



Demographic Transition & DD in Africa

Pr Latif DRAMANI

UNIVERSITE OF THIES CREG/CREFAT





Outline

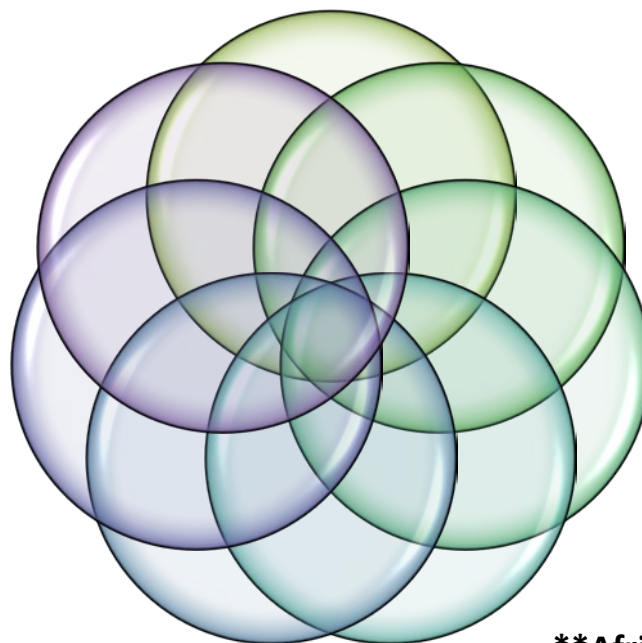
- I. Context
- II. DD profile in Africa sub-regions
- III. Programming DD in West and Central African countries

****Demographic Growth in Africa is very fast: 2.7% per year , twice the world average which is near 1.2% (AU, 2016)**

****Every year, about 10 to 12 millions youngsters join the labor market (Afrique Expansion, 2016)**

****Youth without professional perspectives can be considered as a lost generation which is a threat to social stability (ILO 2014)**

****60% of unemployed African people are 15 to 24 years old (UNFPA 2016)**



****More than 25 % of the world population will be adult (UNFPA 2016)**

****Based on the 2045 projections African population will be the youngest in the world:
- 400 million young people (UNFPA 2016)**

****African youth (15 to 24 years) : 37% of the population have attained the working age (UNFPA 2016)**

» » » DD PROFILES IN AFRICA BY SUB REGIONS



Africa NTA Profiles

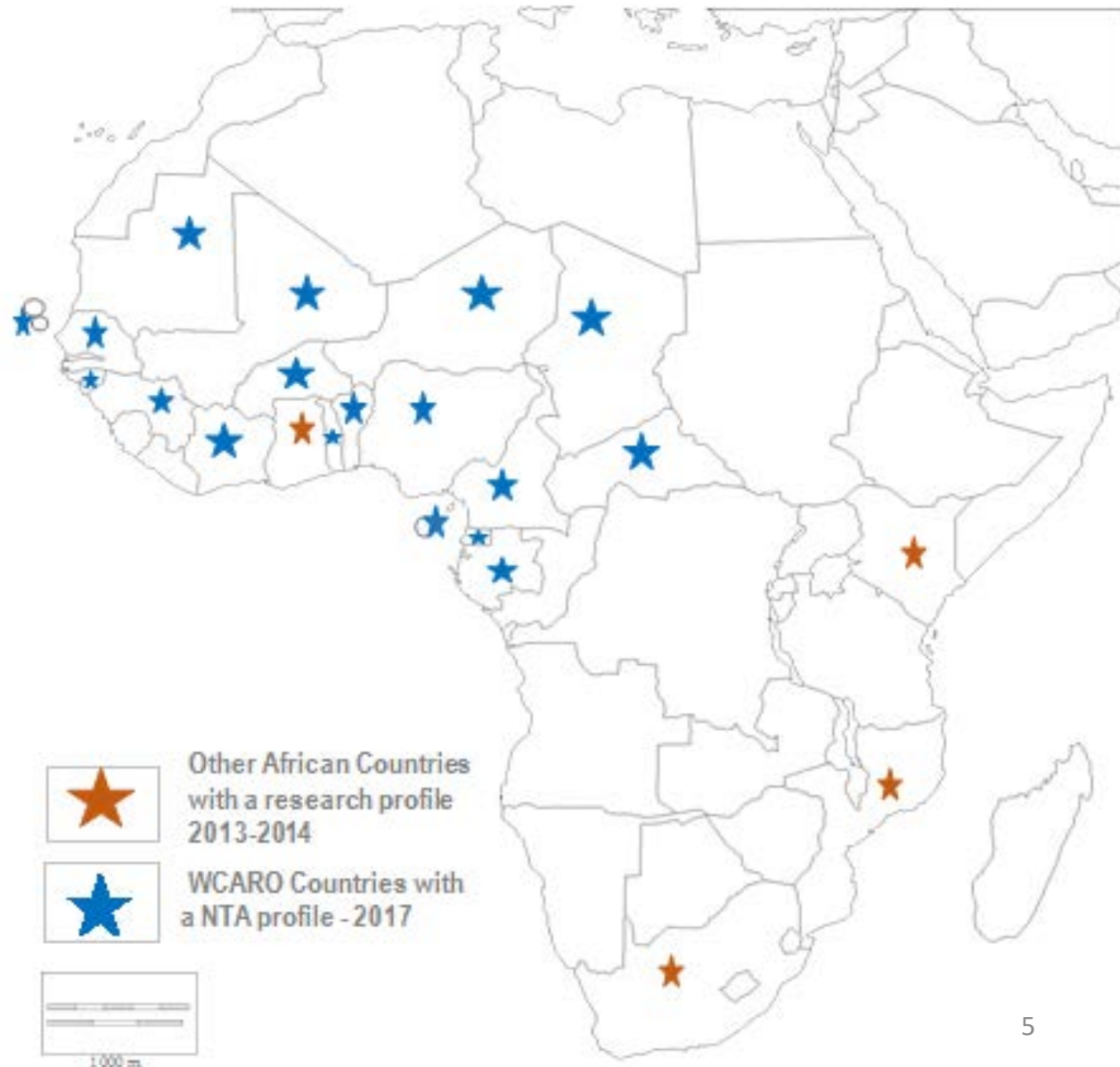
In 2018 :

*22 WCARO countries with NTA profiles

*18 countries with national government document based on NTA profile

*6 Countries with Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index (DDMI)

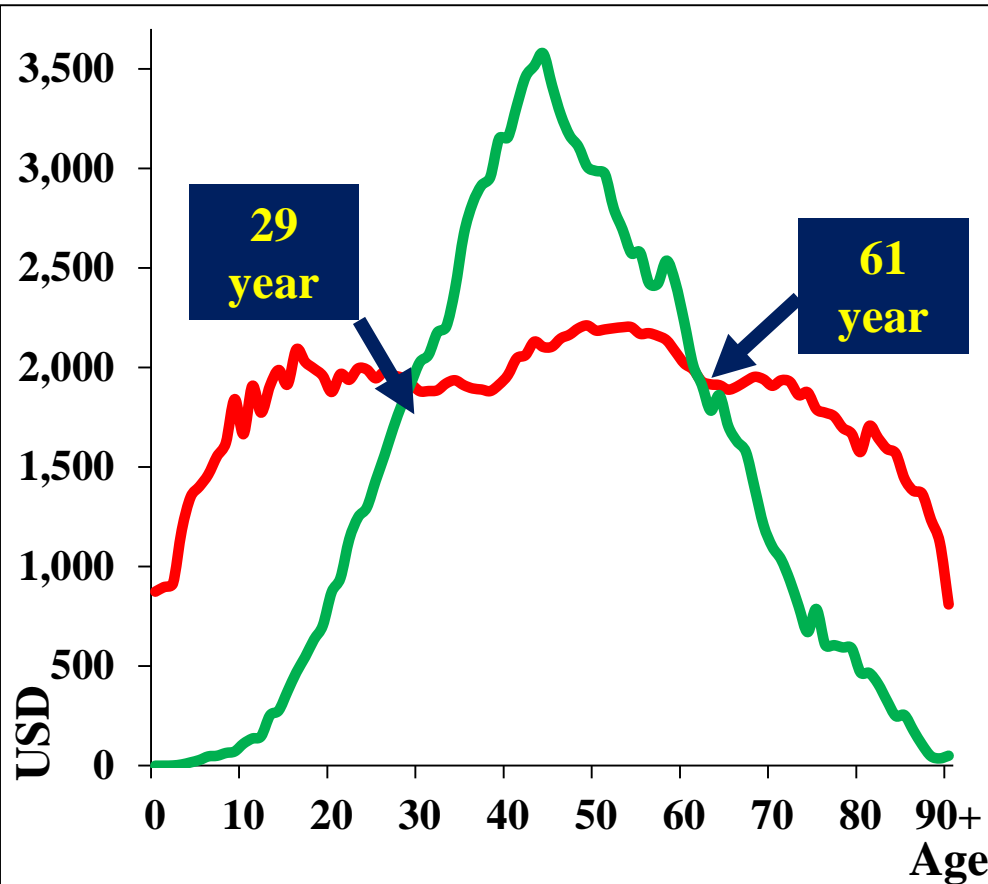
*More than 500 NTA experts trained in Africa



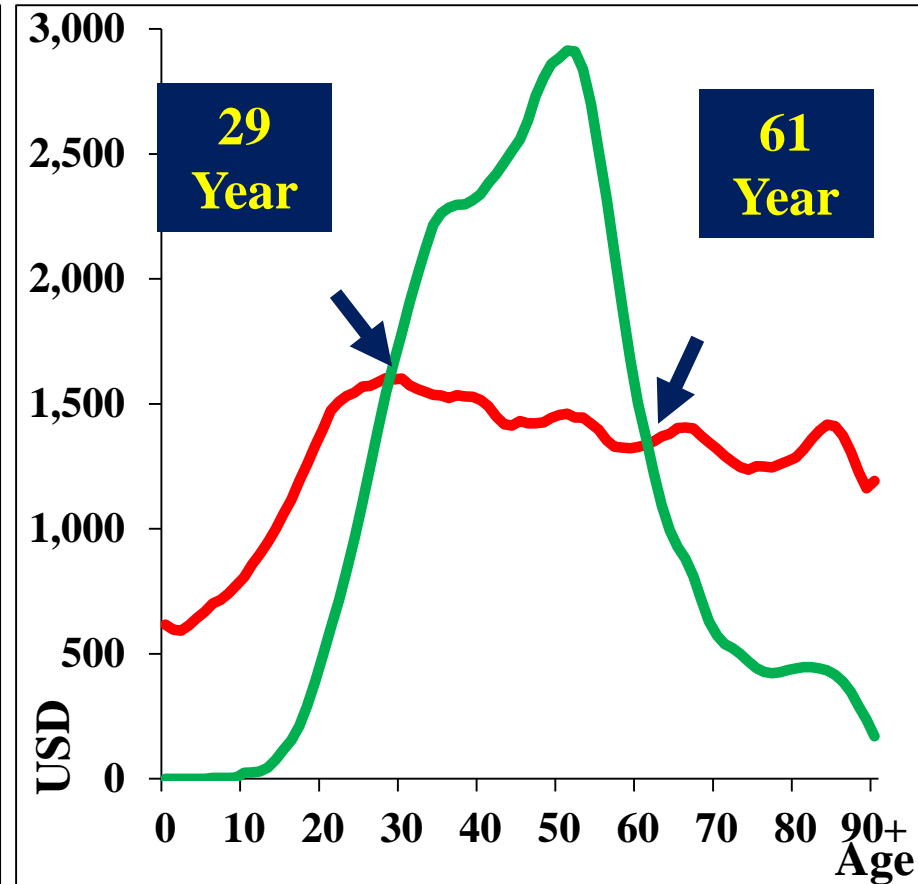


Mean Profiles of West and Central Africa countries (2014)

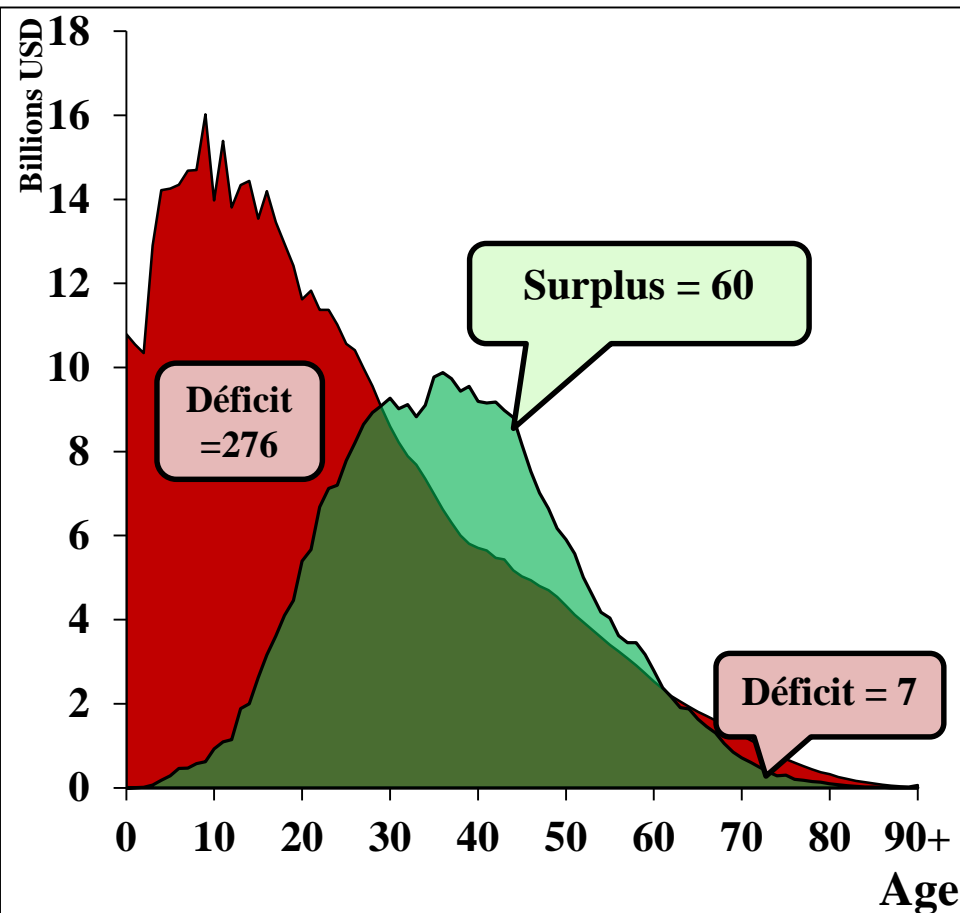
WEST AFRICA



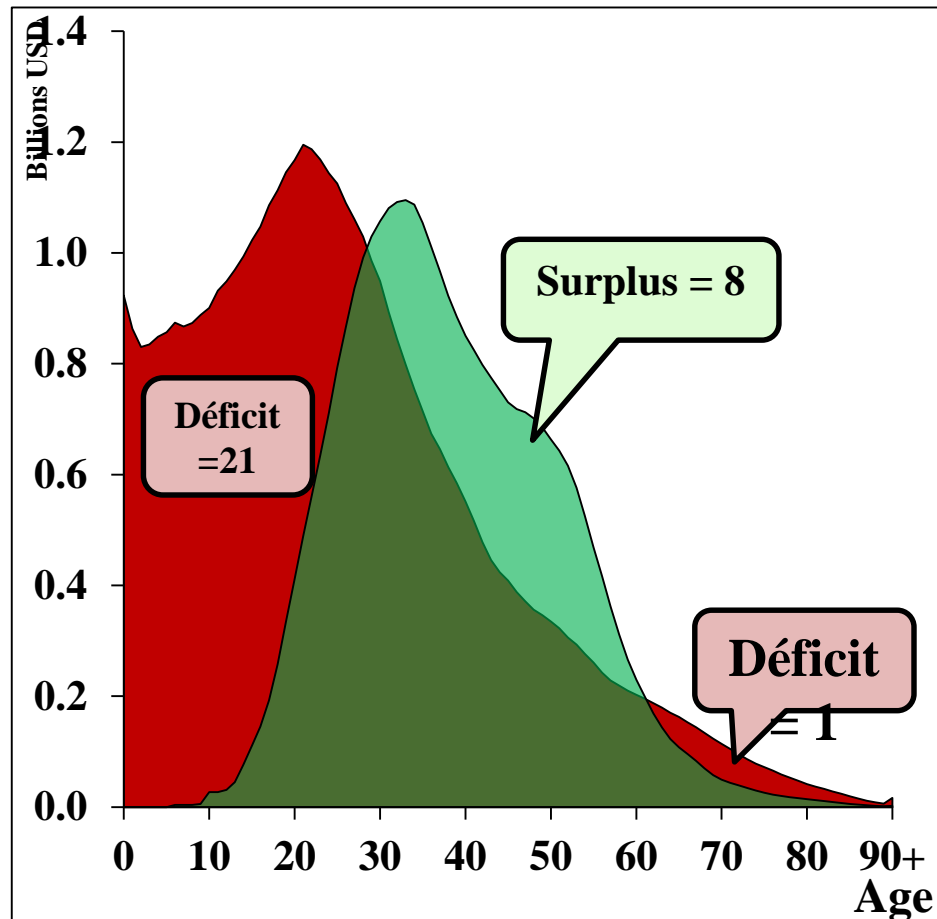
CENTRAL AFRICA



West Africa



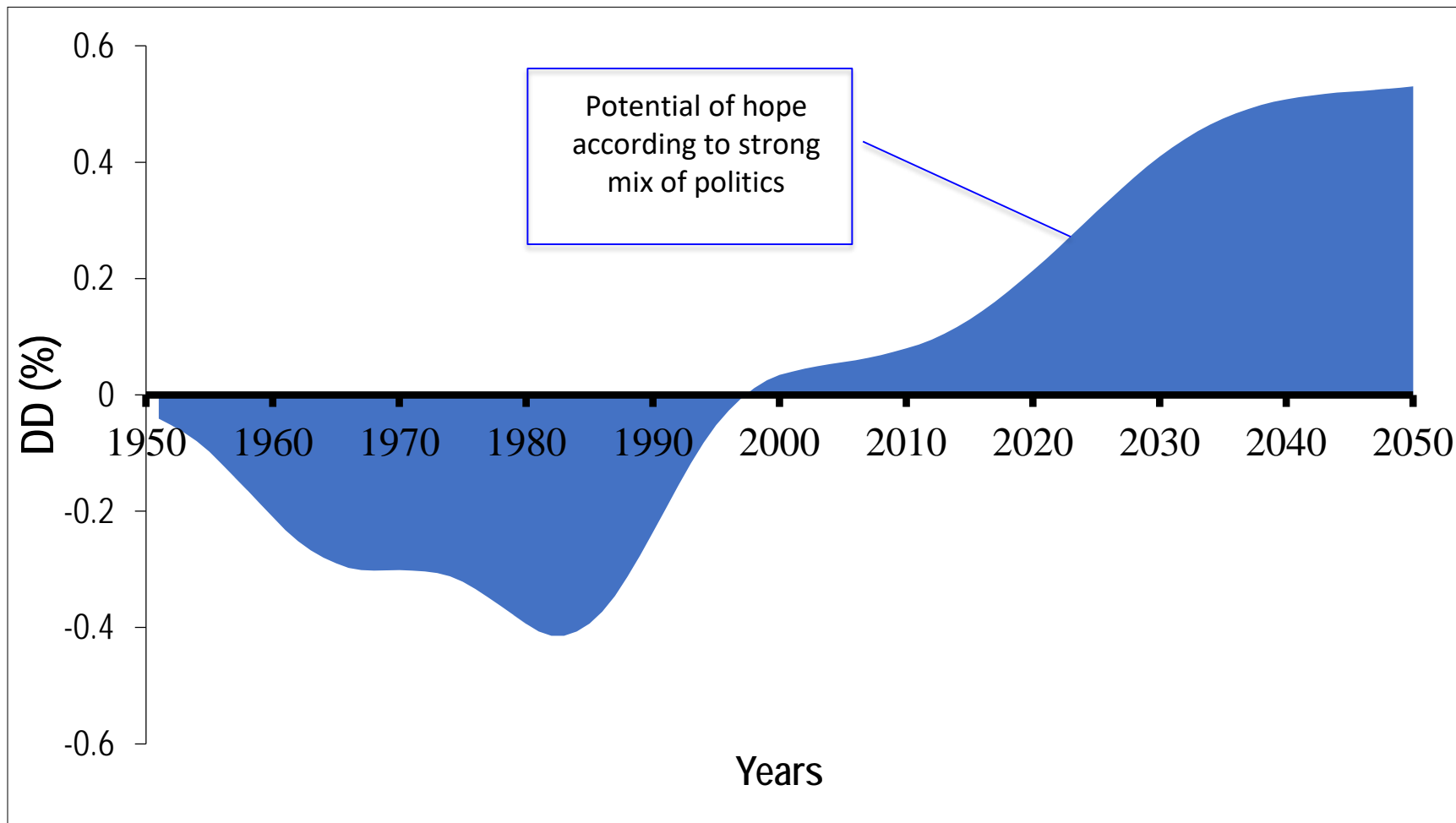
Central Africa





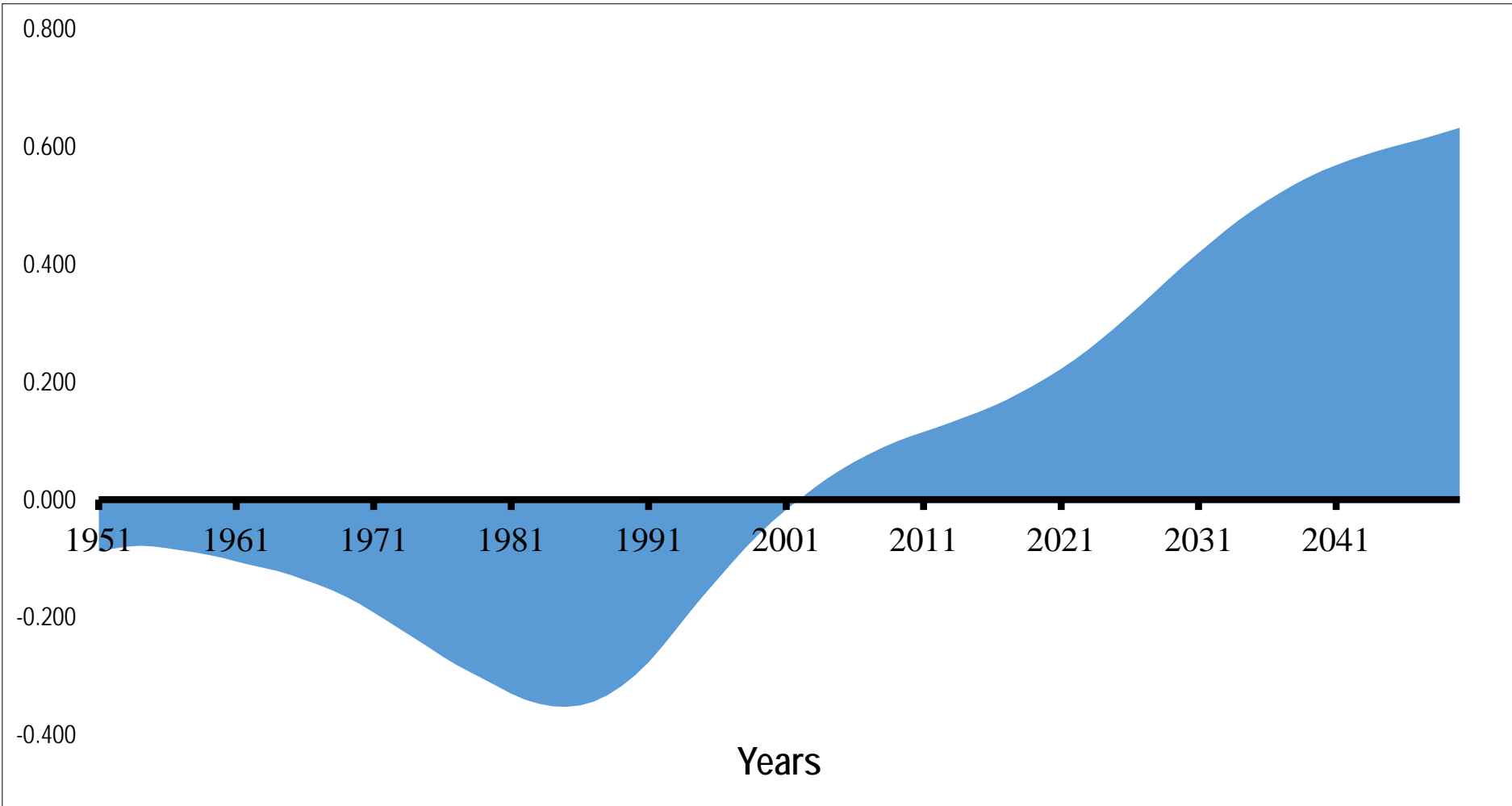
WAEMU's DD Profile

WAEMU Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Bissau Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

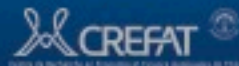




ECOWAS's DD Profile

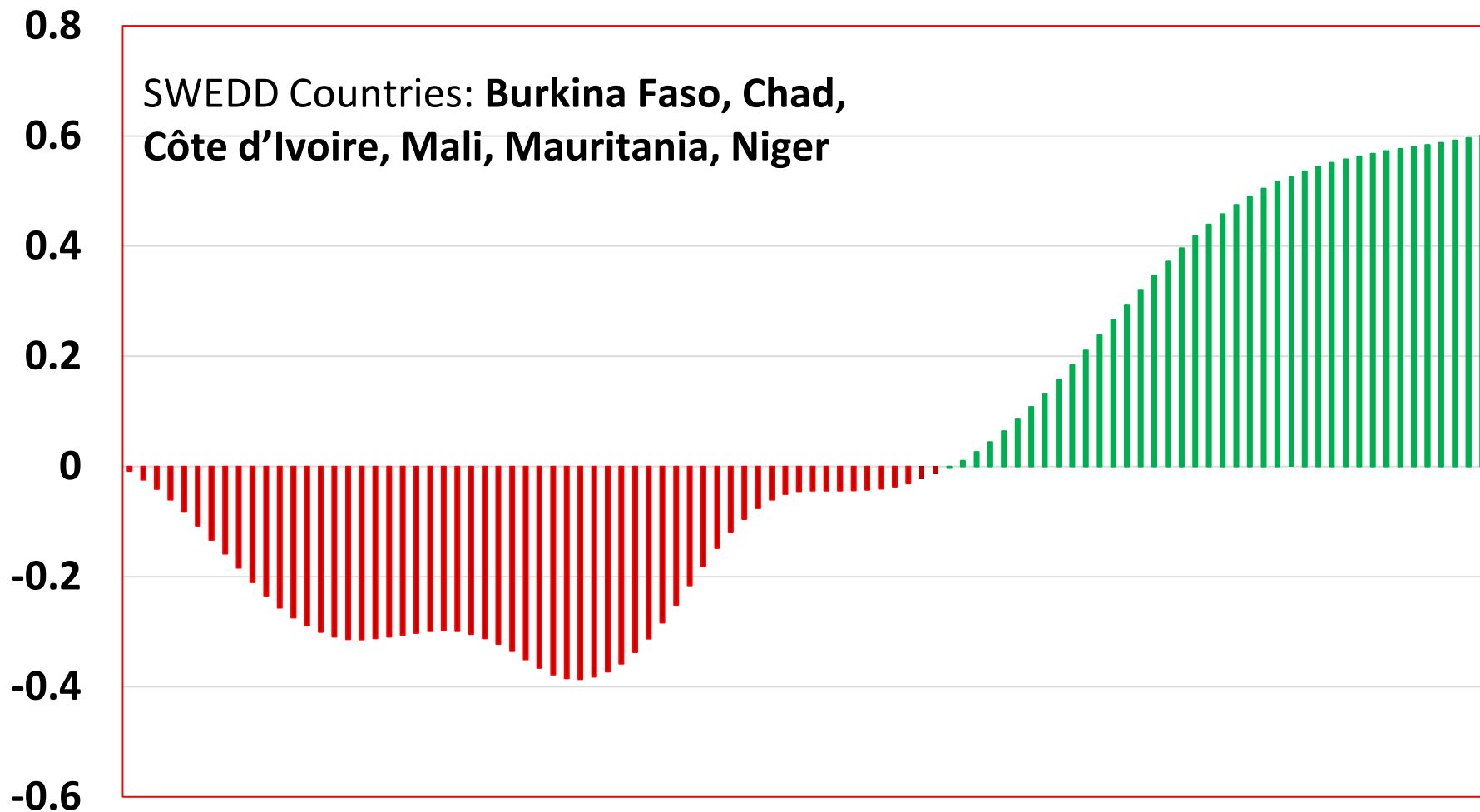


Source: CREG-CREFAT 2017

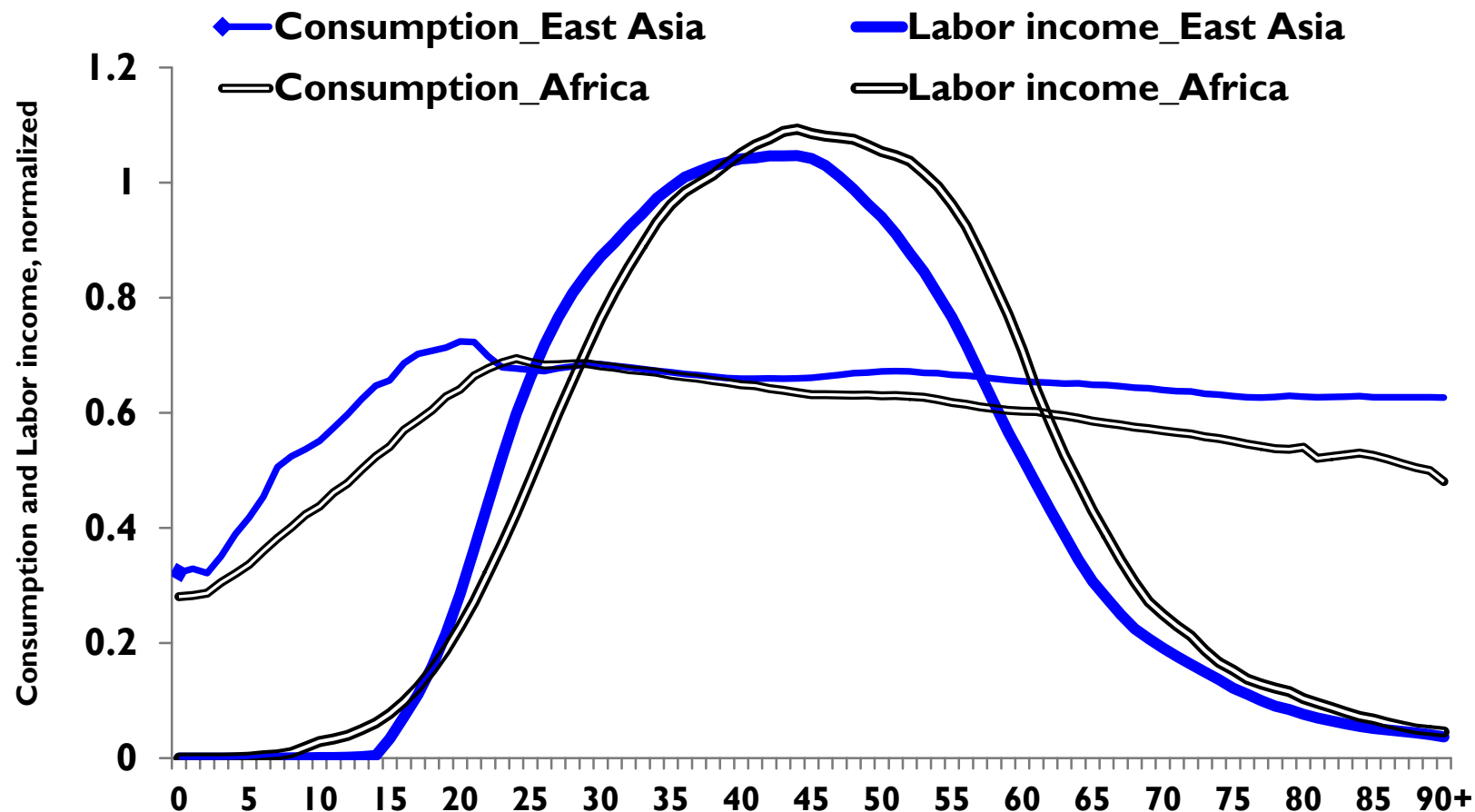


SWEDD countries DD Profile

SWEDD: SAHEL WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND



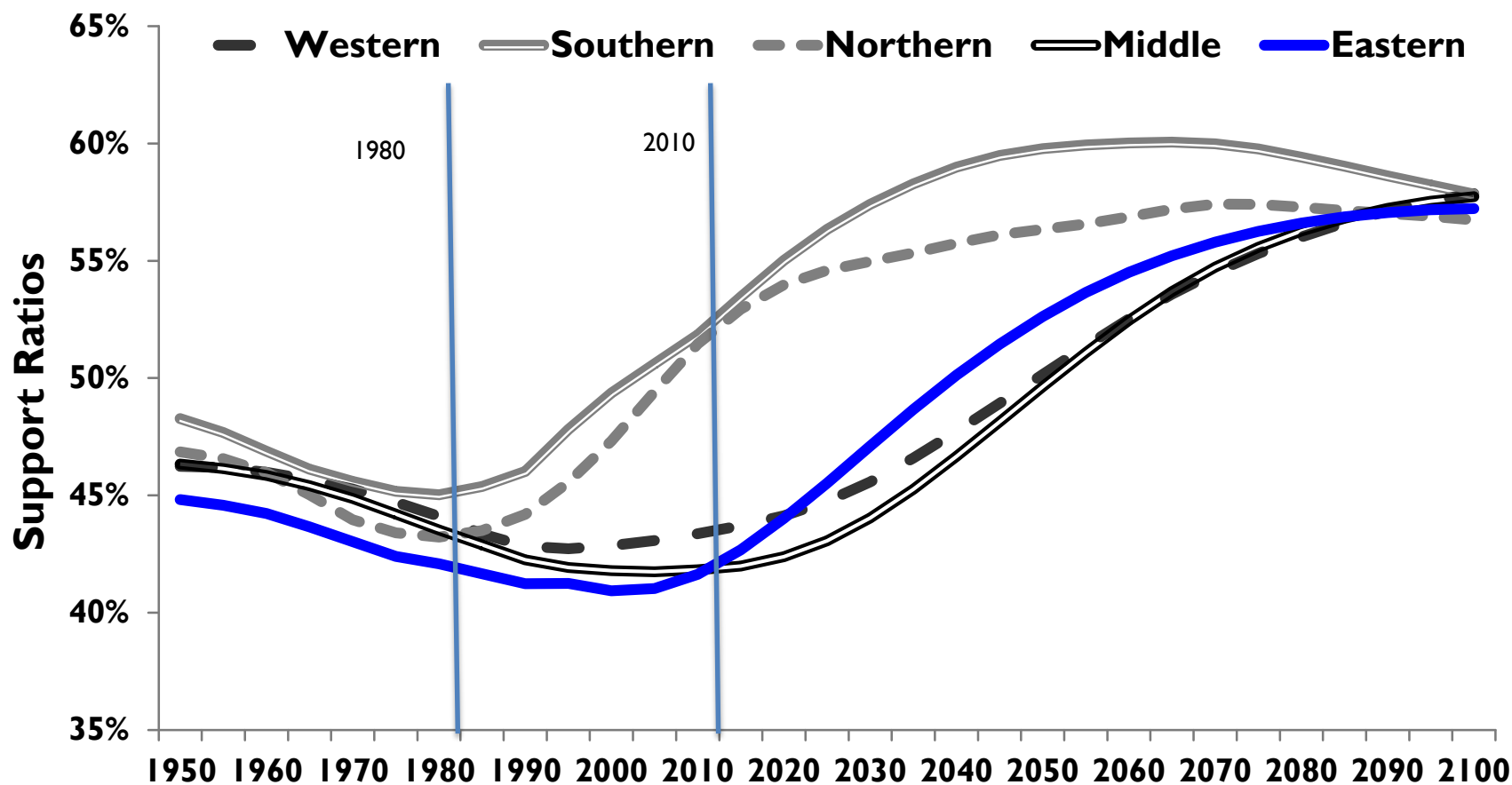
Economic life-cycle in African and East Asian countries





Demographic dividend Profiles in Africa

Economic support ratio in Africa by region, 1950-2100

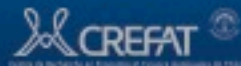




Demographic dividend Profiles in Africa

Span of the first demographic dividend phase by fertility decline scenario

Region	Start year	End year		
		Low Fertility	Medium Fertility	High Fertility
Western Africa	1995	---	---	---
Southern Africa	1980	2050	2060	2070
Northern Africa	1980	2055	2070	2080
Middle Africa	2005	2095	---	---
Eastern Africa	2000	2085	2095	---



Demographic dividend profiles in Africa

Countries	Window of opportunity for selected countries			
	Start year	End		
		Low fertility	Medium Fertility	High Fertility
Ethiopia	2003	2055	2065	2075
Gabon	1999	2060	2065	2090
Guinea	2007	2060	2065	2065
Kenya	1980	2045	2055	2075
Mali	1998	2085	2090	2095
Mozambique	2010	2080	2090	2095
Central African Rep.	2002	2080	2085	2090
Senegal	1998	2070	2095	2100
South Africa	1977	2040	2040	2070
Congo	1990	2090	---	---

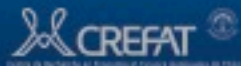


Policy implications

- Sub-Saharan Africa is well poised **to capitalize on the demographic dividend**
- To do so, they **must implement appropriate policies** and favor **more state intervention** to guide the development process
- Countries need **to put in place national observatories** to monitor the DD process and take action **to prevent side effects** of the **PAY-as-you-GO public pension system**

PERSPECTIVE

**» » » PROGRAMING DD IN AFRICA
DD MONITORING INDEX
FRAMEWORK (DDMI)**



The DDMI

Based on AU DD
Pillars

Monitoring tool for
DD African's
observatories

Set of
Demographic
Dividend Indicators

Analysis &
Modeling tool

SDGs'
Complementary
Monitoring Tool

Opportunity to
make public policy
proposals

Innovative
Barometer

Scientific basis for
effective and
efficient advocacy

DD & SDGs
Strategic
Investment
Targeting

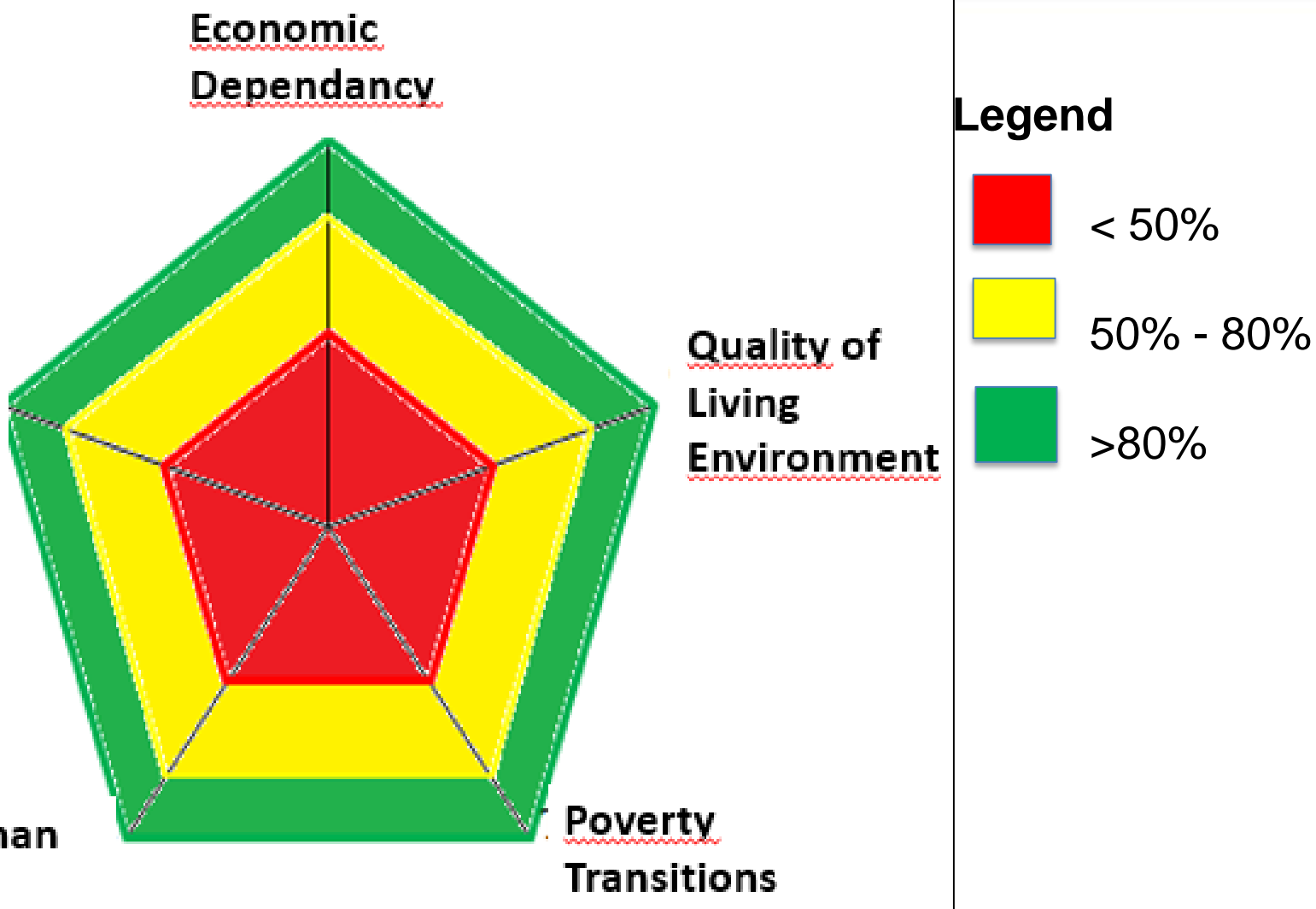


DDMI Concept

Main Linkages between Demographic Dividend Monitoring index and AU Pillars

AU DD Pillars	Pillars Definition	Basic Link	Theoretical Approach	Background	DIMENSIONS
P1	Employment and Entrepreneurship	Population structure	Life Cycle Theory	NTA Methodology	1: Economic Dependency Coverage
P1		Subjective Economy	Wellbeing Theory	Better Life Index Methodology	2: Quality of Living Environment
P1		Normative Economy		Poverty Dynamics Methodology	3: Poverty Exiting
P2	Education & Skills Development	Education	Human Capital Theory	HDI methodology	4: Extended Human Development
P3	Health & Wellbeing	Health			
P4	Rights, Governance & Youth Empowerment	Institutions, governance	Institutional theory; regional economy theory	Clusters methodology	5: Networks and Territories

DDMI GRAPH





SWEDD Countries DDMI results

SWEDD Countries	DDMI Results	Training Year
Burkina-Faso	38.7%	2018
Côte d'Ivoire	42.4%	2017
Mali	36.4%	2017
Mauritania	46.4%	2018
Niger	37.0%	2018
Tchad	30.4%	2018

Source: CREG-CREFAT 2017 & 2018



THANK YOU

