WDA Forum World Demographic & Ageing Forum

Demographic Change in Africa

How to capture its Demographic Dividend?



What insights can you expect today?

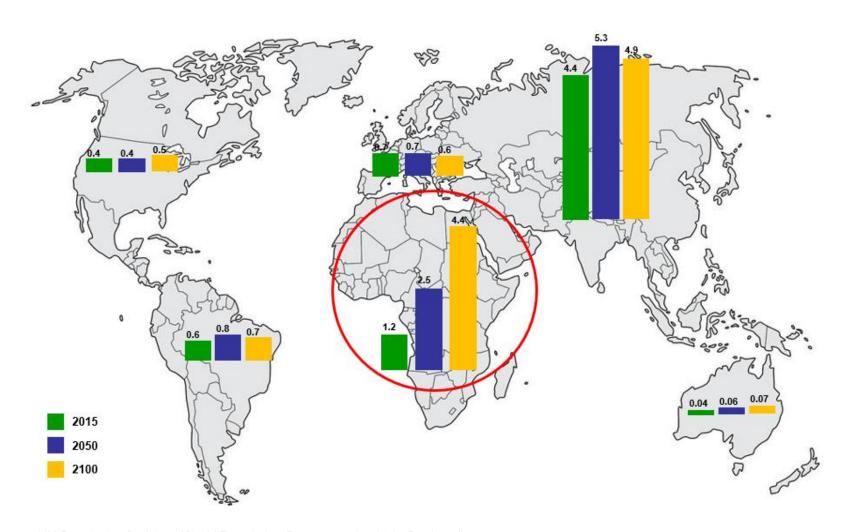
"Es gibt Entwicklungen, die wir schlichtweg nicht steuern oder beeinflussen können.

Aber es gibt Veränderungen, auf deren Bewältigung wir uns vorbereiten können – für den demografischen Wandel trifft dies zu."

Hans Groth, 2. Demografie Dialog Schweiz, Castasegna, 30. Mai 2013



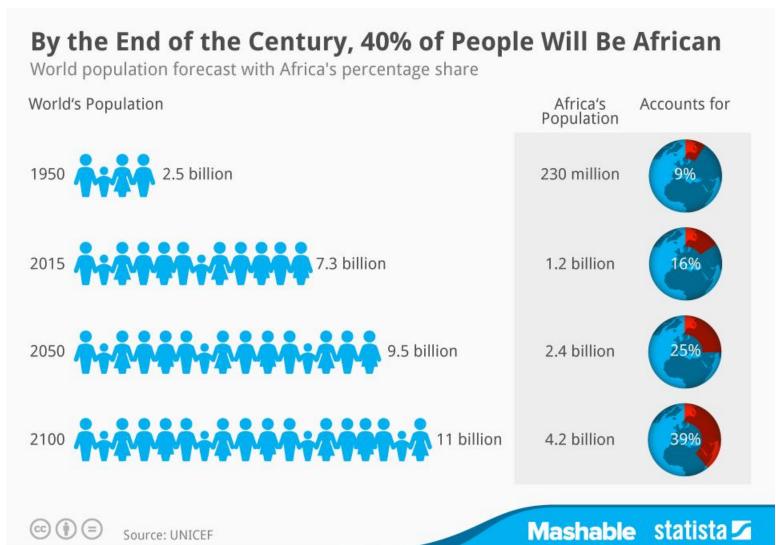
Our next world



Source: UN Population Division "World Population Prospects, the 2015 Revision"



Why have we gathered tonight?



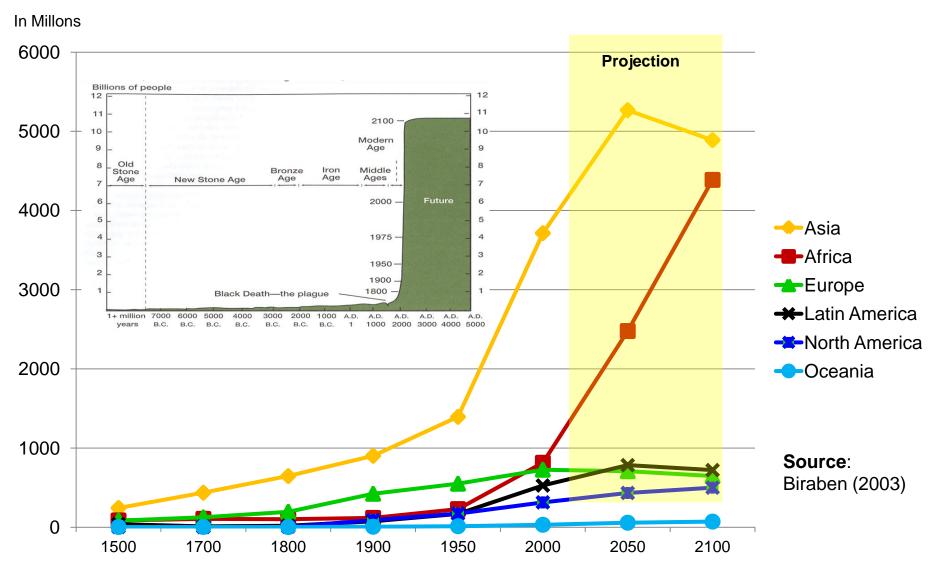


Structure of my talk on Africa

- Population dynamics
- Health & education
- Fertility, families, culture & values
- About the "demographic dividend"
- ...and what are the options?

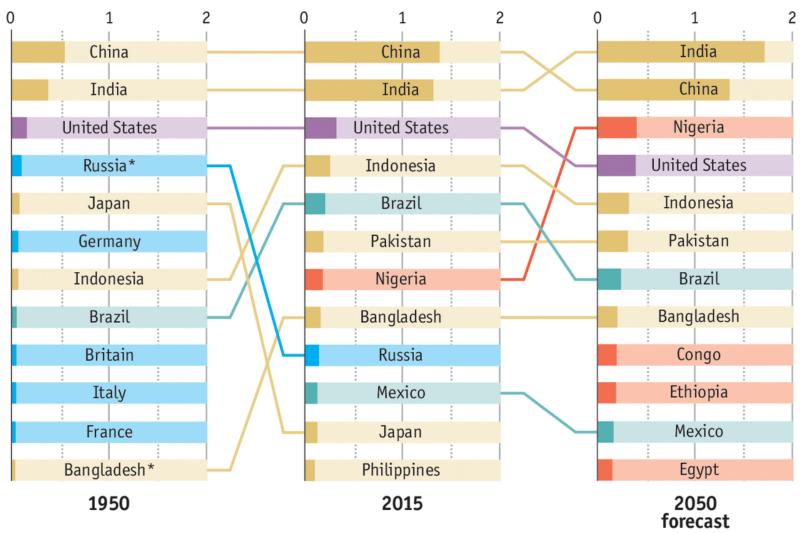


Population development by continent (in mio)





Most populous countries (in bn)



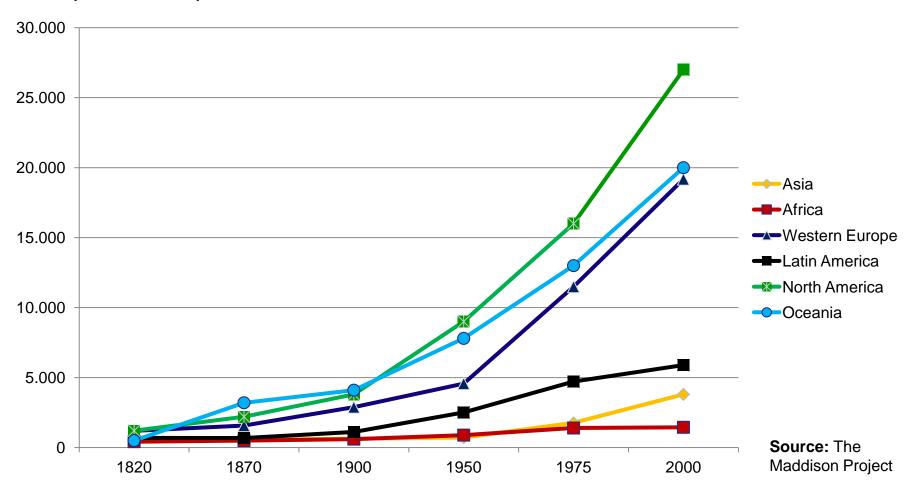
Sources: UN; The Economist

^{*}Did not exist as countries in 1950. Historical estimates made using modern borders



GDP per capita 1820-2000

Dollar (1990 Intern. \$)

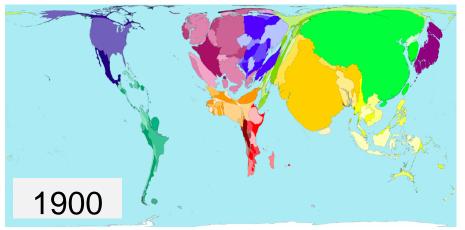




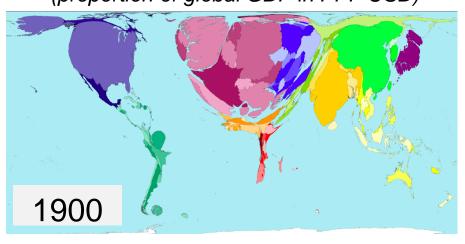
Growing inequality

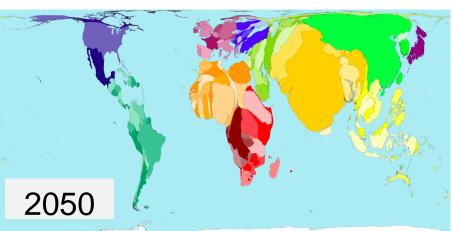
Where do people live?

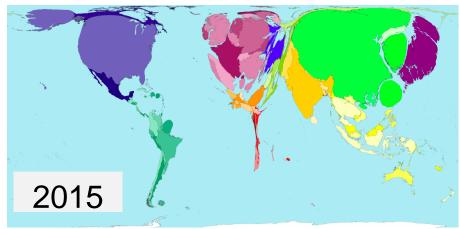
(proportion of global population)



Where do people live in prosperity? (proportion of global GDP in PPP USD)







Source: worldmapper.org



UN world population prospects: The methodology

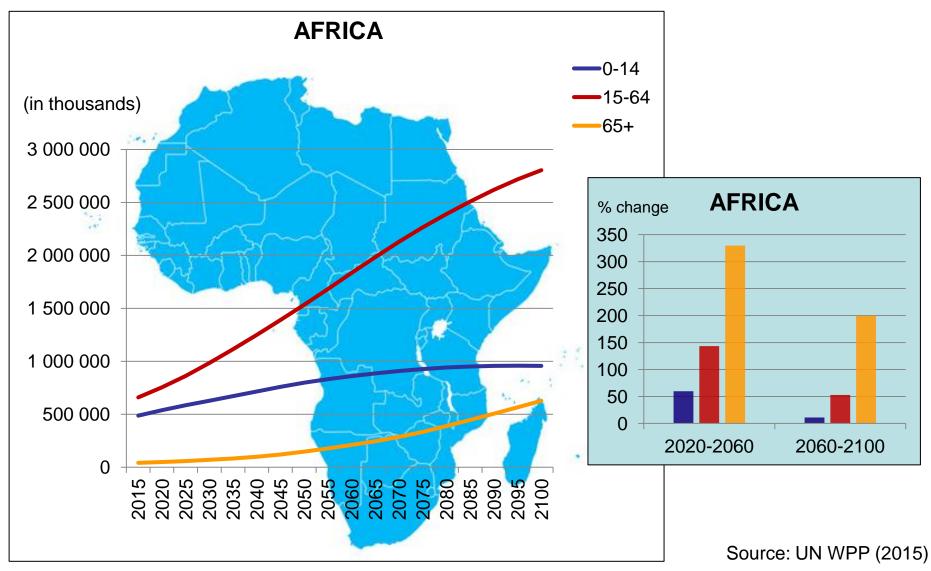
"To project the population until 2100, various assumptions were made regarding future trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Because the future is uncertain, 8 different projection variants were produced to convey the sensitivity of the projections to changes in the underlying assumptions."

- A) Fertility Assumptions: Convergence towards low fertility
- B) Mortality Assumptions: Increasing life expectancy
- Migration Assumptions: Projected levels of net migration were generally kept constant until 2045-2050, after 2050, it is assumed that net migration would gradually decline and reach 50 per cent of the projected level of 2045-2050 by 2095-2100.

Source: UN Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Methodology of the United Nations Population Estimates and Projections, Working Paper No. SA/P/WP.242.

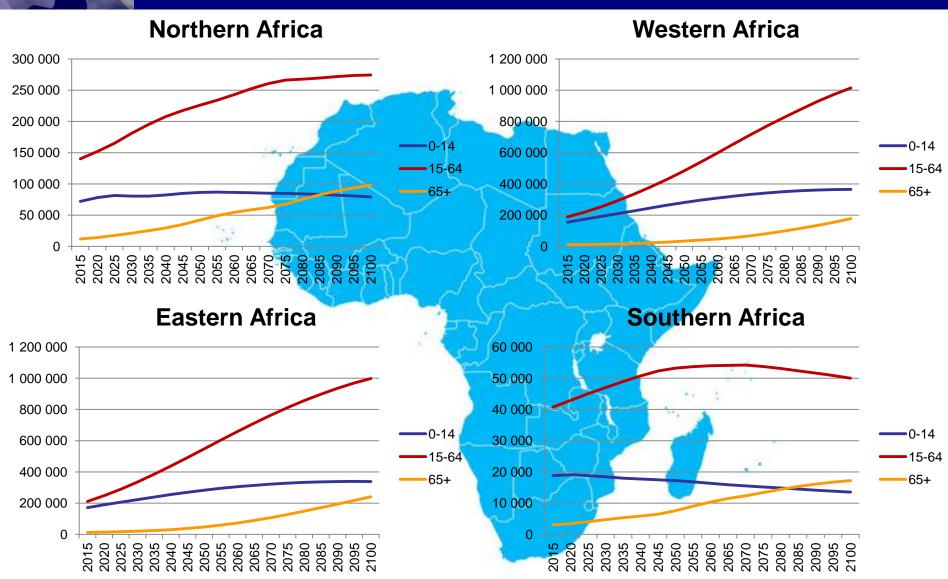


Population growth in Africa 2015-2100 (by age cohorts)





Population growth in Africa 2015-2100 (by age cohorts)



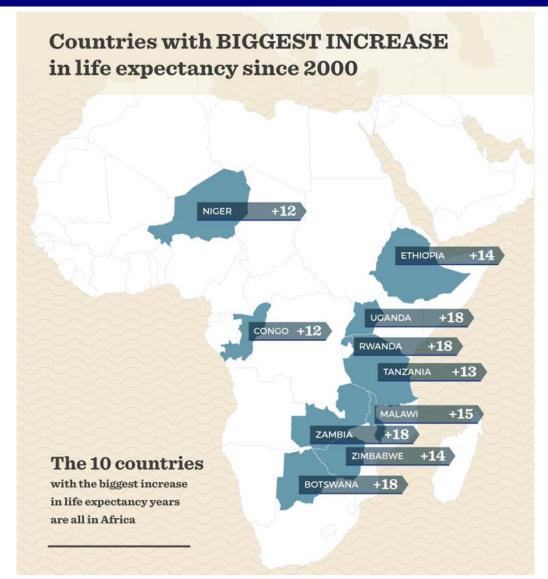


Structure of my talk on Africa

- Population dynamics
- Health & education
- Fertility, families, culture & values
- About the "demographic dividend"
- ...and what are the options?



Life expectancy in Africa: Significant increases

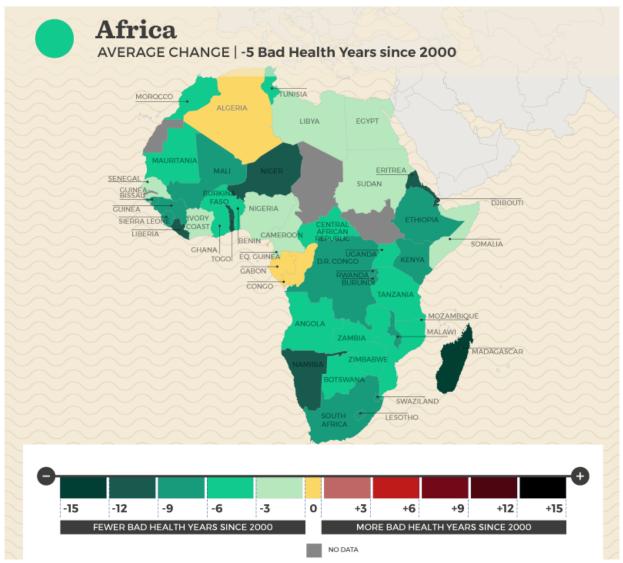


Source:

www.medigo.com/blog/in fographics/longer-lifehealthier-life/



Africa: Less bad health years since 2000

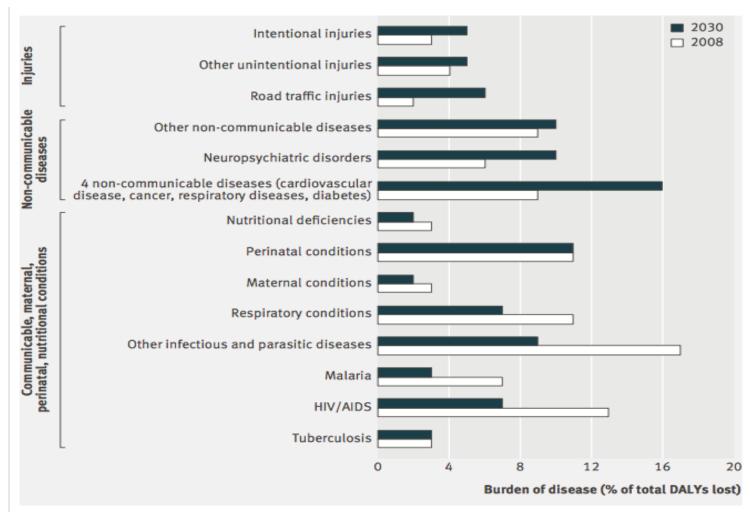


Source:

www.medigo.com/blog/in fographics/longer-lifehealthier-life/



Africa: Changing Morbidity



Burden of disease (% of total disability adjusted life years (DALYs) lost) by groups of diseases and conditions, sub-Saharan Africa, 2008 and 2030 predictions¹

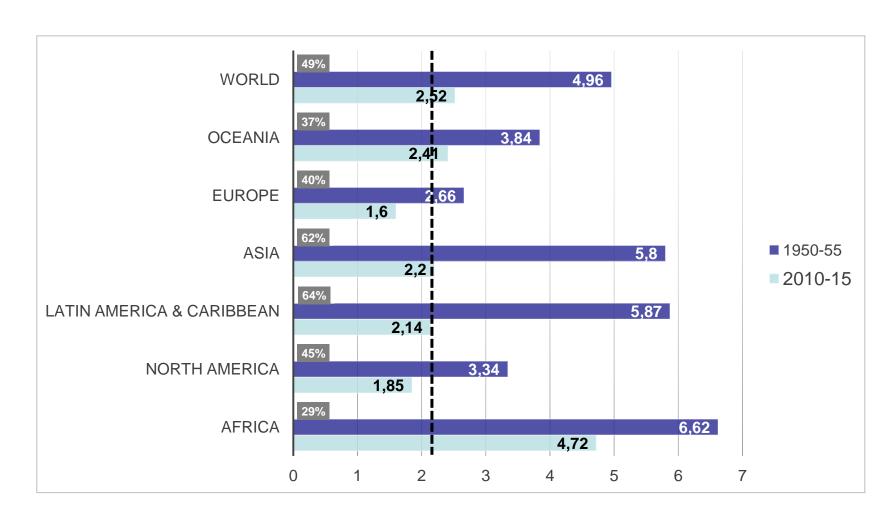


Structure of my talk on Africa

- Population dynamics
- Health & education
- Fertility, families, culture & values
- About the "demographic dividend"
- ...and what are the options?



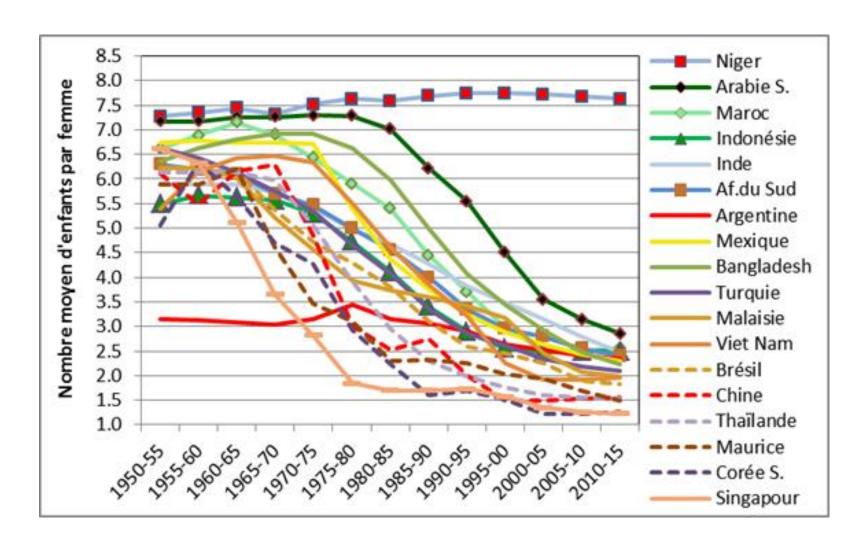
Dynamics of fertility across the world



Source: UN Population Division

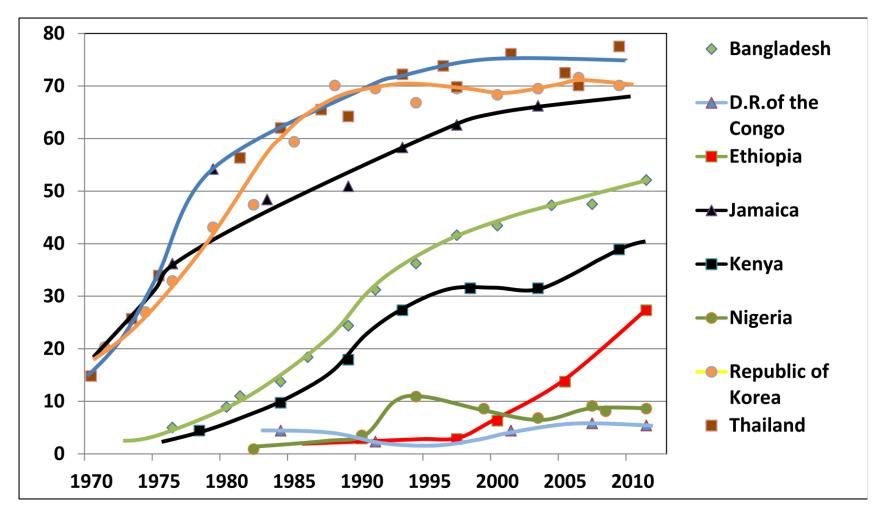


Fertility Rates: Asia vs. Niger, South Africa and Morocco





Use of modern contraceptives (%)

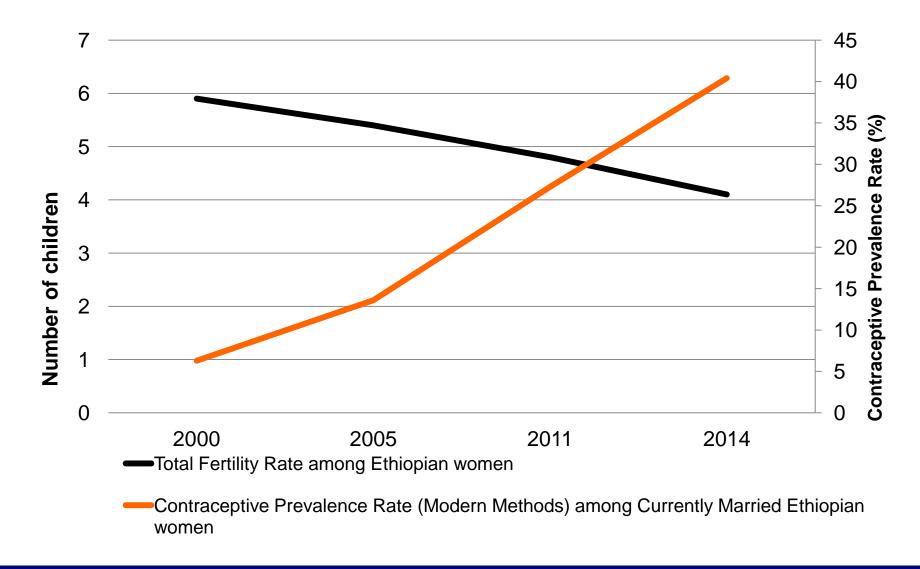


Source: Jean-Pierre Guengant, Note sur la situation démographique du Niger, n. d.



Fertility and contraception in Ethiopia







Families in Nigeria

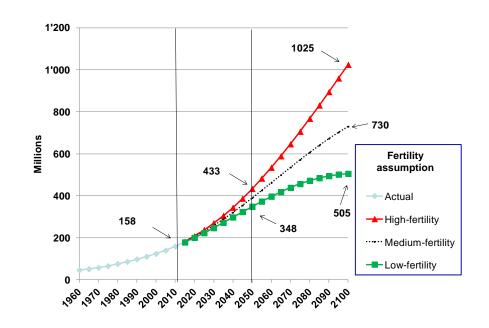


Source: The Economist, März 2014



Beliefs from Nigeria

- Family is the most important thing in life
- You don't have to be blood related to become a family member
- We love large social groups
- Hierarchy (respect and acknowledgment for elderly)
- Polygamy is part of the culture across the entire society





Structure of my talk on Africa

- Population dynamics
- Health & education
- Fertility, families, culture & values
- About the "demographic dividend"
- ...and what are the options?



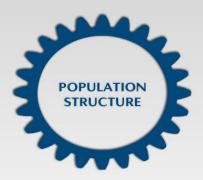
Defining a Demographic Dividend

- A boost in gross domestic product (GDP) triggered by a larger working age population.
- This results from a change in the age structure, supported by lower mortality and fertility rates.
- Dependency ratios become more favorable, which frees up resources.
- This surplus can be used in ways that will benefit the economy:
 - Human capital investments (education and health)
 - Productive investments and public goods
 - Improved consumption levels

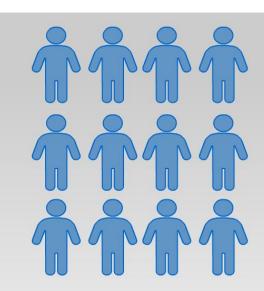


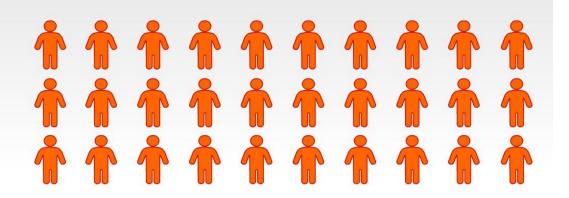
Population structure can limit growth

Working age population



Young dependent population

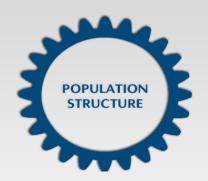


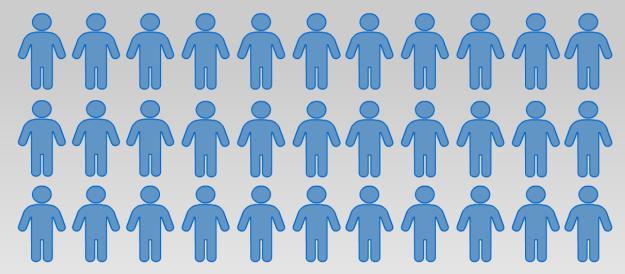




Population structure can enable growth

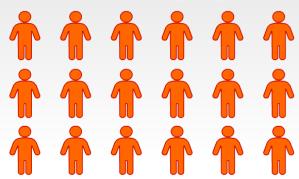
Working age population





The dependent population grows smaller in relation to the working age population

Young dependent population



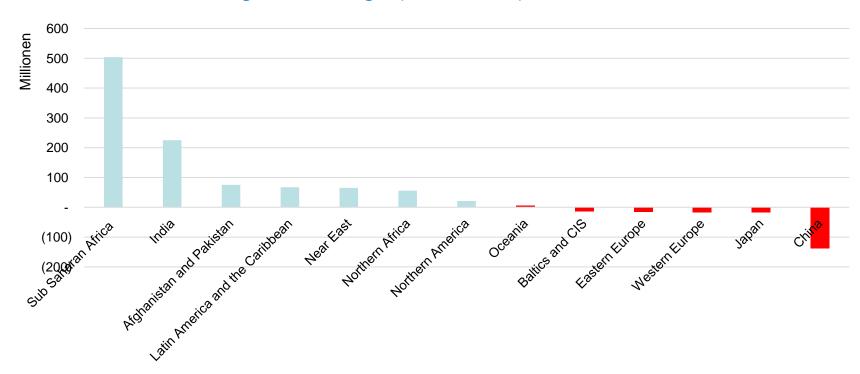


Not your father's world labour force any more

Projected Growth of Working Age Population (15-64) by Selected Region or Country: 2015 – 2040, in Millions (US Census Bureau, International Data Base)

Total projected change (2015-2040): 900 Million

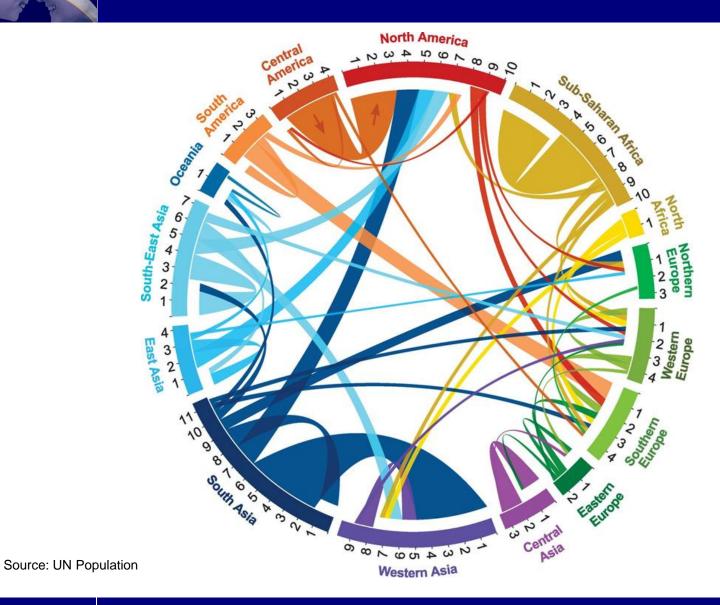
Total global change (1990-2015): **1.6 Billion**



Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base, https://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php, accessed 10/25/17

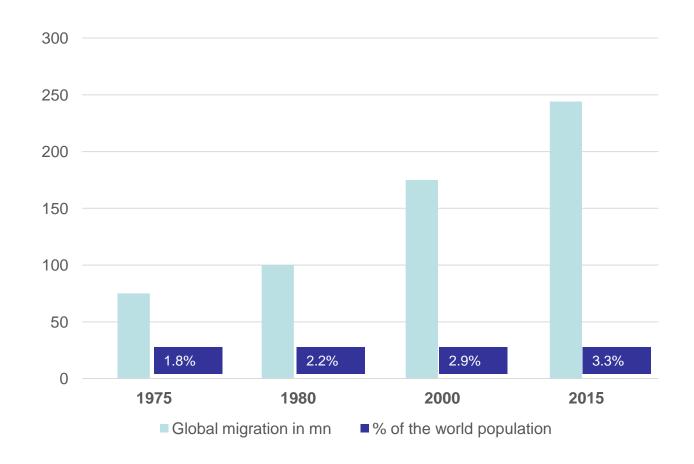


Global migration (2005 – 2010)





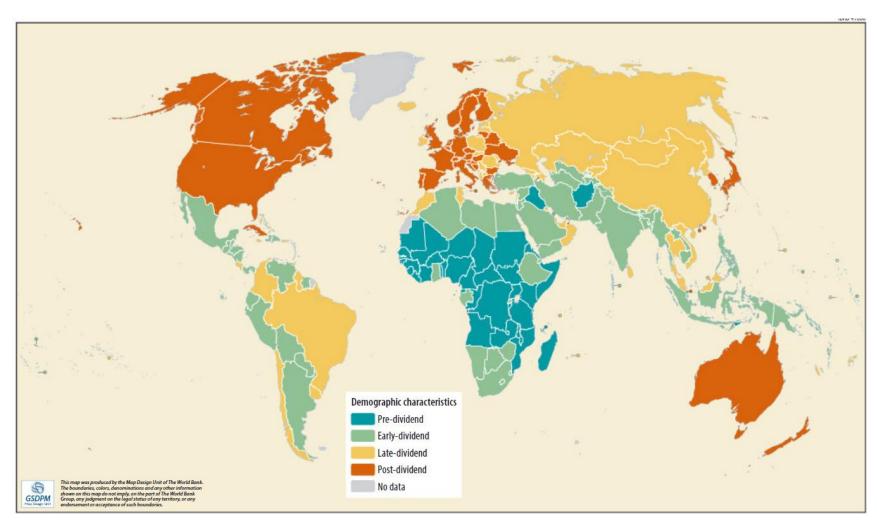
Global migration (1975-2015)



Source: UN Population Division



Who can capture its demographic dividend?



Source: World Bank Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016

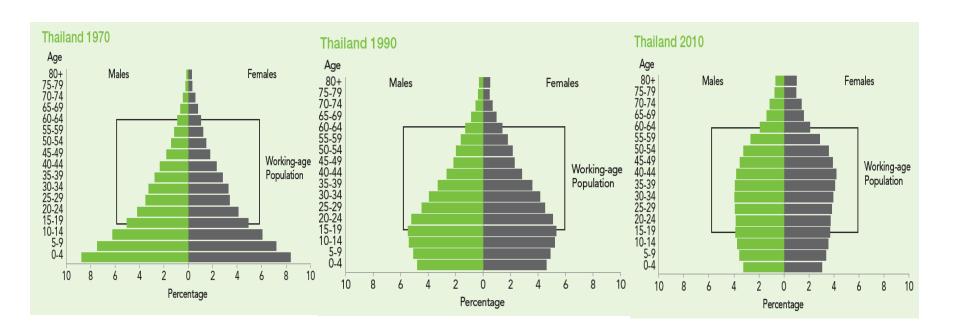


Words of caution

- A demographic dividend (DD) is not guaranteed the boost to economic growth can be obstructed or wasted.
- Good socioeconomic investments and policies are needed.
- A DD is not a recurring opportunity (the window of opportunity is limited in time; it opens and <u>closes</u>).



Family planning is possible!



Population pyramids for Thailand in 1970, 1990, and 2010 show changes to population age structure, caused by fertility decline.

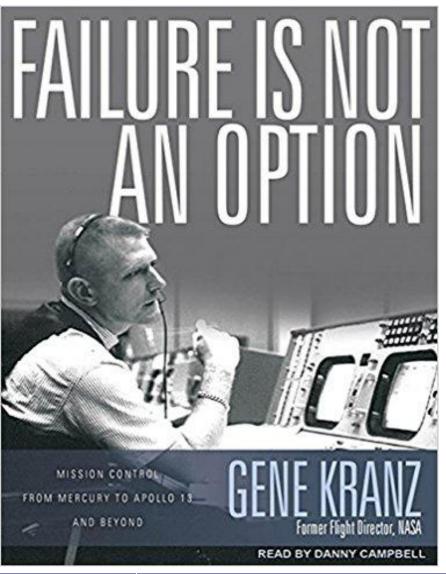


Structure of my talk on Africa

- Population dynamics
- Health & education
- Fertility, families, culture & values
- About the "demographic dividend"
- ...and what are the options?



Lessons from Gene Kranz (Apollo 13 Flight Director)



"When bad things happened, we just calmly laid out all the options, and failure was not one of them!"

"We never panicked, and we never gave up on finding a solution!"

"Failure is Not an option!"



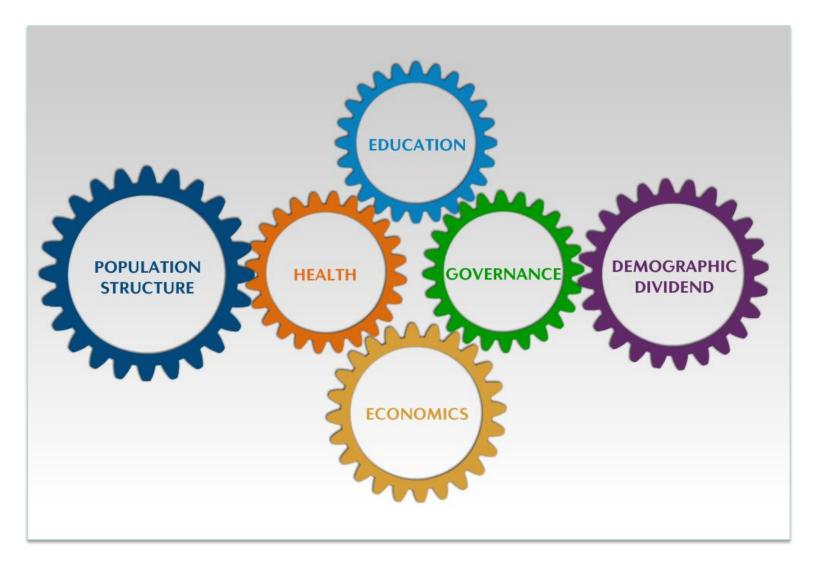
Failure is not an option!

- There is an unpreceded population growth ongoing in Sub-Saharan Africa. Efficient interventions will be needed to decrease rapidly high fertility levels.
- Economic development, investment and good governance by themselves with not be sufficient to tackle fertility and to cope eventually with the societal and political implications resulting from rapid population growth.
- Fertility should not be reduced for the sake of birthrate reduction.
 Reducing fertility is not a goal but a mean to improve human capital

 the base for social stability, welfare and wealth.



Creating an enabling environment





Implications for policymakers

- Achieving a demographic dividend requires coordinated and comprehensive efforts across multiple sectors.
- Strengthening education and health policies for the current generation will bring stronger, better skilled workers for future growth.
- Investments in human capital must begin now to see the benefits of a demographic dividend in coming decades.

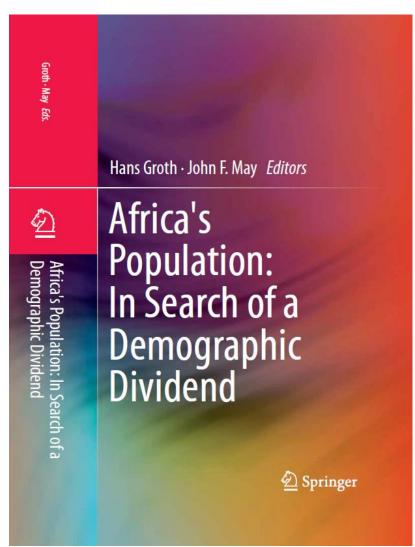


Implications for policymakers (continued)

- Each country must create a tailored plan that works within its national context.
- Key components of an enabling environment are:
 - Strong education and health sectors
 - Comprehensive family planning programs
 - Vigorous job growth
 - Good governance



New book – launched in June 2017!



http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319468877