

2021 TANZANIA



**DDEI**

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND  
EFFORT INDEX

# Demographic Dividend Effort Index Report



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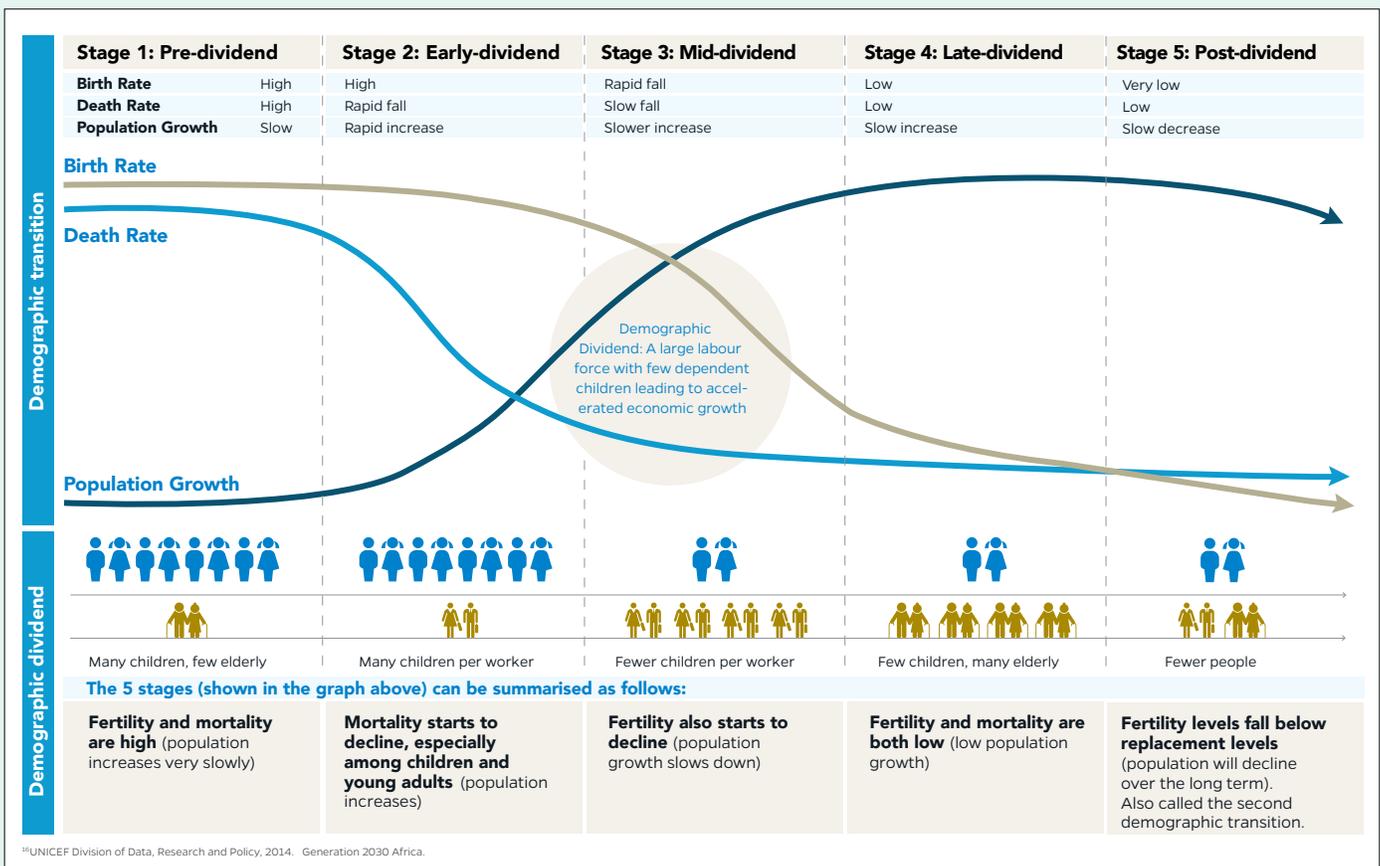
## Background

**A** demographic dividend (DD) presents countries the opportunity to accelerate economic growth and achieve sustainable development and social change. It is the result of changes in the population age structure that occur from declines in both child mortality and fertility during the third stage of the demographic transition period<sup>1</sup>. To fully harness the benefits produced by the DD, countries require targeted investments in human, social, and physical capital<sup>2</sup>. The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries are in the first, second or third stage of their demographic transition, which positions them as pre- and early-dividend countries (Figure 1)<sup>3</sup>.

Evidence has shown that countries need to approach the DD as an interrelated system in which multiple sectors work together to create a favorable policy environment<sup>3</sup>. The demographic dividend effort index (DDEI) fulfills the need for a standard measure to quantify the extent of multisectoral national efforts in policies and programs

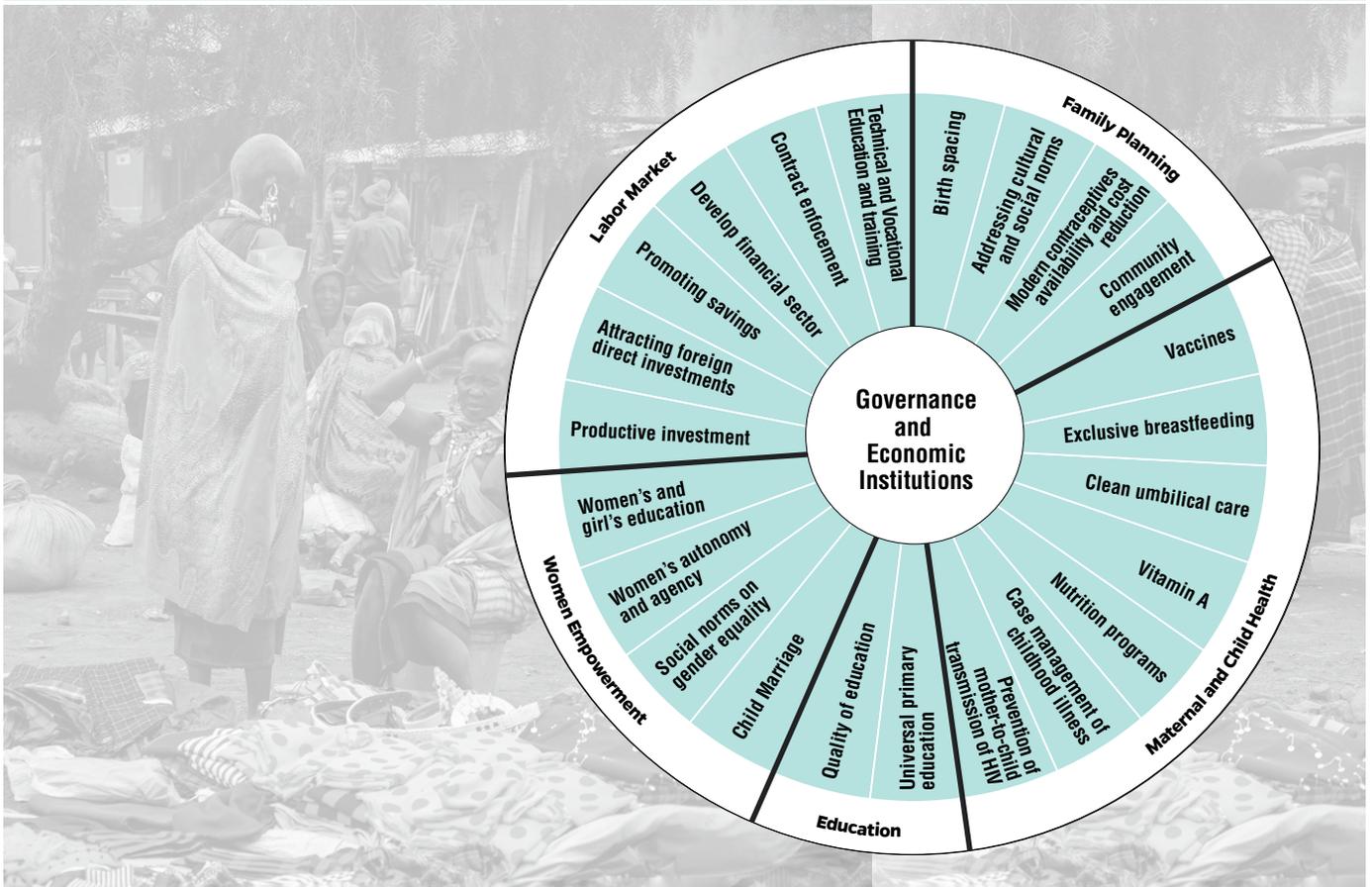
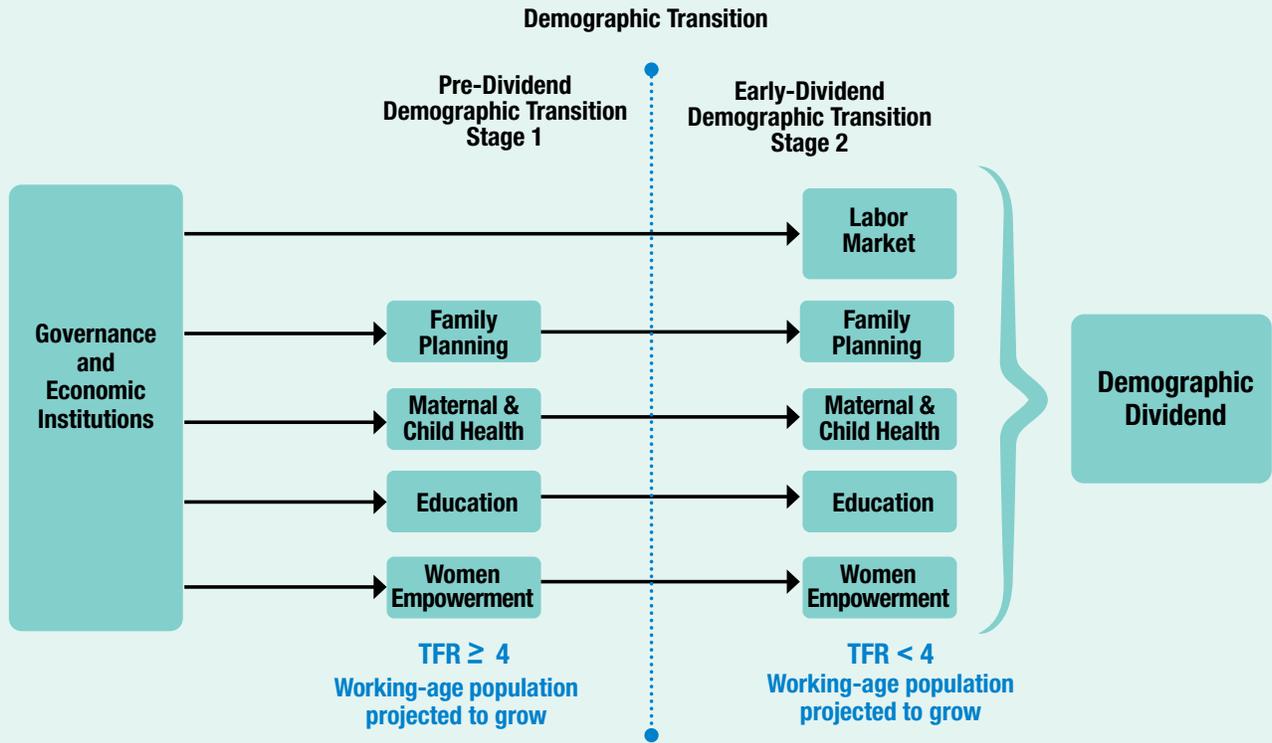
implemented to cultivate, realize and harness the benefits of a DD. Information was collected from sectoral experts across the six sectors identified as being integral to the creation of a favorable environment for the DD namely Family Planning (FP), Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Education (ED), Women’s Empowerment (WE), Labor Market (LM) and Governance and Economic Institutions (GEI). The DDEI uses a Likert scale to measure efforts from 1 to 10, with 1 representing non-existing or weak effort, and 10 a very strong effort. Figure 2. “DD Framework and Wheel of Prosperity” illustrates sector-specific intervention areas that informed the DDEI survey questionnaires. Each sector-specific survey is divided into 5 selected dimensions: policymaking, services and programs, advocacy, research, and civil society, selected based on a review of the literature that demonstrates their influential placements throughout a society, and their potential for fostering a DD-favorable environment.

**Figure 1.** Demographic transition and demographic dividend



Source: UNICEF. “MENA Generation 2030: Investing in Children and Youth Today to Secure a Prosperous Region Tomorrow,” 2019.

**Figure 2.** Demographic Dividend framework and wheel of prosperity that summarizes potential high impact sector-specific programs and interventions.



## Demographic Transition Status in Tanzania: Accelerating Progress

As of midyear 2020, Tanzania had a population of 59.7 million<sup>4</sup>, annual population growth rate of 2.95%<sup>5</sup>, and 43.6% of Tanzania’s population was under age 15<sup>6</sup>. The Total Fertility Rate, or the average number of children per woman over the course of her lifetime, has declined from 6.2 children in 1992 to 4.9 children per woman in 2017<sup>7</sup>. Tanzania is on the path to a population age structure that may enable it to experience a demographic dividend.

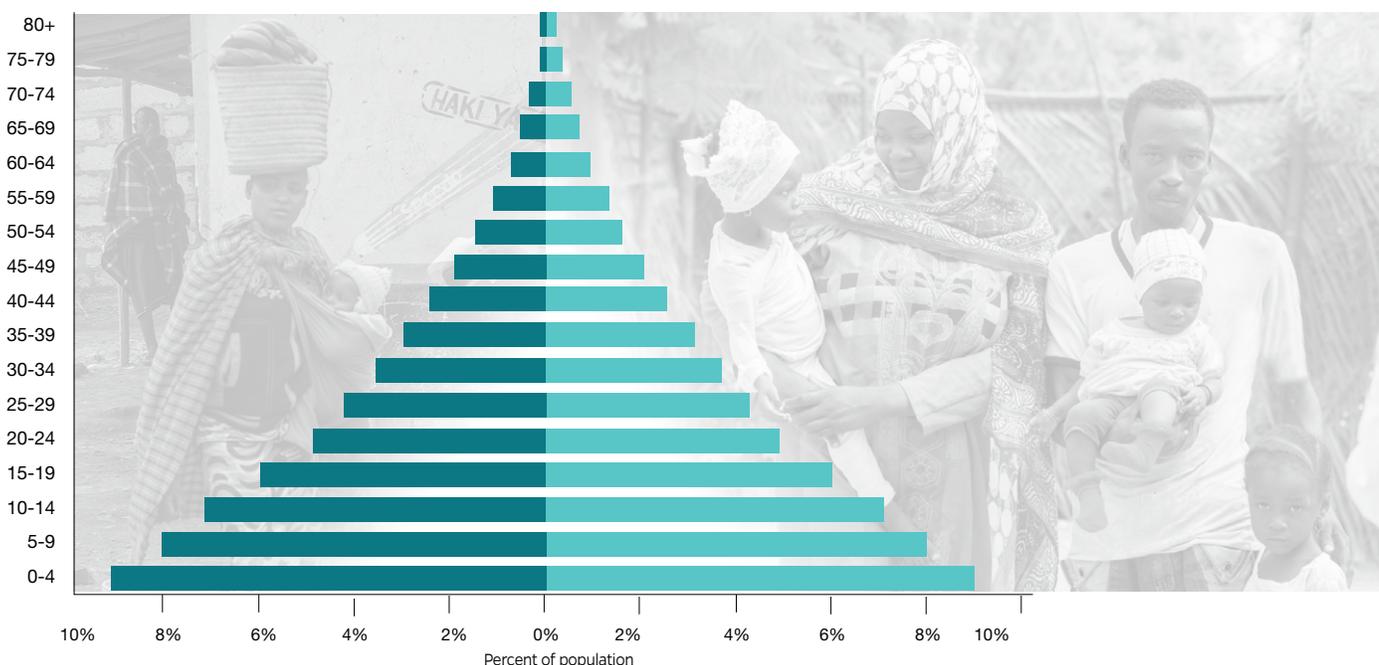
The broad base of Tanzania’s 2020 population pyramid (Figure 3) represents a large number of children in relation to the working age population. However, compared to past decades the base is beginning to narrow at the youngest ages while widening at the older ages, representing a fertility decline and an overall population shift to older ages.

United Nations projections based on assumptions of continued moderate fertility decline demonstrate that by 2025/30, fertility will decline to an average of 4.4 children per woman over her lifespan. Further projections to 2045/50 show fertility to decline further to 3.5 children per woman. In these 2030 and 2050 scenarios alike, Tanzania would have a proportionately larger working age population compared to the number of dependent children and elders, creating a window of opportunity for rapid socio-economic growth.

As a pre-dividend country, trend data shows that Tanzania has made substantial strides that are important to achieving a demographic dividend such as contraceptive use prevalence. Contraceptive use has increased among married women from 6.6% in 1992 to 32.0% in 2016<sup>10</sup>. Taking this further, it is important to consider the demand for contraceptives that is satisfied by modern methods. In Tanzania in 1992, 17.2% of demand for contraceptives was satisfied by modern methods, which increased to 52.9% in 2016<sup>11</sup>. Additionally, there are noted trends in desired family size over the past decades that likely impact trends in fertility and population size. The ideal number of children among (all) women was 6.1 children in 1992, which decreased to 4.7 in 2016<sup>11</sup>. As a result of the noted trends, as we can see from population pyramids, fertility is slowly declining and Tanzania’s age structure is beginning to shift.

To ensure a favorable environment is created for the DD to happen, Tanzania will need to continue strengthening its efforts in supporting reproductive health, favorable women’s health policy and family planning to allow mothers, children and the population as whole to achieve better levels of health. Further, with spurred investments in health and education and economic initiatives to facilitate human capital development and productive labor market, Tanzania may be able to progress towards a DD. Ultimately, the FP, MCH, ED, WE, GEI and LM sectors in combination are essential for a DD and to set the stage for sustainable socio-economic development.

**Figure 3.** Tanzania’s population pyramid, 2020.



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision, custom data acquired via website.

Tanzania 2020  
■ Men ■ Women



## DD Effort Index Summary Results

### Approach and Results

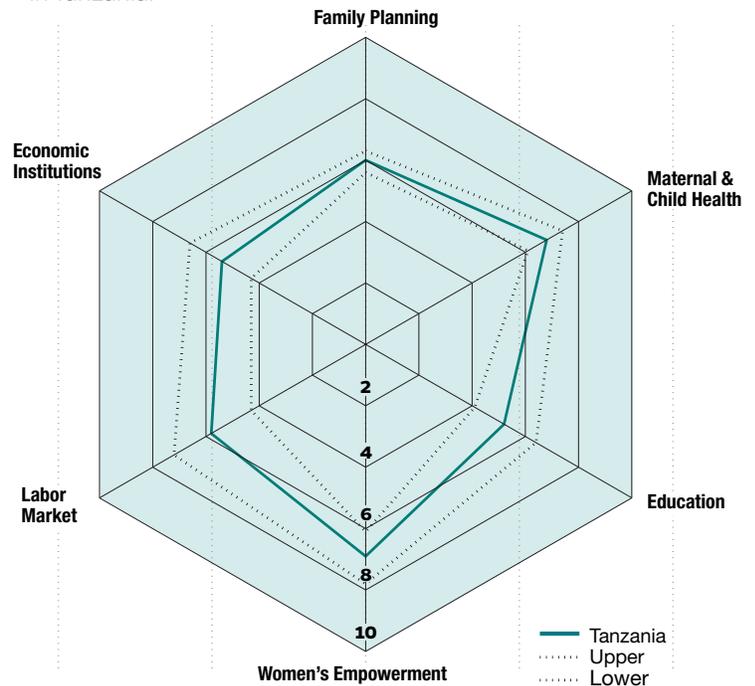
The Gates Institute partnered with the Tanzania Communication and Development Center to locate experts working in the FP, MCH, ED, WE and GEI and LM sectors across five dimensions: policymaking, services and programs, advocacy, research, and civil society. This resulted in 96 completed surveys across the six sectors: FP (38), MCH (19), ED (10), WE (13), LM (8) and GEI (8).

Summary results demonstrating perceived level of effort towards the DD within each sector are presented in Figure 4. The average scores on a scale from 1 to 10 for each sector are as follows:

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. FP: <b>6.0</b> (95% CI: 5.6-6.3)  | 4. WE: <b>6.9</b> (95% CI: 6.1-7.8)  |
| 2. MCH: <b>6.8</b> (95% CI: 6.1-7.4) | 5. LM: <b>5.8</b> (95% CI: 4.3-7.2)  |
| 3. ED: <b>5.2</b> (95% CI: 4.1-6.4)  | 6. GEI: <b>5.4</b> (95% CI: 4.3-6.6) |

The overall DDEI score of Tanzania's six sectors is **6.1** (95% Confidence Interval [CI]: 5.8-6.4). Confidence intervals are presented in the dotted lines to show the upper and lower bounds on the graph.

**Figure 4.** Figure 4. Radar plot of DDEI results across all sectors in Tanzania.



### Key DD Effort Levers

The summary results demonstrate that there is a moderate level of effort being devoted towards creating an enabling environment that would allow Tanzania to harness the benefits of the DD.

To accelerate progress, Tanzania should consider the following policy levers to ensure a favorable environment for harnessing a DD:

- Promote good governance, transparency and rule of law for realizing accountability and peace and sustainable development.
- Ensure multi-stakeholder engagement in identifying and investing in sectors with high job-multiplier effects such as agriculture, processing and manufacturing, ICT and tourism in order to create employment opportunities.
- Ensure adequate resources and funding for RMNCAH and FP in order to reducing the funding gap as to increase availability of quality affordable health commodities, equipment and FP methods.

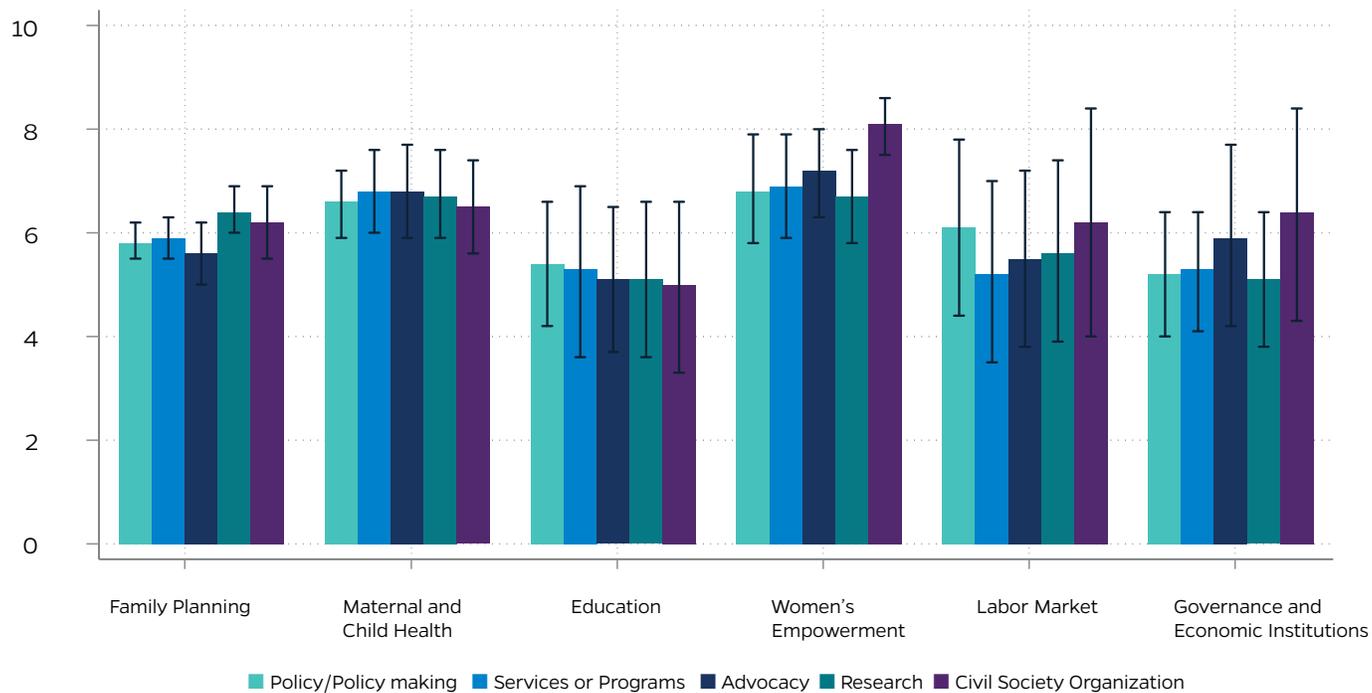
- Review curriculum for primary and secondary schools and tertiary colleges to tailor education to the emerging needs of labour market for increased employability and productivity.
- Review gender discriminative policies and laws that restrict women from enjoying civil and human rights, including the marriage act, (1971) which perpetuates early marriages.

Attaining the DD will require multi-dimensional, multisectoral collaboration to ensure that all sectors of Tanzania's move forward together. In the future, the DDEI should be used regularly to provide data informed discussion points for stakeholders and a timely assessment of successes and gaps while documenting best practices and areas of improvement. Country stakeholders may consider conducting the DDEI annually at the national and sub-national levels to assess progress and mutual learning within the country.

## DDEI Results Across Sectors

The DDEI results across sectors, by societal dimension, are presented in Figure 5. This demonstrates the wide variations in scores within and across DDEI sectors.

**Figure 5:** Bar chart of DDEI results across sectors, by societal dimensions in Tanzania.





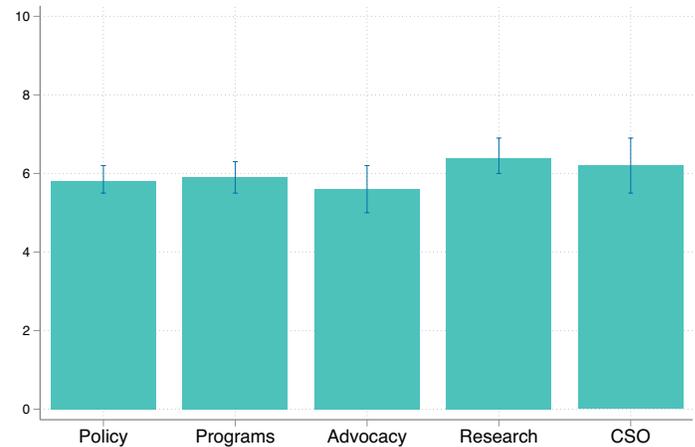
## Family Planning Efforts Scores

The FP sector survey included questions ranging across the five dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the FP sector by dimension are presented in Figure 7. The results are based on responses from 38 FP experts working in Tanzania. The scores for each dimension within FP are as follows:

1. Policy/policymaking: **5.8** (95% CI: 5.5-6.2)
2. Services/Programs: **5.9** (95% CI: 5.5-6.3)
3. Advocacy: **5.6** (95% CI: 5.0-6.2)
4. Research: **6.4** (95% CI: 6.0-6.9)
5. CSOs: **6.2** (95% CI: 5.5-6.9)

Based on weighted statistical analysis, the overall score for the level of effort towards an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD in the FP sector is **6.0** (95% CI: 5.6-6.3).

**Figure 7.** Bar chart of DDEI results in the FP sector in Tanzania, by dimension.



## Key Family Planning Effort Levers

**F**amily planning programs are highly effective at managing fertility levels to allow couples to attain their desired family size. Focusing on fertility management in pre-dividend countries remains crucial to maintain the demographic transition, accelerate progress towards early-dividend stage and pave the path to harness greater gains from a demographic dividend. Noting the multisectoral nature of progress towards the DD, higher socioeconomic status (SES) is positively associated with declining fertility. As families become smaller, household members have greater resource allocation per capita, which, for children, can be translated into higher educational investments and higher parental time per child. Furthermore, the pace of fertility decline is subject to contraceptive practices and women's demand for contraception; however, overall demand is greatly affected by the supply of quality services and methods. Finally, understanding the social context of a community and the local perceptions of family planning can help guide the development of successful family planning programs to achieve national fertility rates favorable to attaining the DD.<sup>2</sup>

Within the FP sector, survey results show that the research and civil society dimensions are perceived to be devoting the greatest levels of effort, followed by the services/programs and policy/policymaking dimensions, and further behind by the advocacy dimension.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the FP sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- Ensure adequate availability of Family Planning method mix at private and public health facilities.
- Increase domestic resources and funding for family planning programs.
- Increase provision and access to quality family planning services and methods to adolescent girls and young women in order to decline fertility.
- Enhance integration of family planning into relevant MCH services such as labor and delivery, ANC, PNC, PAC, and CTC services in order to increase access to family planning information and contraception among clients at all points of service delivery at health facilities.
- Strengthen coordination capacity of Government staff at ministry level and within Council/Regional Health Management Teams (C/RHMTs) at Local Government Authorities (LGAs).



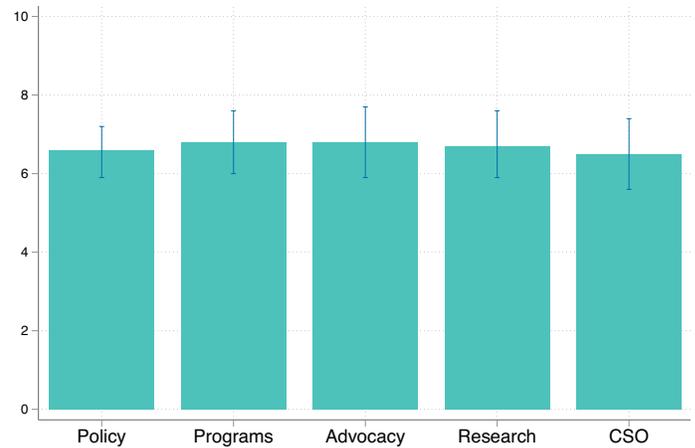
## Maternal and Child Health Efforts Scores

The MCH sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the MCH sector by dimension are presented in Figure 8. The results are based on responses from 19 MCH experts working in Tanzania. The scores for each dimension within MCH are as follows:

1. Policies: **6.6** (95% CI: 5.9-7.2)
2. Services/Programs: **6.8** (95% CI: 6.0-7.6)
3. Advocacy: **6.8** (95% CI: 5.9-7.7)
4. Research: **6.7** (95% CI: 5.9-7.6)
5. CSOs: **6.5** (95% CI: 5.6-7.4)

The overall score for the level of effort towards an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD in the MCH sector is **6.8** (95% CI: 6.1-7.4).

**Figure 8.** Bar chart of DDEI results in the MCH sector in Tanzania, by dimension.



## Key Maternal and Child Health Effort Levers

**R**educing infant and child mortality, along with maternal mortality, is a global goal that is part of the Sustainable Development Goals and included in the national plans and policies. Although there is disagreement in the direction of the causal path, there is a consensus that the achievement of reduced child mortality, fertility decline, and lower maternal mortality are key to achieving fertility management and attaining a demographic dividend<sup>2</sup>.

Survey results show that all dimensions are perceived to be devoting moderate-to-high levels of effort in nearly identical scores. In the lead are the dimensions of services/programs and advocacy, followed closely by the research, policies and then civil society dimensions.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the MCH sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- Develop Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) coordination framework that will highlight specific roles, function and mandate between Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) and President of the Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) and their respective inter-ministerial departments.
- Increase budget allocations, disbursements and spending for RMNCAH services.
- Create strong, resilient and adaptive health systems that can respond shocks and crisis similar to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Improve quality of MCH data and always use data for planning implementation monitoring and evaluation of MCH programs.
- Increase human resource for health, strengthen capacity of health staff and motivate them to ensure provision of quality health care services.



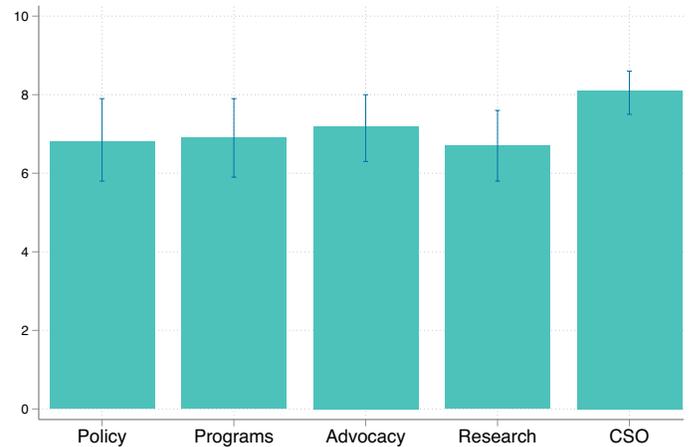
## Women Empowerment Efforts Scores

The WE sector survey included questions ranging across the five dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the WE sector by dimension are presented in Figure 9. The results are based on responses from 13 experts working in the area of WE in Tanzania. The scores for each dimension within WE are as follows:

1. Policies: **6.8** (95% CI: 5.8-7.9)
2. Services/Programs: **6.9** (95% CI: 5.9-7.9)
3. Advocacy: **7.2** (95% CI: 6.3-8.0)
4. Research: **6.7** (95% CI: 5.8-7.6)
5. CSOs: **8.1** (95% CI: 7.5-8.6)

Although the WE is essential to create an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD, the average score for the level of effort in WE sector is **6.9** (95% CI: 6.1-7.8).

**Figure 9.** Bar chart of DDEI results in the WE sector in Tanzania, by dimension.



## Key Women Empowerment Effort Levers

**W**omen's and girls' empowerment are required to create and capitalize on the benefits of a DD through improvements in health, education and decision-making power. Critically, empowered women have the potential to transform countries' economies from states of high fertility, low education and slow economic growth towards states of high education and rapid economic growth. Characteristics of empowered women include the autonomy to make their own reproductive health decisions, economic self-reliance and household decision-making, among components of increasing levels of education, which can all be reached through societal shifts in gender norms.<sup>2</sup>

In this sector, survey results demonstrate that the civil society dimension is perceived to be devoting the greatest level of effort, at the high-to-moderate level, followed by the advocacy dimension, and further behind by the dimensions of services/programs, policies and then research.

**To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the WE sector to cultivate and harness the DD:**

- Review gender descriptive policies and laws that restrict women from enjoying civil and human rights, including the marriage act, (1971) which perpetuates early marriages.
- Review labour policies and laws to enhance gender quality in employment opportunities, equal respect and recognition at the workplace between men and women and ensure that women are attractively paid as of their similar qualifications, profession and seniority.
- Strengthen country initiatives in mobilizing the Government stakeholders and the public on gender equity and addressing all barriers towards women empowerment and put in place a joint supporting women effort in the country.
- Design and roll out a countrywide women entrepreneurial skills program as to strengthen their entrepreneurial skills towards realization of economic freedom through full participation in income generating activities.
- Support state and non-state institutions to conduct research activities for generating evidence which inform evidence-based advocacy for gender equity, women empowerment and SRHR.



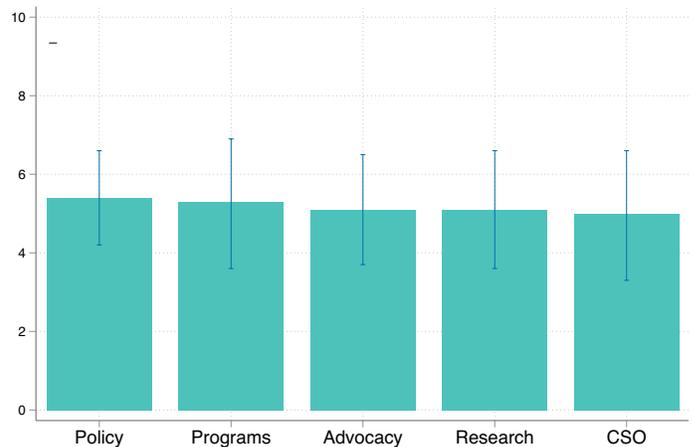
## Education Efforts Scores

The ED sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the ED sector by dimension are presented in Figure 10. The results are based on responses from 10 experts working in in the sector of ED in Tanzania. The scores for each dimension within ED are as follows:

1. Policies: **5.4** (95% CI: 4.2-6.6)
2. Services/Programs: **5.3** (95% CI: 3.6-6.9)
3. Advocacy: **5.1** (95% CI: 3.7-6.5)
4. Research: **5.1** (95% CI: 3.6-6.6)
5. CSOs: **5.0** (95% CI: 3.3-6.6)

Demonstrating that ED is essential to create an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD, the average score for the level of effort in ED sector is **5.2** (95% CI: 4.1-6.4).

**Figure 10.** Bar chart of DDEI results in the ED sector in Tanzania, by dimension.



## Key Education Effort Levers

Countries in the pre-dividend stage of the demographic transition such as Tanzania are working towards the unique opportunity to boost their economies by taking advantage of the large “youth bulge” in their populations that comes from sustained declines in fertility. Investing in education and tailoring education to the labor market can increase output per work, maximize productivity, and drive development. Critically, individuals with higher levels of education are more efficient producers of health, which in turn is translated into a healthier population with higher productivity levels. Issues around education will need to consider gender equality in the acquisition of education, as well as the quality of education that is provided.<sup>2</sup>

In the ED sector, survey results demonstrate that the five dimensions score quite closely to one another in the moderate level of effort range. They are led by the policies and services/programs dimensions. Following these are the dimensions of advocacy, research and civil society organizations.

**To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the ED sector to cultivate and harness the DD:**

- **Ensure multisectoral efforts and collaboration in increasing enrollment in primary and secondary schools and addressing challenges of school drop-out due to teenage pregnancy, poverty and irresponsible behaviors.**
- **Design and implement a countrywide campaign to support and sensitize girls to proceed with secondary and tertiary education in order to delay fertility.**
- **Review curriculum for primary and secondary schools and tertiary colleges to tailor education to the emerging needs of the labor market.**
- **The Government to collaborate with stakeholders to develop, disseminate and operationalize re-entry policy for teen mothers in order to allow once pregnant women to pursue their education career.**



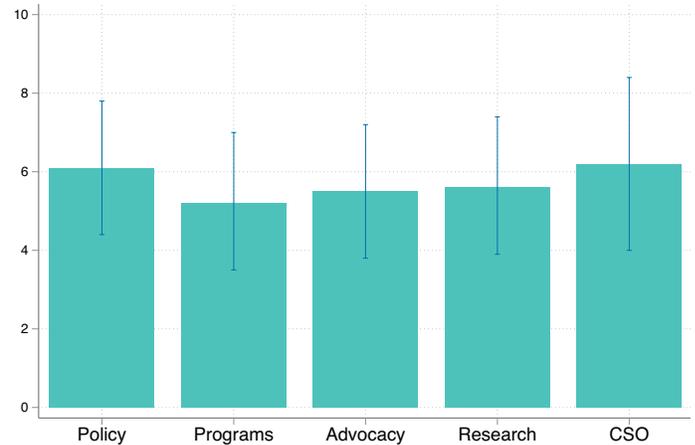
## Labor Market Efforts Scores

The LM sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the LM sector by dimension are presented in Figure 11. The results are based on responses from 8 experts working in the sector of LM in Tanzania. The scores for each dimension within LM are as follows:

1. Policies: **6.1** (95% CI: 4.4-7.8)
2. Services/Programs: **5.3** (95% CI: 3.5-7.0)
3. Advocacy: **5.5** (95% CI: 3.8-7.2)
4. Research: **5.6** (95% CI: 3.9-7.4)
5. CSOs: **6.2** (95% CI: 4.0-8.4)

Although the LM increasingly becomes a priority as the country goes through its demographic transition, the average score for the level of effort in the LM sector is **5.8** (95% CI: 4.3-7.2).

**Figure 11.** Bar chart of DDEI results in the LM sector in Tanzania, by dimension.



## Key Labor Market Effort Levers

Countries need productive and supportive labor markets to optimize their production capacity to absorb the growing young population. With declining fertility, Tanzania is working towards a higher proportion of young people “youth bulge”, which has created a large proportion of working youth compared to lower numbers of dependent children. This “youth bulge” can maximize the benefits of a DD through employment and increased women’s participation in the labor force. Thus, the labor market is a critical sector as the benefits of a DD can be greater if young adults are able to accumulate human capital for when they enter the labor force, and if the labor market is in fact able to offer productive jobs. It will be critical to consider the growth in formal labor areas, as well as women’s participation in labor.<sup>2</sup>

The survey results demonstrate that the dimensions within the LM sector are led by the civil society and policies dimensions. Further behind are the dimensions of research and advocacy, and finally services/programs.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve specific to the LM sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- Mobilize Government and stakeholders to finalize the national strategy for harnessing the demographic dividend and supporting its dissemination and operationalization in order to foster the utilization of national workforce.
- Coordinate strategic collaboration among all actors (the growing workforce, employers, workers association and other relevant authorities) to reflect on labour laws and market transformation and develop a joint plan towards realization of DD in Tanzania.
- Ensure multi-stakeholders’ engagement in identifying and investing in sectors with high job-multiplier effects such as agriculture, processing and manufacturing, ICT and tourism in order to create employment opportunities.
- Engage multi-stakeholders to strategically stimulate small and mid-size enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurship that are critical in creating employment opportunities and increasing tax revenues.
- Strengthen coordination of Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) and other institutions for mobilizing domestic capital and foreign direct investment for stimulating economic growth.



## Governance and Economic Institutions Effort Scores

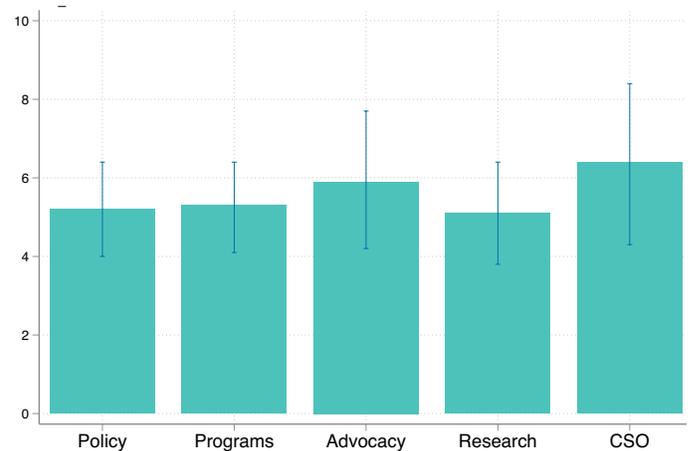
The GEI sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the GEI sector by dimension are presented in Figure 12. The results are based on responses from 8 experts working in the sector of Governance and Economic Institutions in Tanzania.

The scores for each dimension within GEI are as follows:

1. Policies: **5.2** (95% CI: 4.0-6.4)
2. Services/Programs: **5.3** (95% CI: 4.1-6.4)
3. Advocacy: **5.9** (95% CI: 4.2-7.7)
4. Research: **5.1** (95% CI: 3.8-6.4)
5. CSOs: **6.4** (95% CI: 4.3-8.4)

Good governance and strong economic institutions are essential to create an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD. The average score for the level of effort in GEI sector is **5.4** (95% CI: 4.3-6.6).

**Figure 12.** Bar chart of DDEI results in the GEI sector in Tanzania, by dimension.



## Key Effort Levers in Governance and Economic Institutions

**T**he most cross-cutting sector in the DDEI framework is GEI, which undergirds an essential precondition to ensure that a favorable policy environment is in place for achievement of a DD. Changes within any other sector are not guaranteed without such an environment, so the significance of governance and economic institutions cannot be overstated.

Good governance and strong institutions can encourage civil participation and enable policies that will make a favorable policy environment across all economic sectors to benefit from the DD. The multi-sectoral complexity of the demographic dividend poses additional challenges to close the gap between policy design and policy implementation. Political commitment and strong leadership are needed to ensure coordination across all sectors and levels.<sup>2</sup>

By dimension, the survey results demonstrate that the dimension of civil society is perceived to be devoting the highest level of effort. This is followed further behind by the dimensions of advocacy, then services/programs, policies and research.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the GEI sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- Leverage good hindsight of the Government and Political will to ensure separation of power among three bodies of the state: Parliament, Judiciary, and the executive.
- Strengthen and recognize the role of civil society organizations, professional associations, individual advocates and activists in policy advocacy and accountability monitoring.
- Improve business and investment policy and legal environment by reviewing existing guiding frameworks and implementing fundamental economic reforms including removal of tax barriers and duplication of process by multiple national authorities which usually fall under different roof.

