DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA - 30 YEARS POST ICPD

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EGMCPD57
UN, NEW YORK

NATIONAL POPULATION
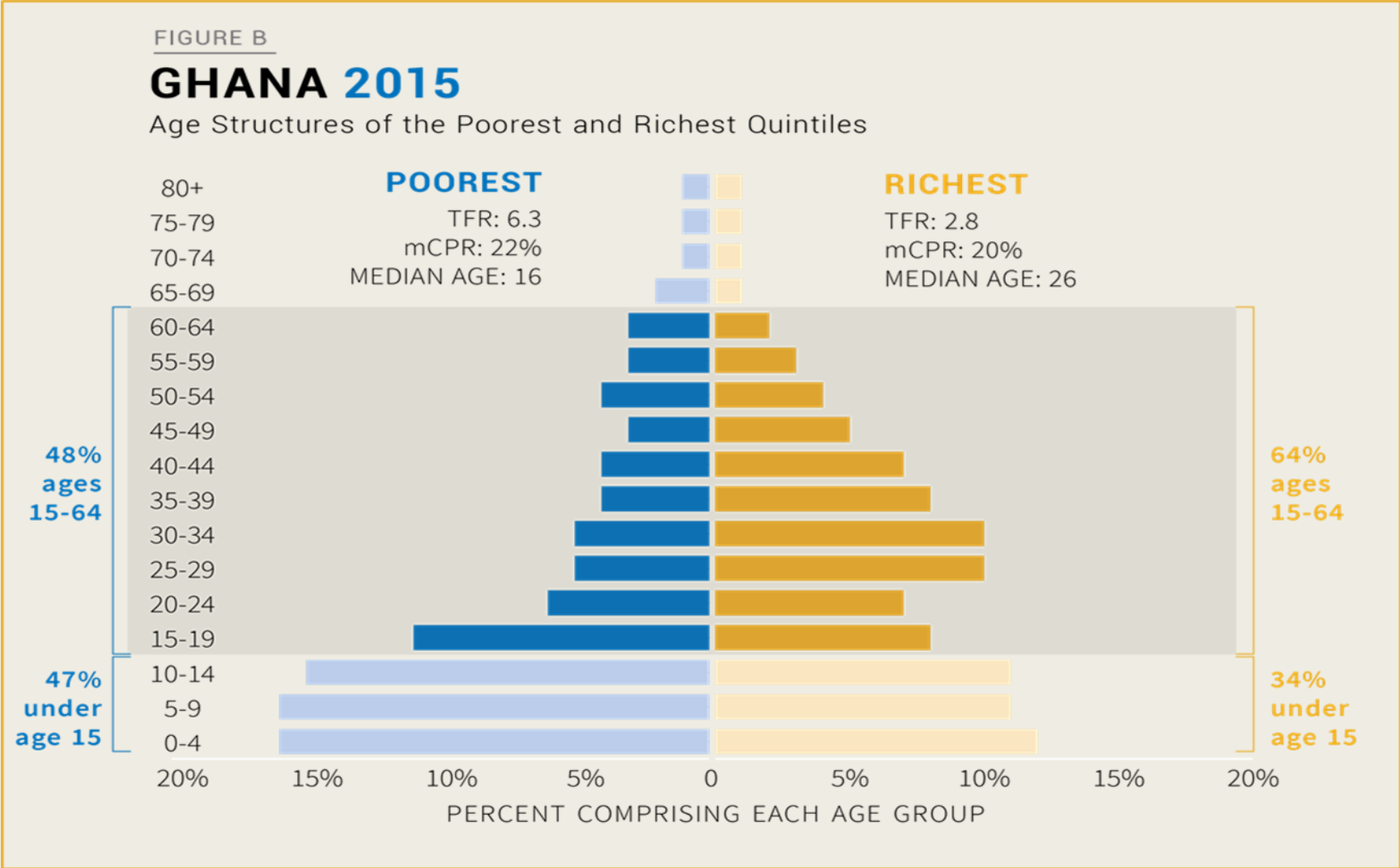COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Quality life for all

Presentation Outline

Current situation

- 4.6 Births per woman

- 100 per 1000 Teen pregnancy

- 40 % under 15 years

- 18 median age

- 37 % Unmet need for family planning, global 16

- 2.41 % Annual population growth rate , global 1.1%

- 3.2 % HIV prevalence

- 61.63 Life expectancy   compared to 72.6 for global

- 0.547 HDI

Fertility differential

FIGURE B

GHANA 2015

Age Structures of the Poorest and Richest Quintiles

POOREST
TFR: 6.3
mCPR: 22%
MEDIAN AGE: 16

RICHEST
TFR: 2.8
mCPR: 20%
MEDIAN AGE: 26

80+
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4

48% ages 15-64
47% under age 15

64% ages 15-64
34% under age 15

20% 15% 10% 5% 0 5% 10% 15% 20%

PERCENT COMPRISING EACH AGE GROUP

Fertility differential

FIGURE C

GHANA 2050

Projected Quintile Age Distribution Assuming **CURRENT** TFR Decline

POOREST
TFR: 5.6
mCPR: 35%
MEDIAN AGE: 19

RICHEST
TFR: 2.2
mCPR: 31%
MEDIAN AGE: 34

Age groups: 80+, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

54% ages 15-64 (Poorest)
66% ages 15-64 (Richest)

42% under age 15 (Poorest)
21% under age 15 (Richest)

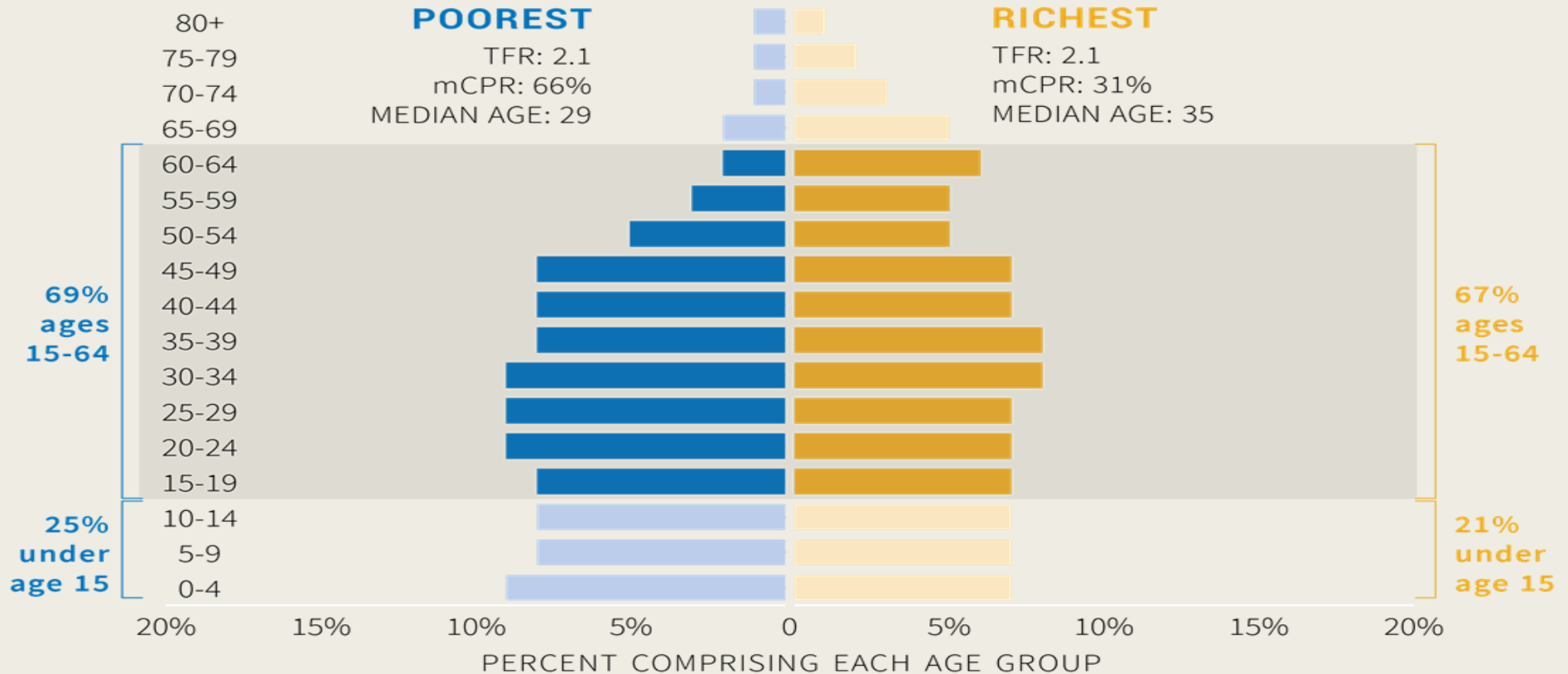20% 15% 10% 5% 0 5% 10% 15% 20%

PERCENT COMPRISING EACH AGE GROUP
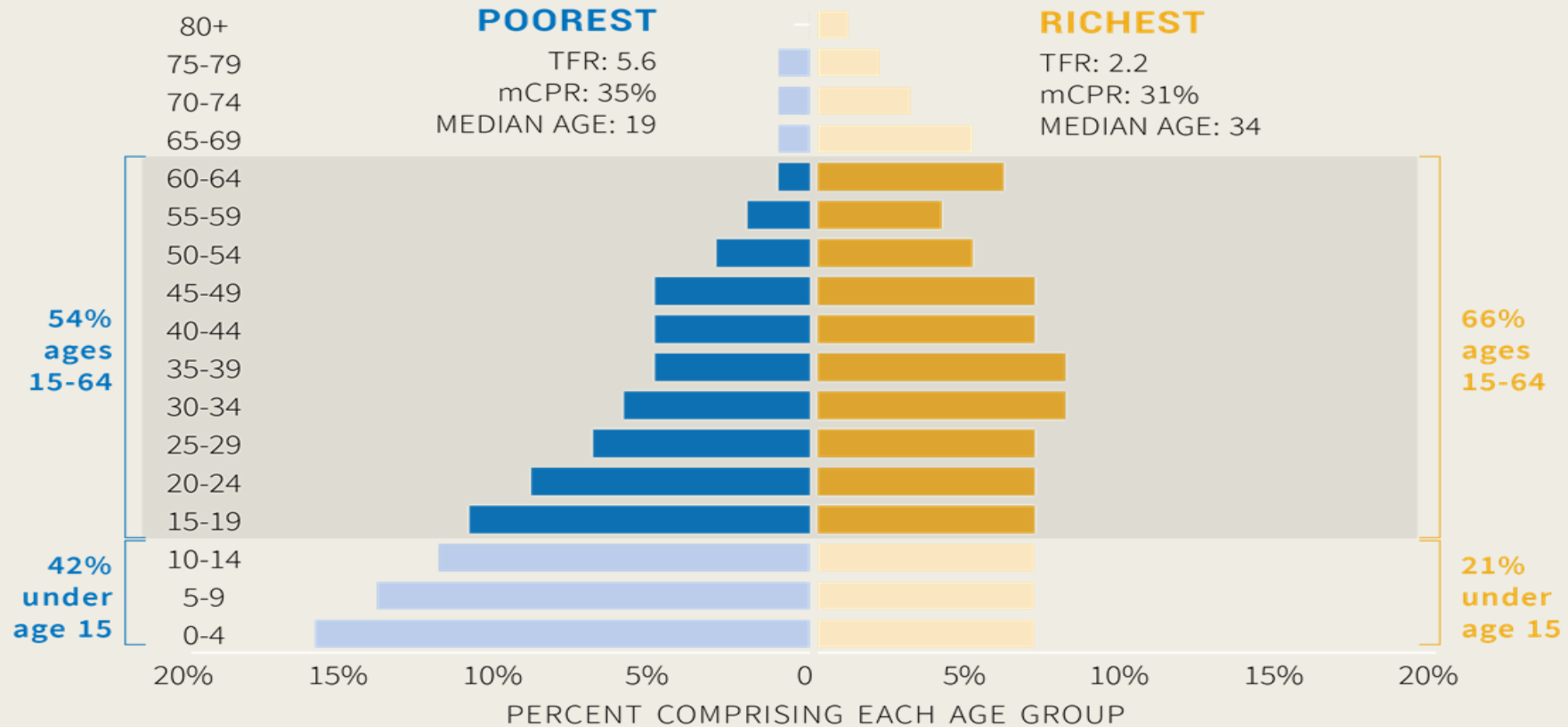
Fertility differential

FIGURE F

GHANA 2050

Projected Quintile Age Distribution Assuming **ACCELERATED** TFR Decline

POOREST
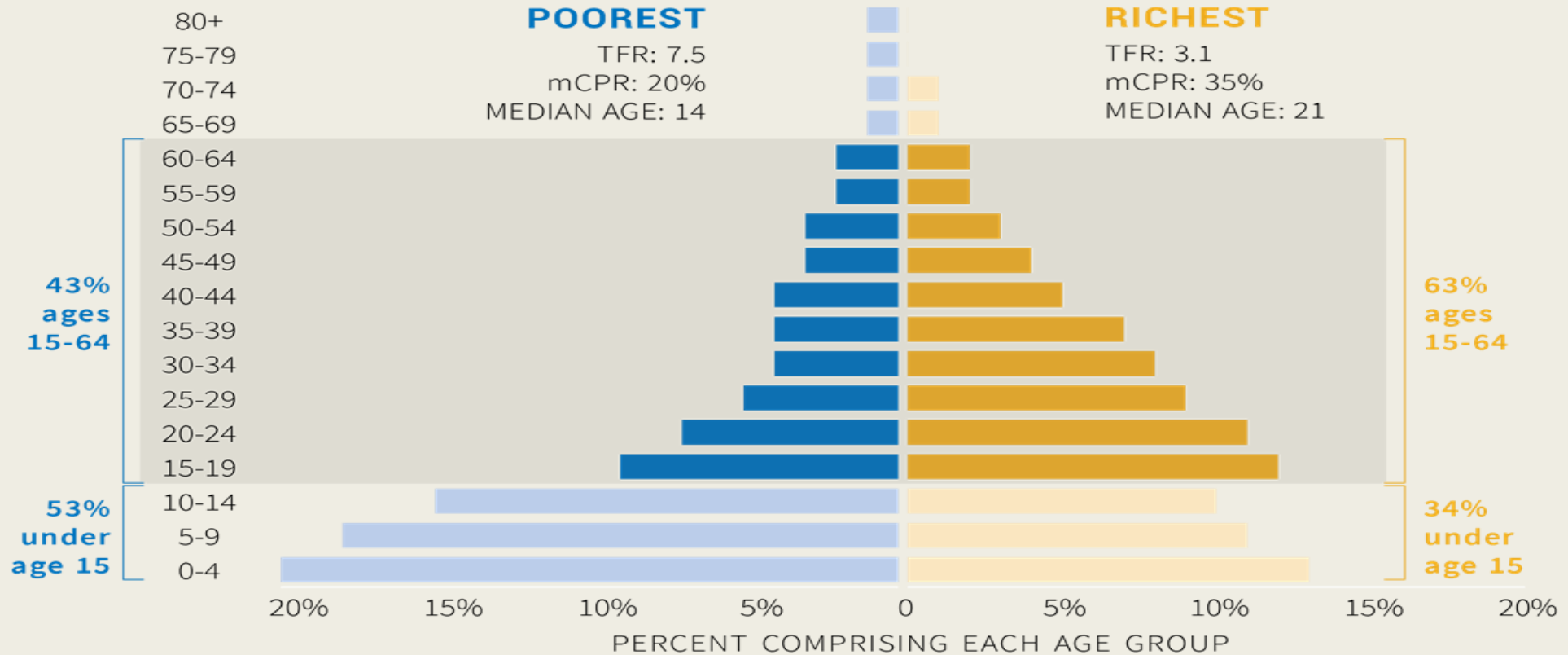TFR: 2.1
mCPR: 66%
MEDIAN AGE: 29

RICHEST
TFR: 2.1
mCPR: 31%
MEDIAN AGE: 35

69% ages 15-64

67% ages 15-64

25% under age 15

21% under age 15

PERCENT COMPRISING EACH AGE GROUP

Fertility differential

FIGURE D

TANZANIA 2015

Age Structures of the Poorest and Richest Quintiles

POOREST
TFR: 7.5
mCPR: 20%
MEDIAN AGE: 14

RICHEST
TFR: 3.1
mCPR: 35%
MEDIAN AGE: 21

80+
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4

43% ages 15-64

53% under age 15

63% ages 15-64

34% under age 15

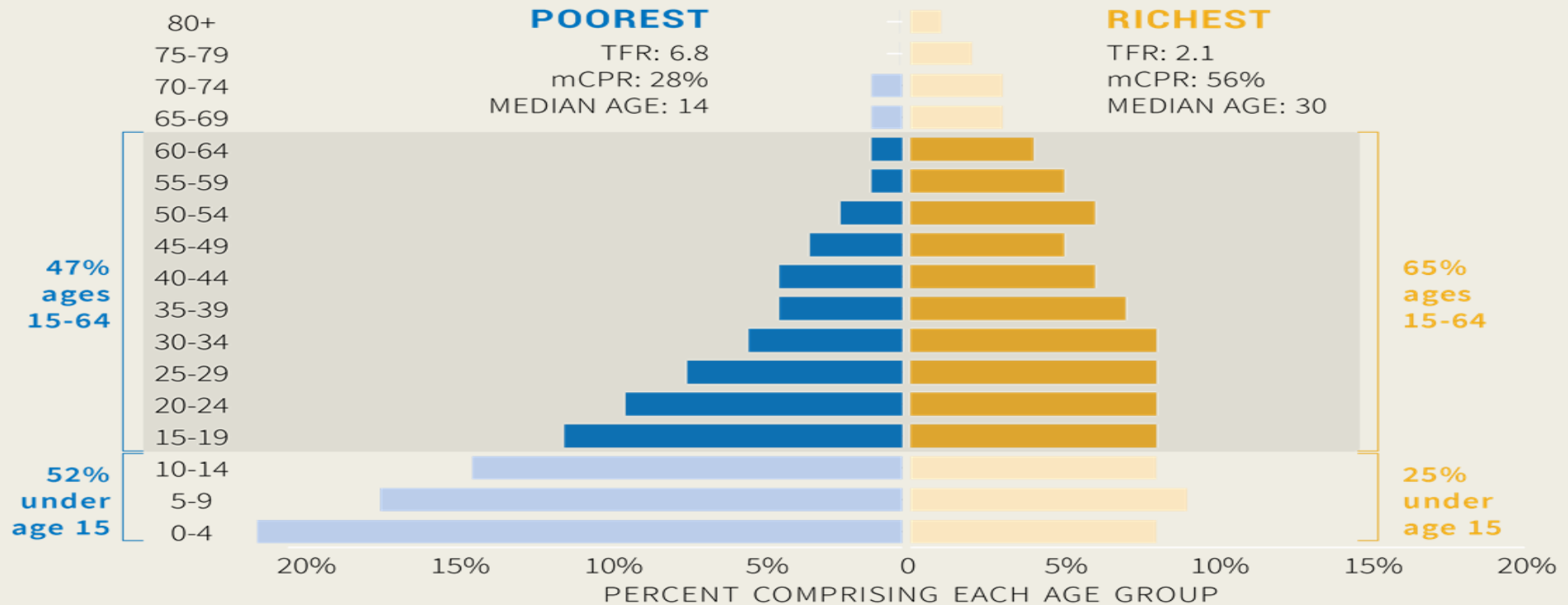20% 15% 10% 5% 0 5% 10% 15% 20%

PERCENT COMPRISING EACH AGE GROUP

Fertility differential

FIGURE E

TANZANIA 2050

Projected Quintile Age Distribution Assuming **CURRENT** TFR Decline

POOREST
TFR: 6.8
mCPR: 28%
MEDIAN AGE: 14

RICHEST
TFR: 2.1
mCPR: 56%
MEDIAN AGE: 30

Age groups: 80+, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

47% ages 15-64
52% under age 15

65% ages 15-64
25% under age 15

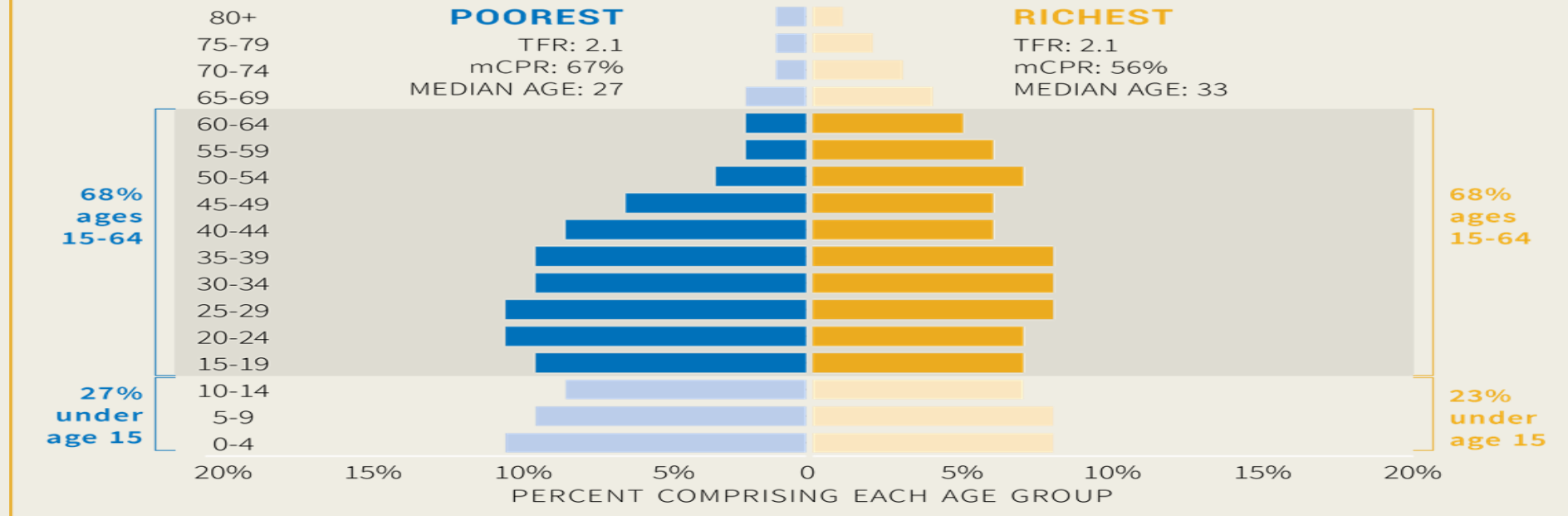PERCENT COMPRISING EACH AGE GROUP
20% 15% 10% 5% 0 5% 10% 15% 20%

Fertility differential

FIGURE G

TANZANIA 2050

Projected Quintile Age Distribution Assuming **ACCELERATED** TFR Decline

POOREST
TFR: 2.1
mCPR: 67%
MEDIAN AGE: 27

RICHEST
TFR: 2.1
mCPR: 56%
MEDIAN AGE: 33

80+
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4

68% ages 15-64 (left)
27% under age 15 (left)

68% ages 15-64 (right)
23% under age 15 (right)

20% 15% 10% 5% 0 5% 10% 15% 20%

PERCENT COMPRISING EACH AGE GROUP

Demographics and economic perspectives

➢ Societal needs are met based on the stock of durable assets

➢ Assets have lifespan

➢ Assume all assets have a lifespan of 50 years, annual replacement of 100/50= 2% of assets to maintain quality of services

➢ At 1% population growth rate, expand durable assets by 1% to maintain quality of services.

➢ At 1% population growth rate, expand durable assets by 3%(1% for expansion+ 2% replacement) = 50% above a stable population.

Jane N. O'Sullivan, 2012

Demographics and economic perspectives

Assuming lifespan of infrastructure is 50 years

In stationary population annual replacement is 2% to maintain quality

With 1% growth rate, replacement(2%) and widening(1%) is 2% +1%=3%

With 2.4% growth rate, replacement (2%)and widening (2.4%) is 2% +2.4%=4.4%

If 1000 such infrastructure exists

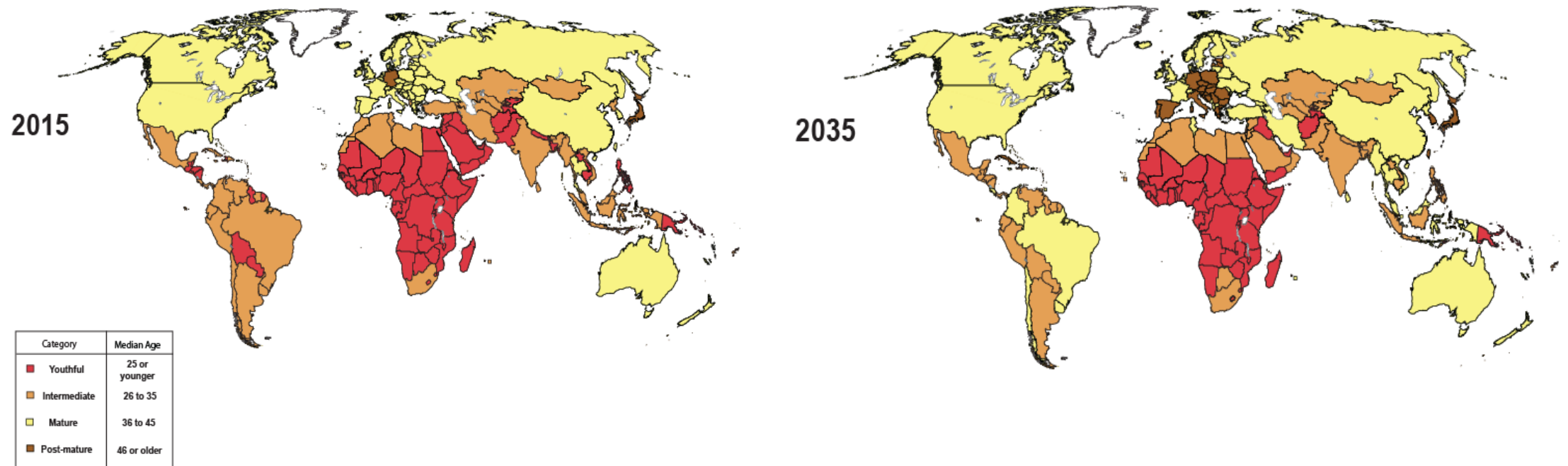In stationary pop. annual need 2/100 *1000=20

@ 1% growth rate, annual need 3/100*1000=30

@2,4% growth rate, annual need 4.4/100*1000=44

Demographics and security implications

Age-structural Change from 2015 to 2035

Cincotta, 2015 *(updated)*

Data: UN Population Div., 2019

Demographics and security implications

➢ Crime prone age group 15 to 24 years

➢ UNPD report 2021 cited Sub-Saharan Africa as the new global epicenter of violent extremism accounting for almost half of global terrorism deaths recorded.

➢ 25 % due to lack of job opportunities

➢ 40% percent due to need of livelihood at the time of recruitment

Demographics and health implications

➢ Preventable conditions such as-

   ➢ Child marriage, teen motherhood and an unmet need for family planning sustain larger numbers of unintended pregnancies and attendant high preventable maternal and infant mortality and morbidity also supports high population growth rate

   ➢ Huge numbers of sicker age cohorts with sub optimal health outcomes.

   ➢ High dependency ratio

➢ Human development index SSA 0.547 , global 0.737 (HDI 2020)

The Way Forward

➢ Advocacy for our governments and pollical leaders that reproductive health policy and programs is a security policy, health policy, educational policy, food security policy, employment policy and environmental policy (Central Cost Saving Intervention)

➢ Consider the production of contraceptive in the Sub Region

➢ Evidence based advocacy on the negative consequences of child marriage, teen pregnancy and unintended pregnancy

➢ Widespread public campaign on rights and choices to support contraceptive use focusing on the health, educational, employment and security benefits

Conclusion

➢ The argument that high population growth is an asset completely ignores the costs of the not-yet-added who currently produce nothing and pay no tax but require substantial current expenditure

➢ Reducing population growth will reduce the component of infrastructure attributable to capacity expansion and thus focus more on replacement and modernizing items whose technology are obsolete which leads to improvement of services and well being

➢ Reducing population growth will increase the median age and the burden posed by violent extremism

➢ Reducing child marriage , teen pregnancies and meeting the unmet need for family planning will bridge the fertility differential , reduce related mortality and morbidities, reduce population growth rate and improve health of citizens.

Conclusion

- ➤ Population growth rate (Child Marriage, Teen Motherhood, Unmet need for family planning) will ultimately increase the median age and with that reduce crime and attendant expenditure as currently experienced in most of SSA.

- ➤ Median age translates into higher proportions of skilled professional in meaningful employment which sustains positive peace

- ➤ Teen pregnancy, child marriage and unmet need for family planning ensure health and well being of current citizens and yet to be added on citizens

- ➤ This reduces health bills with improved health and educational outcomes

CREATING THE AFRICA WE WANT, WHERE CHILDREN ARE CHERISHED AND EVERY ONE'S POTENTIAL IS UNLEASHED

The Hero and the Villain in today's uncertainty story is one and the same HUMAN CHOICES (UNDP 2021/2022)

THANK YOU