The Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index for Nigeria: Perception and Outcome Results

Noah Olasehinde, Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Akanni Lawanson, Olabanji Awodumi, Oyeteju Odufuwa, Temitope Faronbi, and Andat Dasogot

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2 Outline of Presentation

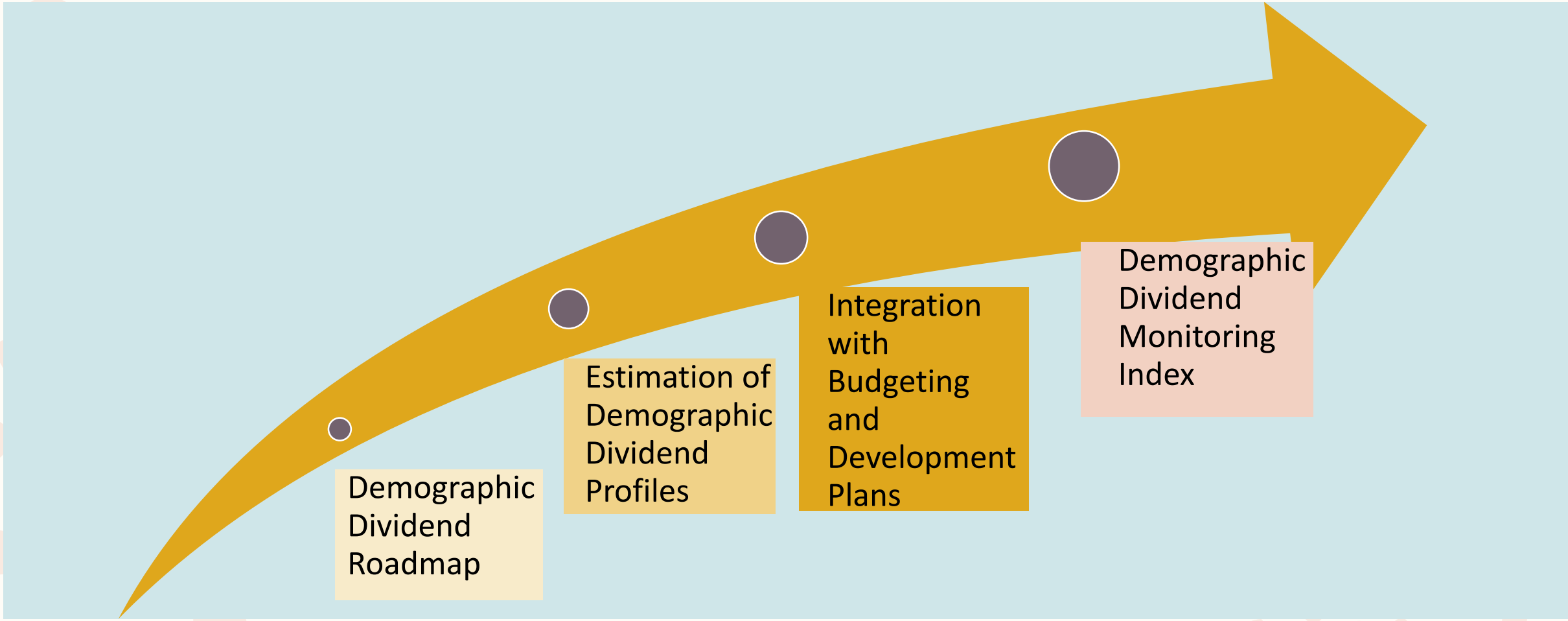
- Introduction
- Why the DDMI for Nigeria?
- Components of the Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index
- Methodology of the Demographic Dividend
- Results
- Conclusion

3 Introduction

The Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index (DDMI) is…

- the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework computed to directly monitor the thematic pillars of the national roadmap.
- provides a performance matrix to identify areas of strengths and areas for rigorous policy attention.
- tracks the progress made towards creating and harnessing the DD.
- reinforces the country's efforts towards achieving the:
  - ✓ AU Agenda (2063)
  - ✓ Global Agenda (2030- SDGs).

Stages of Delivering Demographic Dividend Activities



5 Why the DDMI for Nigeria?

- To showcase DD programme progress.
- To draw attention of policymakers, non-governmental organisations and development practitioners to harness the dividends.
- To create opportunities for exchange of expertise and knowledge
- To highlight governments'/development partners' responsibilities
- For resource mobilisation, management and utilization
- To generate transparency and accountability enhancing
- To assisting in exposing missteps and offer way out for learning and improvements.

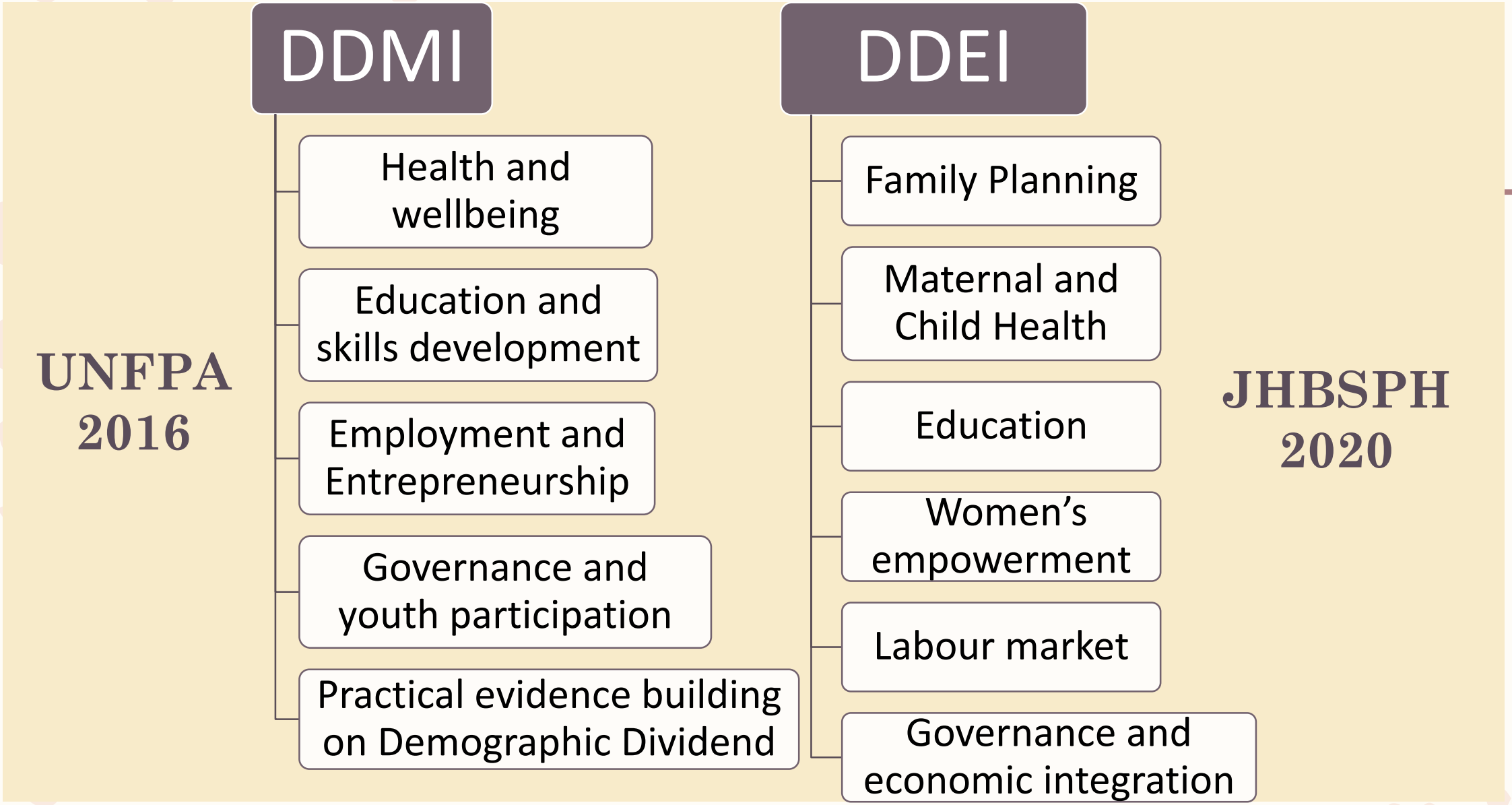
6 Thematic Pillars of the Nigerian DD Roadmap

Pillar 1	• Health (including family planning) and Well-being
Pillar 2	• Education and Skill Development
Pillar 3	• Employment and Entrepreneurship
Pillar 4	• Governance and Youth Participation
Pillar 5	• Practical Evidence Building on Demographic Dividend

Linkages among the DDMI (Pillars of the Nigeria DD Roadmap), AU Roadmap, UNFPA WCARO Programming Guide and SDGs

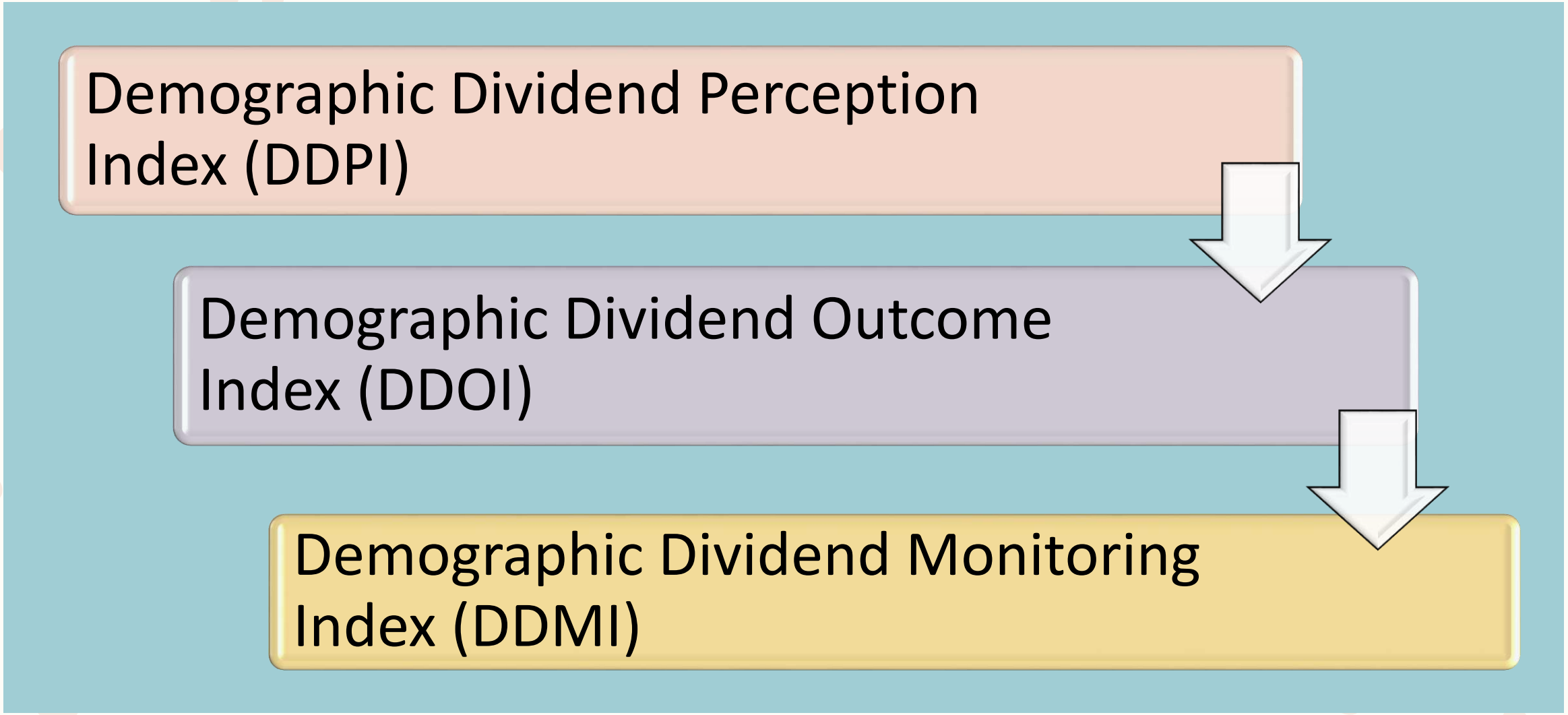
Nigeria Roadmap/ DDMI Dimensions	AU Roadmap	UNFPA WCARO Programming Guide	SDGs
Pillar/Dimension 1: Health and Wellbeing	Pillar 3: Health and Well-being	Axis 1: Demography and Human Development Axis 4: Health and Family Planning Axis 8: Socioeconomic Environment	Goal 2, 3,5, 6, 7, 12, 13
Pillar/Dimension 2: Education and Skill Development	Pillar 2: Education and Skill Development	Axis 1: Demography and Human Development Axis 3: Education Axis 8: Socioeconomic Environment	Goal 1, 4, 5, 8
Pillar/Dimension 3: Employment and Entrepreneurship	Pillar 1: Employment and Entrepreneurship	Axis 1: Demography and Human Development Axis 5: Youth Empowerment Axis 8: Socioeconomic Environment	Goal 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12
Pillar/Dimension 4: Governance and Youth Participation	Pillar 4: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment	Axis 1: Demography and Human Development Axis 6: Gender Equity Axis 7: Rights and Governance	Goal 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16
Pillar/Dimension 5: Practical Evidence-Building	Pillar 2: Education and Skill Development	Axis 1: Demography and Human Development	Goal 11, 17

Previous independent and different Indexes



Methodology of the Index

The Three Computation Phases



Perception (DDPI)

Dimensions (5) → Domains (22) → Subdomains (0) → Indicators (110)

Outcome (DDOI)

Dimensions (5) → Domains (24) → Subdomains (16) → Indicators (110)

Composite (DDMI)

DDPI Dimensions + DDOI Dimensions = DDMI Dimensions

Steps in the construction of DDMI

STEP I: Identifying the Dimensions (Components of the DDMI)

Dimensions are the thematic pillars of the DD Roadmap.

These dimensions are:

1. Health and wellbeing;
2. Education and skills development;
3. Employment and Entrepreneurship;
4. Governance and Youth participation;
5. Practical evidence building on Demographic Dividend

STEP II: Identifying the Domains, Sub-domains and Indicators

There are the investible areas that will lead to progress in the identified dimensions.

Policy levers are also identified as sub-domains for the DDPI: policymaking, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society.

STEP III:

Data Requirement and Sources

Developing data templates

Stakeholders meeting with about 85 experts in the DD Space

Appointment of State focal person for primary data collection

Data sources identification, verification and usability

DDPI Data collection through questiionnaire

Collection of secondary data for the DDOI

STEP IV: Obtaining the Index for the various sub-domains, domains and dimension

DaData Transformation

Weighting and Aggregation

Computation of the three indexes (DDPI, DDOI and DDMI - the composite of the DDPI and DDPI indexes)

STEP V: Designing the Dashboard

Dashboard the three indexes (DDPI, DDOI and the composite of the DDPI and DDPI indexes)

Dashboard presented at the dimension, domain and sub-domain levels

Distribution of domains, sub-domains and indicators

S/N	Dimension	DDOI			DDPI	
		Domain	Sub-Domain	Indicators	Domain	Indicators
1	Health and Wellbeing	7	4	21	7	35
2	Education and Skill Development	3	7	20	3	15
3	Employment and Entrepreneurship	4	2	14	3	15
4	Governance and Youth Participation	5	3	26	4	20
5	Practical Evidence-Building on DD	5	-	9	5	25
	Total	**24**	**16**	**90**	**22**	**110**

Data and Sources: Outcome Index

- Data for the indicators utilized were sourced from both domestic and international databases for 2021/2022.
- These are official databases that are reliable, publicly available and easily accessible (DHS, MICS, Digest of Education Statistics, WASH-NORM – NBS, CBN, Worldbank, etc)
- Selected indicators and data are validated through the National Transfer Account Global Network.
- All indicators are adjusted and normalized to ensure that they all have common units

14 Data and Sources: Perception Index

- **Indicators:** Policymaking, Services and Programmes, Advocacy, Research and Civil Society
- **Population:** Experts in DD Activities at national and sub-national levels working with Federal Government, State Government, Private Sector, NGOs/CSOs, Development Agencies, and Researchers
- **Sampling Technique:** 3-stage – 1st: *clustered* sampling into 6 GPZones; 2nd: *purposive* sampling of 21 States and Federal Capital Territory (FCT); 3rd: *random* sampling of 1,218 experts in the relevant organizations.
- **Instrument:** Eight (8) sets of questionnaires adapted from the DDEI but largely amended and structured for country-context.

15 Distribution of States by the Geopolitical Zones

Zones	States	No of States
South West	Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo	5
South East	Abia, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu and Imo	6
South South	Cross River	1
North Central	Benue and Federal Capital Territory (FCT)	2
North East	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe	6
North West	Kaduna and Sokoto	2
Total: 6		**22**

Distribution of Respondents by Organizations Type and DD Pillar

Organizational Type	Health and Wellbeing	Education and Skill Development	Employment and Entrepreneurship	Governance and Youth Participation	DD Coordination	Total
Federal Government	40	18	8	28	13	**107**
State Government	304	108	70	162	87	**731**
Private Sector	31	16	28	16	3	**94**
NGOs/CSOs	86	17	24	92	9	**228**
Development Agencies	22	4	1	14	0	**41**
Academia/ Researchers	4	10	2	1	0	**17**
Total	**487**	**173**	**133**	**313**	**112**	**1,218**

17 Weights

Weights are assigned to Dimensions, Domains, Subdomains and Indicators based on:

- *relative importance in DD achievement*
- *peculiarity to the entity context* and
- *closeness to the Agenda 2030 and 2063*

Dimension	1	2	3	4	5	Total
DDOI	28	22	35	10	5	100
DDPI	28	20	35	12	5	100

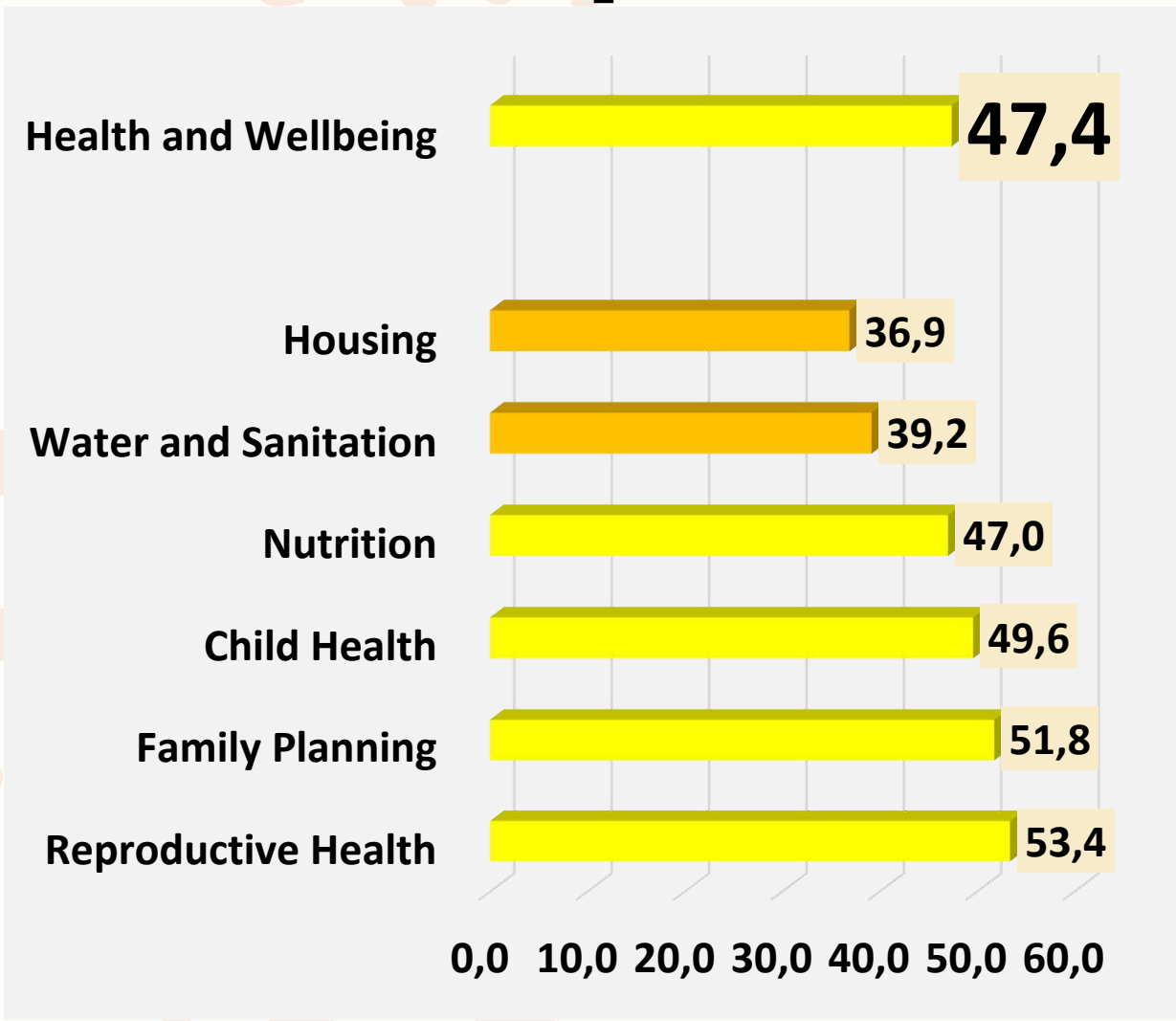
Range: ***DDMI ranges from worst (0) to best (100)***

Classification Criteria of the Performance of the Index

Index Score	Performance
81 - 100	Optimal progress
61 - 80	Good progress
41 - 60	Average progress **(intervention needs to be scaled up)**
21 - 40	Deficient **(Intervention required)**
0 - 20	Critically Deficient **(Serious Intervention required)**

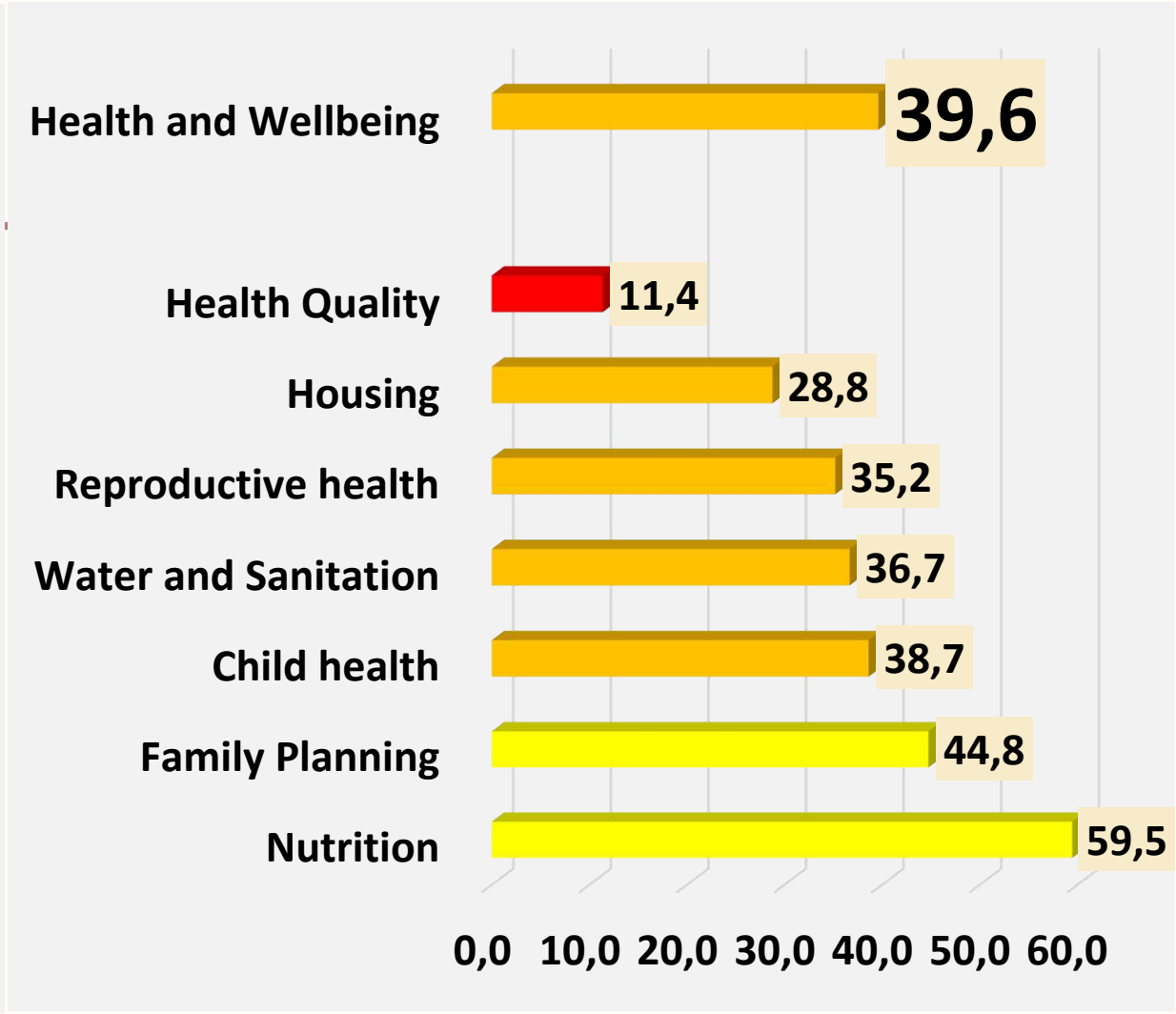
Health and Wellbeing

Perception



Average

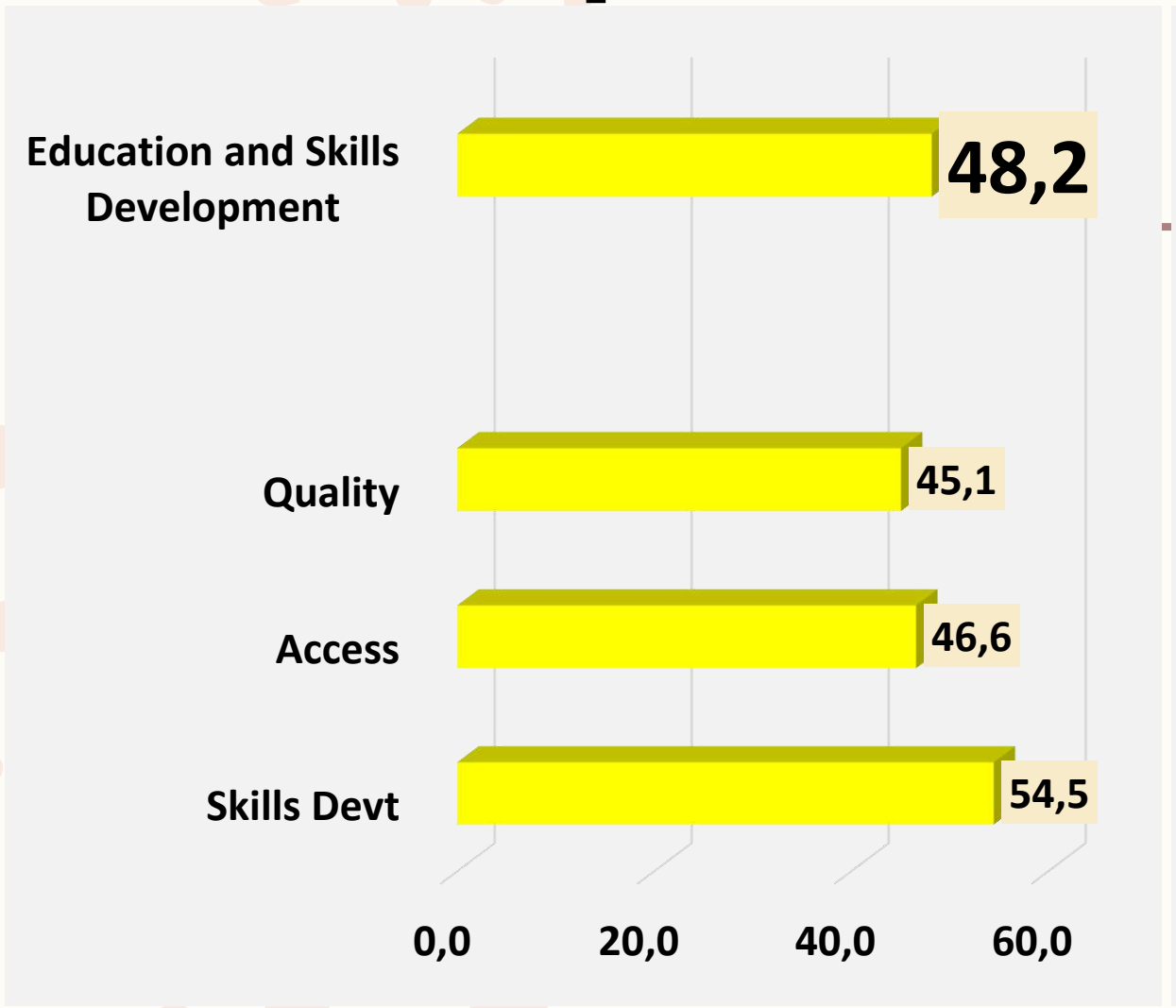
Outcome



Deficient

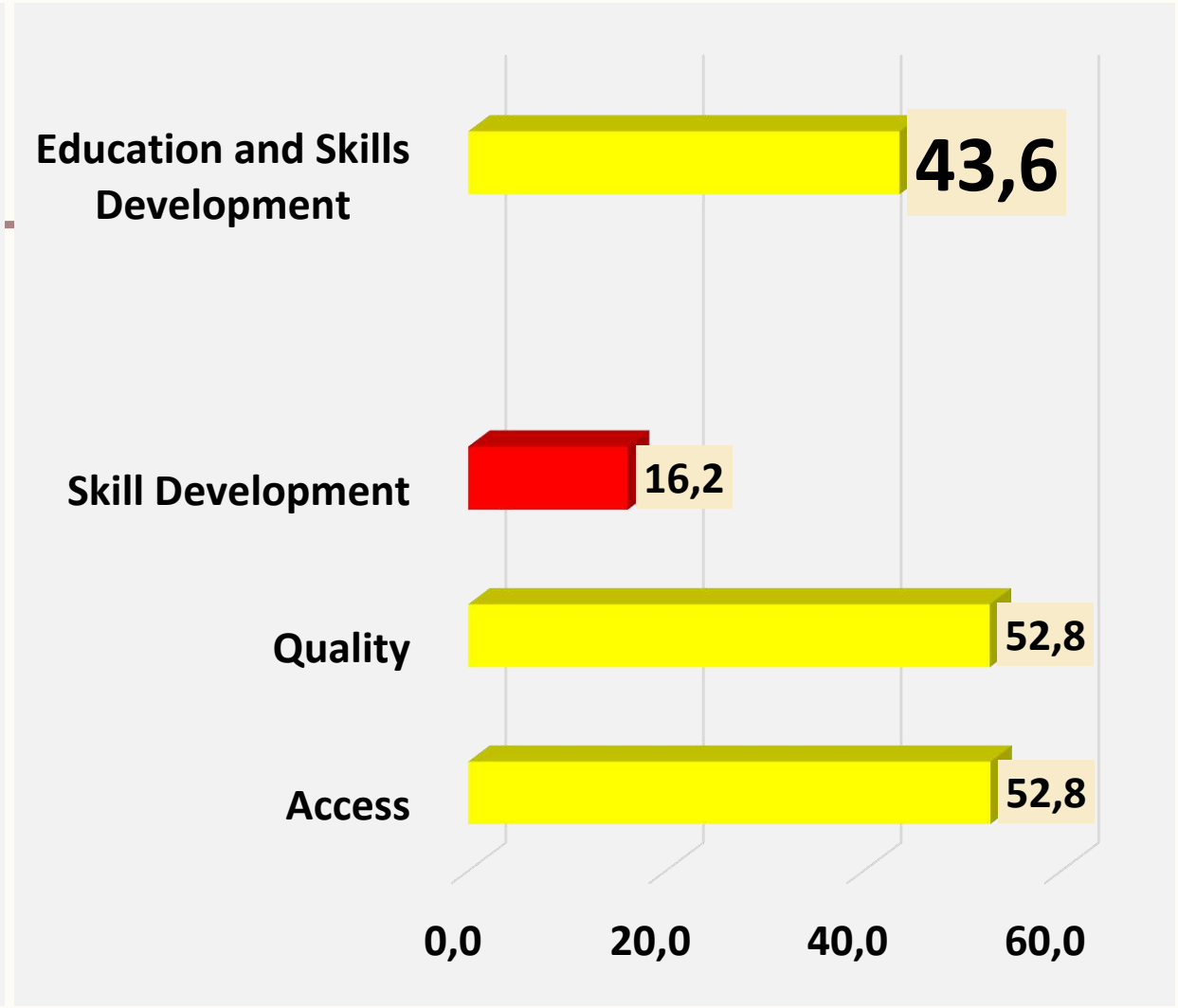
Education and Skill Development

Perception



Average

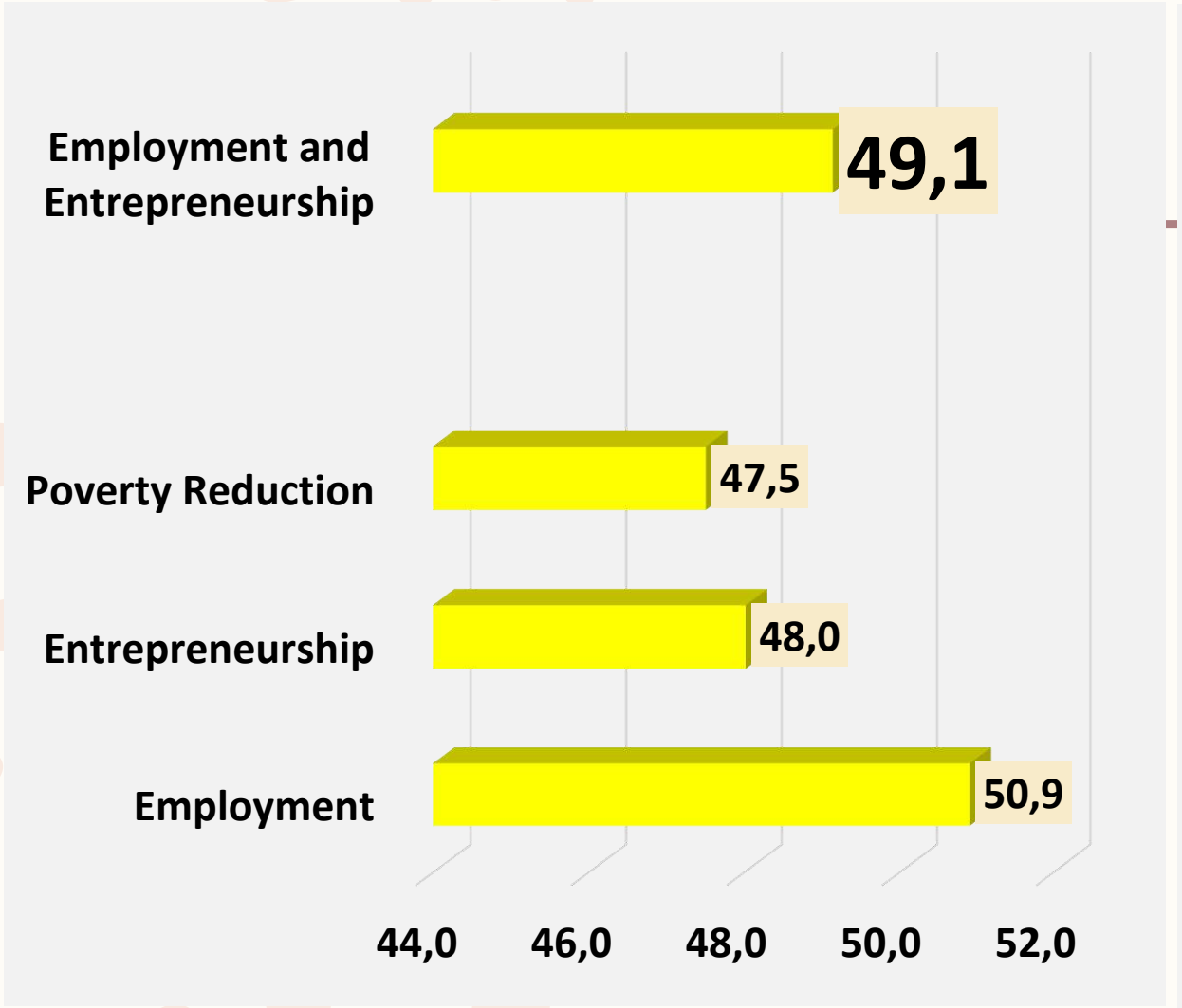
Outcome



Average

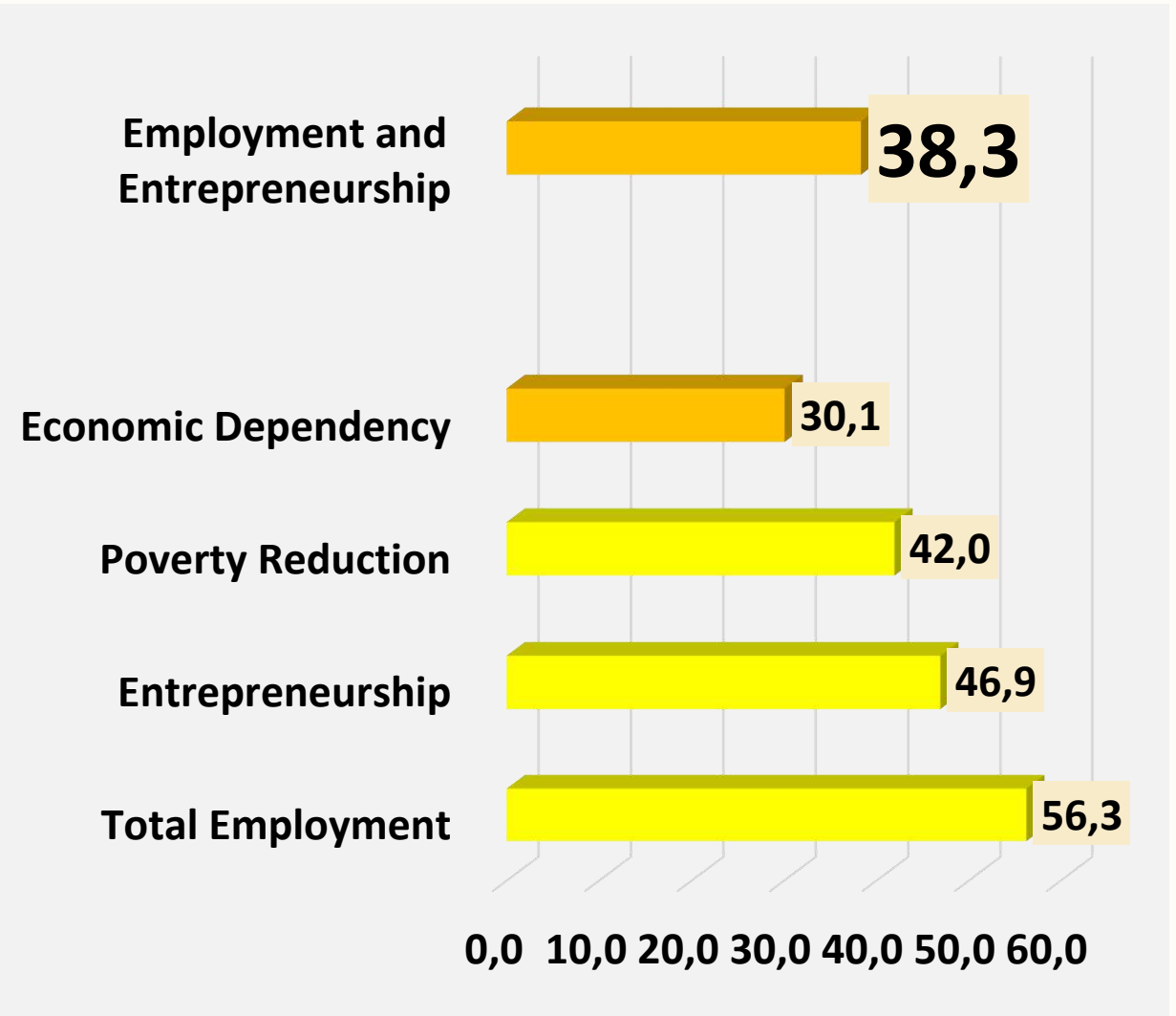
Employment and Entrepreneurship

Perception



Average

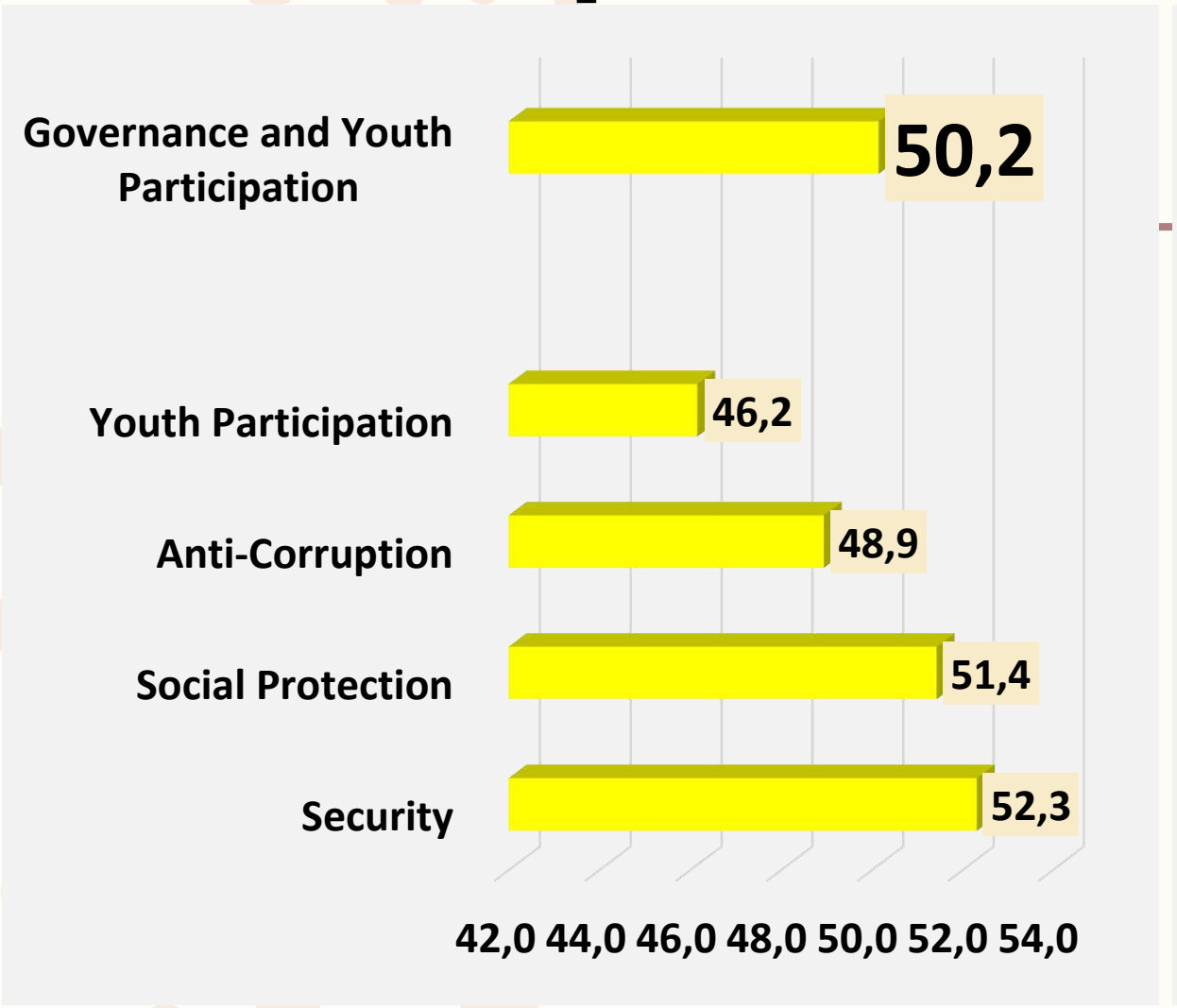
Outcome



Deficient

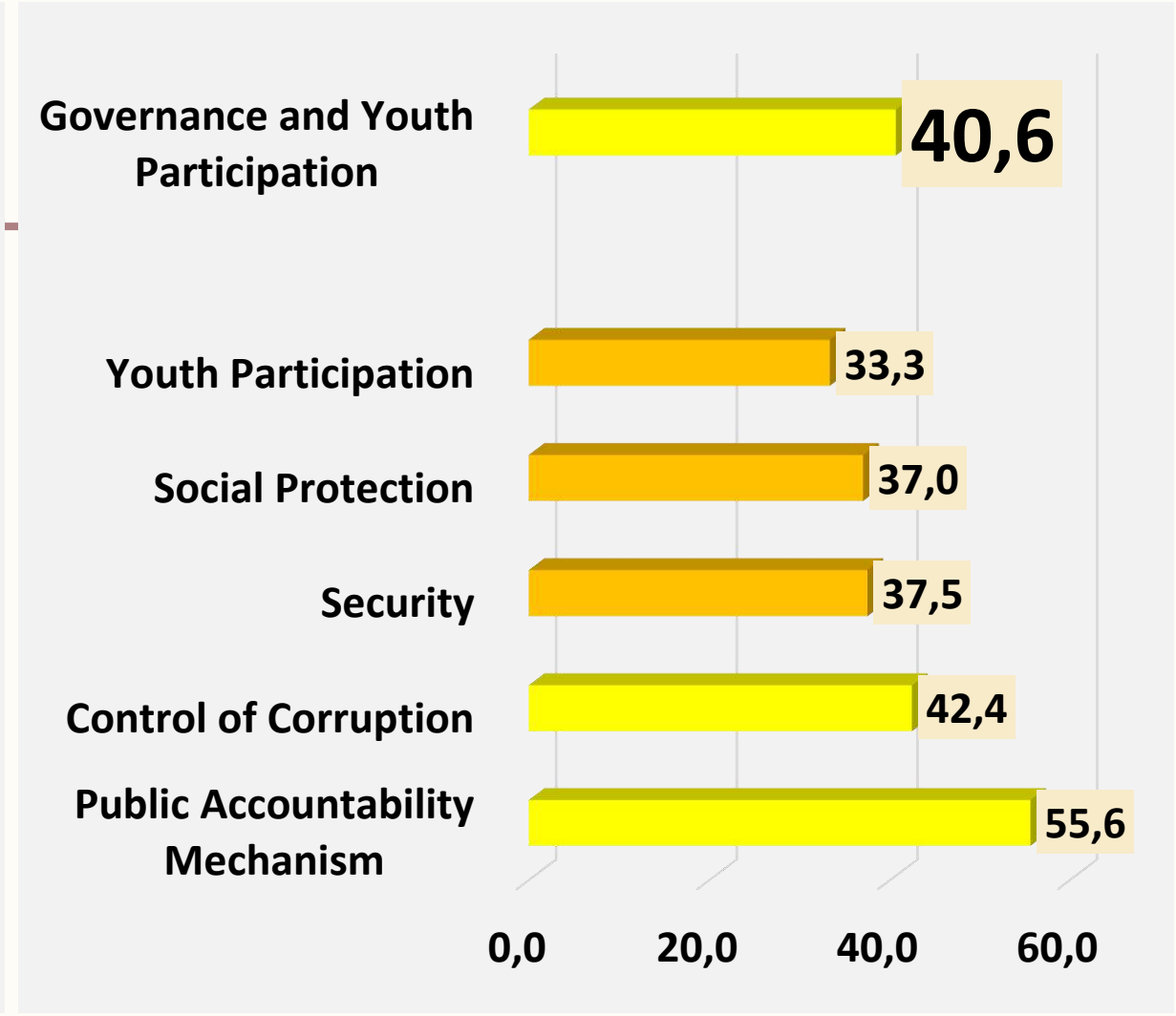
Governance and Youth Participation

Perception



Average

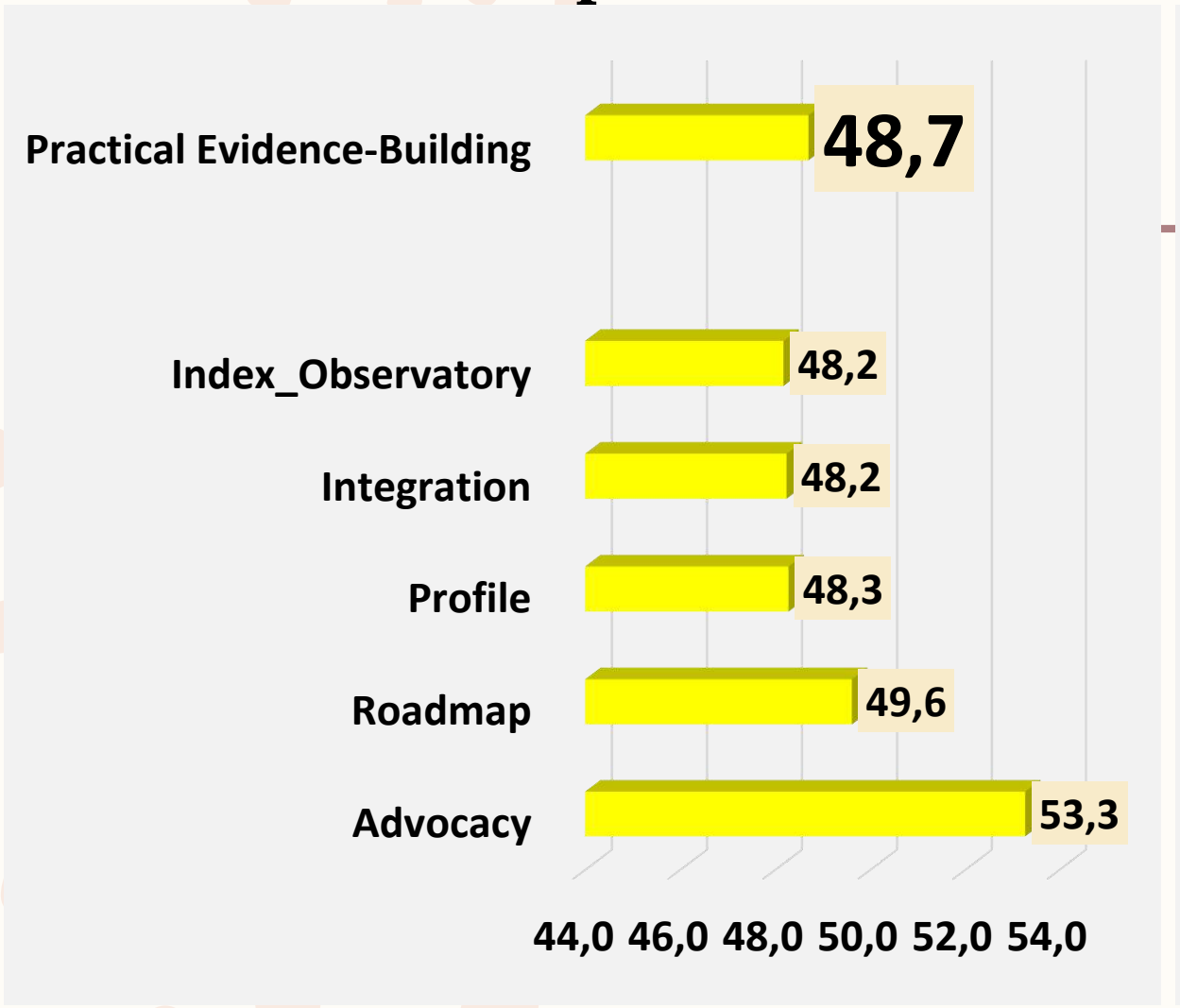
Outcome



Average

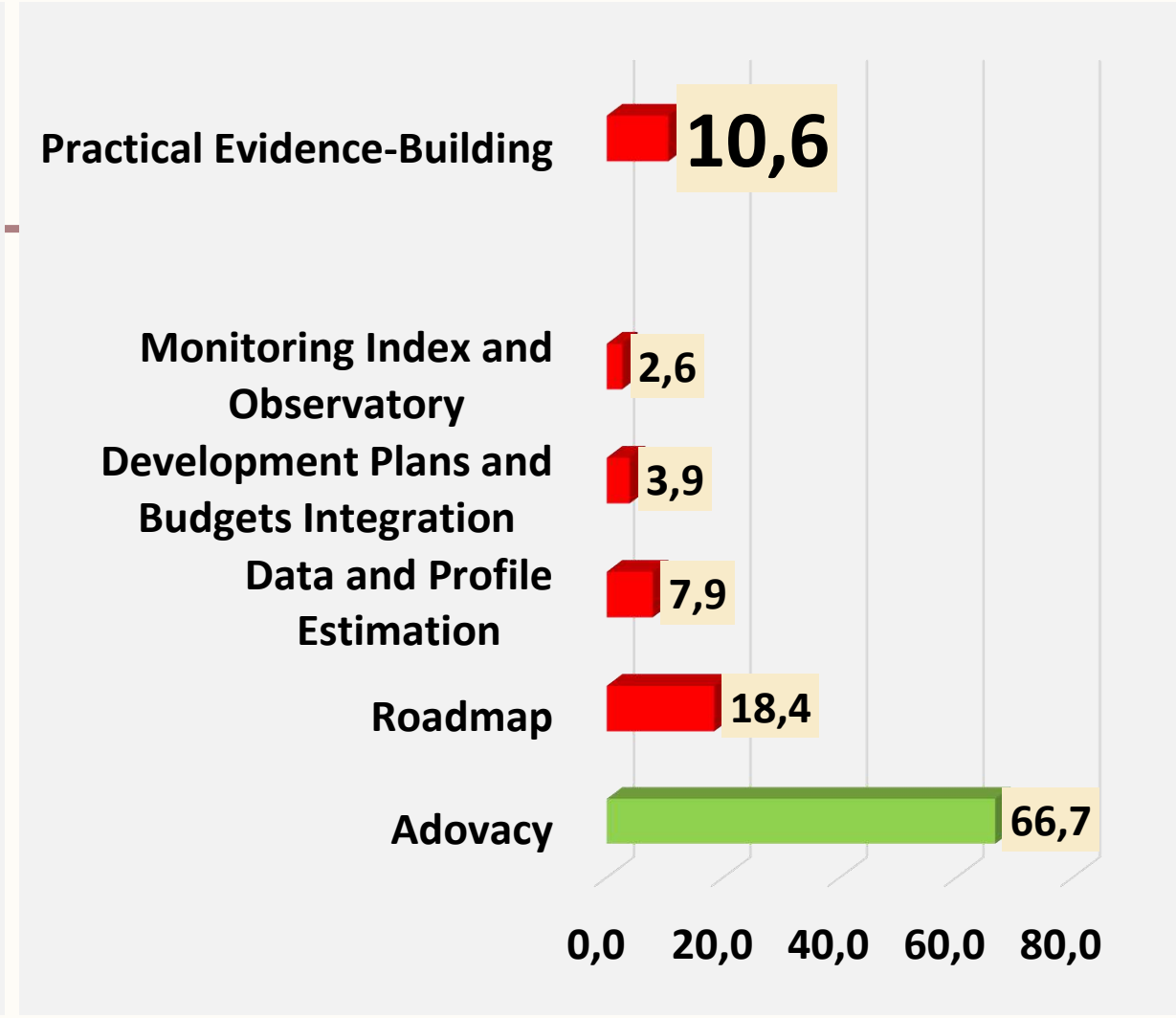
Practical Evidence Building on DD

Perception



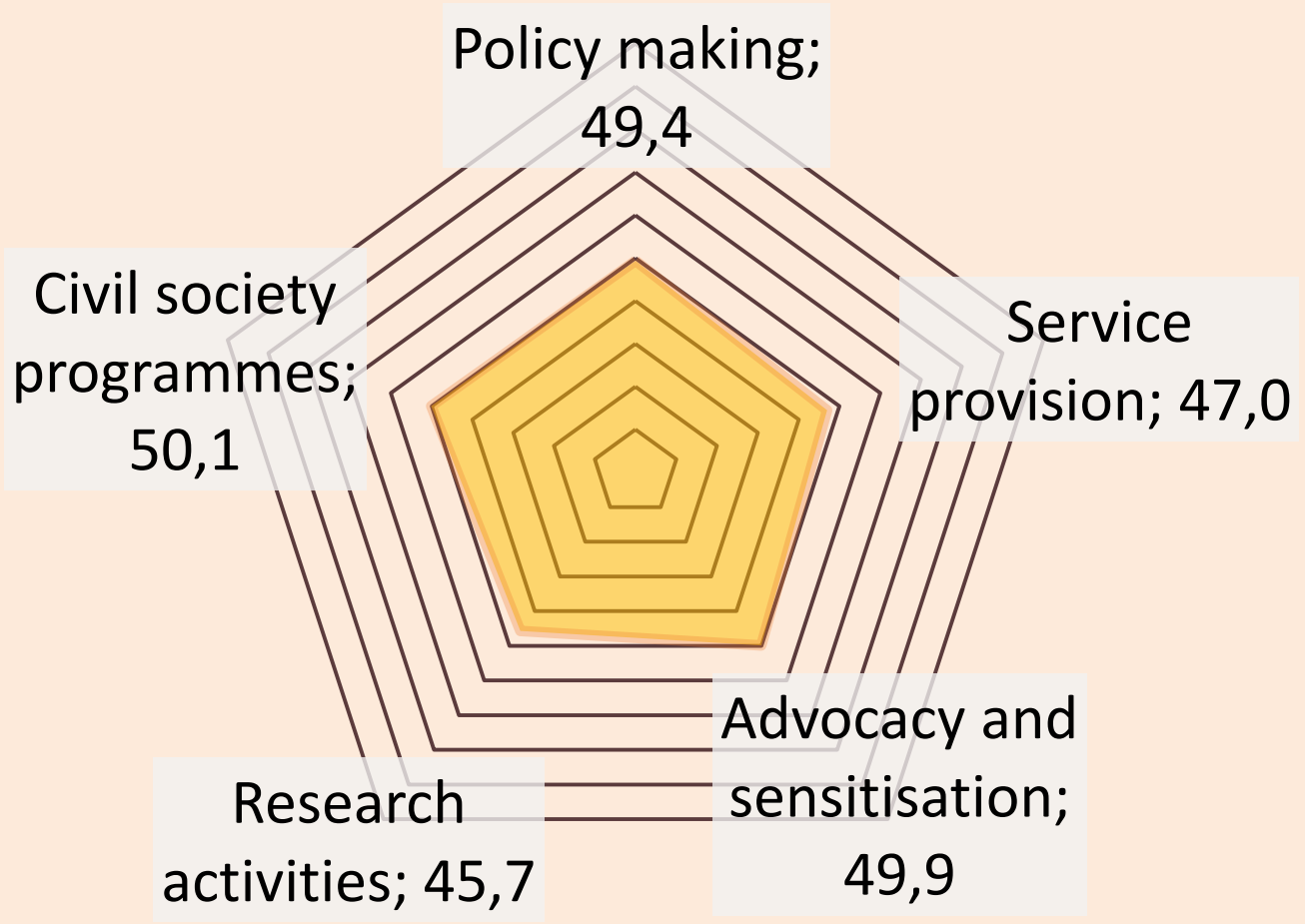
Average

Outcome



Critically Deficient

DDPI Indicators



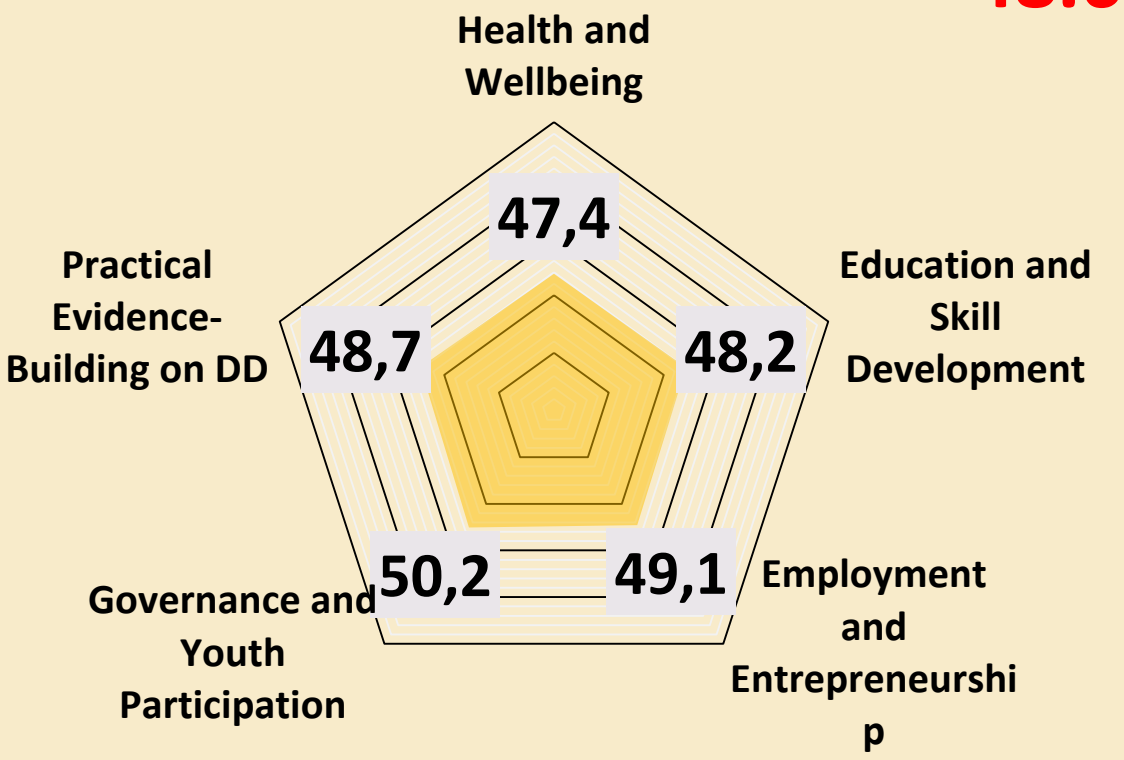
25 DDPI on Supports for DD by Dimensions and Indicators

	Policy making	Service provision	Advocacy and sensitization	Research activities	Civil society programmes
Health and Wellbeing	**49.37**	**43.40**	45.69	44.40	43.55
Education and Skill Development	**51.54**	**46.84**	48.46	47.60	49.09
Employment and Entrepreneurship	51.89	46.77	**51.91**	**45.51**	48.00
Governance and Youth Participation	44.24	47.12	54.22	46.44	**56.54**
Evidence-Building on DD	49.86	50.74	49.13	**44.54**	**53.33**
DDPI	49.38	46.97	49.88	**45.70**	**50.10**

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND MONITORING INDEX

Perception

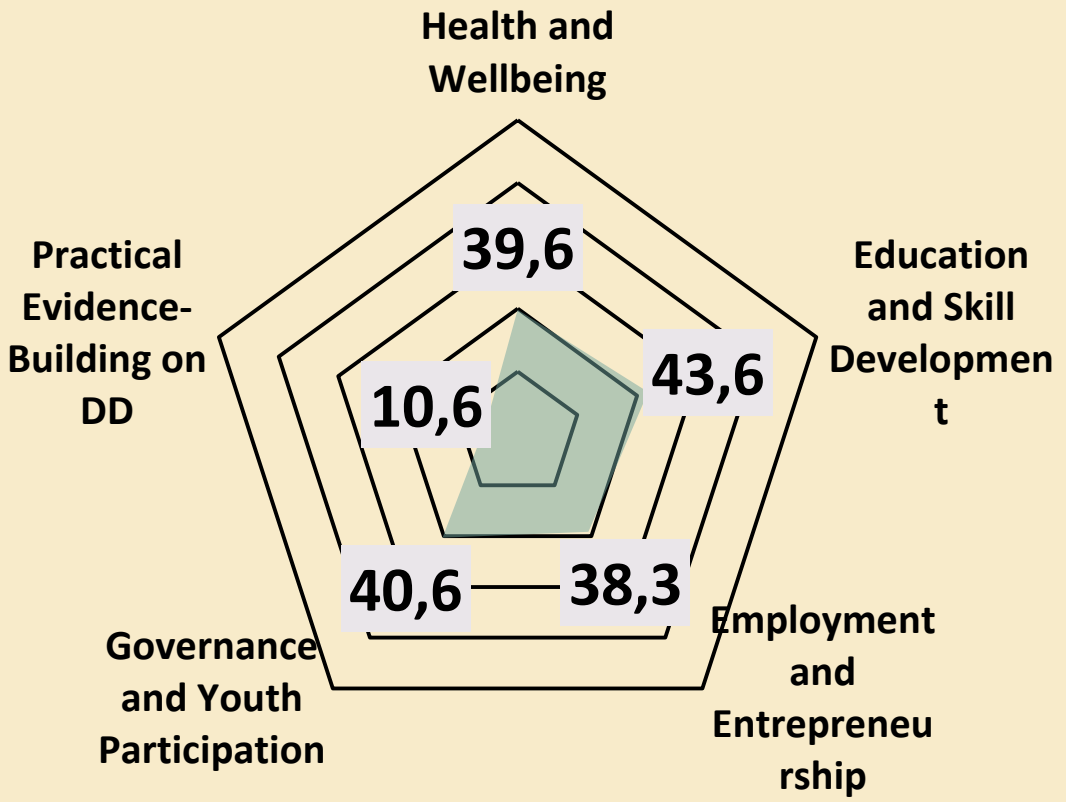
48.6



Average

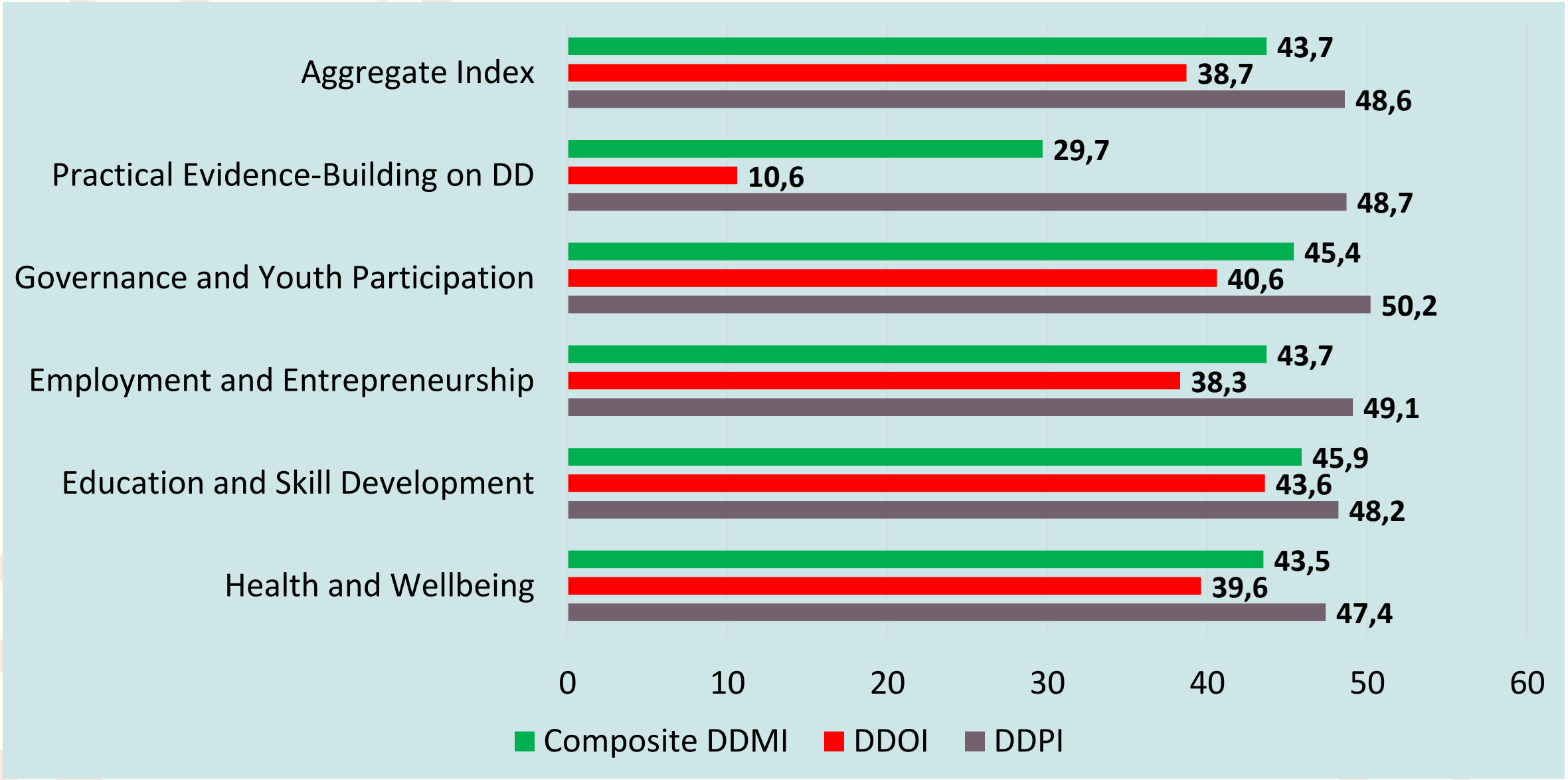
Outcome

38.7



Deficient

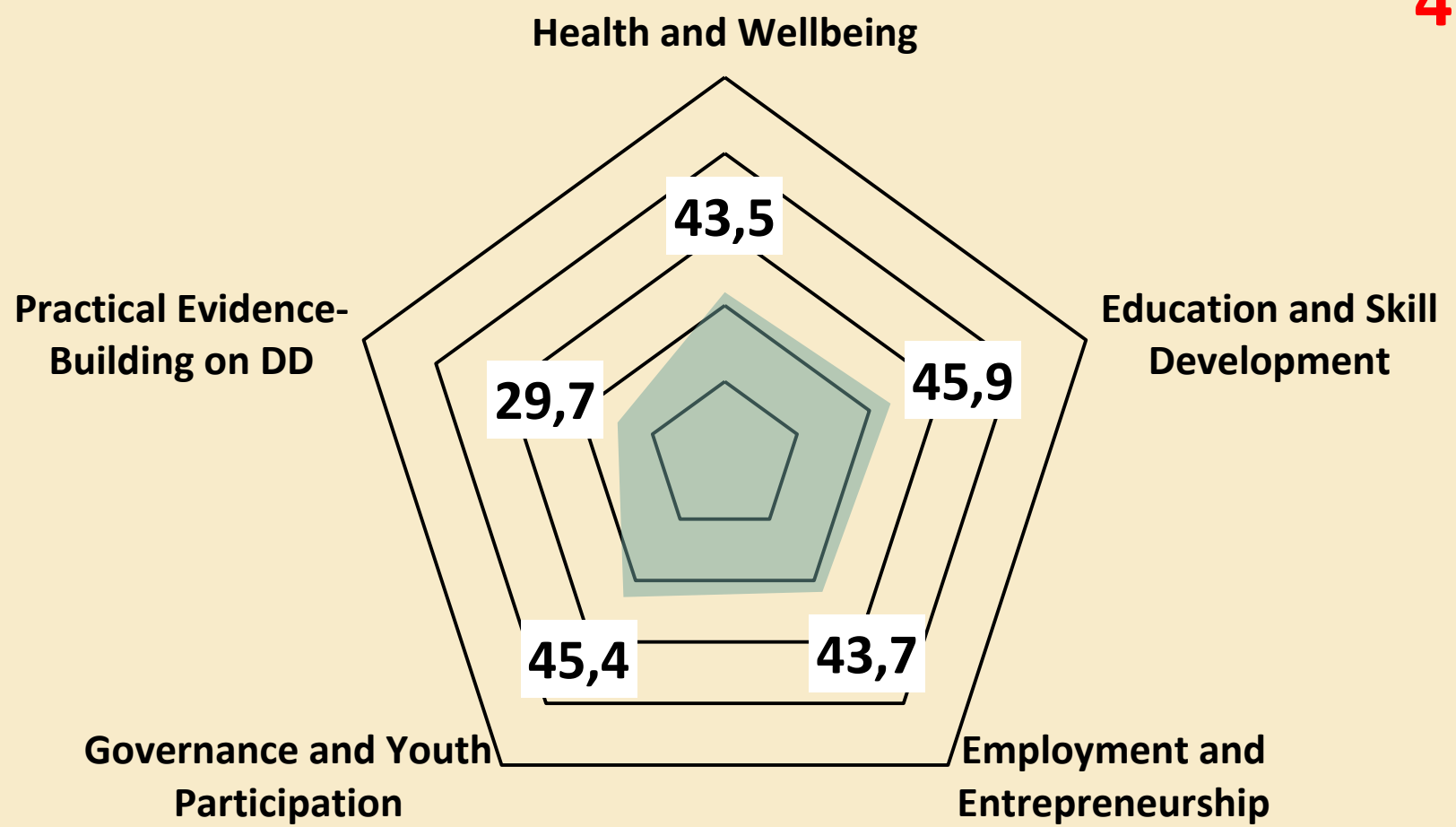
DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND MONITORING INDEX



DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND MONITORING INDEX

Composite

43.7



Average

THE DASHBOARD

Pillar	DDPI	DDOI	Composite DDMI
Health and Wellbeing	**Average Progress**	**Deficient**	**Average Progress**
Education and Skill Development	**Average Progress**	**Average Progress**	**Average Progress**
Employment and Entrepreneurship	**Average Progress**	**Deficient**	**Average Progress**
Governance and Youth Participation	**Average Progress**	**Average Progress**	**Average Progress**
Practical Evidence-Building on DD	**Average Progress**	**Critically Deficient**	**Deficient**
Aggregate Index	**Average Progress**	**Deficient**	**Average Progress**

30 CONCLUSION

- Outcome Index - 38.7 percent (poor progress)
- Perception Index - 48.6 percent (average progress)
- Overall Performance - **43.7** percent (average progress)
- DD intervention in the country needs to be scaled up.
- While some progress have being recorded, efforts are still very low in the provision of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities as well as building practical evidence on DD .

31 RECOMMENDATION

- Affordable and quality reproductive health care services and control child mortality
- Accessible and effective avenues for the Nigerian youths to acquire practical skills outside of formal education and training systems
- Support for individuals with diverse learning needs and disabilities for inclusive growth
- Scale up programme and service provision
- Promote research-driven development
- encourage collaborations between academia, industry, and government MDAs
- All the states of the federation should embrace the demographic dividend programming to hasten their development

Thank you for your attention

Health Policy Training And Research Programme (HPTRP)
University of Ibadan, Nigeria