



# Programming the Demographic Dividend for Achieving the UNFPA Mandate

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Presented at the **One-day virtual workshop for UNFPA staff on the theme “Demographic dividend efforts in Nigeria: the contribution of UNFPA”**

## 2 Outline of Presentation

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- What is Demographic Dividend (DD)?
- Programming the Demographic Dividend
- The journey so far
- Lessons Learnt from DD Programming
- Conclusion and take home message

# What is Demographic Dividend?

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# The platform:

## *Human life is in a cycle...*

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- Economic lifecycle is fundamental feature of all economies
  - The young and the old consume more than they produce through their labor.
  - Prime-age adults produce more than they consume.
  - Large economic flows across age groups are the result.
- Decline in dependency ratios means that more of the incomes of the working age groups can be diverted to productive investments rather than being used up in the maintenance and upkeep of the non-productive part of the population

# What is demographic dividend?

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- Socioeconomic gains arising from changes in age structure
- Demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that may result from a decline in a country's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population.
- Starting point for changes in age structure is fertility transition

# 6 Two types of demographic dividend?

## *First Dividend...*

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- ***Population Concentrated at Working age***
- increases in the growth rate of income per capita that come about when the productive population grows at a faster rate than the total population.
- The economic gains from first dividend comes from increase in **labour income**
  - At an early stage of [demographic] transition, fertility rates fall, leading to fewer young mouths to feed.
  - During this period, the labor force temporarily grows more rapidly than the population dependent on it, freeing up resources for investment in economic development and family welfare.
  - The fertility transition period must eventually come to an end.
  - The first dividend is a persistent but ultimately transitory phenomenon

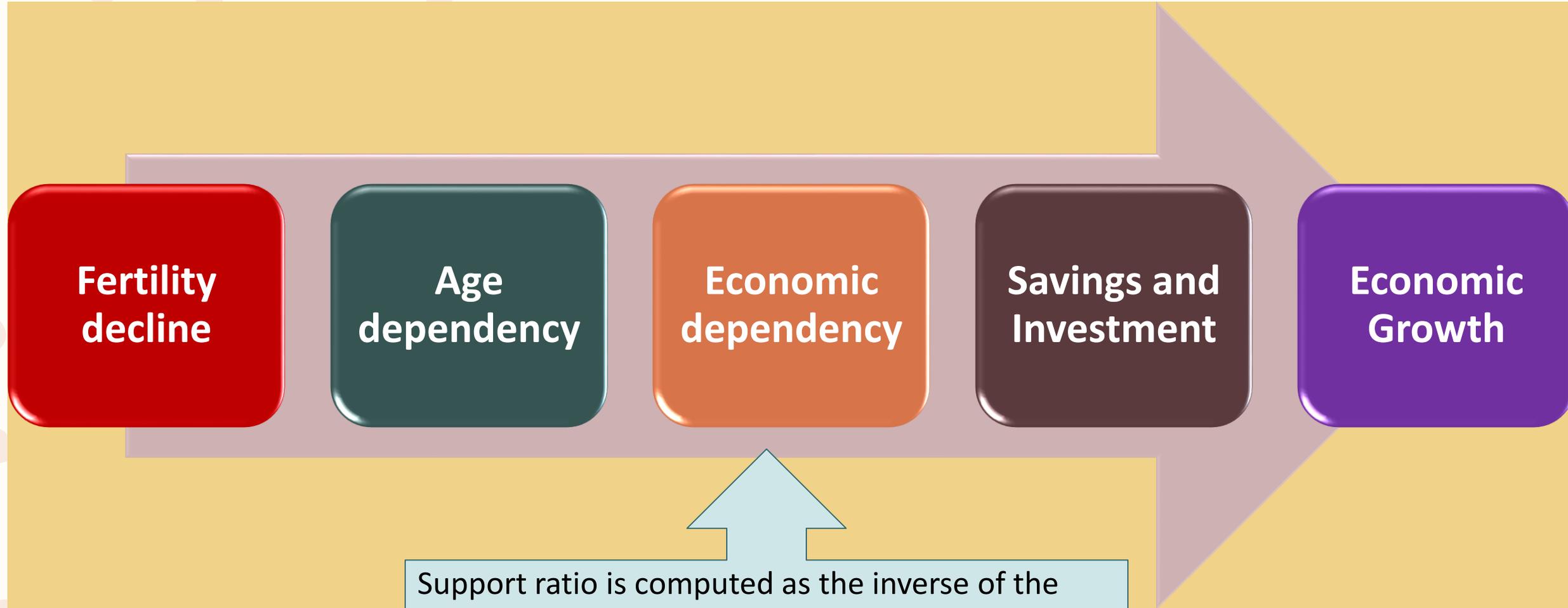
# 7 Two types of demographic dividend?

## *Second Dividend...*

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- *Population Concentrated at Older working age and elderly*
- The older working ages facing an extended period of retirement has a powerful incentive to accumulate assets—unless it is confident that its needs will be provided for by families or governments.
- The magnitude of the second demographic dividend depends on the particular mechanisms used to reallocate resources
  - The economic gains from second dividend comes from increase in **asset income**
  - The second dividend can be more permanent in nature

# Steps in the production of a demographic dividend



Support ratio is computed as the inverse of the dependency ratio, which reflects how the non-workers have been supported by workers, that is, the ratio of the effective number of producers to the effective number of consumers.

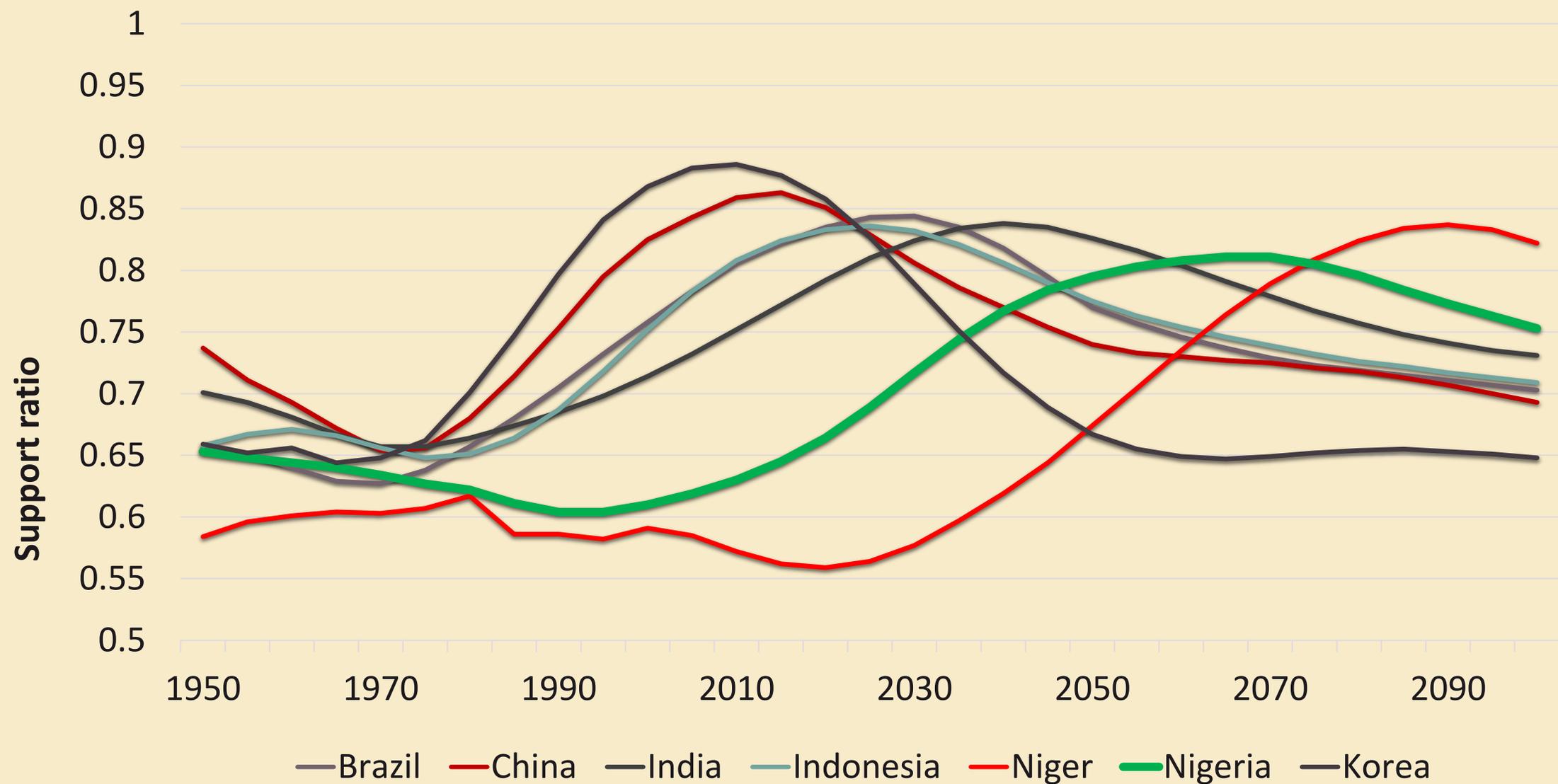
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## How the concept of demographic dividend is shaping policy and practice?

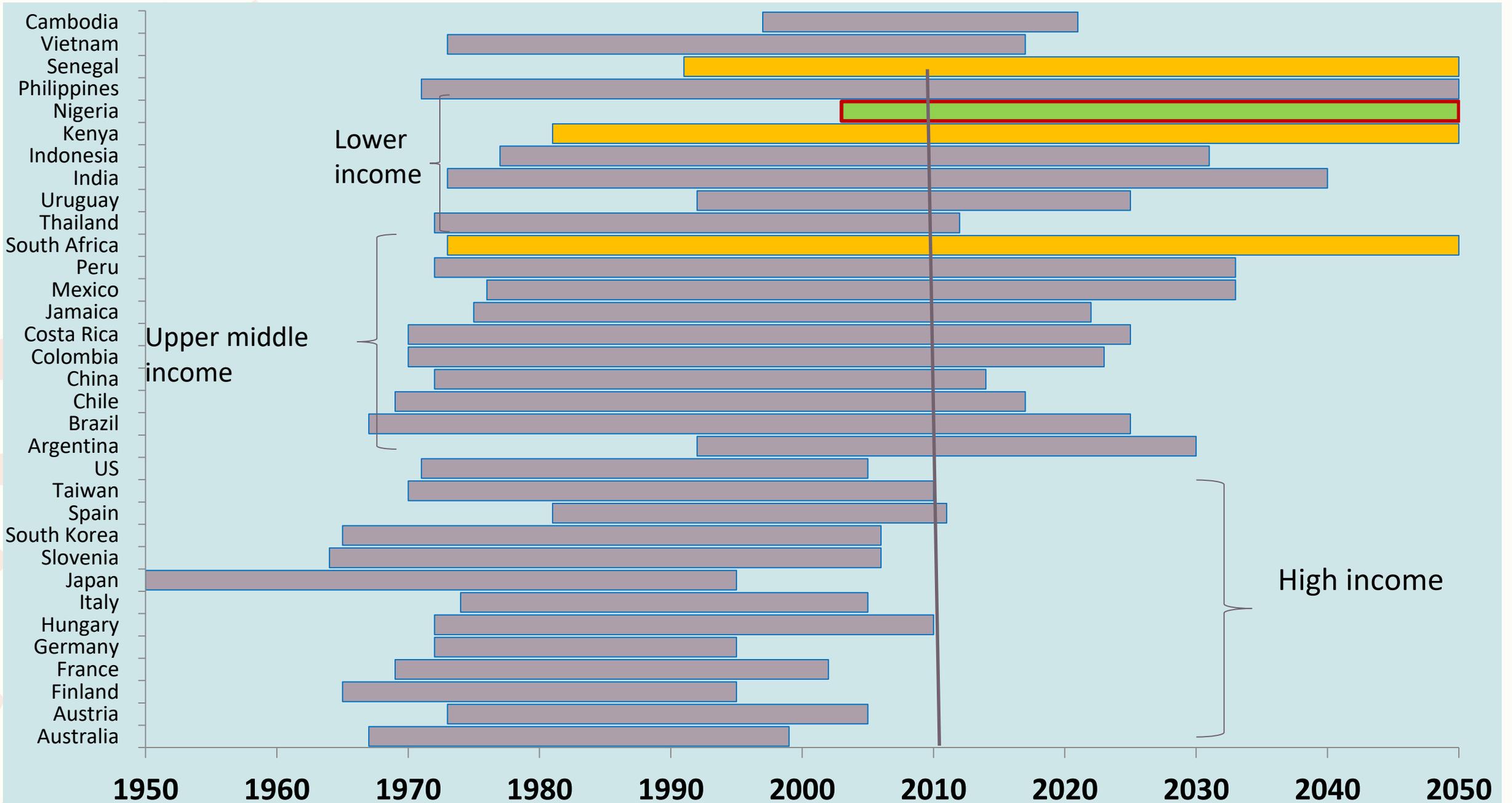
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- “...demographic dividend lens offers a strategic basis for focusing and prioritizing investments in people in general and the youth in particular, in order to achieve sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, and to build "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, which is driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena” (African Union, 2016)
- Nigerian Demographic Dividend Roadmap (2017) strives to put Nigeria on the path to reaping demographic dividend within the shortest possible time, through key deliverables, milestones and concrete activities.
- And the Nigerian roadmap further notes that
  - The next 15 years offer a unique opportunity for a demographic dividend that will accelerate sustainable economic growth and development in Nigeria if we empower, support, educate and create employment for young people today.

# One key feature of the support ratio of high fertility countries is that the take-off is very slow



# Timing: First Dividend Phase



# Programming the Demographic Dividend

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# Our Understanding of UNFPA Mandate and Activities

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- UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency.
- The mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.
- The three organization-wide objectives are to:
  - *end preventable maternal mortality,*
  - *end unmet need for family planning, and*
  - *end gender-based violence and harmful practices*

# Our Understanding of UNFPA Mandate and Activities

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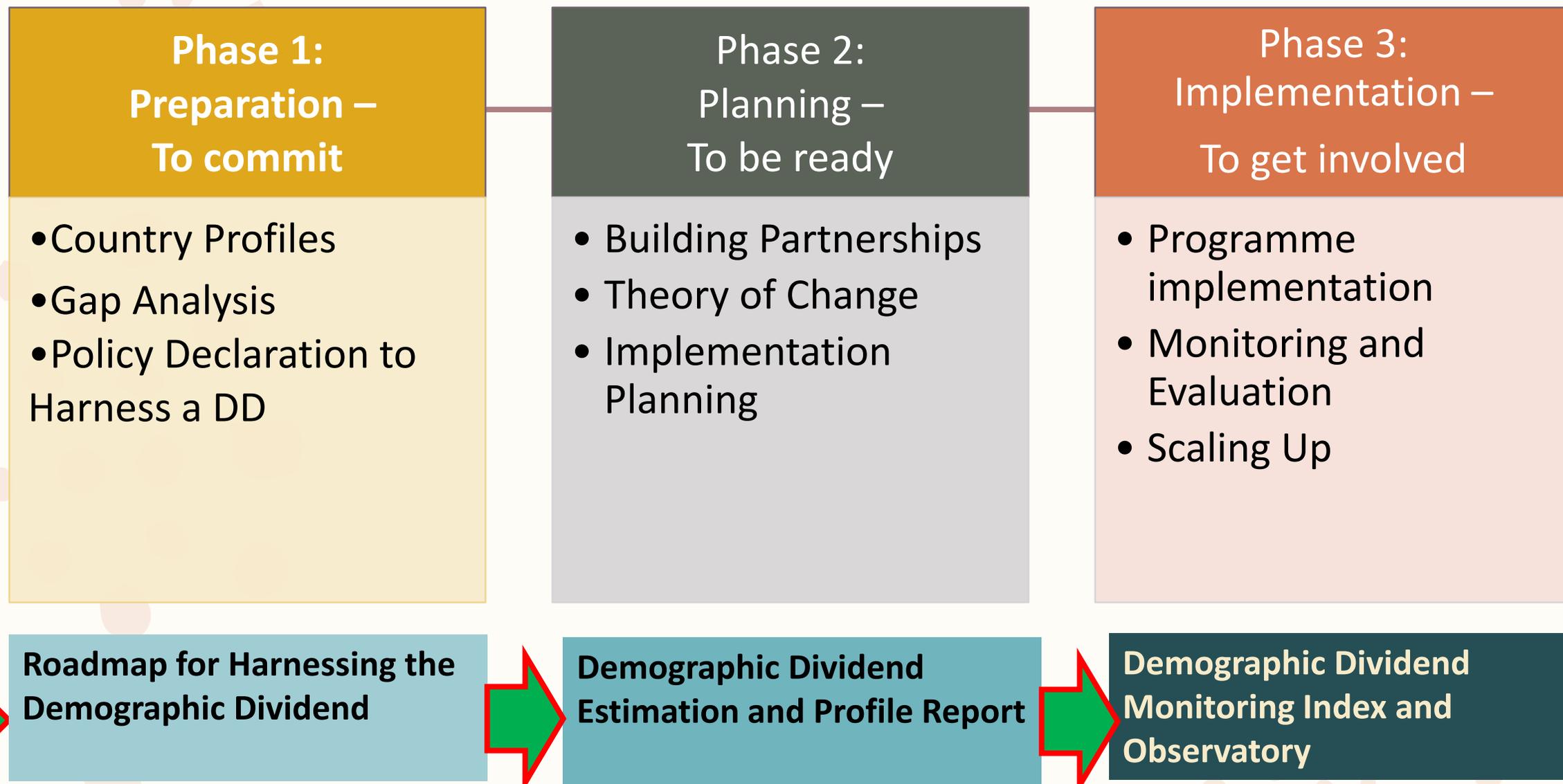
- **UNFPA generally supports among others:**
  - Censuses, data collection and analyses, which are essential for development planning
- **The current Country Programme focus includes among others**
  - Generation of population projections and identification of socio-demographic trends.

# 15 Why DD Cannot be achieved without UNFPA achieving her mandate...

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- There can be no creation of the dividend if there is no fertility decline. There is no country that has been able to create DD without a fall in birth rates
- Even when the dividend is created there can be no harnessing of the DD if there is no improvement in child survival and maternal health
- Where efforts are made at harnessing the dividend, its sustainability cannot be assured without improvement in human capital especially child health and child education
- Creation and sustainability of the second DD rests on empowerment of the working age especially women (who are also within the child bearing age).

# Programming Steps for Achieving a DD Policy Framework



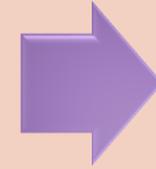
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# Steps to preparing the demographic dividend reports

**Sensitisation on importance of population dynamics for sustainable economic**



**A stakeholder analysis of the country's current demographic considerations**



**Country modelling of the country's potential to benefit from a DD**



**Official pronouncement and validation of report**



**Drafting a document/report for national harnessing of a DD**



**Policy analysis of Strategic Options**

Programming the Demographic Dividend:

*The Journey so far*

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# Milestones in the Demographic Dividend Programming

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- **2013/ 2014**
  - Understanding the Issues surrounding DD especially concerning Fertility and Mortality and effects on Demographic Transition in Nigeria
- **2014**
  - Analysis of national and regional data by experts to show trends of population dynamics, feasibility and potentials for DD in Nigeria was conducted.
  - Analysis of DD and Nigeria’s socio-economic development and geographic variations.
- **2015 – 2016**
  - **National and regional seminars on “How Nigeria Can Capitalize on Demographic Dividend”**
    - High level personalities made convincing DD advocacy statements.
    - MDA representatives shared past experiences and future desires for harnessing DD opportunities in various sectors of the economy.
    - Preparation of a Technical Brief on Creating and Harnessing Demographic Dividend in Nigeria

# 20 Milestones in the Demographic Dividend Programming

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- **July – December 2017 -**
- Preparation of the Demographic Dividend Report
  - Setting up of a Country DD estimation and Report Writing Team
- In all these:
  - Partnerships were forged with government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, academia, private sector, religious leaders, youth associations and prominent individuals led by the National Planning Commission, supported by the United Nations in Nigeria with UNFPA's technical leadership.
- **2018**
- Preparation of Roadmap for harnessing Demographic Dividend in Lagos State, 2018
- Organisation of a Plenary Session at the 9<sup>th</sup> annual Ibadan Sustainable Development Summit, August 2018
- Capacity Building Workshop for Six States of the Country on getting the profiles and estimating the demographic dividend for the respective States, 2018

# 21 Milestones in the Demographic Dividend Relationship

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## – 2019

- Preparation of Roadmap for harnessing Demographic Dividend in Kaduna State
- Preparation of Roadmap for harnessing Demographic Dividend in FCT

## – 2020

- Preparation of Roadmap for harnessing Demographic Dividend in Ogun State
- Preparation of Roadmap for harnessing Demographic Dividend in Ondo State
- Preparation of the Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index
- Preparation of Manual for DD programming in Nigeria

# Three-Step activities in delivering the DD programming...

## Road Map Preparation

- Roadmap for Harnessing the Demographic Dividend
- National Roadmap for Nigeria
- FCT
- Kaduna
- Lagos State
- Ogun State
- Ondo State

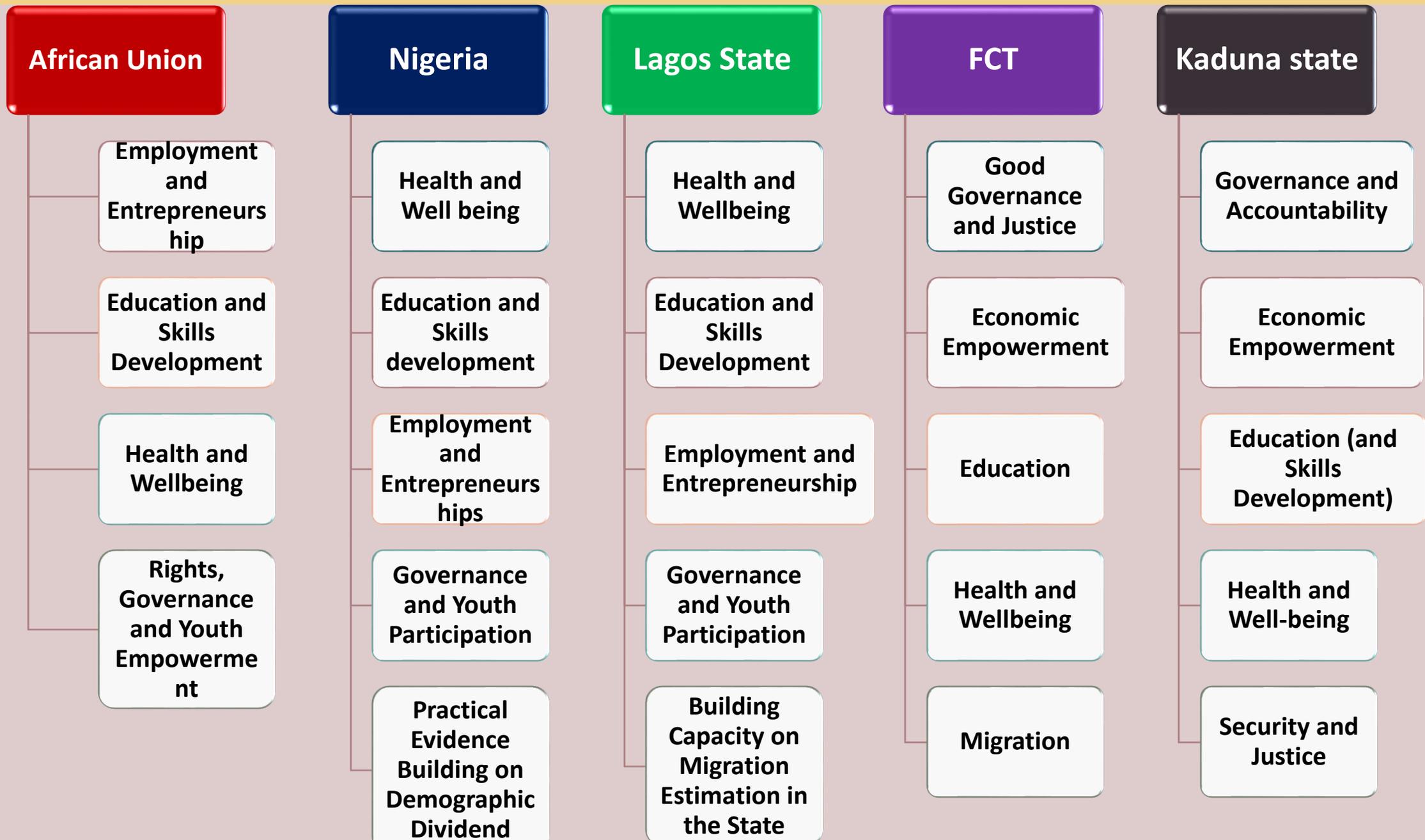
## Estimation

- DD Report for Nigeria
- DD Report for Kaduna State
- Forthcoming
  - Lagos State
  - Sokoto State

## Monitoring and Evaluation

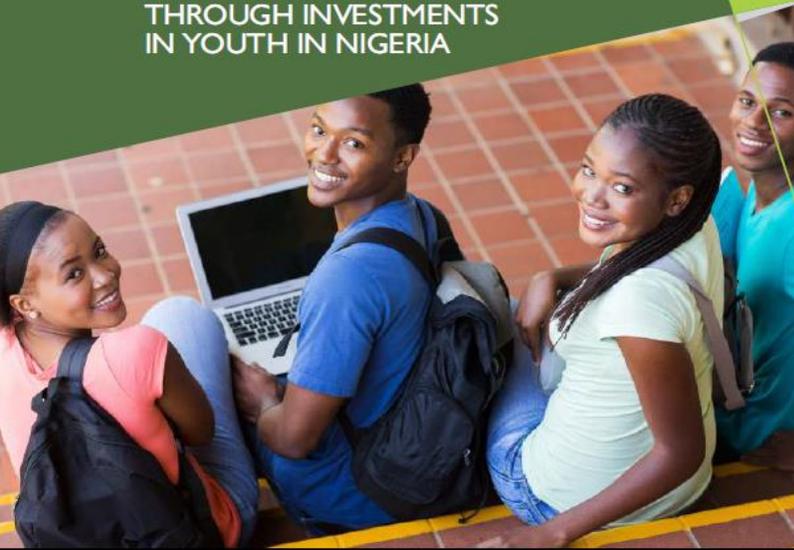
- Demographic Dividend monitoring Index (National report)
- Proposal for Setting up an Observatory for Demographic Dividend (National)

# Pillars in various Roadmaps for Harnessing the Demographic Dividend





ROAD MAP ON  
**HARNESSING  
DEMOGRAPHIC  
DIVIDEND**  
THROUGH INVESTMENTS  
IN YOUTH IN NIGERIA



HARNESSING THE  
**DEMOGRAPHIC  
DIVIDEND**  
FOR THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT OF  
NIGERIA

DEMOGRAPHIC  
DIVIDEND  
REPORT OF NIGERIA



DEMOGRAPHIC  
DIVIDEND  
IN NIGERIA  
A SNAPSHOT



**Some outputs of the Demographic Dividend  
Programming Efforts in Nigeria**



# POLICY BRIEF

2018 NO 1

## UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN NIGERIA

### INTRODUCTION

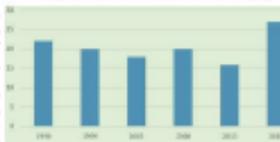
The starting point for creating any demographic surplus rests on fertility decline. For most countries, consistent fall in fertility rates always follow effective and efficient family planning policies and actions. Without adequate provision of family planning services, there could be high unmet need for family planning with many unplanned and unwanted pregnancies and childbirths. Several women have diverse reasons for not making use of contraceptives. While some believe that family planning methods have some risks attached and may have side effects after use, others are not encouraged by their partners while some others believe it is a myth.

population. It is the window of opportunity opens up for a nation when fertility rates decline resulting in fewer number of the dependant population and a larger number of the working population. The process of harnessing the dividend is therefore dependent on the pace and pattern fertility decline.

### UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING AND FERTILITY RATES IN NIGERIA

Unmet need for family planning is prevalent in Nigeria leading to a high rate in fertility. Over years, unmet need for family planning had not consistent decline. Despite initial fall in its

Figure 1: Trend in Unmet Need for Family Planning



Unmet need for family planning refers to the condition of wanting to avoid or postpone childbearing but not using any method of contraception. It is the discrepancy between women's fertility preferences and contraceptive use. Unmet need for family planning causes large number of unplanned pregnancies, it further leads to an increased population, which if not properly controlled may lead to the case of baby boom. Baby boom period can lead to youth bulge with increase in working age population. However, the opportunities offered by baby boom can only lead to demographic dividend if there are policies with dealing facility. The demographic dividend is the accelerated growth in a country's economy that is associated with a change in the age structure of its



# POLICY BRIEF

2018 NO 2

## WILL OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ACT AS BANE TO HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN NIGERIA?

### INTRODUCTION

Children as the future of any economy represent an important pillar in harnessing demographic dividend in Nigeria. Education is the overall development of an individual, aimed at producing middle-level and high-level manpower with the requisite skills and know-how needed to facilitate the society's drive to prosperity and growth. Relevant education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous, exploitative labour, sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population growth. Quality education is often provided through formal school system. Unfortunately many children do not attend school. Children out of school are at an increased danger of abuse, exploitation and recruitment into bad behaviour. They can serve as a bane to any policy put in place to achieve economic growth and sustainable development, and subsequently demographic dividends.

### CONTEXT OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN NIGERIA

Nigeria has one of the highest population growth in the world and this has put pressure on the country's resources, including public services and infrastructure. With children under 15 years of age accounting for 45 per cent of the total population, the burden on education can be overwhelming. Primary school enrolment has increased in recent

years; however, the net attendance is only about 7 per cent in 2011 and 60.9 per cent in 2016. The result is that there are about 14.6 million out-of-school children in the country (Figure 1) and there are more female children out of school.

The effects of the activities of out of school children to the security of the country include cultism, drugs, robbery, stealing, fagging, begging, street fights and attack on innocent people (gan asterism); wickedness for lack of parental care and love, early death rate, unhealthy living, poor nutrition and form of psychological and other social vices.

Figure 2 presents the percentage of out of school children in Nigeria by age and gender. The rate declines from age 6 till age 11 which corresponds to the age many Nigerian children finish primary education. Beyond that age there is increase in population of out of school children. Many boys also drop out of school to enroll for trade (mostly especially in the South Eastern Zone) an apprenticeship.

Since 2009, the attacks by Boko Haram in the North east Nigeria have also left many children with no access to classrooms as well as teacher. Most recently, the kidnaps of girls in secondary schools such as the Chibok girls and Dapchi girls abduction has also contributed to the loss of interest in education of children in such area. Most schools have been deserted and security



# POLICY BRIEF

2018 NO 3

## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

### INTRODUCTION

Youths constitute the change-agent to any economy. Any negative shock to well-being of the youths could generate a devastating effects on the economy thus, inhibiting the economy from tapping into demographic dividend. One of these shocks is unemployment. Unemployment is a bane to harnessing demographic dividend. It is more disastrous if it is well pronounced among youth. Unemployment covers persons (aged 15-64) who during the reference period were currently available for work, actively seeking for work but were without work (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2017). Gainful employment is crucial to harnessing demographic dividend as it is only way through which labor potentials in terms knowledge and skills can transform into production, hence leading to economic growth.

Demographic Dividend is an opportunity and a driver of economic growth that an economy stands to benefit by having larger proportion of its population in working age category due to low fertility and mortality rates. The Nigerian youths possess the necessary potentials to stimulate economic growth in the country. For this to be achieved, the youths must be equipped with modern and sophisticated human capital development. Youth unemployment could deter Nigeria from harnessing demographic dividend. It is a problem that must be given utmost attention if Nigeria must benefit from economic, social and political opportunities embedded in the demographic dividend. Importance of youth in harnessing demographic dividend in Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized.

Demographic dividend is only assured if productive youths are adequately employed in the jobs. Only those employed can produce and income for their consumption and those of dependents. A skilled and employed youth population in the country increases the production and income which is why issues surrounding youth's well-being must be properly addressed to guarantee harnessing of the demographic dividend in the country.

**Youth:** any person between 15-34 years of age.

**Unemployment** is the proportion those in the labour force who are actively looking for work but could find work for at least 20 hours during reference period to the total current active (labour force) population.

**Underemployment** occurs if one works less than full time hours, which is less than 20 hours, but work at least 20 hours average a week and /or if you work time but are engaged in an activity underutilizes your skills, time educational qualifications (NBS, 2017).

**Decent / Good Jobs** There are jobs that have the capacity to reduce poverty inequality, strengthen value chains production clusters, or help build a more inclusive and shared values. (World Development Report on Job, 2013).

### YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA

Nigerian population was estimated to be 180 million as at 2016 with 57.70 per cent working population. While 74.73 per cent of the working population are categorized as labour force



# POLICY BRIEF

2018 NO 4

## THE ROLES OF LEGISLATURE IN HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN NIGERIA

### INTRODUCTION

Nigeria has the largest number of children and youths in Africa. This is a potential growth driver if they could be harnessed towards demographic dividend. However, without good governance and strict adherence to rule of law, the expected demographic dividend may turn to demographic disaster. Nigeria runs a federal government comprising federal, State and local governments. While the executive arm of government should ensure adequate implementation of programmes and policies, the legislature at all levels are important for providing the enabling legal criteria as well as oversight functions towards achieving the development of the country. Given the age structure of Nigeria population, adequate governance structure is required for ensuring that everyone participates in the development process.

### ROLES OF LEGISLATURE IN HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

**Law making functions**  
A main function of the legislature is law making. In this wise, the Legislative arm of government should critically examine the international conventions and agreement on harnessing demographic dividend and domesticate the convention at national level. The arm should use its constitutional power to facilitate domestication and implementation of international demographic dividend roadmap in the country.

In addition to the preparation of national roadmap on demographic dividend, the domestication of international convention on harnessing demographic dividend must be extended to states in the Federation. Furthermore, advocacy and awareness of need for Nigerian government and states in the Federation to put in place apparatus that will facilitate harnessing of demographic dividend must be embarked upon. Such advocacy should be pioneered by the legislative representative of the populace in terms of decision-making in the country.

It is against this backdrop that Nigerian government launched her roadmap on harnessing demographic dividend through investments in Nigerian youths. The national roadmap sought to put Nigeria on the path to reaping demographic dividend within the shortest possible time, through key deliverables, milestones and concrete activities (Nigeria Roadmap, 2017). Specifically, the roadmap had recognized major areas that need quick interventions so as to position the country on the path of harnessing demographic dividend.

Wider opportunity should be granted to youths to actively participate in the decision-making





# DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND POLICY BRIEF

2020 NO. 1  
31st May 2020

## IMPLICATIONS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC FOR HARNESSING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN NIGERIA

Olanrewaju Olaniyen and Noah Olasehinde

Nigeria confirmed her first coronavirus disease (COVID-19) case on the 27th of February 2020 despite the fact that the pandemic had started in China late 2019. The subsequent astronomical increase in the number of confirmed cases made many nations to impose several restrictions that affected major sectors in the economy. The restrictions imposed by federal and state governments in Nigeria had not only shut down economic activities but also restricted intra-country human and vehicular movements. Particularly, the restriction in some states involves total lockdown of cities which forces residents to stay indoors while the lockdown lasts. These had led to negative effect on the health system, the economy and the population of the country. Although evidences around the world indicate a higher incidence and mortality on the elderly, its effect on the more than 70% of Nigerian who are younger than 30 years old can be enormous if these youths have to drive the country's prosperity now and in the future.

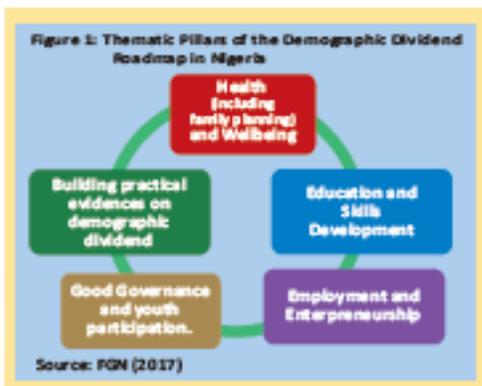
### What is Demographic Dividend?

The demographic dividend (DD) is the accelerated economic growth that may result from a rapid decline in a country's fertility and the subsequent change in the population age structure. With fewer births each year, a country's working-age population grows larger relative to the young dependent population. With more people in the labour force and fewer young people to support, a country has a window of opportunity for rapid economic growth if the right social and economic investments and policies are made in health, education, governance, and the economy. Investments in today's youth population can position a country to achieve a demographic dividend, but the gains are neither automatic nor guaranteed.

Source: Olaniyen et al (2018)

Nigeria already positioned herself to be able to exploit the positive potentials of her youthful population by launching a Roadmap for harnessing the Demographic dividend in line with the African Union resolution of

having a Sustainable "Africa we want". The roadmap aims at putting Nigeria on the path to reaping demographic dividend within the shortest possible time. It identified five main pillars that will lead the country to achieve the dividend.



The pillars, as presented in Figure 1, include: health (including family planning) and wellbeing; education and skills development; employment and entrepreneurship as well as good governance and youth participation. The fifth pillar focuses on building practical evidences on the main drivers of demographic dividend in Nigeria (FGN 2017). The subsequent Demographic Dividend Report for the country highlighted the various investment opportunities that the country should exploit to be able to adequately harness the demographic dividend (Olaniyen et al 2018).

However, the negative effect of the COVID19 pandemic on all sectors of the economy, strands of the society and structure of the population makes it imperative to analyse the current situation and provide policy options. This



# DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND POLICY BRIEF

2020 NO. 2  
31st July 2020

## THE COVID19 PANDEMIC: IMPLICATIONS FOR ACHIEVING THE HEALTH PILLAR OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ROADMAP AND SDG3 IN NIGERIA

Olanrewaju Olaniyen, Noah Olasehinde, Oyeseju Odunwa, Temitope Farounbi and Oluwatoyin Adebayo

### INTRODUCTION

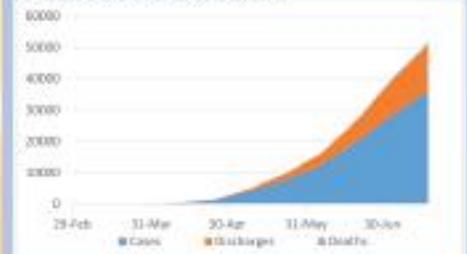
The essence of demographic dividend is to ensure that a healthy youthful workforce is productive and consequently contributes to economic growth of the nation. Incidentally, the COVID pandemic attacked mostly the working age population either through the direct health effect or through the policy response to the pandemic. This has important implications for the development of the country despite the fact that Nigeria has keyed into international policy goals that are aimed at harnessing the potentials of the youthful population of the country. The main goal rests with the agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the demographic dividend road map of the African Union which had been subsequently domesticated in Nigeria in 2017. The Sustainable Development Goals has goal 3 focusing specifically on health while the other goals are also health enhancing in their implementations. In the same vein, the Nigeria Demographic Dividend Roadmap has five thematic pillars with the first pillar focusing on health and wellbeing. This pillar is principally designed to pave way for a healthy population as well as reducing fertility rate and ensuring child's survival. It also focuses on the sexual and reproductive health of adolescent through adequate investment in family planning, as well as drastic reduction of illness among adults. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic can therefore lead the country off-track either in the achievement of SDG 3 or Pillar 1 of the country's road map towards harnessing the demographic dividend.

This policy brief examines the implications of the COVID19 pandemic on the progress towards achieving the sustainable development goal 3 and the roadmap for harnessing the demographic dividend in Nigeria

### CONTEXT OF COVID 19, SDGS AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN NIGERIA

COVID 19 pandemic exerts both health and economic shocks on the country. Besides the morbidity and mortality effects, it also has negative implications for the working population of the country. To date, neither vaccine nor cure had been found to combat the pandemic. This is interesting especially for a country like Nigeria that was already burdened by poor health status both in terms of the individuals and in terms of the availability of health infrastructure and facilities.

Figure 1: Cases of COVID-19 in Nigeria

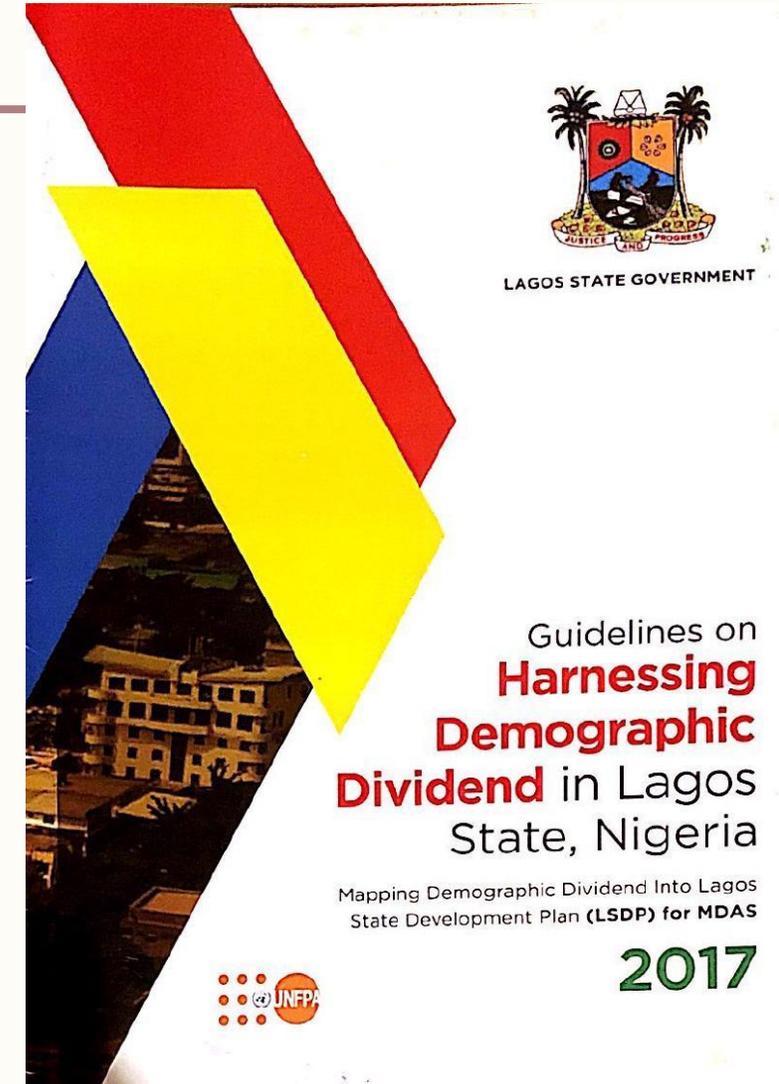
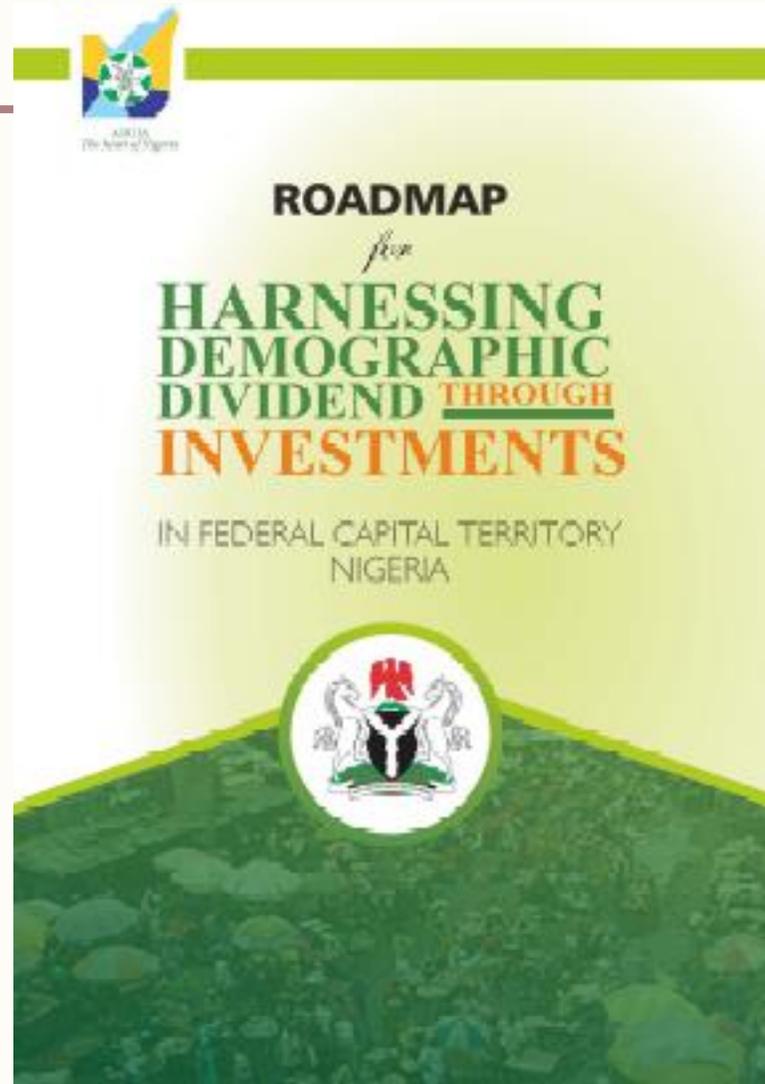


Source: Drawn with underlying data from [www.covid19.ncdc.gov.ng](https://covid19.ncdc.gov.ng)

Figure 1 presents a profile of the cases of COVID19 in Nigeria by the end of June 2020. The figure indicates that there were over 34,000 cases

# Sub national DD estimations

- Capacity Building Workshop for Six States of the Country on getting the profiles and estimating the demographic dividend for the respective States, 2018
- Demographic Dividend report for Selected States
- Integration of DD policy pillars into the State Development Plans and specific roles and requirements for individual Ministries departments and agencies of government in Lagos State, 2017
- Preparation of Roadmap for harnessing Demographic Dividend in Five States and FCT



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# TRAINING MANUAL

PREPARATION OF THE  
ROADMAP FOR  
HARNESSING THE

**DEMOGRAPHIC  
DIVIDEND**

2020



# How do we model/quantify and monitoring the Demographic Dividend process?

Name	Description	Institution	Year
<b>Linkage</b>	macroeconomic simulation model that shows impact of fertility/pop growth on poverty, jobs and equity	World Bank	2016
<b>National Transfer Account*</b>	a system of analysing how resources are produced, consumed, saved and transferred by and between generations. It incorporates schooling, health, savings women's empowerment, education and employment	UN Population Division, UNFPA	2007
<b>DemDiv*</b>	cross-national, customizable model to project mortality, HDI, GDP/capita, employment	Health Policy Project	2014
<b>Four Dividends</b>	models changes in fertility in terms of four endpoints (growth, child survival, education, political stability)	Pace Project	2018
<b>FP-SDGs</b>	allows modelling of medium & long term effects of FP on health and non-health SDGs (including poverty)	Health Policy Plus Project	2018
<b>HPTRP, University of Ibadan</b>	<b>Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index which analysed the progress towards achieving the DD from the standpoint of the pillars in the Nigerian Road map</b>	<b>academic</b>	<b>2020</b>

# How do we model/quantify and monitoring the Demographic Dividend process?

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Year</b>
<b>Global Monitoring Report typology</b>	system to classify countries according to demographic characteristics and future potential for DD	World Bank	2016
<b>GMR typology-based policy tool</b>	web-based interactive decision tool to allow for different HD inputs to show corresponding global best buy practices/policies	World Bank	2019
<b>DD Scorecard</b>	to guide policy makers in the process of identifying policies with a high Return on Investment according to the demographic characteristics of each country	Gates Institute	2018
<b>Subnational estimation</b>	calculates a DD Index comprised of child marriage, education and employment indicators that can be calculated by district	UNFPA	2016
<b>Demographic Dividend Atlas</b>	provides snapshot of regional and country DD-related indicators related to demography, women's empowerment, education and employment	UNFPA	2018
<b>Subnational estimation</b>	synthesizes data from multiple sources (government statistics, survey data, GIS) to model and track the opportunity and result of DD at subnational level in selected African countries	Gates Institute	2019

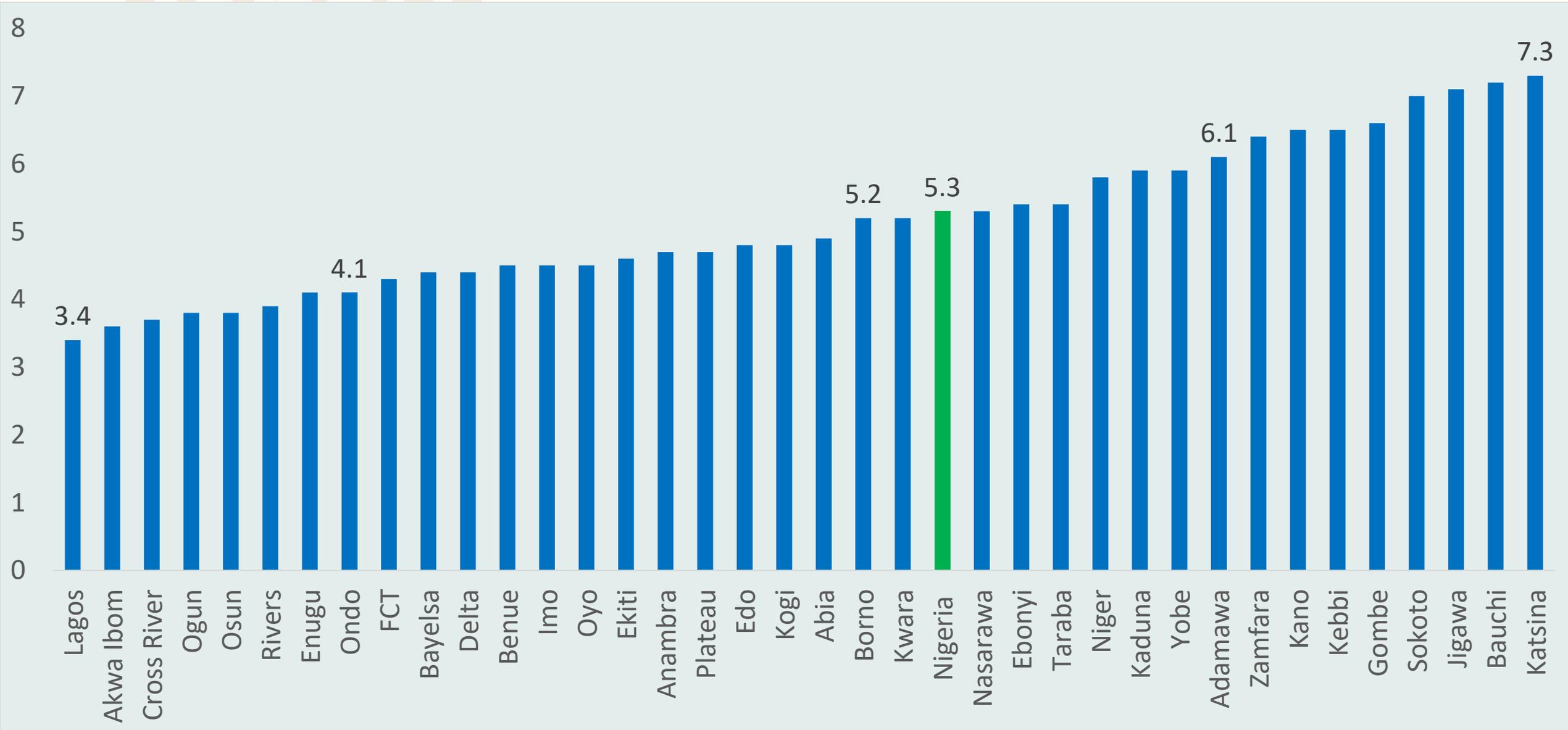
# What do the different demographic dividend models/tools measure?

## Age structure and the speed of demographic transition

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- **One obvious revelation is important from the results**
- **Dividend differs in different regions of the country...**
- ... population age structure in different regions and States are different from that of the national age structure...
- Has Nigeria really experienced fertility transition?

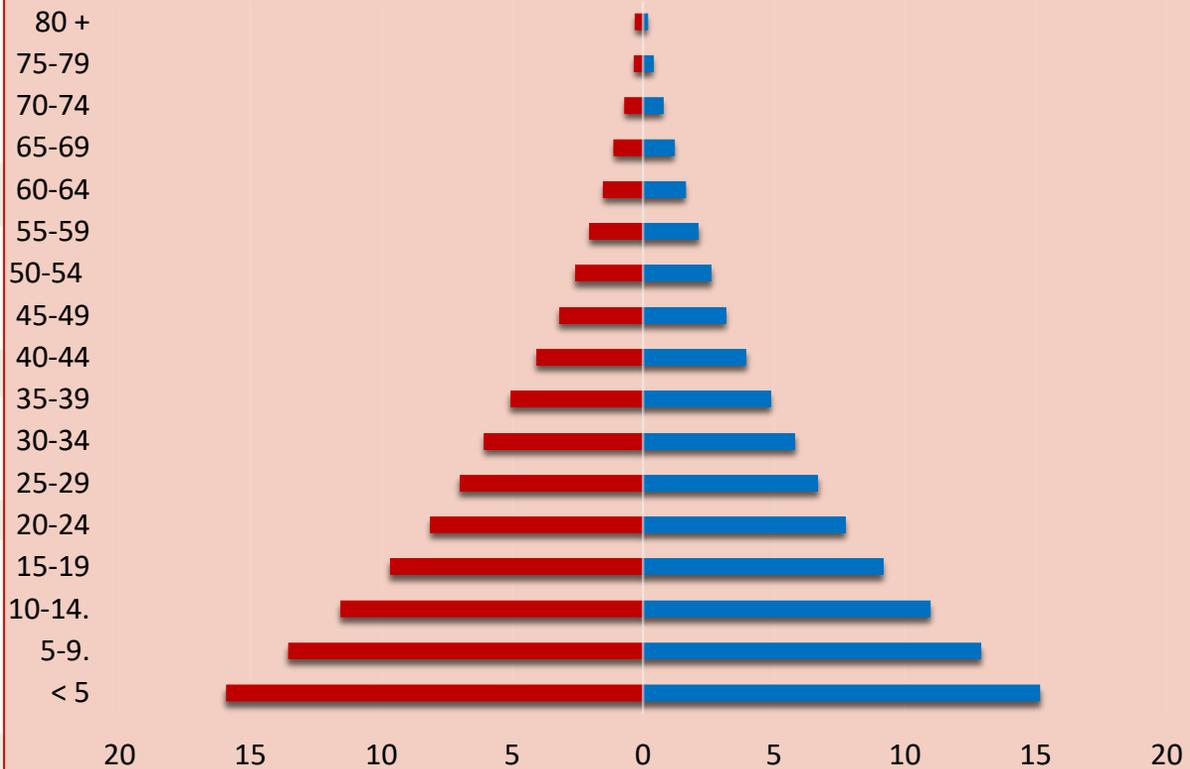
# Fertility Rates by State in Nigeria



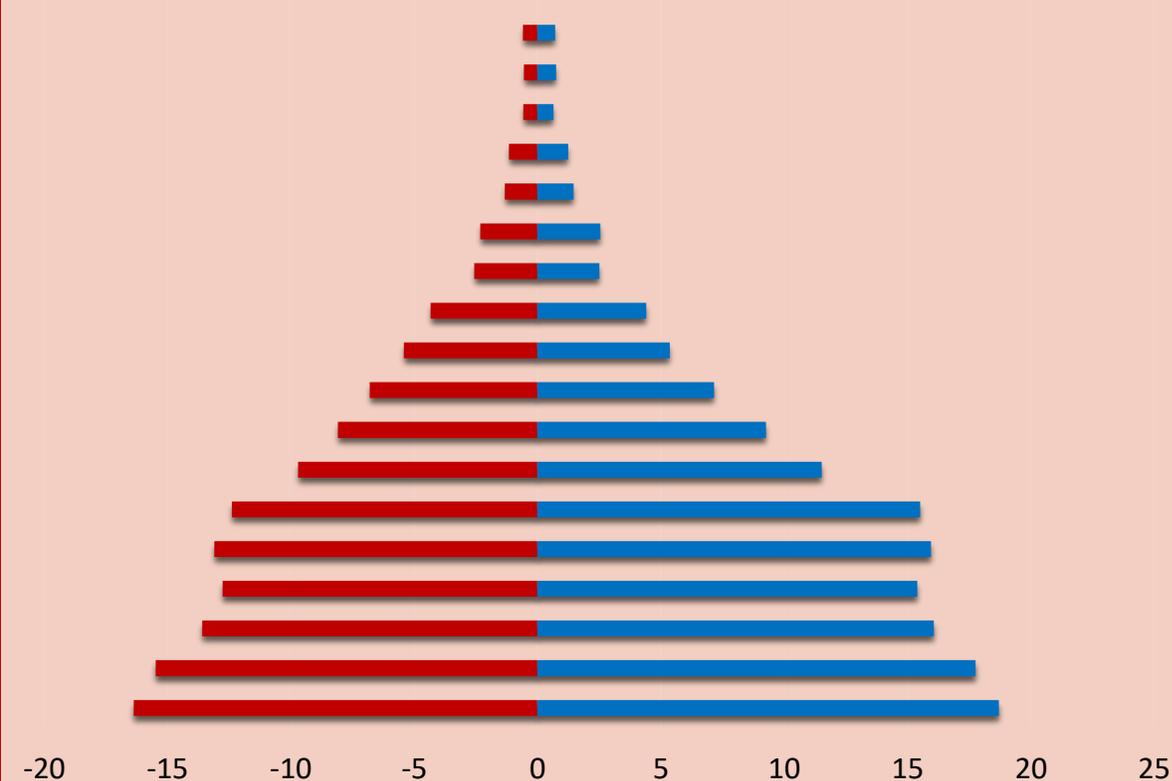
Source: 2018 NDHS

# Population Pyramids for Nigeria, 2015

## Nigeria Population Pyramid, 2015

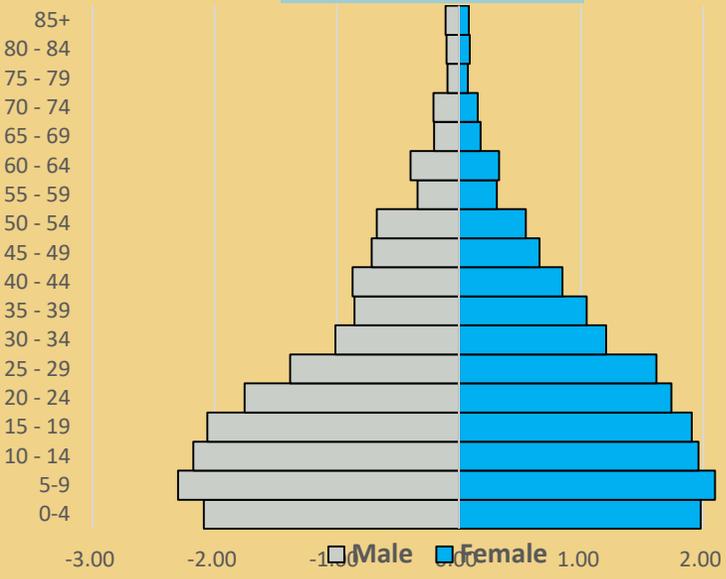


## South West Region

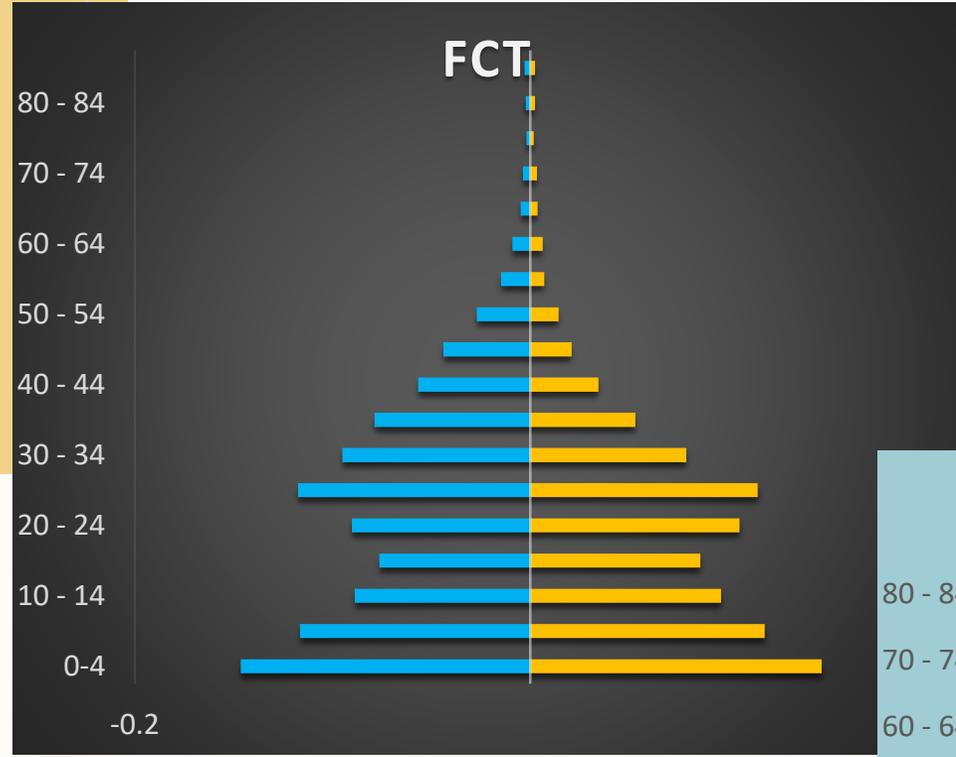


# Population Pyramids for Nigeria

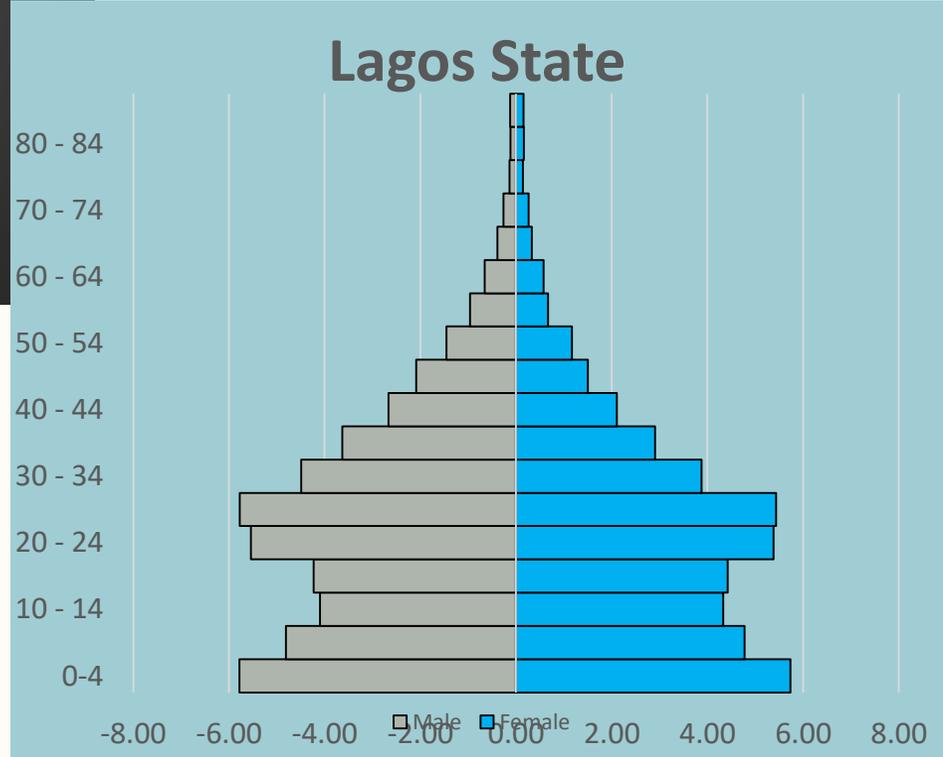
## Osun State



## FCT

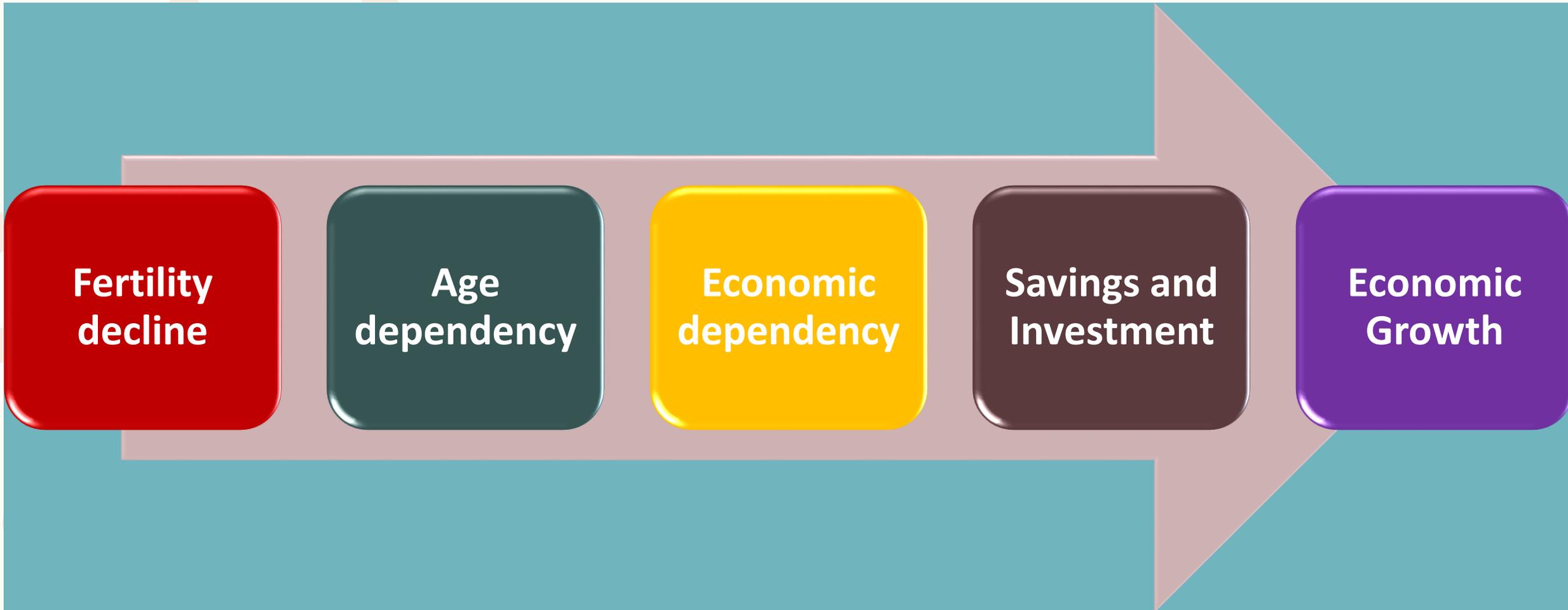


## Lagos State



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# Steps in the production of a demographic dividend



# Lessons Learnt from the DD Programming

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# 37 Lessons Learnt from the DD Programming

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- **Knowledge of the Demographic Dividend, although growing is still limited**
  - Inclusive and carefully planned and delivered sensitization and advocacy programme on DD can kindle enormous public interest, and have a great potential to stimulate action and commitment to DD as a strategy of harnessing the potentials of young people for sustainable development.
  - The potential for harnessing demographic dividend in Nigeria will be directly linked to a decline in birth rates that shifts the population's age structure away from a pattern dominated by large numbers of dependent children.
- **The speed of fertility decline is key.**
  - Lower fertility, can increase the resources available to save and invest, both in physical capital and in the health and education and children
  - Fertility decline is necessary in creating DD, other policies are just for harnessing the DD after it has been created. The slow pace of creating DD rests on the slow pace of fertility decline in the country

# 38 Lessons Learnt from the DD programming in Nigeria

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- **Data Issues are still prevalent**
  - Geographic disparities and diversities in Nigeria is important to the creation and reaping of demographic dividends
    - Gap in population projection estimates by different States of the country
  - While nationally representative data are generally available and reliable, States and regional data for estimating the profiles are largely unavailable making it necessary for rapid surveys in order to get the profiles
- **Demographic Dividend is Multisectoral and multidisciplinary in content and understanding**

To fully reap demographic dividend, institutions, policy makers and academics must work out of silos and collaborate so that they exploit their various strengths

# 39 Lessons Learnt from the DD programming

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- **The quality and magnitude of the Support ratio is key to demographic dividend**
- **Stakeholder engagement is key**
  - Buy – in of the relevant government stakeholders in the National Transfer Accounts estimation and results
  - Process of Dissemination handled by the stakeholders for more acceptability within the country
- **Institutionalisation is essential**
  - Buy-in for the institutionalisation of the Demographic dividend estimation, monitoring, and process of reaping the benefits

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# Take-Home Points on Demographic Dividend Programming

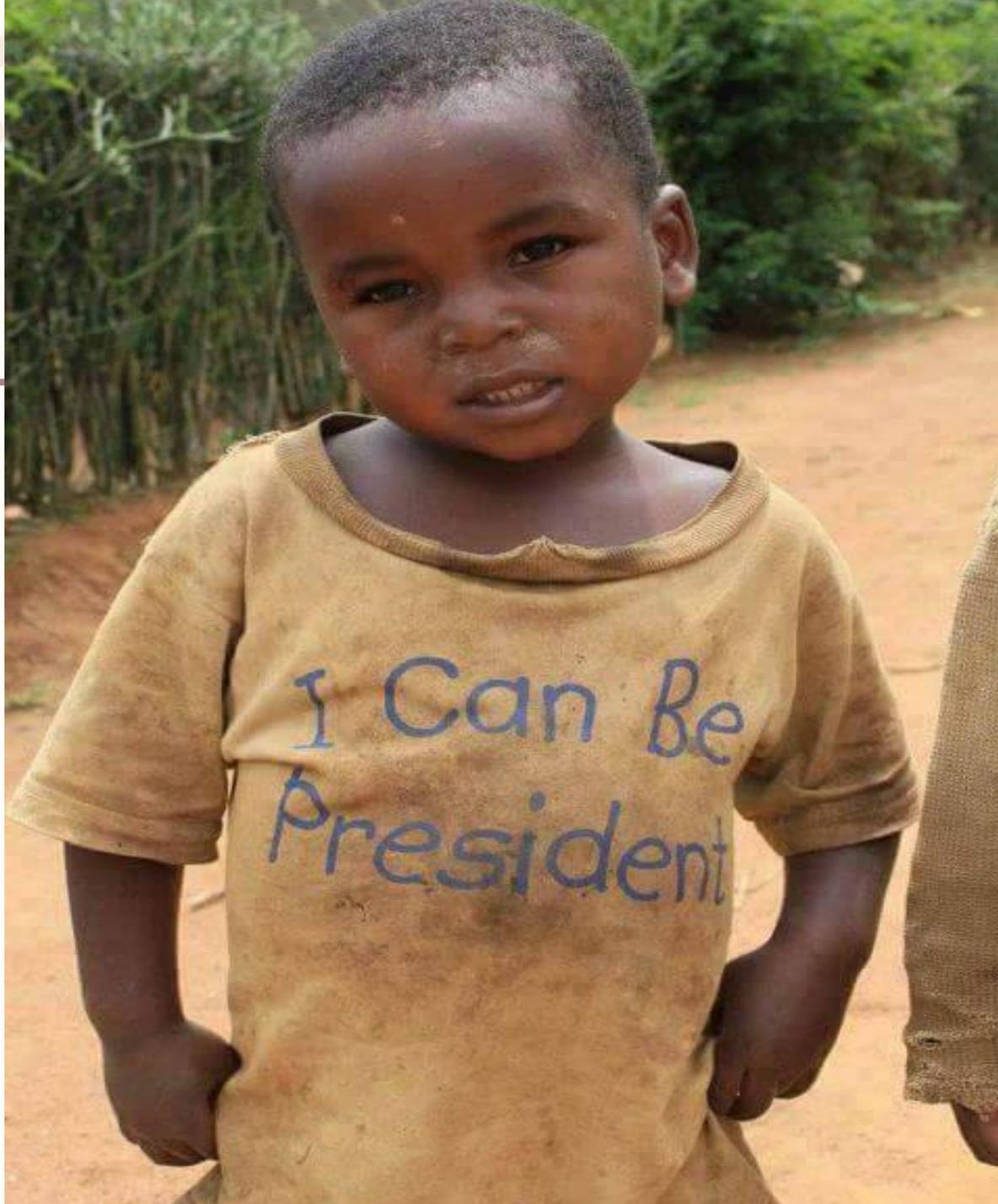
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- **Recurrence: Regular production of DD estimates and monitoring :** DD reports should be prepared regularly at both national and state levels, with full political, financial, technical, support of the government and other stakeholders
- **Integration of DD research evidence into National and regional plans:** DD results must be integrated into national economic development and population policy processes
- **Ownership of the DD research and implementation:** Government ownership: Sustainability of government's interest and leadership will ensure sustainability and effectiveness of ways of harnessing the DD
- **Required Resources for Harnessing DD:** Human, financial, organizational resources are key to harnessing DD in the country
- **Enabling Environment:** Policy and legal backing at federal states and local levels

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Thank you for  
your attention