South-South Coordination for harnessing the demographic dividend for achieving the ICPD PoA and the SDG 2030 agenda  
16th International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation on Population and Development, Tunis, Tunisia, 3-4 Sept 2019

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ICPD 25 Nairobi Summit Themes

• **Universal access** to sexual and reproductive health and rights as a part of universal health coverage.
• **Financing** required to complete the ICPD. Programme of Action, and to sustain the gains made.
• Drawing on **demographic diversity** to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development.
• **Ending gender-based violence** and harmful practices.
• Upholding the **right to sexual and reproductive health** care even in humanitarian and fragile contexts.
Africa’s population will increase rapidly and become concentrated in working ages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2050</th>
<th>2070</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (Billions)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-64</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Africa’s Population will increasingly be urbanized

Past and projected number of rural and urban population, Africa

African’s Urban Tipping Point: 2032

Source: United Nations Population Division

Population challenges compounded by Climate Change

- 15 hotspots countries in SSA: high rates of population growth, high projected declines in agricultural production and low resilience to climate change

- 4 of these countries (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Malawi and Somalia) also experiencing water stress/scarcity

- Many hotspots already face widespread poverty, low education levels, limited health services, and high gender inequality

- Most hotspot countries have high levels of unmet need for family planning (fertility is very high partly because of inability of women and their partners to access and use contraception)
The Demographic Dividend

First Dividend
The economic benefit arising from a significant increase in the ratio of working-aged adults relative to young and old dependents.

Second Dividend
Long term effects from the first dividend, resulting from accumulated savings, improved human capital, greater productivity ...

Demystifying the “youth bulge”

• It is a temporary demographic phenomenon which occurs when child mortality declines and fertility falls rapidly so that the previous cohort of births is larger than subsequent cohorts.
There is limited time window to take advantage of the age structure shift as illustrated here by South Korea

Demographic Dividend Country Typology

I. Groups 1 and 2: Advanced demographic transition and should be benefitting from the first demographic dividend. However, they have high unemployment rates minimizing their dividend. Focus should be on skill development and job creation for their young people to make them more competitive in the global market.

II. Groups 3 and 4: still have relatively high though reducing fertility. Focus should be on addressing unmet need for FP, enhancing education attainment and providing employment opportunities for the large pool of put of school youth.

III. Group 5: Key focus should be on facilitating a quick demographic transition from current very high fertility to open the window to harness the demographic dividend.
Pathways to the youth bulge

Female labour force participation
Changing norms and fertility preferences
Female empowerment and education
Falling child mortality rates

Provision of high-quality contraceptive services
Increased uptake of contraception
Changes in marriage patterns and reproductive behaviour

Urbanization and rural-to-urban migration
Transition from high to rapidly declining fertility

Temporary youth bulge
Other influences on age structure (e.g. epidemics, civil wars and international migration)

Contextual or exogenous factors e.g. economy and socio-political environment influencing the pathways.

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Pathways to the youth bulge

From the youth bulge to the DD
Priority investment areas for harnessing the DD

Opportunities and Policy Actions to Maximise the Demographic Dividend in Botswana
Aggregate Labour Income vs Consumption, Botswana 2010

Is Botswana living beyond its means?

Aggregate lifecycle deficit, 2010

- Deficit: 2.1 billion
- Surplus: 2.5 billion
- Aggregate: 23.8 billion
Botswana’s surplus period is short and the magnitude is small

Estimating Botswana’s First Demographic Dividend
From Numbers to Action

1. Policy prioritization analysis – determine which interventions will give the highest returns to investment

2. Integration of DD into planning and budgeting process – systems thinking

3. Coordination, including private sector

4. Mobilize sustainable domestic and external funding for demographic dividend interventions

5. Performance monitoring and accountability
South-South Partnership

• TA and experience sharing on development planning, budget allocation, accountability
• Where will Africa’s jobs come from?
  • Recognizing that job creation for Africa will have to take a different path (may not be industrial growth but more based on ITC, Innovation, etc)
  • How do we help Africa leapfrog the technology development path?
  • How do we reform educational and skill development systems to achieve this?
• Mutuality relationships – genuine effort to ensure knowledge and technology transfer
• Africa-Africa partnership even more critical

•Thank You
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