Increasing synergies among relevant stakeholders for the success of DD initiatives in East and Southern Africa

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Pre-Conference Workshop on The Demographic Dividend
Monday, January 25, 2016
8:30 AM - 2:15 PM
Hibiscus Room, Westin Hotel, Nusa Dua, Indonesia
AFIDEP in Brief

• Established in 2009 to bridge the gaps between research, policy and practice in Africa

• **Vision:** ‘to make research evidence matter in African-driven development’.

• **Mission:** ‘to translate and enable the utilization of evidence in policy-making’

• **Current Areas of Focus**
  – Population Change and Sustainable Development
  – Health System Strengthening
Setting the stage for the DD Agenda in Africa

• Agenda 2063 highlights the importance of harnessing the value of Africa’s youthful population for development

• 2013 6th Annual Joint Meeting of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in Abidjan

• 2013 African Regional Conference on Population and Development in Addis Ababa

• The Common African Position (CAP) on the post 2015 development agenda on translating the continent’s youth bulge into DD
From AUC to Countries: AFIDEP DD Footprint

- Completed study: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana, Senegal

- Upcoming in 2016: Cameroun, Swaziland, Zimbabwe

- Probable in 2016: Rwanda, Namibia, Ethiopia, DRC
Objectives of the AFIDEP/UNFPA DD Studies

• To review demographic and economic opportunities and challenges and assess their implications for attainment of long-term development goals

• To assess magnitude of potential demographic dividend that can be harnessed under different policy scenarios

• To identify policy and investment options that should be considered to open the window of opportunity and maximize the dividend that countries can earn.
Methodology

- **Literature review and data collation:** to assess past trends and transformations that need to take place in population dynamics, economic competitiveness and job creation, and human capital development for Malawi to harness the DD

- **Modeling:** to quantify the potential impact of the DD on economic growth, employment, and other outcomes (mostly using DemDiv modeling tool developed by USAID funded Health Policy Project)

- **Policy review:** to identify policy and investment options that the country should consider to harness the DD
Programme Approach

• Led by Ministry of Finance
  – Chairing Steering Committee, comprising other key ministries and population actors and UNCT

• Multi-Sector Reference Group
  – Technical Working Groups on Population and Development
  – Broader stakeholders, comprising various government ministries (youth, labour, gender, industrial development, health, education, agriculture) and partner institutions to give feedback and advice

• Core Technical Team
  – AFIDEP and UNFPA
  – Local experts in Policy Analysis, Population Studies, Economics, Education, Governance
  – Ministry of Finance and Planning, National statistical office, Ministry of education, Ministry of Health, etc
  – Universities – Demography, Economics,
Scope of AFIDEP/UNFPA DD Work

• In-depth country studies on the DD including modeling

• Key advocacy products produced
  – Comprehensive country analytical reports
  – General and sector-specific policy briefs
  – Animated video

• Advocacy
  – National level – intensive advocacy
  – Regional and global levels – participation in high level meetings on the DD (UN General Assembly, AU, APC) ; organizing and providing technical support at meetings on the DD (inaugural DD Knowledge Sharing Symposium for East and Southern Africa; seminar for the Africa Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development [FPA])

• Venturing into providing technical assistance to develop country roadmaps to harness the DD e.g. Uganda
Key Lessons from DD Studies

1. There is high traction among policy makers about DD in all the countries where entry levels specialized studies have been done and leaders are asking for more concise guidance to help them act.

2. In countries where government leadership of the process and indepth involvement representatives of various sectors have been strong the level of traction has been higher.

3. Our studies and others have shown huge potential gains that countries can earn if they make the right investments to accelerate fertility decline, improve human capital and create jobs.
African countries can harness massive demographic dividends if they implement the right policies in an integrated manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Current PC GDP</th>
<th>Business as Usual</th>
<th>Economic Emphasis</th>
<th>Combined Scenario</th>
<th>Potential DD Earned</th>
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<td>Malawi</td>
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Source: Modeling results using DemDiv Software
What is Making the Difference? What’s New?

1. Positive economic benefit argument/evidence showing potential impact of various policy scenarios

2. Leadership of African Union and endorsement by key Economists - the World Bank, IMF, ADB, etc

4. Reality of Youth Bulge – Arab Spring

5. Growing commitment to change the status quo within Africa
   – Leaders increasingly challenged to change the destiny of Africa and citizens demanding accountability
   – Most countries have long-term country development plans, which underscore the integrated multisectoral approach of the DD paradigm (although discernible lack of emphasis in population dynamics in most)
Partnerships – Uganda Case
The modelling phase:
Core technical team

- National Planning Authority
- Makerere University
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics
- Economic Policy Research Centre
- POPSEC
- UNFPA
- AFIDEP
- FUTURES Group
The launch phase - high level engagement

- Ministry of Health
- National Planning Authority
- Population Secretariat
- Partners in Pop & Devnt - ARO
- UNFPA
- AFIDEP
- Media

DD Report launch - President Museveni

AFIDEP
President Museveni launching AFIDEP’s Demographic Dividend report, July 2014
The Population Momentum – “We have the Numbers, lets focus on quality!”

(Even if Uganda attains replacement level Fertility today, population will grow for 6-8 decades).

Total fertility rate: 6.2 (2010)
Integrating DD in Development Planning

**Effective implementation**
- Strengthening coordination of implementation
- On-going advocacy - new leadership

**Resource mobilisation**
- Allocation of national resources
- Private sector
- Development partners

**Integrated M&E – SDGs, NDPII, DD NPPAP**
- Integrated M&E Framework
- Stakeholder accountability mechanisms
- Operationalisation of the data revolution framework
Reinforcing high level political will and commitment: Presidents Munthalika of Malawi and Lungu of Zambia embracing the DD at aNYC meeting in 2015
Big Questions Beyond the Numbers – the practical questions policy makers are asking

1. It’s a great framework, but what should we do and how?
   – What are the game changer interventions we need to adopt?
   – How do we balance the investments across the five wheels:
   – What tools can government use to help them plan for DD investments?
   – What about equity issues? The models are too heavy on overall growth

2. How do we go about infusing an integrated approach at planning, resource allocation, and programme implementation?

3. How do we monitor progress and what accountability mechanisms do we need to improve performance

4. How do we mobilize financial resources for implementation?
What is the link of DD to SDGs?
The Demographic Dividend Knowledge Sharing Symposium for East and Southern Africa Key Recommendations
Key Symposium Recommendations

1. National demographic dividend programmes should be embraced at the highest level of leadership and managed by the government institution responsible for coordinating development programmes to ensure ownership and accountability at all levels of government and among stakeholders and citizens.

1. Governments should create an enabling environment to foster growth of and participation of the private sector and other stakeholders, including youth, in furthering the demographic dividend agenda.
Key Recommendations cont’d

3. There should be a comprehensive review of current demographic dividend wheels and the associated modelling, costing and planning tools in line with different national socioeconomic and demographic contexts across Africa

4. Develop regional and national roadmaps for implementing Demographic Dividend activities with robust frameworks and indicators for monitoring progress and enforcing accountability
Key Recommendations cont’d

5. There should be comprehensive mapping and documentation of specific high impact game-changer interventions and innovations for each demographic dividend pillar based on proven positive experiences from East Asia, Latin America and African countries.

6. The demographic dividend agenda should be integrated in development plans at regional, national, and sub-national levels and anchored in the agenda 2063 and SDG frameworks to ensure sustained prioritization, resource allocation and implementation of DD interventions.
Key Recommendations cont’d

7. Strengthen regional coordination mechanisms and linkages among demographic dividend initiatives at the African Union, regional, national and subnational levels to ensure consistent responses.

8. Operationalize an Africa-wide demographic dividend knowledge sharing forum to facilitate exchange of experiences, best practices, policy-oriented evidence, and capacity development among all stakeholders working on the topic, including policy makers, development partners, funders, researchers, the private sector, and youth groups.
Key Recommendations cont’d

9. Develop clear communication and advocacy strategies to ensure common and consistent understanding of the demographic dividend concept and what needs to be done for countries to harness it.

10. Enhance technical capacity of research and academic institutions, policy makers, and other stakeholders in generating, translating and using demographic dividend evidence in priority setting, integrated planning and programme implementation.
Conclusion

1. The DD framework provides a great opportunity to stimulate political commitment, government policies and resource allocation and action to accelerate demographic transition, enhance human capital development, and people centered development

1. There is a big danger that the framework may be misunderstood as the quick solution to underdevelopment
   – It will stem from long term commitment to inclusive socioeconomic development
   – The challenges to harness the dividend are quite substantial

1. While research demonstrating potential impact of the demographic dividend is key, there is urgent need to move swiftly to implementation science research that points to what specific actions governments should undertake, bearing in mind these will be country specific
Thank You

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