



CONCEPT NOTE Demographic Dividend

Background

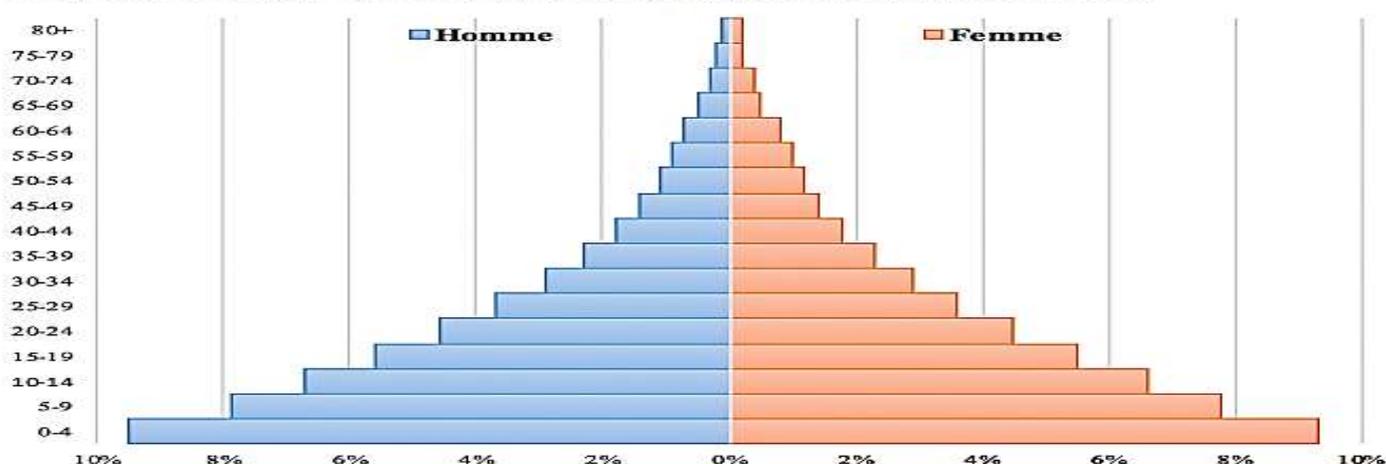
With a life expectancy at birth of 51.5 years, the population of Chad, estimated to be around 13 million in 2015, is growing at a high rate of 3.5% per year. Most of the population is concentrated in rural areas (78%) and is characterised by a very high proportion of young people (51% of the population is under 15 years of age). Nearly one in five women of childbearing age (15-49 years) do not use any method of contraception despite wishing to space their future children (16%) or not have any more children (3%). In 2014, the overall fertility rate was 6.4 children per woman. The average number of children per woman has not changed much since 1996-1997 and is still one of the highest in the world.

Key facts:

- In Chad, life expectancy at birth is around 51.5 years;
- In 2015, Chad's population was estimated to be around 13 million and its average population growth amounts to 3.5% per year;
- The total fertility rate in 2015 was around 6.4 children per woman;
- The crude birth rate is 47.9%.

The coverage rate for pre-natal consultations (CPN) in rural areas and the proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendant personnel remain relatively low. Indeed, only 26% of women living in rural areas used at least four CPNs and only 24% of births were attended by health personnel. By 2014, about one-third of women (34%) who suffer or have experienced obstetric fistula had reported that the problem was a result of childbirth. An analysis of this maternal health indicator shows a high number of deaths among women at birth (860 deaths per 100,000 live births).

Graphique 1: Pyramide des âges de la population du Tchad en 2015



Source : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects : The 2015 Révision*.

Moreover, structural analyses of household survey data indicate that about 62% of the working-age population is made up of both employed and unemployed persons, and 38% are inactive (ECOSIT3, 2011).

Maintaining high population growth does not allow for rapid increases in GDP per capita. According to the 2012 Human Development Report (HDR), GDP per capita in Chad can only double in 46 years with an average economic growth of 5% per year projected over the next

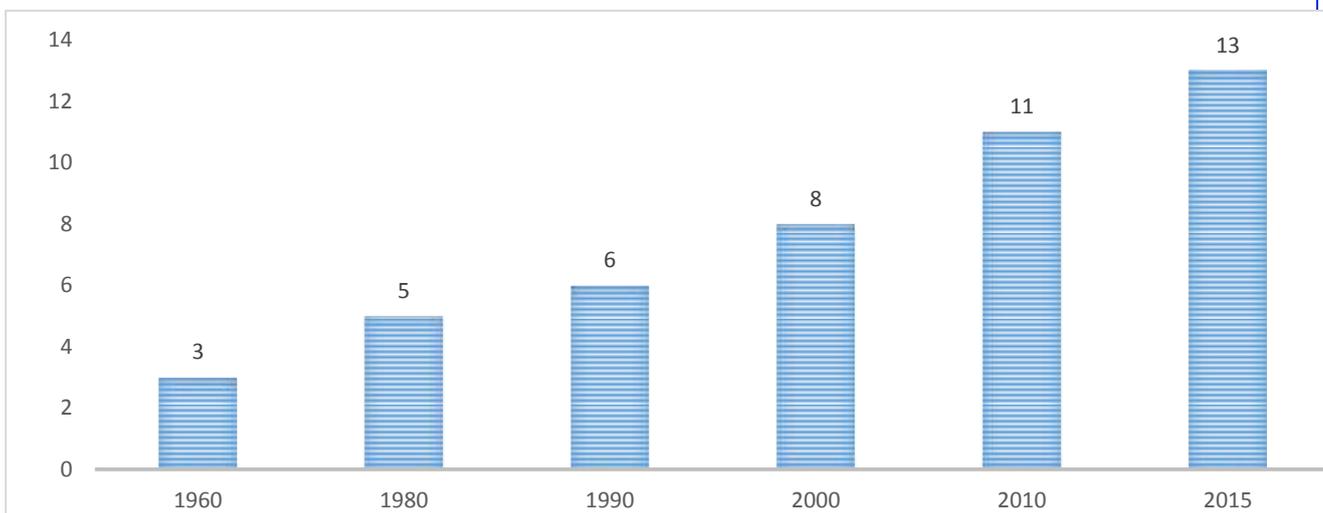
Consultation en planning familial dans le Lac



five years and a population growth of 3.5% per year. This long period of doubling GDP per capita hinders the accumulation of capital. Indeed, the continued increase in the demographic weight, through the increase in the number of births and the number of young people, means higher inactivity-related costs for the active population and the State. Although the overall fertility

rate has changed little since 1996-1997, according to data from the Chad Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), 2004 and 2014-2015, this indicator has evolved differently over the last 10 years between rich and poor households. Indeed, it has increased among the poor from 5.1 to 7 children per woman and decreased among the rich from 6 to 5.3 children per woman.

Table 2: Chadien population growth (millions)



Source: AF Study report on the demographic dividend in Chad

An analysis of the structure of the Chadian population by income level shows that, in rich households, having fewer children means more human capital for these members and household savings. These additional resources effectively ensure a good workforce for the nation and domestic savings that can be mobilised for public investment.

Conversely, in poor households, having more children impedes the development of each child and additional costs for their care need to be factored into the State budget. The practice of child labour and the early marriage of girls form part of the coping strategy of poor households to the detriment of the children's education. These out-of-school youth, who experience long-term unemployment at working age, are a source of civil and social insecurity, political instability and supply of militia or terrorist groups, particularly in the Sahel zone, where there is a recurrence of armed conflicts.

Measures already taken by the Government

Several measures have been taken to ensure the Chad population benefits from the rewards of the demographic dividend, *inter alia*, in terms of legislation, the adoption of Law 029/PR/2015 of 21 July 2015 prohibiting the marriage of children. This Law is the result of two old Laws (Law No. 006/PR/2002 of 15 April 2002 and Law 019/PR/2007 of 15 November 2007) on the promotion of maternal health, the fight against HIV/AIDS/STI and the protection of people living with HIV.

At the operational level, Chad has, for a number of years, undertaken successful measures with the support of development partners.

These include: (i) free care for mothers and children; (ii) continuity of care through a referral system supported by the provision of ambulances throughout the territory; (iii) effective notification and review of maternal deaths; (iv) Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI); (v) establishment of a functional system for the prevention, detection and management of cases of malnutrition in children; and (vi) improvement of vaccination through the provision of vaccines and other inputs.

Children at a cultural event in Kyabé



Finally, it should be noted that the regional project entitled "Empowerment of Women and Demographic Dividend in the Sahel" has been implemented. The project aims to improve economic opportunities for women and girls, who are the main beneficiaries, and voluntary fertility control.

Strategic guidelines

To capture the demographic dividend, the country plans to implement several measures: (i) development of sectoral and regional development plans and programmes; and (ii) strengthening the capacity of planners in sectoral departments and local authorities in the formulation of policies, plans and programmes integrating population issues. The combination of these efforts will enable the country to: (i) ensure the empowerment of women and girls; (ii) to take better account of population and development inter-relationships in these decisions; and (iii) to better integrate demographic dimensions into development policies, plans and programmes

Funding

To reduce social demand to a level compatible with the investment requirements needed to capture the demographic dividend, Chad proposes to mobilise the sum of CFAF 64,788,321,000. These resources will be invested in increasing the supply of contraception, empowering women and girls, improving knowledge and taking account of population and development inter-relationships, and integrating the demographic dimension in development policies, plans and programmes.

Improving the quality of life of the Chadian population	Guaranteed empowerment of women and girls	55, 017, 265, 000
	Better understanding and consideration of the inter-relationships between the population and development	8, 785, 824, 000
	Integrating of demographic dimensions into development policies, plans and programmes	985, 232, 000

