



Nations Unies
Commission économique
pour l'Afrique



3^{ème} CONFÉRENCE NTA-AFRIQUE

AU Roadmap Reporting for harnessing Demographic Dividend

Do African Countries move towards capturing the economic potential of the age structure change?

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Waly Sene, UNFPA WCARO





Outline

- Background**
- Six Ways Population Change Will Affect the Global Economy?**
- AU Roadmap for Demographic Dividend**
- Key Results: ONDD, NTA&NTTA, DDSCORECARD, DDMI&GDDI, BSDD**
- Perspectives**





Outline 1» » | Background



« Il n'est de richesse que d'homme », Jean Bodin

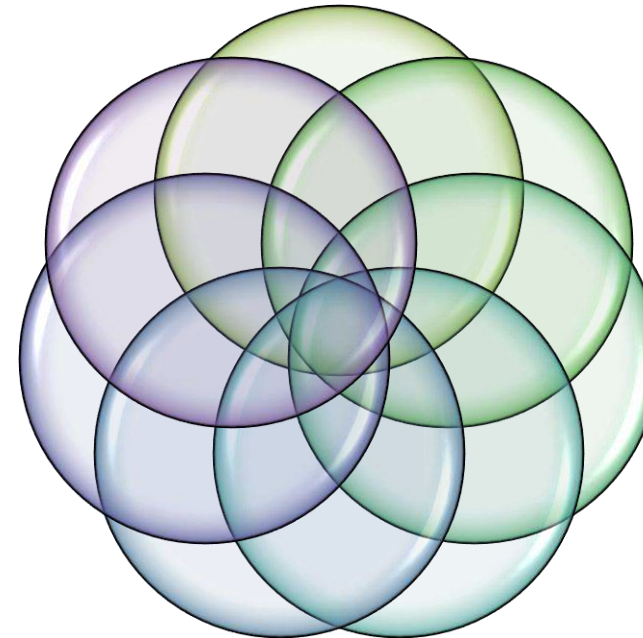


****Demographic Growth in Africa is 2.7 (AU, 2016)**

****Increase health Care demand in Africa. Only half of Africans have access to health Care (WHO, 2021).**

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

****Every year, about 10 to 12 millions young people join the labor Market (Afrique Expansion, 2016).**



****Highest rates of exclusion from education almost 60% of young people aged around 15-17 are out of school (UNESCO)**

****Basing on the 2045 projections Africa population will be the youngest in the world (UNDESA, 2022)**

****African Youth (15 to 24 years) : 37% of the population have attained working age (UNDESA)**





Outline 2 » » | Consensus on Population and
Economy Relation





New estimates of economic flows by age combined with population projections show that in the coming decades: **Mason, Lee and NTA members (2022)**

(1) Global GDP growth could be slower by about 1 percentage point per year, declining more sharply than population growth;

(2) GDP will shift toward sub-Saharan Africa more than population trends suggest;

(3) Living standards of working-age adults may be squeezed by high spending on children and seniors;

(1) Changing population age distribution will raise living standards in many lower-income nations;

(1) Changing economic life cycles will amplify the economic effects of population aging in many higher income economies;

(1) Population aging will likely push public debt, private assets, and perhaps productivity higher. Population change will have profound implications for national, regional, and global economies.



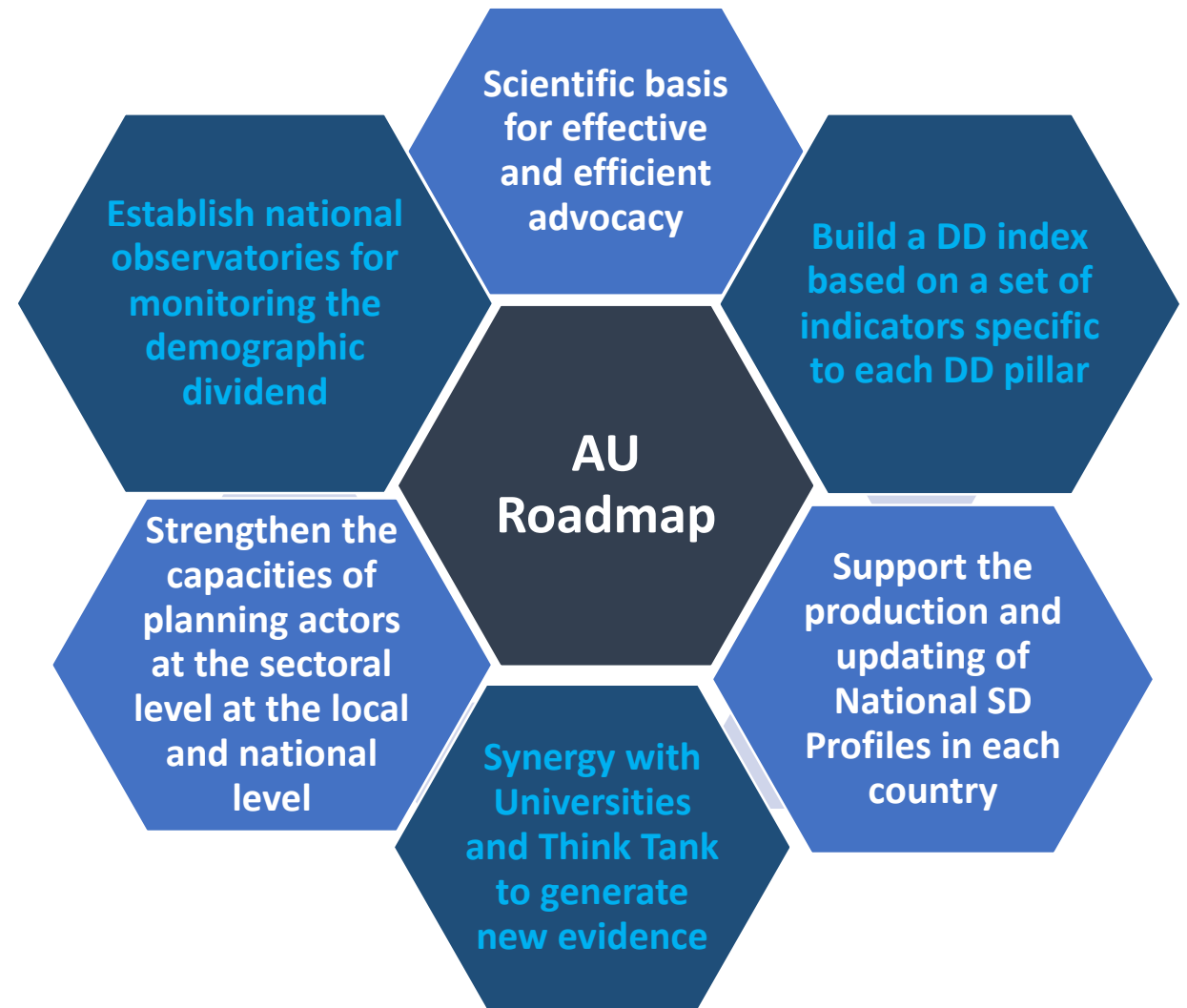


Outline 3 » » | AU Roadmap



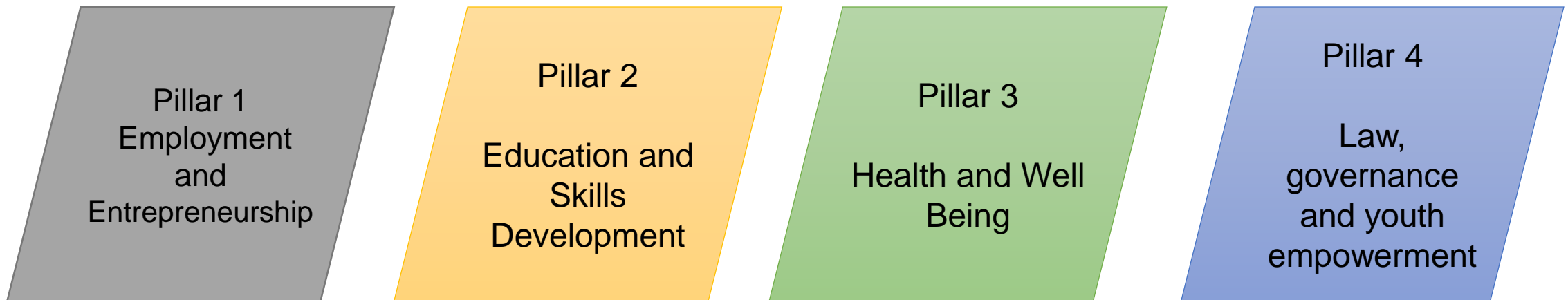
- ❑ International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD - Cairo 1994) **Resolution:**
 - ❑ Integrating population dynamics in development policies, a priority
- ❑ Awareness of African decision makers on the importance of the Demographic Dividend (DD):
 - ❑ African governments all unanimous on the importance of the implementation of all actions of the roadmap
 - ❑ Particularly the policies to be put in place for a full exploitation of DD

Africa Union key Measure: Supporting countries in harnessing DD (measuring, monitoring and implementing DD through Sensitive Budgeting)



The overall objective of the roadmap is to guide and facilitate the implementation of the 2017 theme by member states, regional economic communities (RECs) and partners through key results to be achieved, milestones to be reached and concrete actions to be taken, as set out in the Decision of the Conference of the Union (Assembly/AU/Dec. 601(XXVI)).

The roadmap focuses on four interrelated pillars that are essential to ensuring increased investment in youth, promoting change and putting African countries on the path to unlocking the demographic dividend.





Key Actions Proposed :

1. Analyze and understand socioeconomic with National Demographic dividend profil (AU Roadmap, Page 27. Par. 36)
2. Strengthen capacity to coordinate, monitor and report on progress in implementation of demographic dividendestablishment of Observatory (Par. 37)
3. Work with academia, research institutions and think tanks to generate needed research and evidence towards harnessing the demographic dividendPage 27. Par. 38

Key Actions Proposed :

4. Strengthen the capacity of planning authorities, sector and district planning units to integrate demographic dividend Par. 39
5. Develop and implement a robust performance monitoring, and accountability mechanism for demographic dividend initiatives Par. 40
6. Build on the successes of key regional initiatives around the continent on demographic dividend and women's empowerment Par. 41

Key Actions Proposed :

7. 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)
8. Conduct continental, regional and national advocacy campaigns, including at the grassroots level, to raise awareness and increase understanding of the demographic dividend (Page 27. Par. 47)
9. Engage networks of Parliamentarians to champion demographic dividend initiativesPage 27. Par. 48





Outline 4 » » | Key Results





Strengthen capacity for policy-making and analysis of the demographic dividend by setting up DD observatories at national and regional level as tools for policy decision-making.

Set up a knowledge base of socio-economic indicators at country level for DD monitoring







NTA

- Studies how each individual in a given population produces, consumes, shares and saves resources
- NTA profiles generated for more than 30 African countries

NTTA

- A method for quantifying and valuing domestic production and consumption
- NTTA profile for more than 10 countries in Africa.

DDMI

- A tool to measure progresses of a country in harnessing demographic dividend across different dimensions: economic dependency coverage, quality of living environment, poverty dynamics, extended human development, Network and territories.

GDDI

- A tool to measure differential contribution between men and women to reaping demographic dividend.

DD SCORE CARD

- A tool to align country National development Plan to Demographic Dividend AU Roadmap

BSDD

- Process for assessing and considering DD issues in budget allocations.
- It allows to assess the effective consideration of DD in public policies.



NTA Fundamentals ||| Classics

At each age, *a*:

a: Age ||| Y^l : Labor income ||| Y^a : Asset income
 τ^+ : Transfers received ||| τ^- : Transfers paid
 ||| *C*: Consumption ||| *S*: Savings

$$Y^l(a) + Y^a(a) + \tau^+(a) = C(a) + S(a) + \tau^-(a)$$

Life Cycle Deficit (LCD): consumption needs to satisfy at each age

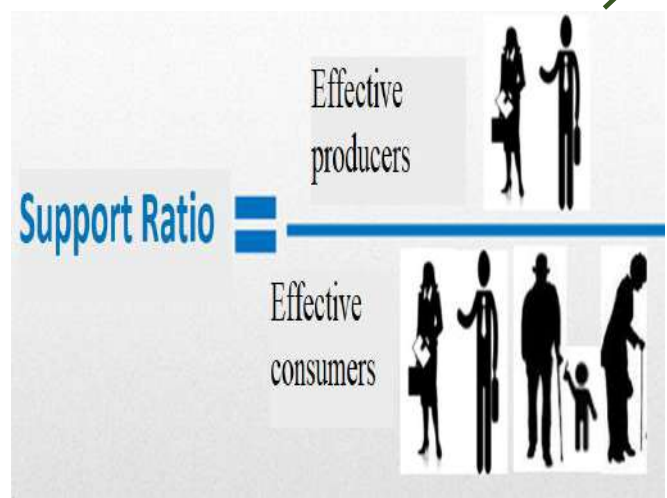
$$LCD = C(a) - Y^l(a) = Y^a(a) - S(a) + \tau^+(a) - \tau^-(a)$$

Life Cycle Deficit
Assets Reallocations
Net transfers

Assets based Reallocations

- ✓ A positive $LCD(a)$ indicates a consumption surplus (or income deficit) requiring reallocations from other age groups with income surplus.
- ✓ A negative $LCD(a)$ means a surplus of income, which can be used to finance the consumption of deficit age groups

THE RATIO BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE PRODUCERS AND THE NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE CONSUMERS



THE GROWTH RATE OF THE SUPPORT RATIO REPRESENTS THE FIRST DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Supply and demand side Analysis.
 Allow the following Analysis:
 i-) Social economic status, ii-) life cycle, iii-) economic sector

Consistent with SNA and allowing Generational accounts calculations

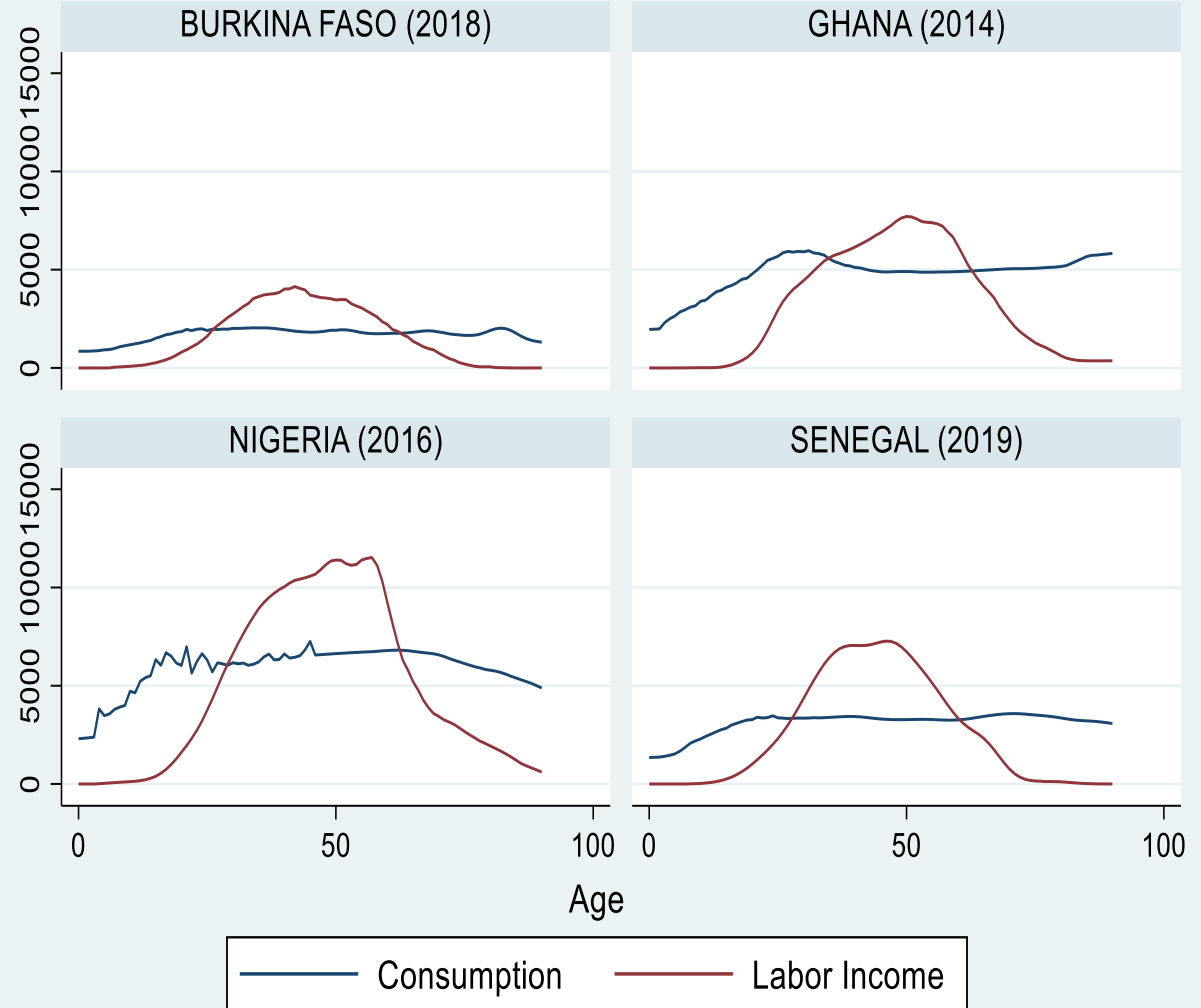
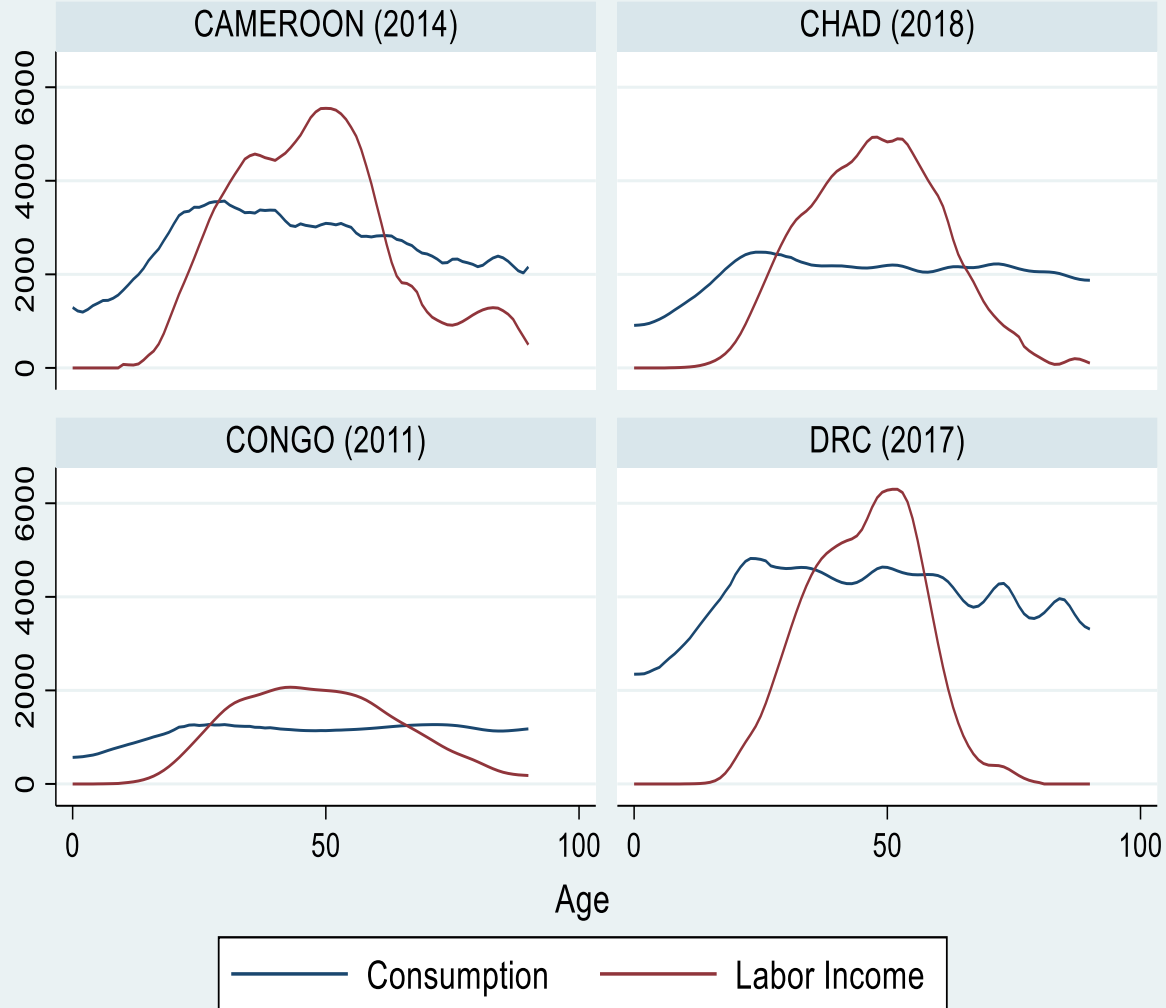
Demographic Dividend and Ageing framework analysis

Social Demand and dependency framework Analysis

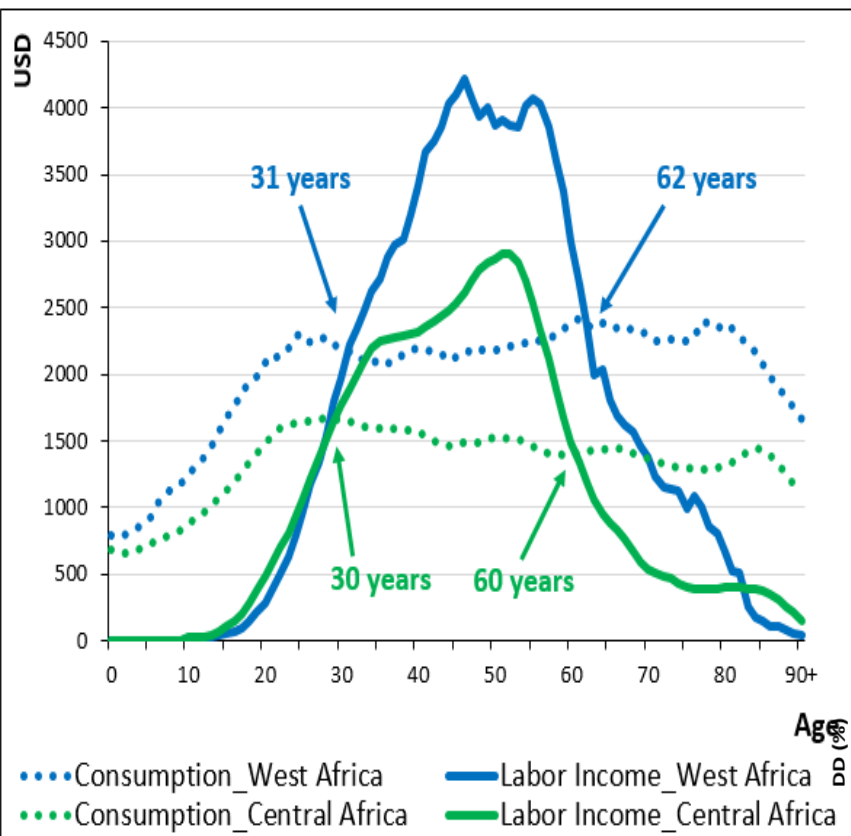


Central Africa, USD PPP

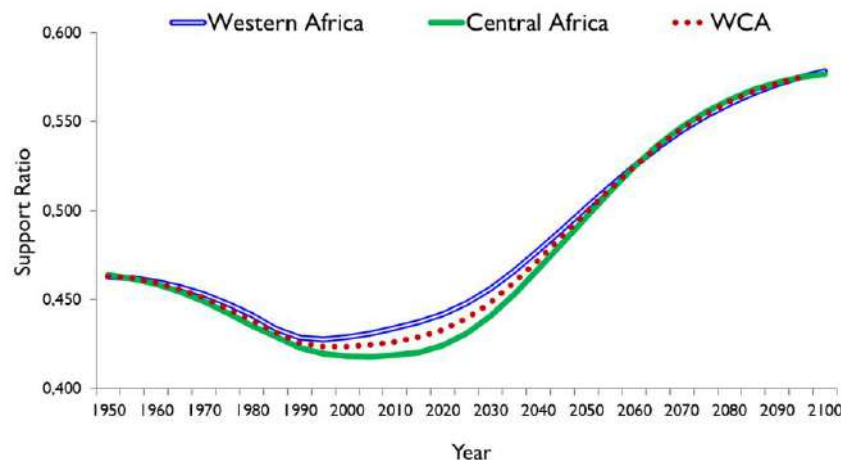
Western Africa, USD PPP



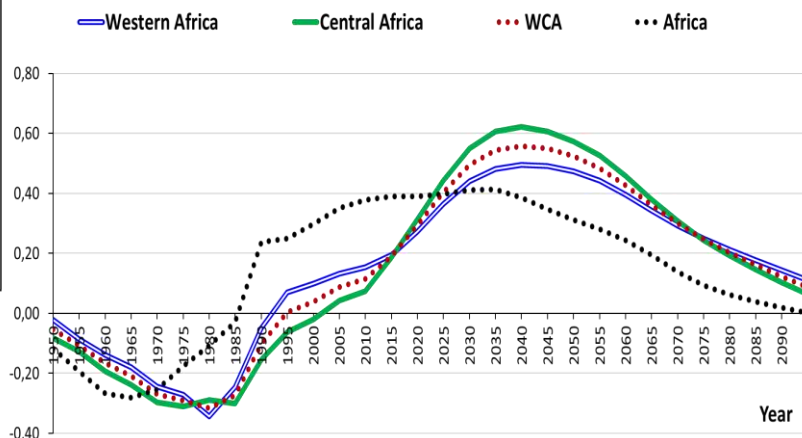
A-Labor income and consumption. West and Central Africa



C-Economic Support Ratio. West and Central Africa



D-First Demographic Dividend. West and Central Africa



DD: Accelerated economic growth that result from changes in population age structure .

Measuring DD through the economic support ratio method

- **Opening of the window of opportunity to benefit from the demographic dividend in African countries since 1991**
- **DD is not an automatic benefit because it requires significant and well-targeted investments.**



NTTA is a method for quantifying and valuing domestic production and consumption.

Household production is estimated by the time spent on domestic and care activities by a household member.

Domestic consumption is the fact of using or benefiting from a service or product resulting from domestic production. It is therefore the domestic (production) time consumed by each household member.

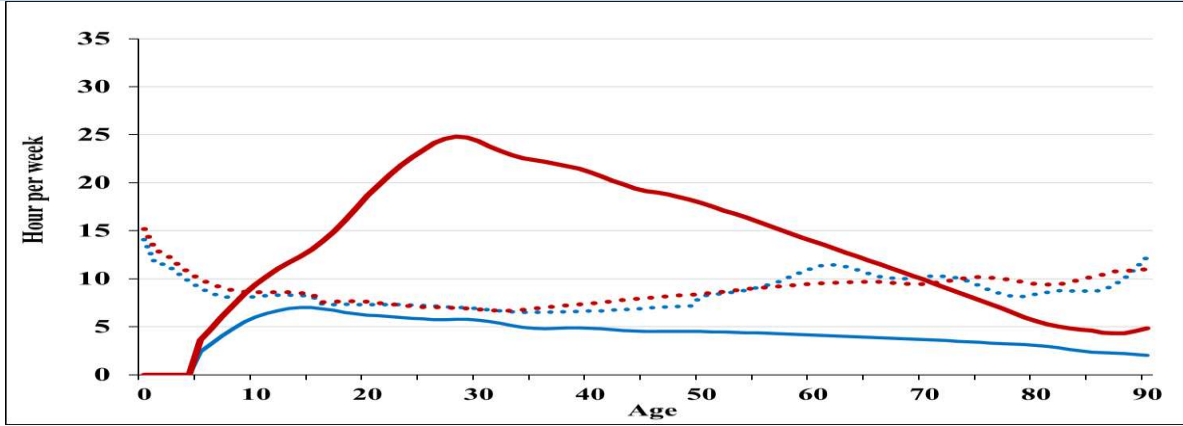


Unpaid domestic work (CWW, 2010)

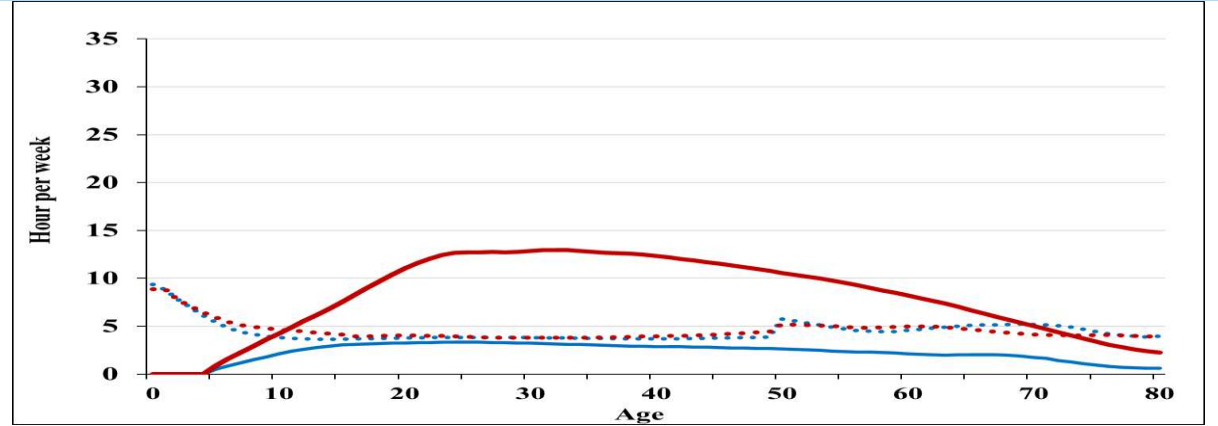
Any domestic production activity with *no monetary counterpart*, which is not taken into account in the National Accounting System and which can be carried out by others (third-party principle).



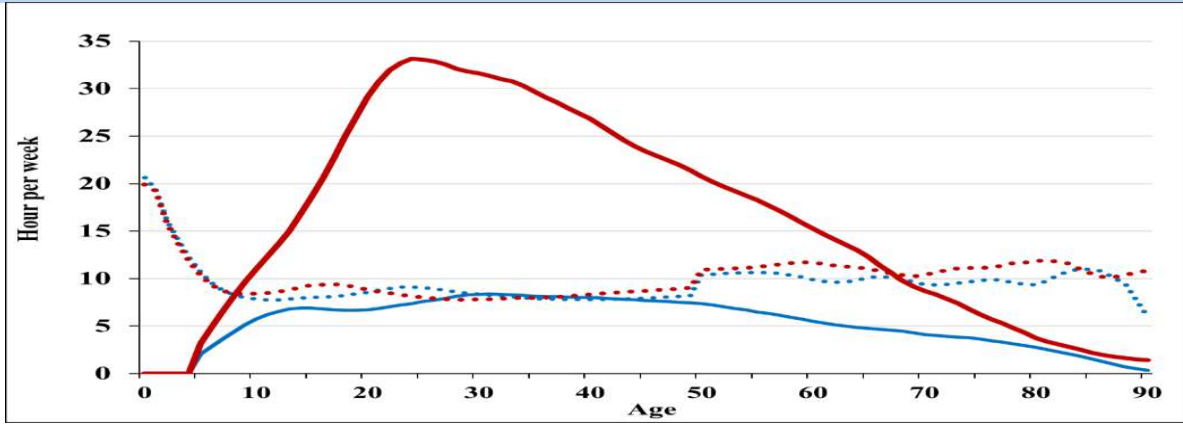
BENIN



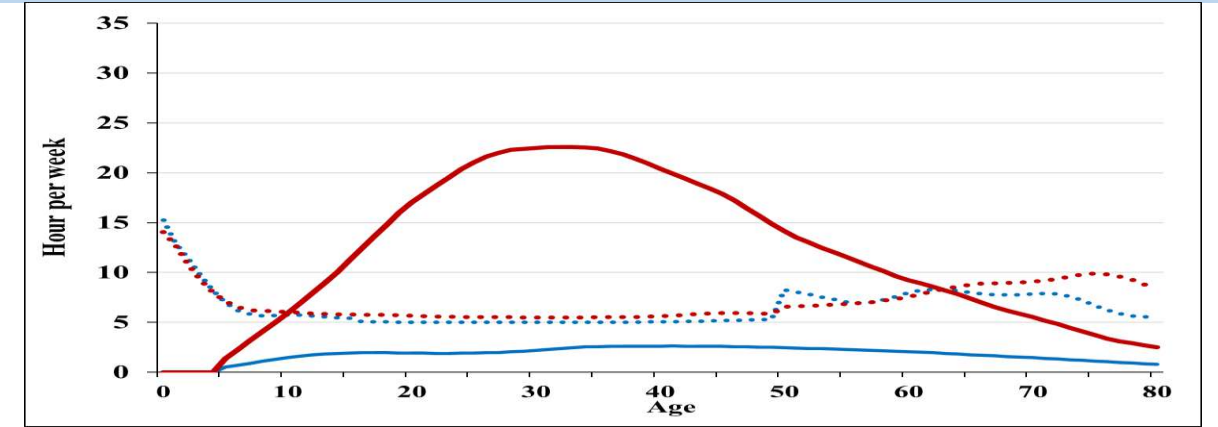
COTE D'IVOIRE



NIGER



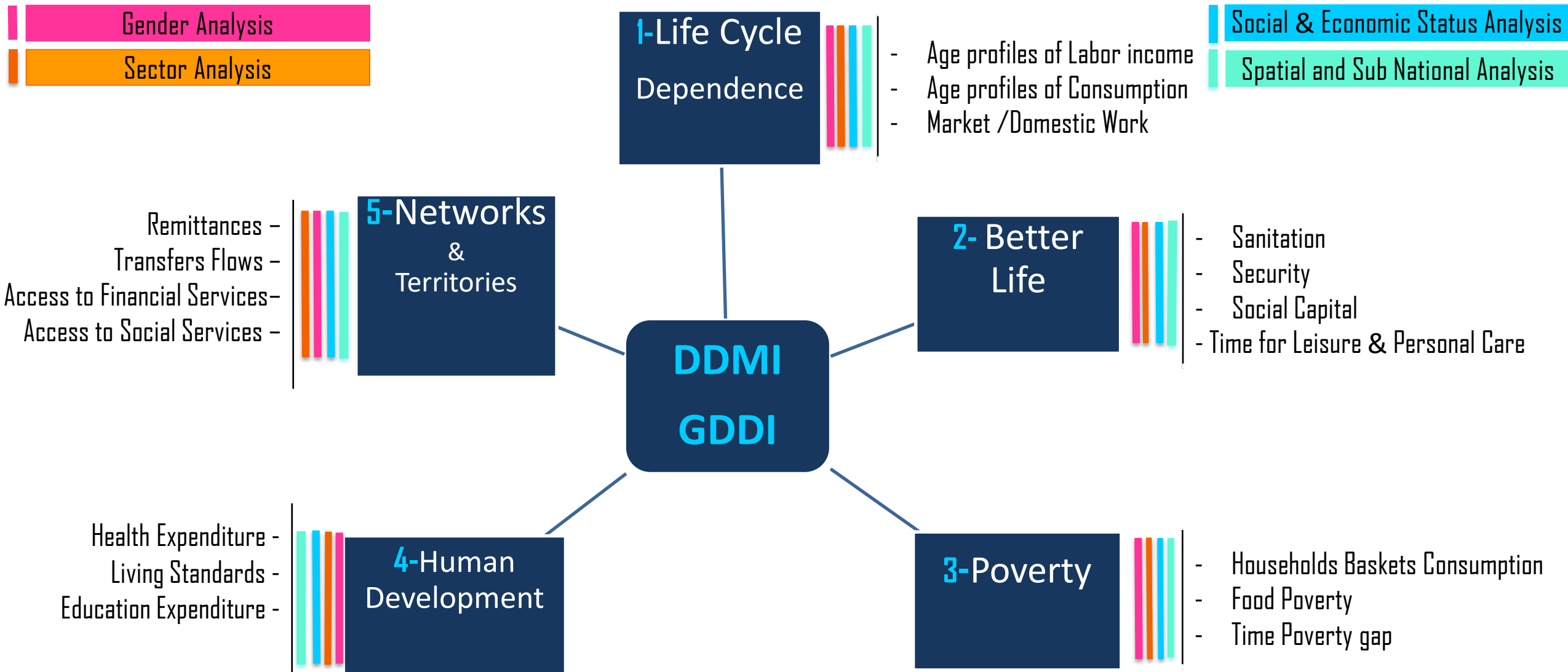
SENEGAL



— nnta_prod_M
— nnta_prod_F

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... nnta_cons_F





<i>Country</i>	GDDI_F	GDDI_H	DDMI	EDCI	QLEI	PESI	EHDI	NTSI
MAURITANIA	21,5	55,5	49,3	58,8	57,8	65,6	56,2	23,1
COTE D'IVOIRE	ND	ND	44,0	38,2	59,0	53,7	54,9	24,7
BURKINA FASO	36	45	48	49,4	52,8	55,3	43,9	17,2
BENIN	42,6	50,6	48,24	75,5	55,4	61,3	47,4	21,8
MALI	11,7	45,8	37,6	45,7	58,7	56,1	42,1	12
NIGER	ND	ND	37	37	60	59	38	13
CHAD	8,5	41,2	33,3	41,6	49,9	57,6	37,2	9,2
GUINEA	34,6	21,6	30,4	24,1	57,5	45,2	43,2	9,6
SENEGAL	35,4	57,1	49,2	50,5	59,7	61,7	53,5	29,1
TOGO	37,8	50,3	45,5	65,1	50,9	53,1	55,4	20
CAMEROUN	25,1	46,6	38,7	31,8	51,7	59,7	59,5	29
SWEDD			38,8	40,5	53,7	55,7	43,2	16,8

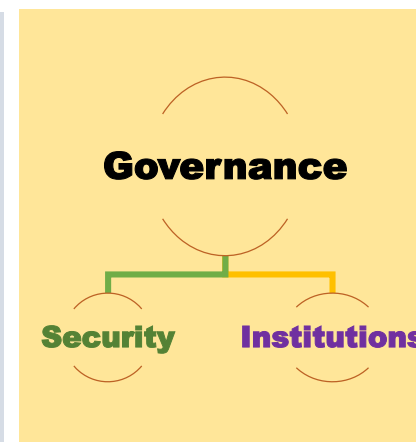
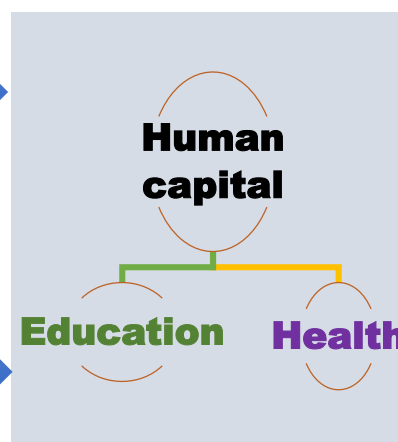




The DD programming guide shows the steps to follow step by step to take into account the demographic dividend in countries' National Development Plans.

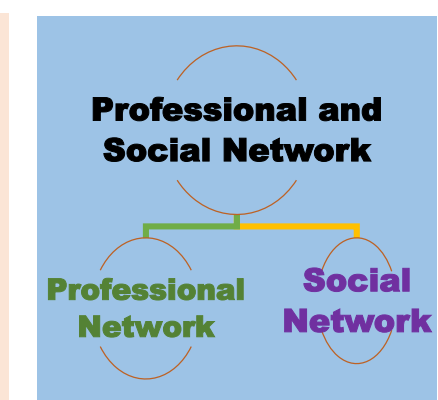
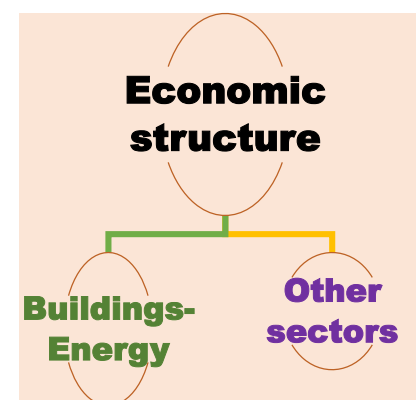
*Transformation of the traditional budget into a functional budget:
4 budget components and 8 macro sectoral budget functions*

04 Components	08 DDMI Sectoral Functions
HUMAN CAPITAL	Education
	Health
GOVERNANCE	Institutions
	Security
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE	Energy / Building and public works
	Economie
PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL NETWORK	Professionnal Network
	Social Network



The BSDD model is the tool that crystallizes all of a country's political and economic decisions in tracking DD year after year.

State Budget is the Act by which the annual revenues and expenditures of the State are planned and authorized.

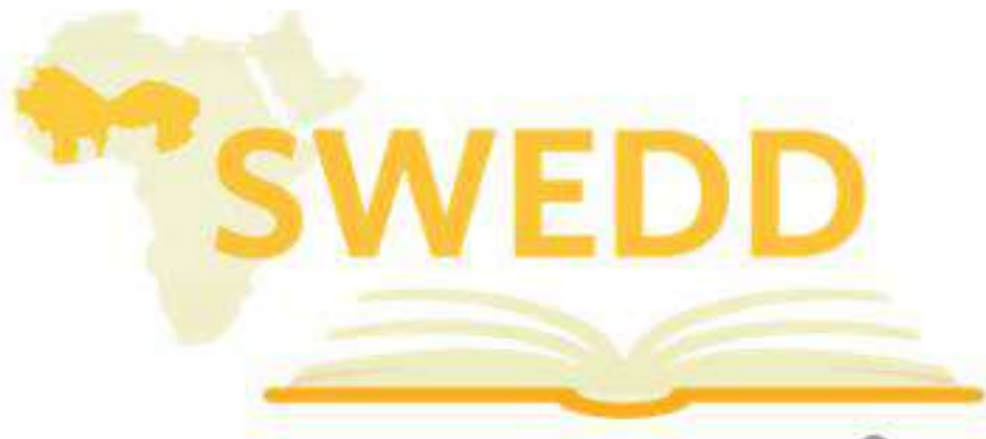


Components	Functions	Benin	Burkina Faso	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Senegal
		2016-2020	2016-2020	2014-2018	2016-2020	2018-2020	2012-2018
Human Capital	Education	21	9	18	6	14	16
	Health	5	5	5	6	6	5
Governance	Institutions	22	35	13	57	12	15
	Security	7	5	17	12	13	6
Networks	Professionnal network	3	7	1	9	0	3
	Social Network	9	1	5	0	1	3
Economy	Energy / Buldings	9	5	11	8	10	18
	Economy	24	33	30	4	44	34
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100

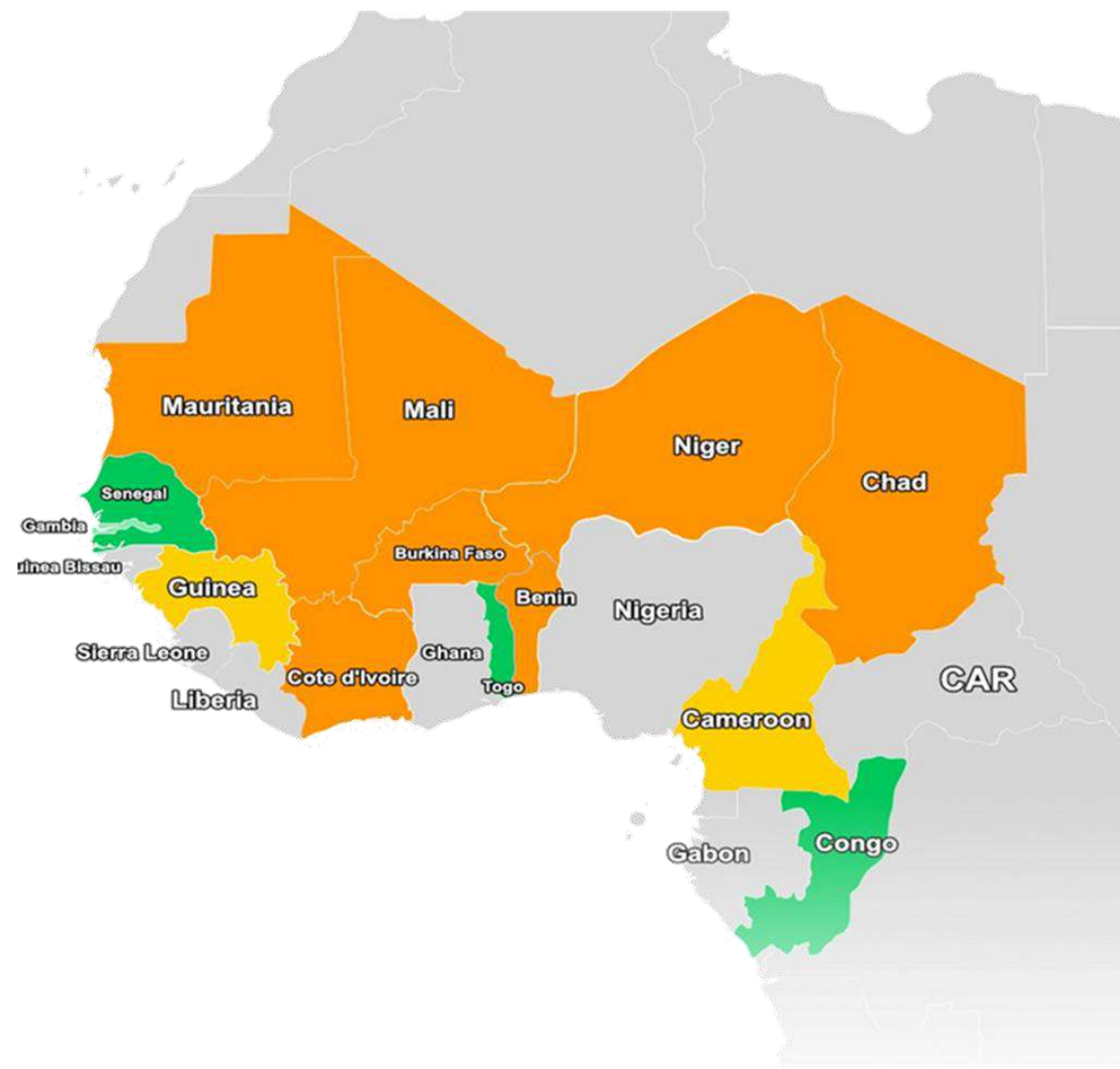


Regional
initiative Tink
Thank &
networking on
DD





Un partenariat au profit de l'Autonomisation des femmes et le Dividende Démographique au Sahel (13 pays)



ACHIEVEMENT

STABILITY OF THE
INSTITUTIONAL MODEL
OF DD OBSERVATIONS

SCIENTIFIC AND
OPERATIONAL
VALIDATION OF TOOLS

SUSTAINABILITY AND PROSPECTS

PARTNERSHIP AND
STRATEGIC ADVOCACY WITH
THE UNITED NATIONS
SYSTEM

**Consolidate acquired
knowledge. Test new
tools, Support new
countries**

STRENGTHENING THE
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP
WITH UNIVERSITIES AND
TINK THANKS

**Establishment of the
ONDD and ORDD
Information System**



Résultats clés sur le dividende démographique, la budgétisation Sensible au Dividende Démographique et le Travail Domestique Non Rémunéré en Afrique / *key results on the Demographic Dividend Sensitive Budgeting for the demographic dividend and unpaid domestic work in Africa.*

Livre des résumés de la Conférence NTA AFRIQUE 3 / *Conference NTA AFRICA 3 abstracts book*

**BENIN****MALI****BURKINA****MAURITANIE****NIGER****SENEGAL****TCHAD****TOGO**



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Merci de votre attention

Thank You





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