The CREG "Scientific Thursdays" are going on: the 4th session has been presented by Dr Sam AGBAHOUNGBA (14 July)

This month’s paper was presented by Dr Sam on «Heterogeneous factors explaining the time spent in unpaid care work in sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence and comparative analysis from Benin and Mali ». Under Dr Mamaye THIONGANE moderation, this session registered the participation of three discussants namely:

- Dr Camille GUIDIME from University of Parakou (Benin);
- Dr Ousmane MAIGA of University of Social Sciences and Management of Bamako (Mali);
- Dr Francis NAAB, University of Bristol (England).

The main objective of this paper is to examine the factors that explain the level of time spent in unpaid care work in sub-Saharan Africa with a focus on Benin and Mali. To achieve such an objective, a non-linear method has been used specifically on data from the Harmonised Survey on Living Conditions (HSCL 2018). According to the presenter, initial results show that time spent on unpaid care work is highly sensitive to social and demographic factors, i.e. household size, number of dependants, culture, etc. Similarly, employment and marital status play a key role in the time spent on unpaid care.
Discussants underlined the paper quality and originality in so far as it helps generate specific evidence on the time spent on unpaid domestic work in both countries. This paper has helped raise new research perspectives, including:
- the issue on changing socio-cultural norms that underpin African society;
- the issue on taking into account the type of unpaid domestic work;
- the consequences of valuing unpaid working time.

Among other concerns raised:
- What is the relationship between work and unpaid domestic work?
- Is there a possibility to proceed to the paper results socio-anthropological interpretation?

Methodological aspects:
- Several proposals for research models remain to be explored;
- The possibility of integrating SWEDD results into the analysis.

Considering the scientific quality of the paper presented, Dr Camille GUIDIME, one of the discussants recommended the paper submission to a review for publication.

Watch the replay here https://youtu.be/PyZXYJUgC94

Indeed, the project aims at analyzing the forms of care in Africa and to map the distribution of care infrastructures. It is composed of several clusters, including the one in charge of developing a gender-sensitive macro-economic model for the health care economy. During this technical workshop, participants were offered the opportunity to develop a better understanding of care in Africa, the technical steps for integrating care sector into a methodological framework to produce meaningful results for policy guidance on care issues.

Technical workshop on Care Economy Africa project organised by CREG at Grand Hotel de Thiès in Senegal from 18 to 20 July 2022

For three days, Thiès city brought together several members of the African Population Health Research Center (APHRC) from Kenya and Senegal, UN-Women and the National Agency for Statistics and Demography.

It is important to recall that Care Economy Africa project was officially launched at a previous workshop held in May 2022 in Nairobi, with a strong mobilisation of the different stakeholders.

GDDI Expert Training Series: Zambia closes the list sessions devoted to Anglophone countries (14 July)

After Ghana, South Africa, Uganda and Nigeria, Zambia has completed the list of 5 beneficiaries Anglophone countries. Zambia’s experts and government officials from now on have a better understanding of the Gender Demographic Dividend Index (DDMI) in their country.
This July, many experts from sectoral ministries, the National Institute of Statistics and Demography, the National Institute of Women, SWEDD, and civil society representatives were brought together to build their capacity on the functioning of the NDDO. The objective was to support Benin in the effective establishment of the Demographic Dividend Observatory at the national level. CREG, in partnership with UNFPA and country experts, provided technical support by taking into account the different dimensions of the NDDO, strengthening the interaction between the different units and components, computing the Demographic Dividend Monitoring Index (DDMI). This meeting also has permitted participants to develop different communication, advocacy and dissemination strategies.