interventions

- No demographic effects
- Education convergence
- Employment ratio convergence + gender parity

HARNESSING THE DIVIDEND WILL REQUIRE A STRONG FOCUS ON THE NEXT GENERATIONS

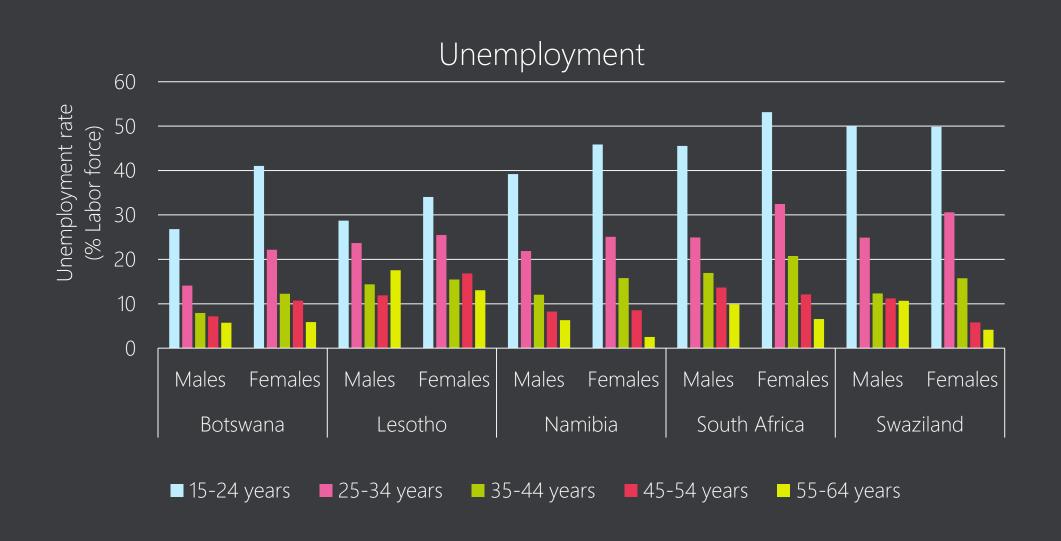
There are many more poor children, than elderly poor



INDEX

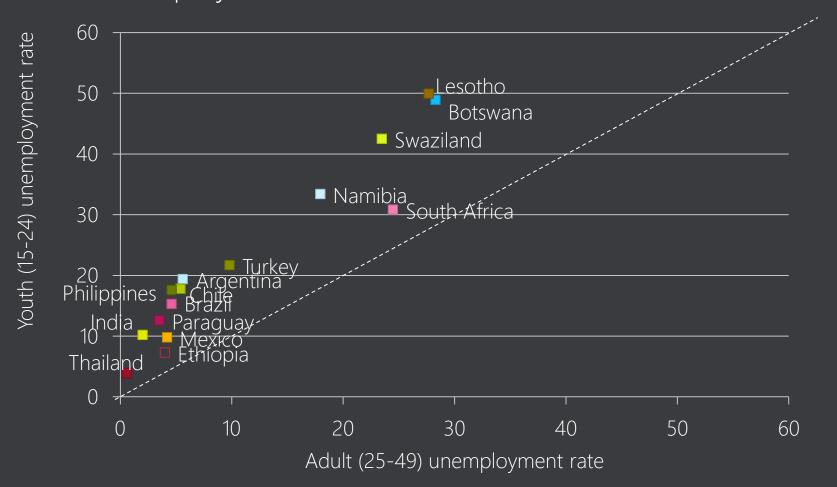
- 1. Life at the crossroad: demographic dividend, or demographic bomb?
- 2. Investing in good jobs is investing in the next generations
 - 3. Rebalancing social spending to promote long term inclusion and growth
 - Education: addressing the quality challenge
 - Health: lost in the epidemiological transition
 - Social protection: towards an integrated life-cycle approach
 - 4. Conclusions: getting social sectors ready for a changing population

WORKING AGE, BUT NOT WORKING

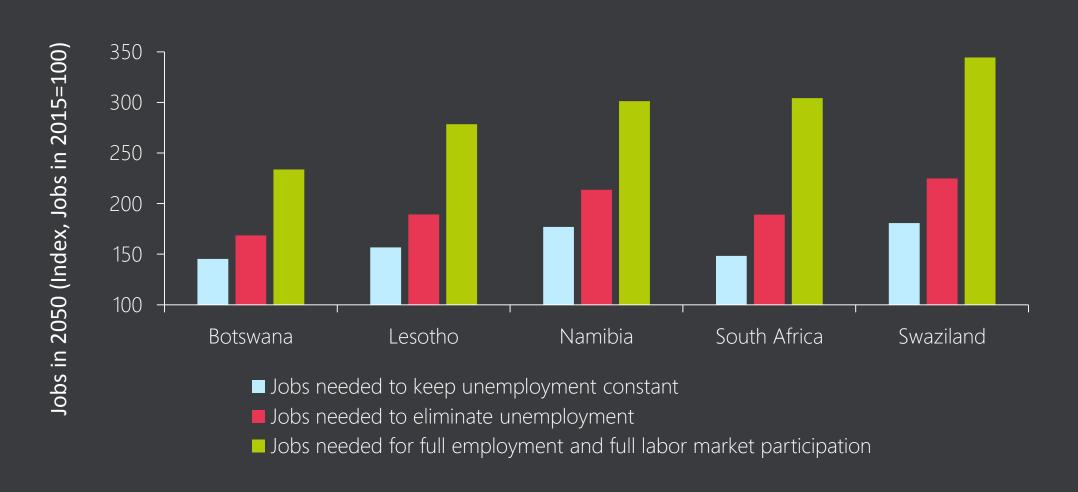


YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT LIMITS THE CHANCES OF HARNESSING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS

Youth unemployment is more dramatic than in most countries



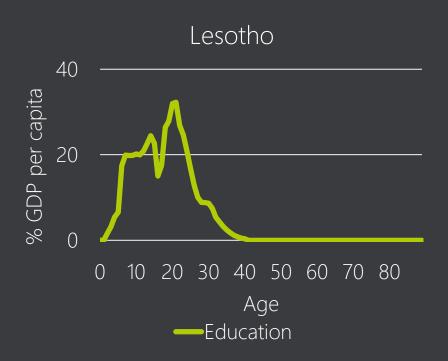
HARNESSING THE DIVIDEND REQUIRES INCREASING BOTH PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

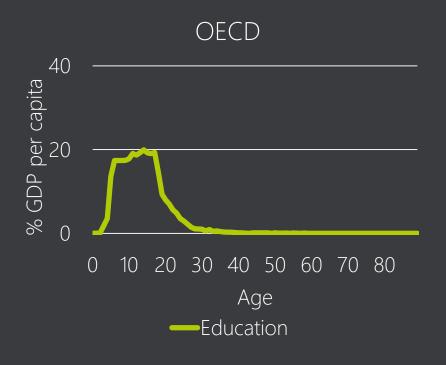


INDEX

- 1. Life at the crossroad: demographic dividend, or demographic bomb?
- 2. Investing in good jobs is investing in the next generations
- 3. Rebalancing social spending to promote long term inclusion and growth
- Education: addressing the quality challenge
 - Health: lost in the epidemiological transition
 - Social protection: towards an integrated life-cycle approach
- 4. Conclusions: getting social sectors ready for a changing population

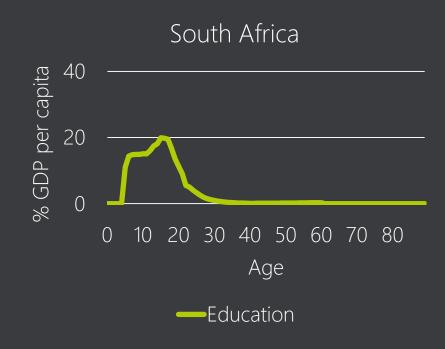
LESOTHO'S EDUCATION SPENDING PROFILE IS HIGHER THAN OECD LEVELS (TERTIARY ED)

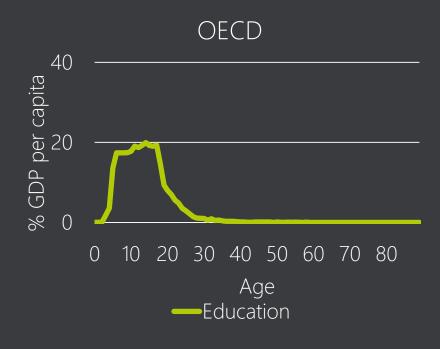




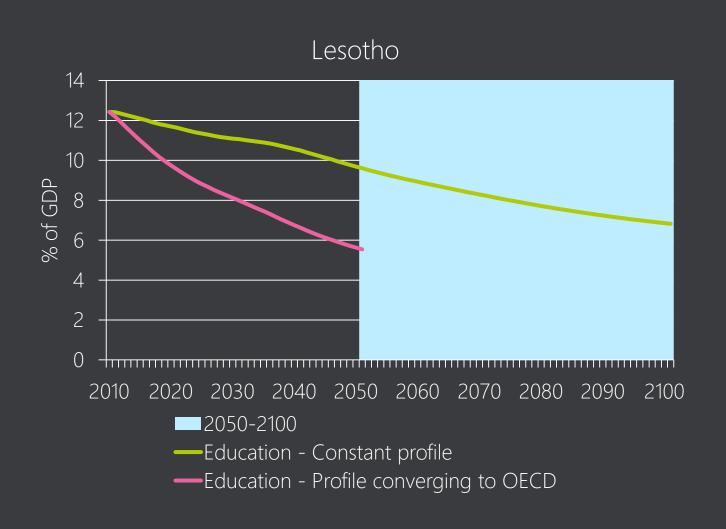
Most of the additional spending is generated by a scholarship system (bursaries)

SOUTH AFRICA'S EDUCATION SPENDING PROFILE IS ALIGNED WITH OECD LEVELS

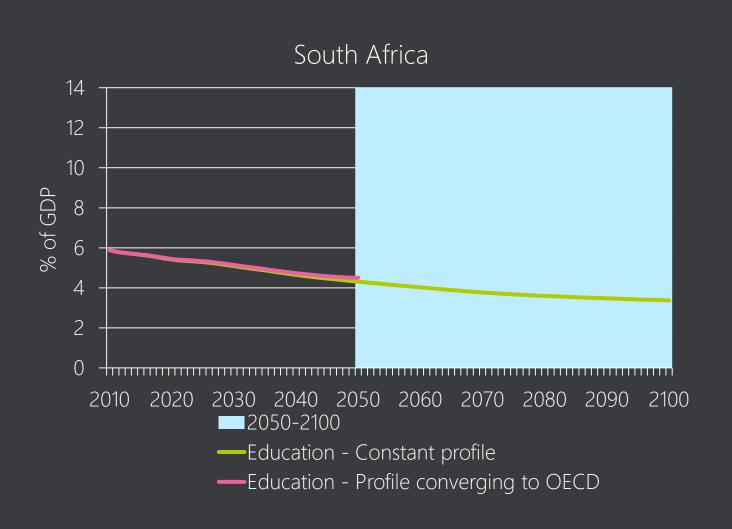




FEWER CHILDREN WILL ALLOW GREATER INVESTMENT PER PUPIL

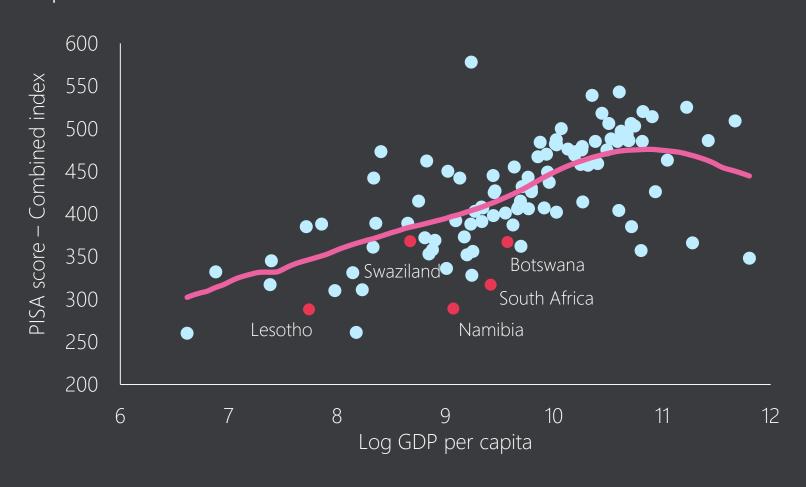


FEWER CHILDREN WILL ALLOW GREATER INVESTMENT PER PUPIL



BUT SOUTHERN AFRICA HAS AMONG THE LOWEST EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS

Imputed PISA scores are well below their benchmark levels



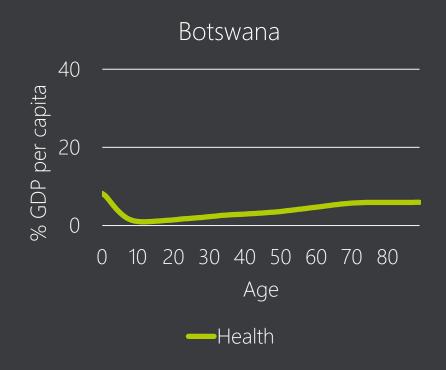
INDEX

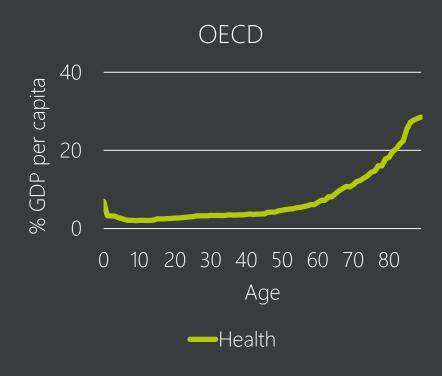
- 1. Life at the crossroad: demographic dividend, or demographic bomb?
- 2. Investing in good jobs is investing in the next generations
- 3. Rebalancing social spending to promote long term inclusion and growth
 - Education: addressing the quality challenge
- Health: lost in the epidemiological transition
 - Social protection: towards an integrated life-cycle approach
- 4. Conclusions: getting social sectors ready for a changing population

NCDS ARE EMERGING WHILE OLD DISEASES ARE STILL WIDESPREAD

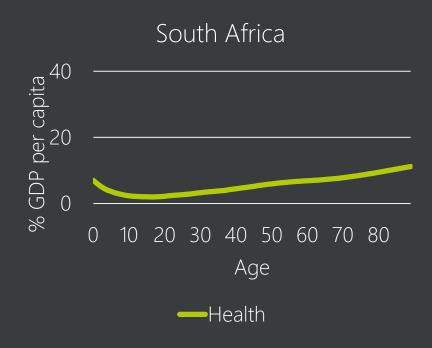
Years of Life Lost	Developed	SSA	Botswana	Lesotho	Namibia	South Africa	Swaziland
1st Cause of YLLs	Ischaemic Heart Disease	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
2 nd Cause of YLLs	Stroke	Malaria	ТВ	ТВ	ТВ	LRIs	LRIs
3 rd Cause of YLLs	Lung, tracheal, and bronchus cancers	LRI	LRIs	Diarrheal Diseases	LRIs	ТВ	Diarrheal Diseases
4 th Cause of YLLs	Self-Harm	Diarrheal Diseases	Diarrheal Diseases	LRIs	Diarrheal Diseases	Diarrheal Diseases	ТВ
5 th Cause of YLLs	Alzeheimer's	Pre-term birth	Road Injuries	Pre-term Birth	Stroke	Violence	Road Injuries
6 th Cause of YLLs	Cirrhosis	Neonatal Enceph.	Self-Harm	Violence	Self-Harm	Stroke	Pre-term Birth
7 th Cause of YLLs	COPD	Protein energy malnutrition	Pre-term Birth	Neonatal enceph.	Road Injuries	Road Inuries	Self-Harm
8 th Cause of YLLs	Colorectal Cancers	Congenital defects	Neonatal enceph.	Self-Harm	Pre-term Birth	Ischaemic Heart Disease	Violence
9 th Cause of YLLs	LRIs	Neonatal Sepsis	Maternal Death	Stroke	Ischeamic Heart Disease	Diabetes	Stroke
10 th Cause of YLLs	Road Injuries	ТВ	Violence	Road Injuries	Violence	Pre-term Birth	Neonatal enceph.

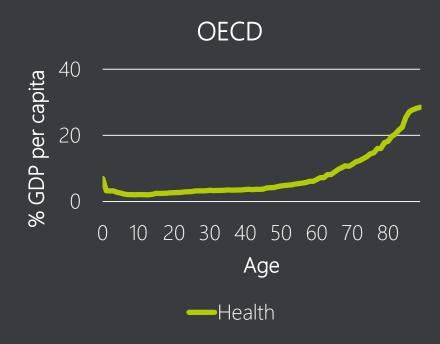
BOTSWANA SPENDS ON ELDERLY'S HEALTH CARE LESS THAN THE OECD



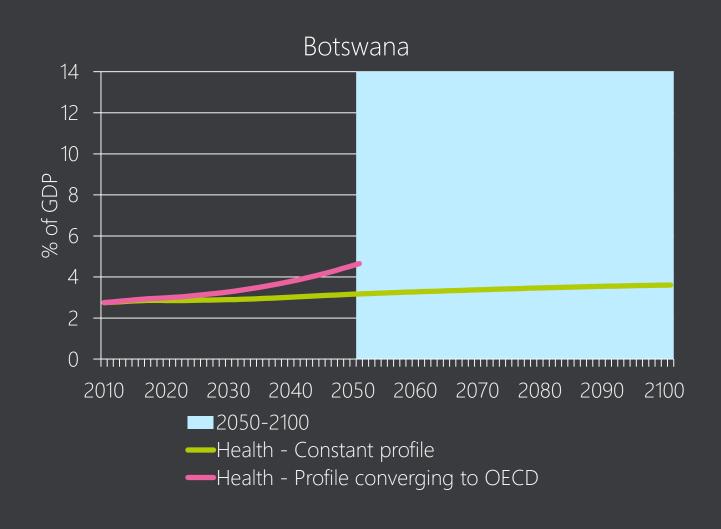


SOUTH AFRICA SPENDS ON ELDERLY'S HEALTH CARE LESS THAN THE OECD

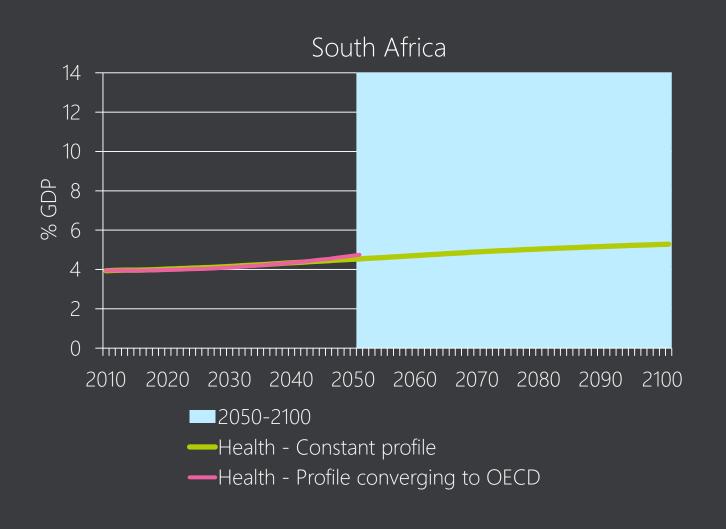




A SLOW AGING POPULATION WILL ALLOW FACING OLD AND NEW HEALTH CHALLENGES



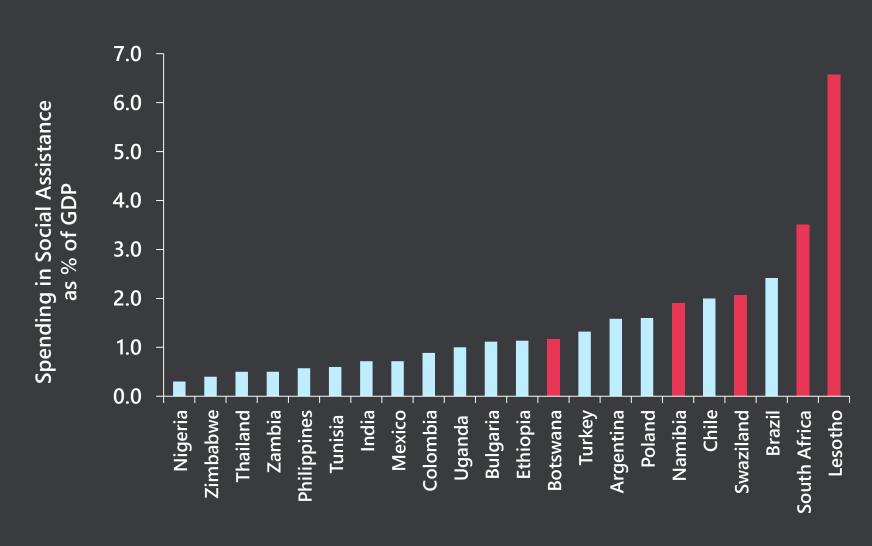
A SLOW AGING POPULATION WILL ALLOW FACING OLD AND NEW HEALTH CHALLENGES



INDEX

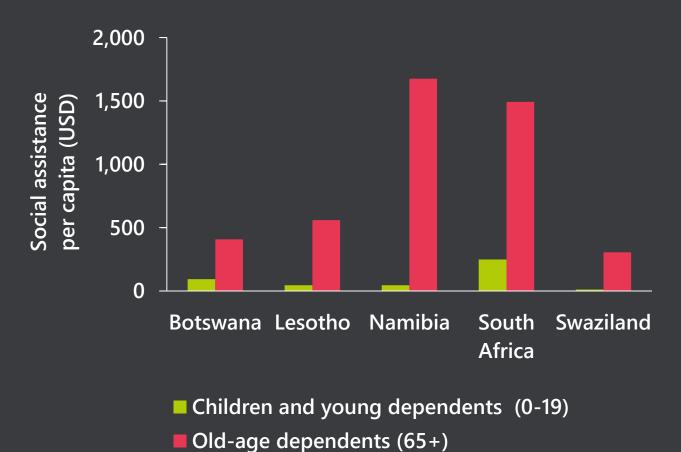
- 1. Life at the crossroad: demographic dividend, or demographic bomb?
- 2. Investing in good jobs is investing in the next generations
- 3. Rebalancing social spending to promote long term inclusion and growth
 - Education: addressing the quality challenge
 - Health: lost in the epidemiological transition
- Social protection: towards an integrated life-cycle approach.
- 4. Conclusions: getting social sectors ready for a changing population

A GENEROUS SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

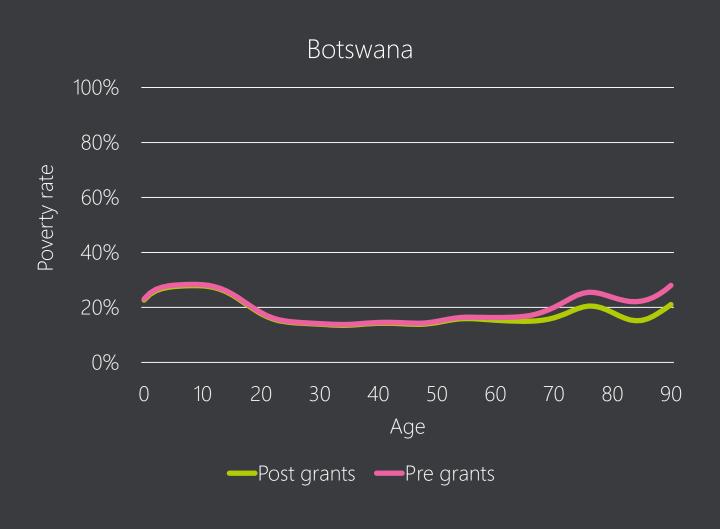


AN IMBALANCE BETWEEN PROTECTION AND PROMOTION

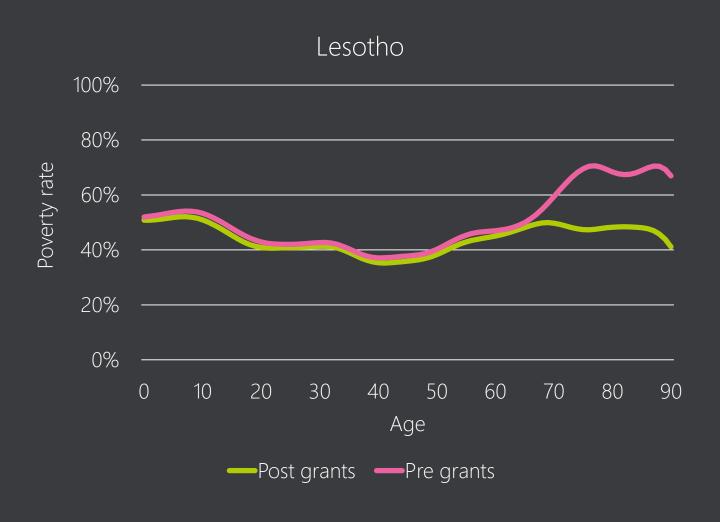
The elderly are the largest recipient of social assistance



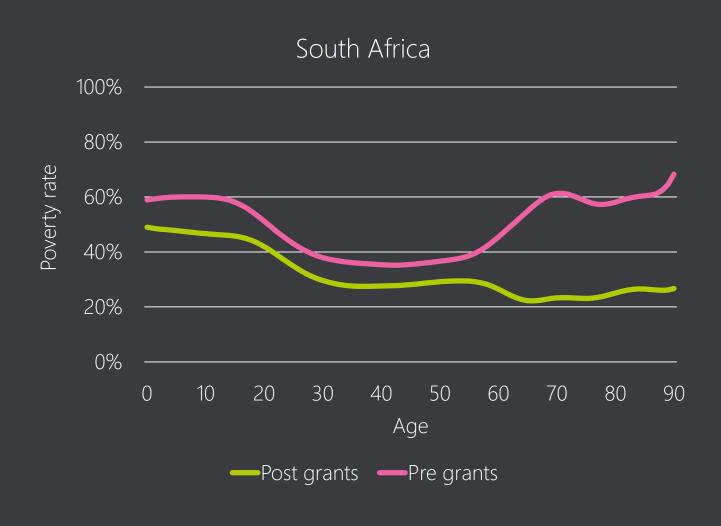
CASH TRANSFERS' POVERTY REDUCTION IMPACT IS MOSTLY TO BE FOUND AMONG THE ELDERLY



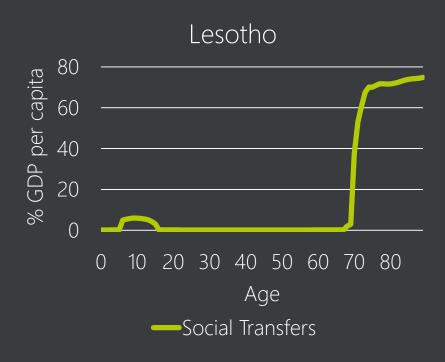
CASH TRANSFERS' POVERTY REDUCTION IMPACT IS MOSTLY TO BE FOUND AMONG THE ELDERLY

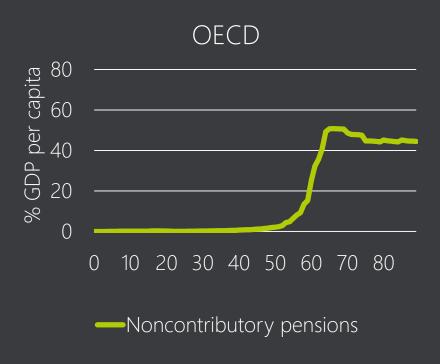


CASH TRANSFERS' POVERTY REDUCTION IMPACT IS MOSTLY TO BE FOUND AMONG THE ELDERLY

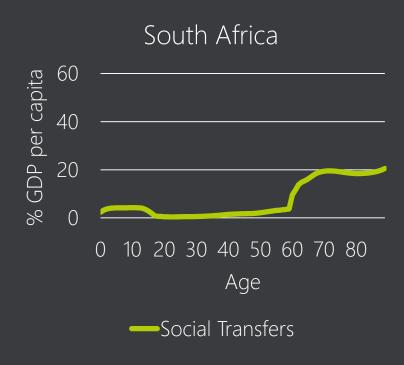


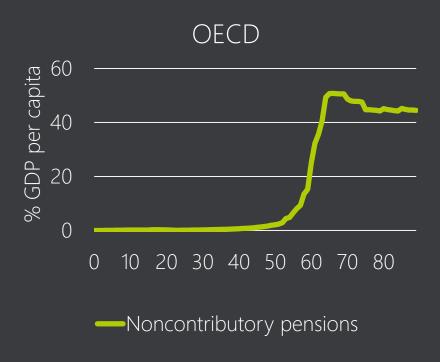
NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ARE GENEROUS BUT STEERED TOWARDS THE VERY ELDERLY (LESOTHO)

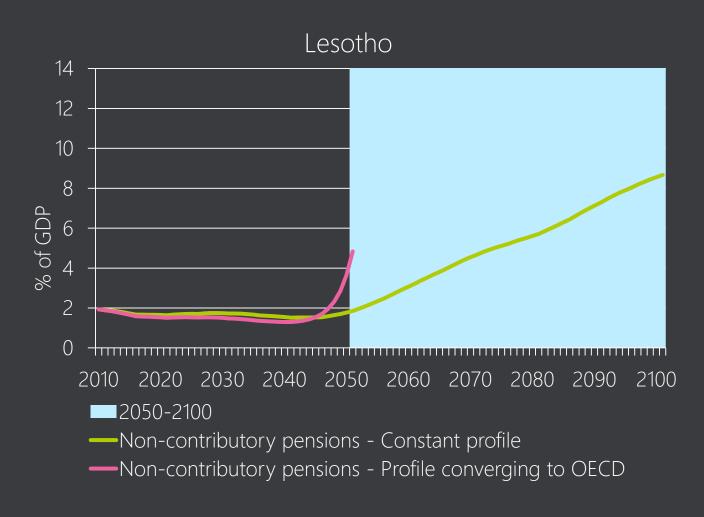


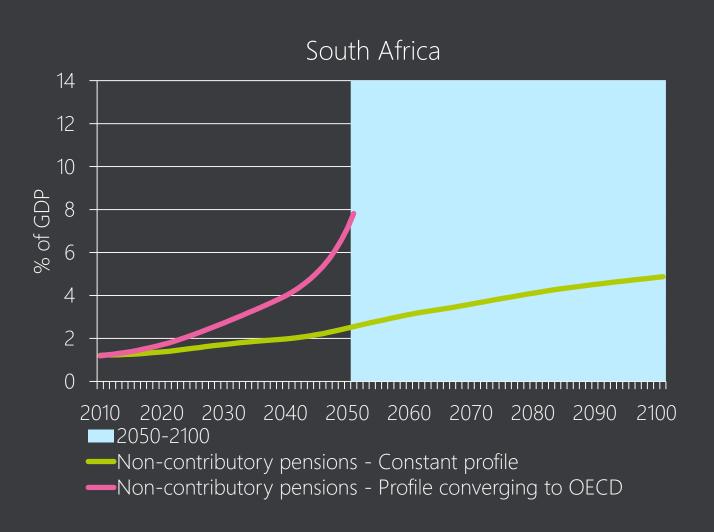


NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS REMAIN LESS GENEROUS THAN IN THE OECD (SOUTH AFRICA)









INDEX

- 1. Life at the crossroad: demographic dividend, or demographic bomb?
- 2. Investing in good jobs is investing in the next generations
- 3. Rebalancing social spending to promote long term inclusion and growth
 - Education: addressing the quality challenge
 - Health: lost in the epidemiological transition
 - Social protection: towards an integrated life-cycle approach
- 4. Conclusions: getting social sectors ready for a changing population

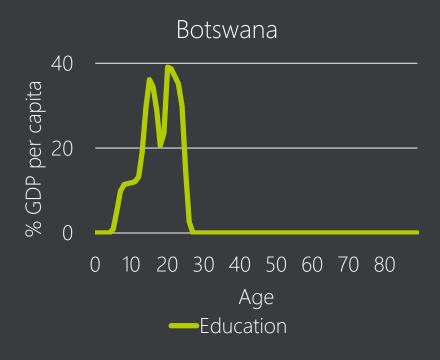
GETTING SOCIAL SECTORS READY FOR A CHANGING POPULATION

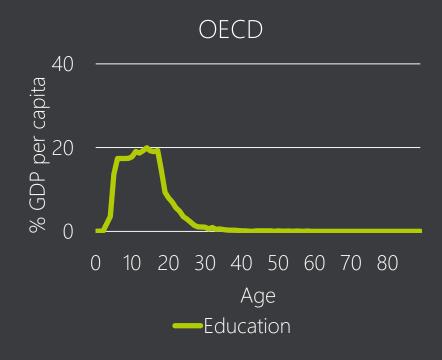
- An opening of the fiscal space to respond to changing social needs
- Start by helping youth access good jobs
- Social policies should become more balanced across the life cycle, consistent with a "promotion" approach
 - Increase investment in youth's human capital starting from the early ages
- Social policies cannot do the job alone

THANKS

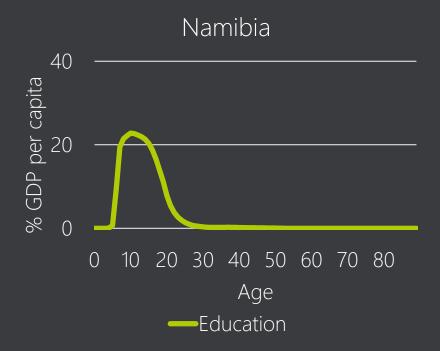


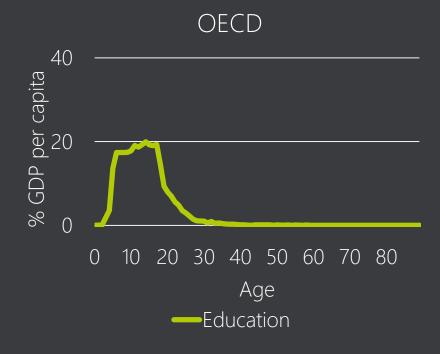
BACK UP SLIDES

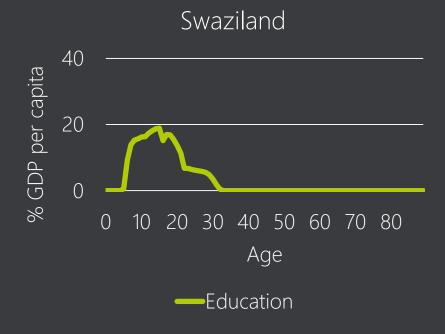


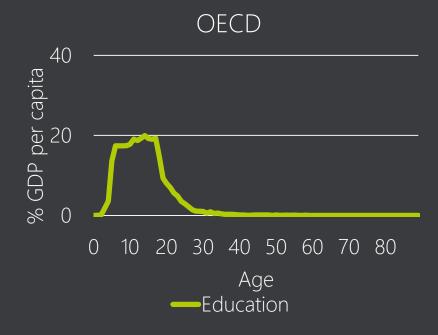


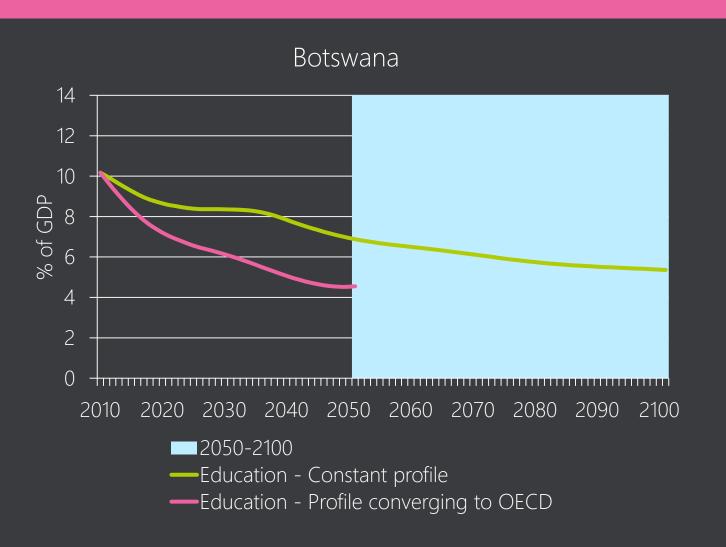
Most of the additional spending is generated by a scholarship system (bursaries)

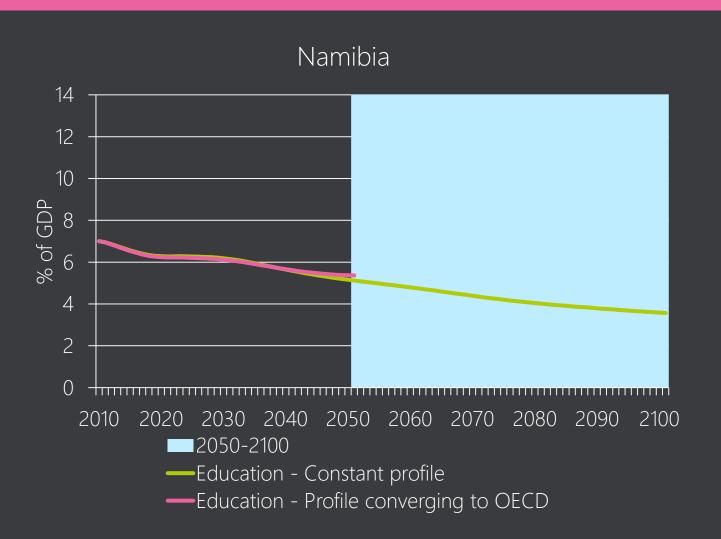




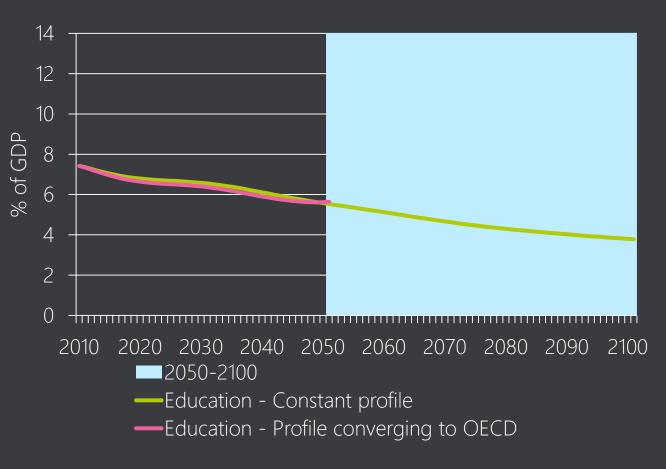




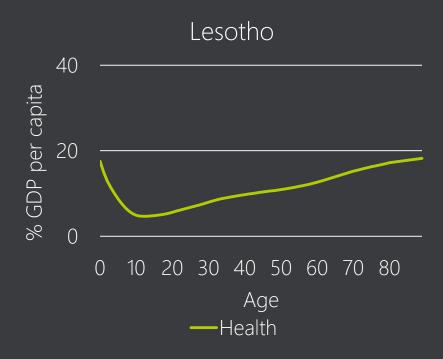


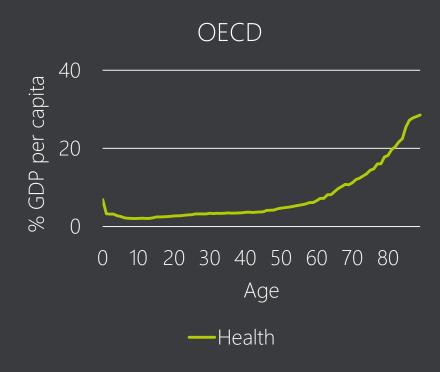




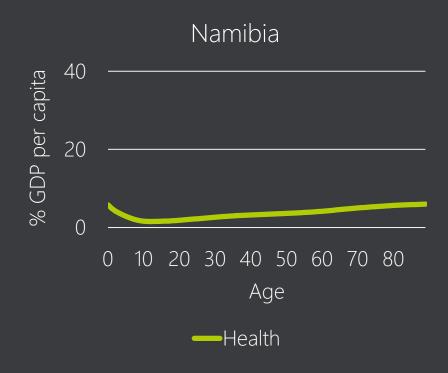


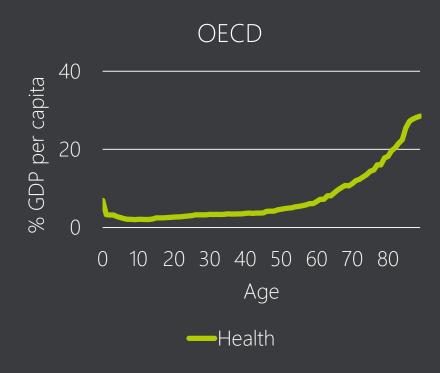
LESOTHO SPENDS MORE ON HEALTH CARE THAN THE OECD



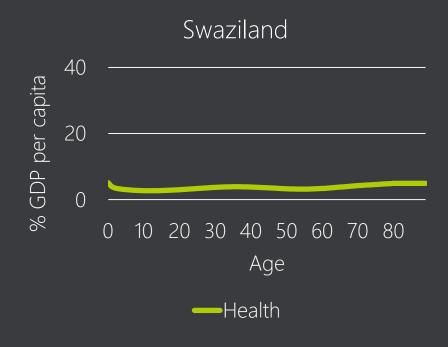


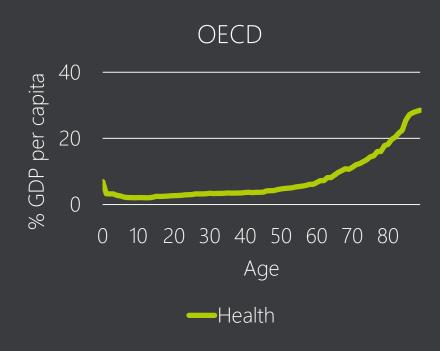
NAMIBIA SPENDS ON ELDERLY'S HEALTH CARE LESS THAN THE OECD



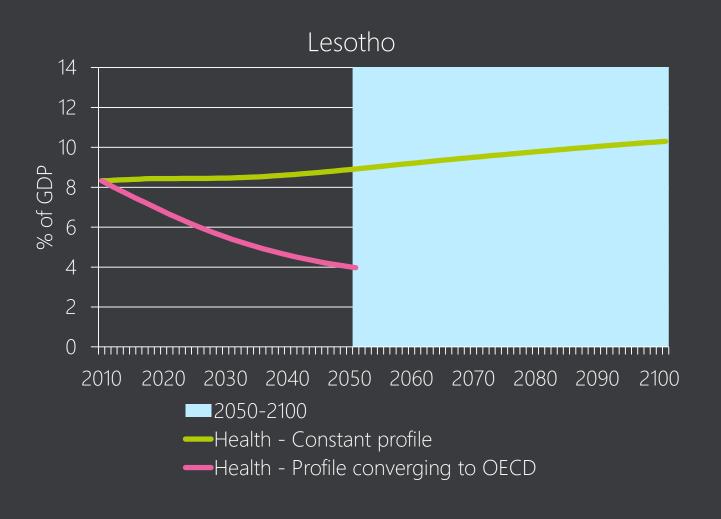


SWAZILAND SPENDS ON ELDERLY'S HEALTH CARE MUCH LESS THAN THE OECD

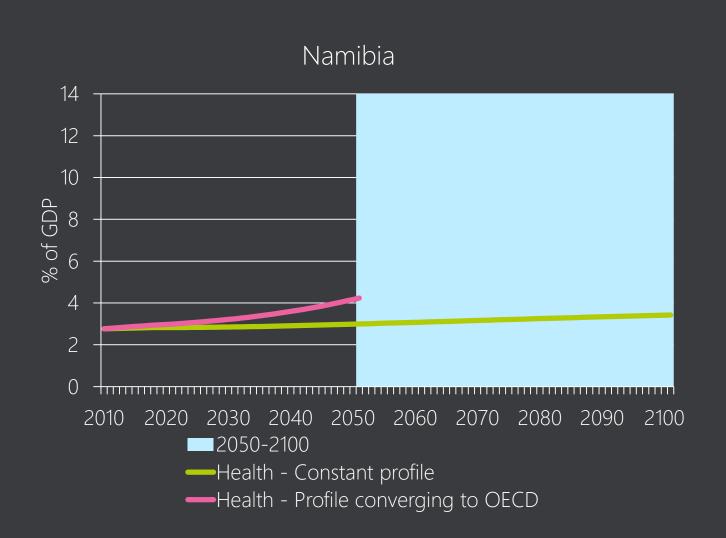




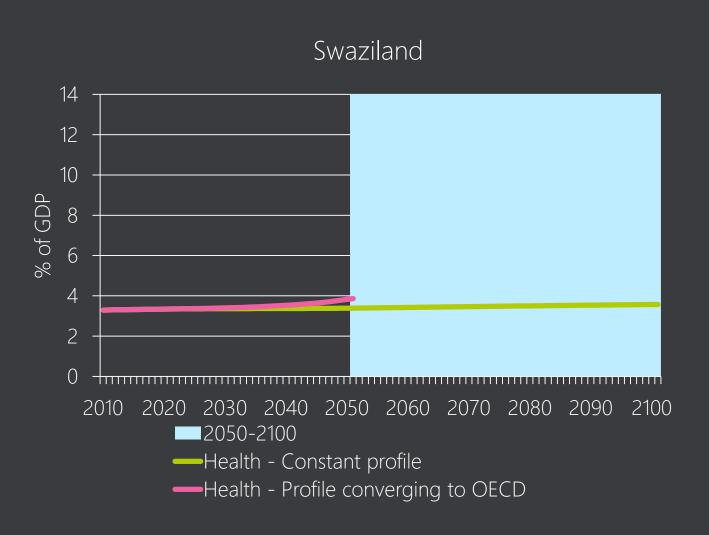
A SLOW AGING POPULATION WILL ALLOW FACING OLD AND NEW HEALTH CHALLENGES



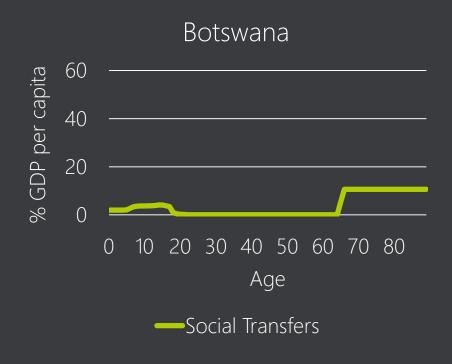
A SLOW AGING POPULATION WILL ALLOW FACING OLD AND NEW HEALTH CHALLENGES

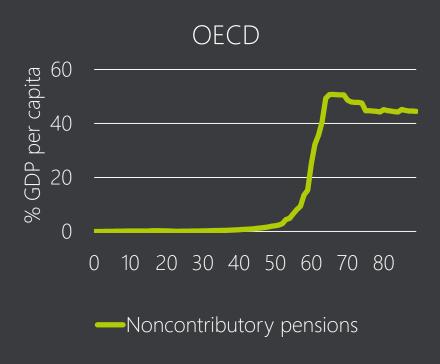


A SLOW AGING POPULATION WILL ALLOW FACING OLD AND NEW HEALTH CHALLENGES

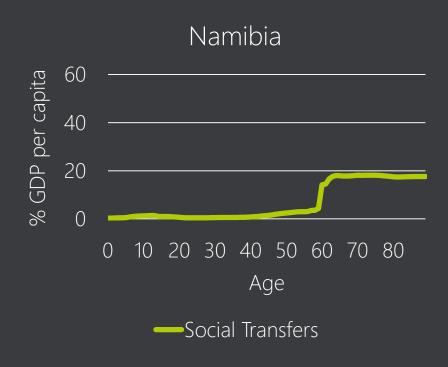


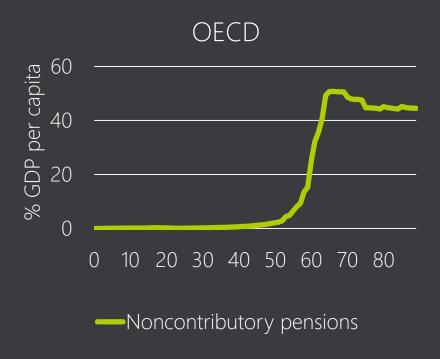
NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS REMAIN LESS GENEROUS THAN IN THE OECD (BOTSWANA)





NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS REMAIN LESS GENEROUS THAN IN THE OECD (NAMIBIA)





NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS REMAIN LESS GENEROUS THAN IN THE OECD (SWAZILAND)

